

Does being dehydrated increase your pain perception and reduce your brain blood flow?

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Bachelor of Science student Tracey Bear and Dr Blake Perry carry out the cold pressor test on Dr Toby Mündel.

New research from the College of Health has shed light on the impact dehydration has on our perception of pain, and our blood pressure and

brain blood flow response.

Two studies, using the same methodology but with a different focus, looked at what not drinking enough, known as hypohydration, does to our bodies.

Dr Toby Mündel, a senior lecturer in Sport and Exercise Science, says previous studies have used drugs (diuretics), exercise and heat stress to get people to lose body water in order to become dehydrated. But he says the majority of us become dehydrated simply by not drinking enough.

"Everyone has done it. You wake up late, rush to work skipping breakfast, next thing you know its lunchtime and all you have had to drink is your morning coffee. So, since dinner the night before until midday is around 17 hours and you've had a paltry 300 millilitres of fluid, compared to the litre-plus you are supposed to have had!"

Dr Mündel says typically studies on hydration levels also involve exercise, getting hot, restricting caffeine and altering people's diets. "All of these things have huge effects on our mental and physical responses and so dehydration may not actually be the thing having an effect. We wanted to simplify things down to one source."

So how were these studies carried out?

Participants visited Massey's Manawatū campus twice, keeping their diet, activity and caffeine levels the same. The only difference was on one occasion they consumed their usual amount of fluids, while the other time they refrained from fluids for 24 hours.

On both visits, their feet were immersed in ice-cold water, known as a cold pressor test. "It's a great way to create [pain](#), which was the focus of one of our studies, and it's a standard way of challenging the body and

observing how it responds, like the fight or flight response, which was the focus of the second study. Plus it's a commonly used clinical test to measure how 'normally' a person's cardiovascular system is working," says Dr Mündel.

Bachelor of Science student Tracey Bear wanted to find out whether hydration levels affect how we sense pain. Dr Mündel says this is an important area for a number of reasons. "If you have any condition where the sensation of pain is heightened, including clinical conditions like arthritis, cancer, musculoskeletal disorders, or migraines for example, or you're preparing for or recovering from surgery where food and fluids are sometimes restricted, if dehydration were to increase your level of pain, that wouldn't be good.

"These findings would allow medical professionals to recommend something really simple for people to manage their pain better by staying well hydrated. Also, it's important to know common treatments like analgesics [pain-killers] or [cognitive behaviour therapy](#), may be less effective in a dehydrated state."

Ms Bear got participants to rate how painful it felt while their feet were immersed and also how much they worried about this pain. She found that the more dehydrated people became, the more intense the feeling of pain. However, those people already worried about pain showed less of a change.

In the second study, Massey PhD graduate Dr Blake Perry hooked participants up to a cardiovascular "rig" during the cold pressor and measured their [blood pressure](#), heart rate and brain [blood flow](#) responses.

Dr Perry's study found that dehydration amplified the pain of the cold pressor, which made people hyperventilate or breathe more, reducing their [brain blood flow](#) response. "While it's difficult to fully translate the

results, the take-home message is that for any clinical assessment or research setting that performs the cold pressor test, hydration level should be assessed and preferably kept the same as it may skew results," says Dr Mündel.

More information: Tracey Bear et al. A preliminary study on how hypohydration affects pain perception, *Psychophysiology* (2016). [DOI: 10.1111/psyp.12610](https://doi.org/10.1111/psyp.12610)

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