



REVIEW OF E-SEMINAR 4: PERIPHERAL SENSITIZATION IN CHRONIC PAIN

Anutosh Roy (ESR 7) presented the article “Pathophysiological mechanisms in chronic musculoskeletal pain (fibromyalgia): the role of central and peripheral sensitization and pain disinhibition” by Nielsen and Henriksson (Best Practice & Research Clinical Rheumatology 2007, PMID: 17602994, DOI: [10.1016/j.berh.2007.03.007](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.berh.2007.03.007)).

Anutosh, in his presentation, describes the fibromyalgia disorder as being featured by multiple components, i.e., biological, physiological, and social components. However, Anutosh’s talk mainly revolves around expanding upon the following, biological components:

- a. Central sensitization
- b. Pain disinhibition
- c. Peripheral sensitization and pain generators in deep tissues
- d. Referred pain
- e. Motor responses

Although information for each of the above listed points was provided, point c) is the most central for the current e-seminar. It is, with reference to this, that peripheral mechanisms, such as changes in intramuscular microcirculation and muscle energy metabolism, as well as low muscle blood flow response, are being presented as potential contributors to the pathophysiology of fibromyalgia, as shown by a number of studies.

In presenting this article, Anutosh has introduced the fibromyalgia disorder and shed some light on, primarily, the biological components that have a potential role in the pathophysiology.