



Innovative Medicines Initiative

Europain - Understanding Chronic Pain and Improving its Research in Europe

Elisabetta Vaudano, IMI, Belgium,



www.imi.europa.eu

What is Chronic Pain?



Acute pain is the response to an injury, and lasts until the injury is healed.

As such acute pain is a physiological response

Chronic pain is pain that persists long after the injury has healed. Sometimes its cause is not clear. Chronic pain is a <u>pathological</u> condition.

Chronic pain frequently carries a stigma, and misperceptions of laziness or pain killer addictions follow. Often misunderstood, chronic pain is very real





The Chain Transmission of Pain







EFIC[®] Symposium The societal impact of pain, Hamburg, Germany, 23rd September 2011



Nature Reviews | Drug Discovery

What is Chronic Pain:



Chronic pain comes in two main varieties.

The first, **inflammatory pain**, occurs when a persistent injury (e.g. a burn or arthritis) results in an enhanced sensitivity of pain-sensitive nerve endings, thus increasing the sensation of pain.

The second variety of chronic pain, **neuropathic pain**, occurs when nerve damage causes on-going pain and a hypersensitivity to stimuli.

Neuropathic pain, which is often lifelong, is a surprisingly common condition and is poorly treated by current drugs.

Neuropathic pain is seen in patients with diabetes (affecting 3.7m patients in Europe, USA and Japan) and as a painful after-effect of shingles, and is often being a consequence of cancer chemotherapy. Neuropathic pain is also a common component of lower back pain and other chronic painful conditions.





What is Chronic Pain: A Nervous System Disease





What is Chronic Pain? Neuroplasticity in Pain Processing









Chronic Pain, a Devastating and Widespread Problem



On average, one out of every five Europeans suffer from chronic pain*

H. Breivik et al. | European Journal of Pain 10 (2006) 287-333



Demographics of Chronic Pain



Chronic pain can affect anyone



H. Breivik et al. | European Journal of Pain 10 (2006) 287-333





Duration of Chronic Pain



In 21% of cases chronic pain lasts more than 20 years

H. Breivik et al. | European Journal of Pain 10 (2006) 287-333



Severity of Chronic Pain



In 31% of cases Chronic pain is defined as unbearable



H. Breivik et al. | European Journal of Pain 10 (2006) 287-333

Chronic Pain Has Severe Consequences



Chronic pain influence job perspectives and may lead to



Chronic Pain Treatment is Inadequate



Existing drug therapies are insufficient and a majority of patients withdraw from treatment due to lack of efficacy or subjective



Why Developing New Analgesics is Difficult



- Pain experience and pain-related problems are not always predictably related to the underlying cause
- Different forms of chronic pain have different underlying mechanisms.
- For personalised health care the right patient segment has to be identified
- The gap between animal behavioural models and humans has not been overcome
- Only recently has identification of novel targets and genes important in chronic pain become fairly easy





IMI is the Largest PPP in Health Sciences



€1 billion* €1 billion* efpia European Federation of Pharmaceutical Industries and Association **Innovative Medicines Initiative** * IMI Research funding from FP7 Health Budget (total €6.1 * Research performed by billions) **EFPIA** member companies for = in kind contribution Academia, SMEs, patients organisations, Regulatory Authorities, etc. **IMI Research Projects** EFIC[®] Symposium The societal impact of pain, Hamburg, Germany, 23rd September 2011





In order to succeed in providing better medicines to patients we need to collaborate closely between Academic partners, Biotech SMEs and pharmaceutical companies

The ultimate goal of the project is to improve the pharmacological treatments against chronic pain and to reduce the burden of illness of very large groups of the European population.







The EuroPain Project



London Pain Consortium

- King's College London (Managing Entity)
- University College London
- University of Oxford
- Imperial College London

German Neuropathic Pain Network

- Christian-Albrechts-Universitaet zu Kiel
- Ruprecht-Karls Universitaet Heidelberg
- Technische Universitaet Muenchen
- BG Universitätsklinkum Bergmannsheil GmbH
- Klinikum der Johann Wolfgang Goethe-Universitaet

Danish Pain Research Centre

- Aarhus University Hospital
- Region Hovedstaden

SME:

University of Southern Denmark

EFPIA

- AstraZeneca (Coordinator)
- Boehringer Ingelheim
- Pfizer Limited
- Eli Lilly and Company Ltd
- Esteve S.A.
- UCB Pharma
- Sanofi-Aventis R&D
- Grünenthal

Total project cost: 18.5 MEUR

Timing: Starting date: October 1, 2009 Duration: 60 months, ending Sept 30, 2014

Neurosciences Technologies S.L.







The EuroPain Project: Some Achievements



•Using a standardised Quantitative Sensory Testing (QUAST) protocol a database has been developed of different measures in patients suffering neuropathic pain of different origins.

This will help identify potential underlying mechanisms of chronic neuropathic pain and differences in patients groups.

•A novel imaging technique based on magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) has visualised changes in the normal brain resting state network (RSN) in patients with low-back pain compared with healthy controls.

This can be used to predict the intensity of pain experienced by the patients.

•A new model for cold hypersensitivity has been developed in healthy human volunteers, with a similarity with the sensory profile for chemotherapy-induced pain.



This model can be used for faster and more efficient testing of novel treatments



The EuroPain Project: Bridging the Gap between Animal Models and Humans

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Sci.Transl.Med. 3, (2011)

PAIN

CXCL5 Mediates UVB Irradiation-Induced Pain

John M. Dawes,¹ Margarita Calvo,^{1*} James R. Perkins,^{2*} Kathryn J. Paterson,^{1*} Hannes Kiesewetter,¹ Carl Hobbs,¹ Timothy K. Y. Kaan,¹ Christine Orengo,² David L. H. Bennett,^{1,3} Stephen B. McMahon^{1†}

A novel translational study from scientists of the EUROPAIN team has revealed the chemokine CXCL5 as an important mediator of the inflammatory pain that occurs after sunburn.

In a role reversal for humans and animal models, CXCL5 was first implicated through expression profiling experiments in healthy volunteers.

• Subsequent work in rats showed that CXCL5 propels the painful inflammatory response that follows a burn.







The EuroPain Project: the Benefit for Europe





- Better pain treatment will reduce the socio-economic burden for patients and society
- Improved success rate in drug development will give EFPIA members and Biotech SMEs better possibility to contribute to economic growth in Europe.







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Questions?

elisabetta.vaudano@imi.europa.eu



