Nana Tsiklauri, Altern Integr Med 2019, ISSN: 2327-5162

Endogenous opioid and cannabinoid receptors are involved in ant nociceptive effects NSAIDs injected into anterior cingulate cortex of rats

Nana Tsiklauri
Iv. Beritashvili Center of Experimental Biomedicine, Georgia

Pain is a complex experience including sensory-discriminative and emotional-affective components. Base on the intensity and chronification, pain is divided into physiological and pathological pain. Anterior cingulate cortex (ACC), which is activated by noxious and contextual stimuli, is involved in pain processing; however, the neural mechanisms of the ACC involvement in pain have yet to be elaborated. Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) are the most widely used analgesics in the treatment of not severe pain. They elicit anti-nociception by action on the CNS, besides their well-known effect on peripheral tissues inhibiting Cyclo-Oxygenase (COX), a key enzyme in the production of prostaglandins. Here we investigated the central brain mechanisms of non-opioid induced ant nociception in the pain models of the 'formalin test' to study a relation these ant nociceptive effects with endogenous opioid and cannabinoid systems.

nanatsiklauri1812@gmail.com

Notes: