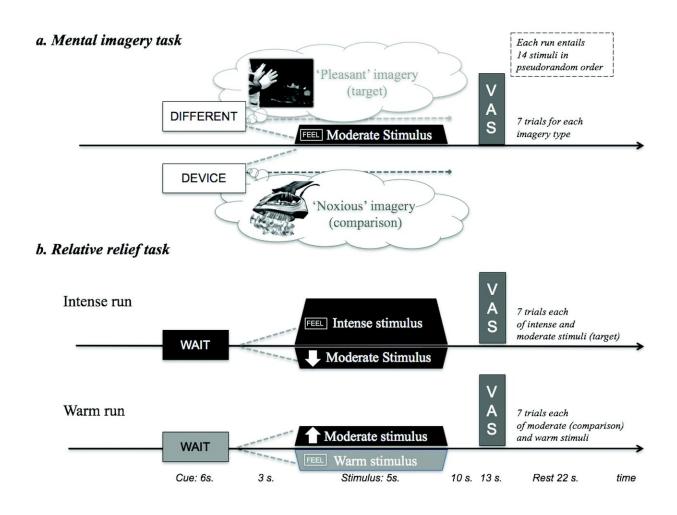


Mental imagery manages pain independent of opioid system

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Credit: Berna et al., JNeurosci (2018)

Mentally reframing pain as a pleasant experience is an effective



regulation strategy that acts independently of the opioid system, finds new human research published in *JNeurosci*. The study supports clinical use of mental imagery techniques, such as imagining a new context or consequence of a painful event, in conjunction with pain-relieving drugs.

Chantal Berna, Siri Leknes and colleagues tested two approaches toward modulating <u>pain perception</u>. For a <u>mental imagery</u> task, healthy men and women were instructed to imagine individually calibrated heat pain applied to their forearm as a pleasant experience, for example by thinking about warming up by a fire after coming in from the cold.

A relative relief task used visual cues to manipulate participants' expectations about the forthcoming heat pain. Although both tasks made the pain experience more pleasant, only the effects of the relative relief task were blocked by naloxone—the life-saving drug used to treat opioid overdose.

Mental imagery was unaffected by naloxone, indicating that this approach works through opioid-independent mechanisms.

More information: Chantal Berna et al, Opioid-independent and opioid-mediated modes of pain modulation, *The Journal of Neuroscience* (2018). DOI: 10.1523/JNEUROSCI.0854-18.2018

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