

Post Herpetic Neuralgia

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Disclaimer

- ⊗ Paid presentations for various medical companies
- ⊗ Not a share holder

Ideal Pain Specialist



Some depressing facts

- ⊗ \$140.2B spent 2011-12 (9.5%GDP), \$82.9B spent 2001-02 (8.4%GDP)
- ⊗ 40% of chronic pain is post operative and Iatrogenic
- ⊗ 40% of patients presenting to chronic pain departments have personality disorder
- ⊗ 20% of population has chronic pain
- ⊗ >6 Billion spent per annum on chronic pain
- ⊗ Aberrant Behavior not uncommon (5-24% in LBP)
- ⊗ Up to 10% of population has personality disorder
- ⊗ Up to 3% of population has Borderline personality disorder
- ⊗ 1 Billion people in the world are obese
- ⊗ By 2050 proportion of people over 80 will more than double

IASP
MBF Foundation 2007
Pain Clinical update JAN2011
Martelli 2009, Ann Intern Med
Sansone & Sansone Innov Clinical Neuroscience 20012
Australian Institute of Health and welfare 2013
WHO

Some depressing people in charge



Key points before falling asleep

- ⊗ PHN is becoming less common with increase in vaccination, use of Antivirals and earlier interventions and diagnosis
- ⊗ It mainly affects the elderly and the immunosuppressed
- ⊗ The main analgesic strategy is Anti-neuropathic medication
- ⊗ Occasionally need to use invasive procedures
- ⊗ It can be very debilitating
- ⊗ Early detection of Shingles and the use of anti-virals is the key element of therapy

Background Varicella Zoster Virus

- ⊗ Varicella zoster Virus , Herpes Zoster type 3 , dsDNA (VZV)
- ⊗ 95% of individuals over 50 are seropositive for VZV
- ⊗ VZV- cell mediated immunity reduces with age
- ⊗ Life time risk of Shingles is 25%
- ⊗ 50% for individuals over 80
- ⊗ Three phases of Shingles:
 - ⊗ Acute: Pain for a months
 - ⊗ Sub-acute: 30-90days after rash
 - ⊗ Post herpetic Neuralgia : Pain more than 90 days or more
- ⊗ 1% Hospitalized, Death rate 0.2/100,000

Johnson et al 2015
Sundstrom et al 2015

Incidence

- ⊗ 10.9/1000 person years for VZV (Mainly Female)
- ⊗ 2.1/1000 person year PHN (No male : female differences)

Yukiki et al 2015

Pathophysiology

- ⊗ The Virus remains in the DRG
- ⊗ As Cell mediated immunity drops the virus replicates
- ⊗ Spread along the peripheral nerves
- ⊗ PHN occurs due to sensitization and de-affermentation
- ⊗ Inflammatory neural damage
 - ⊗ Increase in sodium channels
 - ⊗ Increase in TRPV1
 - ⊗ Loss of GABA in DRG
 - ⊗ Release of Substance P, Bradykinin, Histamine Cytokines, K+, H+
 - ⊗ Increase in ectopic discharge of c-fibers

Young Hoon Keon 2015

Clinical findings

- ⊗ Allodynia
- ⊗ Hyperalgesia
- ⊗ Ongoing rash
- ⊗ Burning sensation
- ⊗ Commonly T7 , V1
- ⊗ Prodromal symptoms

Young Hoon Keon 2015

Post herpetic neuralgia 2%

- ⊗ Pain can last for several months
- ⊗ Risk factors include:
 - ⊗ Older age
 - ⊗ Greater rash
 - ⊗ Immuno-compromised
 - ⊗ Female
 - ⊗ Diabetes
 - ⊗ Herpes Zoster Ophthalmicus (HZO)

Johnson et al 2015
Sundstrom et al 2015

HZO 4%

- ⊗ Can occur without rash
- ⊗ Can be in cornea and tears
- ⊗ Up to 70% develop complications
- ⊗ Anti-Vira therapy doesn't always work
- ⊗ Worse trialing even after 72 hour of onset

Johnson et al 2015

Other complications

- ⊗ Encephalitis
- ⊗ Pneumonia
- ⊗ Hepatitis
- ⊗ Death in immune compromise
- ⊗ Coagulopathies

Johnson et al 2015

Cost

- ⊗ 2010: 1.05 Million Euro
- ⊗ Half of total cost primary health care

Johnson et al 2015
Sundstrom et al 2015

Treatment options

- ⊗ Anti-viral and analgesics
 - ⊗ Valciclovir and famciclovir
 - ⊗ TCA
 - ⊗ Gabanoids
 - ⊗ Lignocaine patch
 - ⊗ Capsaicin
 - ⊗ Tramadol
 - ⊗ Topantadol
 - ⊗ Buprenorphine
 - ⊗ Targin/ Oxycodone

Johnson et al 2015

Anti-Virals

- ⊗ Acyclovir, Famciclovir, Valacyclovir
 - ⊗ Block Viral DNA Polymerase
 - ⊗ Famciclovir and Valacyclovir has better oral absorption
- ⊗ Within 72 hours of skin eruptions
- ⊗ Can be used beyond (Good risk / benefit) especially for severe pain , late rash, non-truncal involvement

Yukiki et al 2015

Corticosteroids & analgesics

- ⊗ May help Shingles but not PHN
- ⊗ NSAIDS combined with paracetamol and opioids can be helpful
- ⊗ TCA are useful , can trial Nortriptyline 10-25mg at night as an adjuvant
- ⊗ Capsaicin cream once per day
- ⊗ Lignocaine 5% patch 12-18 hours per day
- ⊗ Gabanoids such as Gabapentin and Pregabalin can be very useful
 - ⊗ Start with 25mg Pregabalin 12 hourly first

Yukiki et al 2015

Invasive interventions Epidural /Sympathectomy

- ⊗ Epidural steroid and local Anaesthetic
 - ⊗ Useful when done under 8 weeks form onset of symptoms
 - ⊗ Need larger volumes of local Anaesthetic (10-20ml)
 - ⊗ Can be combined with paravertebral
 - ⊗ Need to get as much drugs around DRG as possible
 - ⊗ Can add clonidine to the admixture
- ⊗ Sympathetic block
 - ⊗ Stelate Ganglion Block used for HZO
 - ⊗ Lumbar and Thoracic paravertebral approach for upper and lower limb
 - ⊗ Results are better when early intervention

Yukiki et al 2015

Invasive intervention Spinal cord stimulation

- ⊗ Last resort for severe refractory cases
- ⊗ Trials of SCS can be considered
- ⊗ Trails of DRG stimulation version can be helpful

Yukiki et al 2015

Practical approach

- ⊗ Rule out red flag source of Immunosuppression
- ⊗ Commence 1-2 courses of anti-virals
- ⊗ Combine
 - ⊗ 10mg Nortriptyline at night
 - ⊗ 25mg 12hourly Lyrica (Titrate to 75mg 12hourly)
 - ⊗ Celecoxib 200mg once per day
 - ⊗ Either Tramadol 50mg 4 hourly as required or Topantadol 50mg 12 hourly (Titrate to 150mg 12hourly)
 - ⊗ Clonidine 50mcg at night if needed for poor sleep
- ⊗ Reserve Benzodiazepine, more potent opioids , Capsaicin , and lignocaine Patch for 2nd and 3rd line therapy
- ⊗ Refer at 4 weeks if not winning so that Invasive procedures can be considered with some success.

Some happy things

