



Núcleo de Pesquisa em Neurociência e Reabilitação

CORTICAL CHANGES IN BRACHIAL PLEXUS INJURY PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC PAIN

Fernanda de Figueiredo Torres Novembro/2016



Pain after Brachial Plexus Injury



Vannier et al., 2008

Brain Plasticity after Peripheral Injuries



Cohen et al., 1991; PascualLeone et al., 1996; Flor et al., 1995; Ojemann & Silbergeld, 1995



Normal

Amputee

Brain (2001), 124, 2268-2277

Phantom movements and pain An fMRI study in upper limb amputees

Martin Lotze,¹ Herta Flor,³ Wolfgang Grodd,² Wolfgang Larbig¹ and Niels Birbaumer^{1,4}



Lotze *et al.*, 2001



Lotze et al., 2001



Buttler & Moseley, 2013

Brain Plasticity after BPI

Cortical Excitability of the Biceps Muscle after Intercostal-to-Musculocutaneous Nerve Transfer

Malessy, Martijn J.A. MD; van der Kamp, Wim MD; Thomeer, Ralph T.W.M. MD, PhD; van Dijk, J. Gert MD, PhD

Neurosurgery Issue: Volume 42(4), April 1998, pp 787-794 Copyright: Copyright © by the Congress of Neurological Surgeons Publication Type: [Clinical Studies] ISSN: 0148-396X Accession: 00006123-199804000-00062 Keywords: Central adaptation, Cortical magnetic stimulation, Excitability, Nerve transfer, Neural plasticity, Peripheral nerve

J Neurosurg 98:261-268, 2003

Functional magnetic resonance imaging and control over the biceps muscle after intercostal–musculocutaneous nerve transfer

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General Objective

To investigate pain influence over cortical representations in brachial plexus injury patients using transcranial magnetic stimulation.

Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation



⁽Baker et al., 1985)

Methods

1. Identification of intact cortical motor connections after injury of different brachial plexus trunks through the presence of motor evoked potentials.



Superior and Middle Trunks Extensor Carpi Radialis





























Methods

3. To verify any differences between cortical representations in brachial plexus injury patients with or without pain.

Patients WITH PAIN

Any degree, type or time since unilateral traumatic injury Presence of chronic pain Age \geq 18 e \leq 40 Both genders Patients WITHOUT PAIN Any degree, type or time of unilateral traumatic injury Absence of chronic pain Age \geq 18 e \leq 40 **Healthy Volunteers** Both genders Healthy subjects Age \geq 18 e \leq 40 Both genders No Nervous System or Motor System disorders

Methods

Exclusion criteria:

- Cranioencephalic trauma sequelae;
- Cognitive deficits;
- History of CNS and PNS diseases;
- History of chronic pain before injury.

Clinical Evaluation:

- Subjective evaluation;
- Identification of type of injury, complementary exams;
- Objective evaluation (strength, sensibility, ROM);
- Pain evaluation: Map and Intensity, BPI, DN-4, McGill

Approved by the INDC-UFRJ Reaserch Ethics Committee (CAAE: 21549913.4.0000.5261, report # 642.803)

Expected Results





Thank you!