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- THE CONTINUANCE TIME OF PRESSURE EFFECT IN THE RAT MODEL OF CFA INDUCED ARTHRITIS**  
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genetically related to the restless legs syndrome (Champion *et al*, 2012). Subsequently, in a multiphase twin family case-control study, we have found evidence for genetic influence again in 3 month life prevalence of growing pains, also migraine, recurrent abdominal pain, low back pain and the restless legs syndrome with multiple associations between each condition and associations with anxious depression (Champion, Chapman *et al* 2013).

### Discussions and Conclusions

Associations between restless legs syndrome and all pain conditions tested, other than headache, suggests common genetically influenced neurobiological mechanisms.

### References

- Champion, D. and et al. (2012). *Eur J Pain* **16**(9): 1224-1231.  
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No conflict of interest

### AAFPS-0091 Postoperative pain management

#### COMPARISON OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF POST-OPERATIVE PAIN CONTROL METHOD FOR VIDEO-ASSISTED THORACIC SURGERY

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### Introduction

Epidural analgesia (EPCA) for patient control thoracotomy has been proved to reduce post-operative pulmonary complication, and length of hospital stay. While video-assisted thoracic surgery (VATS) has become the most popular method for lung surgery. We conducted this study to exam if the EPCA remains the most effective method for post-operative pain control.

### Methodology

We collected patients underwent VATS from Jan 2012 to Oct 2013 who received either EPCA or IVPCA for postoperative pain control. These patients were divided into EPCA group, Morphine group and Fentanyl group. NRS when coughing (NRSc) and resting (NRSr) were evaluated on the first post operative day. The degree of dizziness and nausea/vomiting were evaluated. Patient's satisfaction was recorded upon removal of PCA. Categorical data, including type of PCA and sex were described with number or percentage and were examined with chi-square test. Parametric data, including age, NRS, level of satisfaction, dizziness score and nausea/vomiting score were described as mean±SD and were examined using t-test. The multiple regression analysis with dummy variables was employed to adjust for the confounding effect of sex and age.

### Results

The result revealed EPCA group had lower NRSc, lower NRSr and higher level of satisfaction than both IVPCA groups. Nausea/vomiting and dizziness scores were affected by age and sex but



not by types of PCA after adjustment for age and sex.

### Discussions and Conclusions

EPCA may still be the most effective method for pain control after VATS.

No conflict of interest

AAFPS-0092

Neuropathic pain

### EFFECT OF THE HDACS INHIBITOR TRICHOSTATIN A IN A MODEL OF LIPOPOLYSACCHARIDE-INDUCED NEUROINFLAMMATION AND COGNITIVE DYSFUNCTION

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### Introduction

Activation of the peripheral innate immune system stimulates cytokine secretion in central nerve system that modulates the behavioral symptoms of sickness. Excessive production of cytokines by microglia may cause longlasting behavioral and cognitive complications. Histone deacetylase inhibitor (HDACi) treatment decrease lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-induced inflammatory response in vitro by reducing inflammatory cell recruitment and decrease cytokine expression. Also, HDACis reduce expression of proinflammatory-associated molecules such as NFκB and HMGB1. Trichostatin A (TSA), a histone deacetylase (HDAC)

inhibitor, is documented to have neuroprotective properties in neurons. This study investigated whether TSA reduced lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-induced neuroinflammation and behavioral complications. We hypothesised that, by decreasing inflammation, TSA would improve injury and behavioural outcome.

### Methodology

ICR mice were injected intraperitoneally (i.p.) with saline or Escherichia coli LPS (1 mg/kg) 1 hr after i.p. injection of vehicle or TSA (0.3 mg/kg). Food and water intake, body weight loss, and sucrose preference of mice were analyzed. Microglia activation and inflammatory cytokine expression in the LPS-treated brain of mice and BV-2 microglia cell cultures were determined.

### Results

In LPS-challenged mice, TSA pretreatment decreased the microglia activation, facilitated the recovery from sickness behavior including anorexia, weight loss, and social withdrawal, and prevented anhedonia. Moreover, the TSA treatment reduced mRNA expression of HDAC2, HDAC5, indoleamine 2, 3 dioxygenase (IDO), TNF-α, MCP-1, and IL-1β in the brain of LPS-challenged mice as well as in the LPS-treated BV-2 microglia cells.

### Discussions and Conclusions

TSA diminishes LPS-induced inflammatory responses in the brain and modulates the cytokine-associated changes in motivation and behavior, which may be specifically related to reducing HDAC2 and HDAC5 expression.