Chronic pain mechanisms and management

Michael C. Rowbotham, MD
Supplement Editor

The Editor-in-Chief, with advice from members of the Editorial Board, reviews requests for publication of symposia on topics of interest to readers of Neurology. The decision to publish a symposium as a supplement to Neurology is based on the topic, the supplement editors, and the contributors. Once a decision is made to publish a symposium as a supplement, it is not peer reviewed by the Editorial Board of Neurology. The individual authors are responsible for their own contributions, and the supplement editors are responsible for the overall quality of the supplement.
Neurology

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF NEUROLOGY
VOLUME 45 • NUMBER 12 • SUPPLEMENT 9 • DECEMBER 1995

Chronic pain mechanisms and management

5 Chronic pain: From theory to practical management
Michael C. Rowbotham, MD*

11 Central pain: Diagnosis and treatment strategies
Gilbert R. Gonzales, MD*

17 Neuropathic pain of peripheral origin: Advances in pharmacologic treatment
Bradley S. Galer, MD*

26 Psychiatric aspects of chronic pain
Stuart J. Eisendrath, MD*

35 Discussion

37 CME Quiz

40 Quiz answer sheet and course evaluation

* Faculty who received an honorarium and reimbursement of expenses for participation in this symposium.

† Faculty who have reported receiving an honorarium or financial support from a commercial organization for research or consultation relevant to their contributions to this supplement.
Chronic pain mechanisms and management

Based on the proceedings of a symposium held in San Francisco, California, July 18, 1995, this supplement opens with an article by Michael C. Rowbotham about the role of the neurologist in the pain management team. Diagnostic considerations, reasons for failure in pain management, treatment planning, and the interrelationships of diagnosis, pain mechanism, and therapeutic options are reviewed briefly. Drs. Bradley S. Galer and Gilbert R. Gonzales review the pathophysiology and treatment of neuropathic pain of peripheral and central origin, entities neurologists encounter with regularity in practice. Of the two, neuropathic pain of peripheral origin is more common, has more treatment options proven in randomized clinical trials, and is better understood because of relevant animal models. Dr. Stuart J. Eisendrath reviews psychiatric aspects of chronic pain in the context of the current diagnostic terminology in the American Psychiatric Association's Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, 4th edition (DSM-IV). This review is particularly useful because it presents a general framework for psychiatric classification applicable to virtually all chronic pain patients. The supplement closes with a discussion section focused on use of antidepressants for pain management.

Participants:

Michael C. Rowbotham, MD  
Symposium Moderator  
Director. UCSF Pain Clinical Research Center  
University of California, San Francisco  
San Francisco, CA

Stuart J. Eisendrath, MD  
Department of Psychiatry  
University of California, San Francisco  
San Francisco, CA

Bradley S. Galer, MD  
Multidisciplinary Pain Center  
University of Washington Medical Center–Roosevelt  
Seattle, WA

Gilbert R. Gonzales, MD  
Department of Neurology  
Mayo Clinic Scottsdale  
Scottsdale, AZ