

**Pain Alliance
Europe**

24 June 2020

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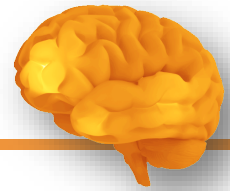
The Problem: Chronic Pain



Chronic pain has less to do with tissue injury and more with our Central Nervous System.

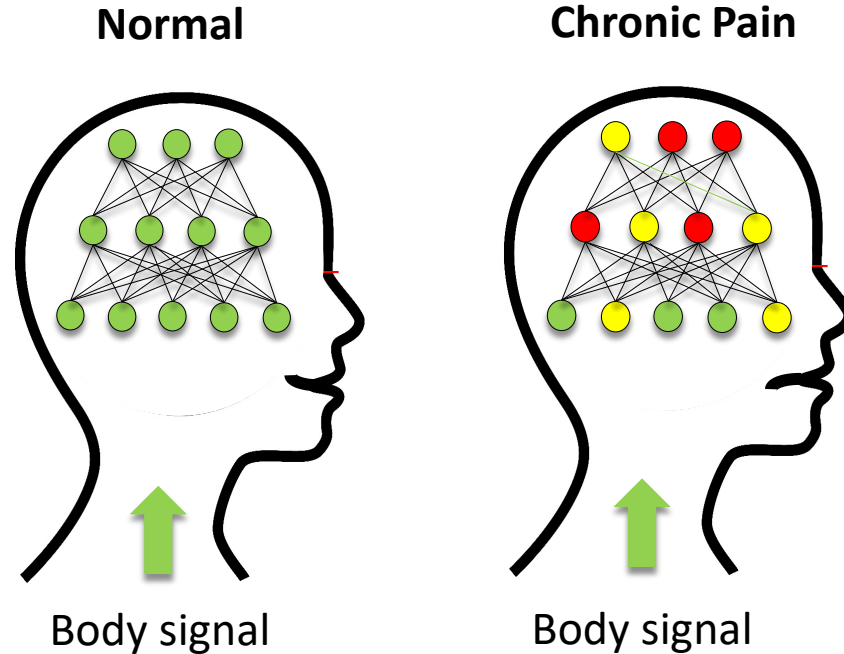
“It’s like the volume button on the Pain System has been left tuned up!”

Current chronic treatment options for chronic pain are insufficient, indicated by 60% of the patient population that does not respond adequately to prescribed treatments, and suffer from significant side-effects.



The problem occurs when the brain starts to interpret normal nerve signals as danger.

When this happens people can feel pain when there is no danger present and this can lead to chronic pain.

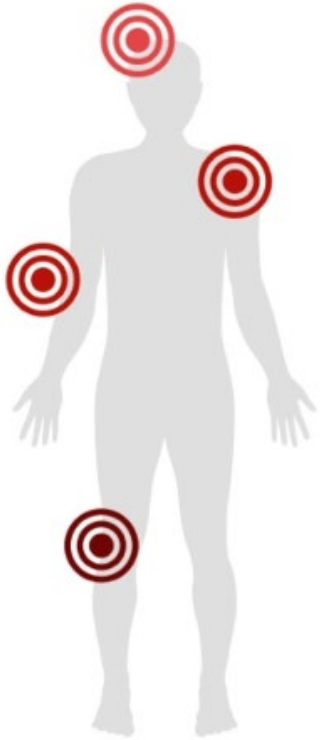


Chronic Pain: What can help?



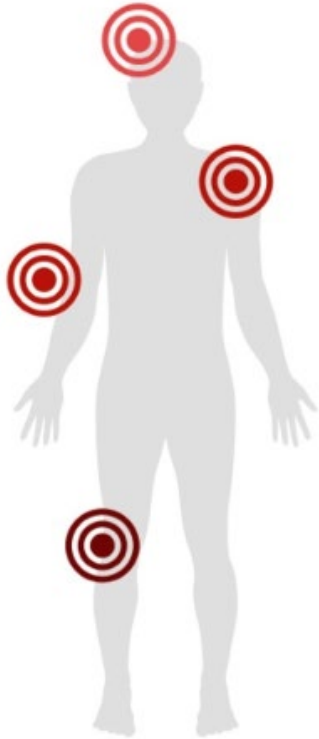
- Help in understanding your pain
- Support by your surrounding in coping with pain
- Help by taking medicines

Chronic Pain Medicines: What can help?



- Non-opioid (e.g. gabapentin)
- Opioid (e.g. oxycodone)
- Combination of opioid and non-opioid





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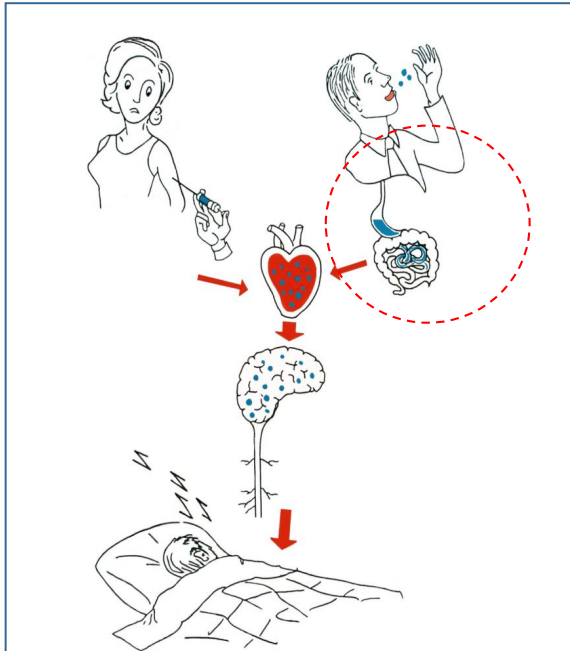
However in many cases not successful (enough)



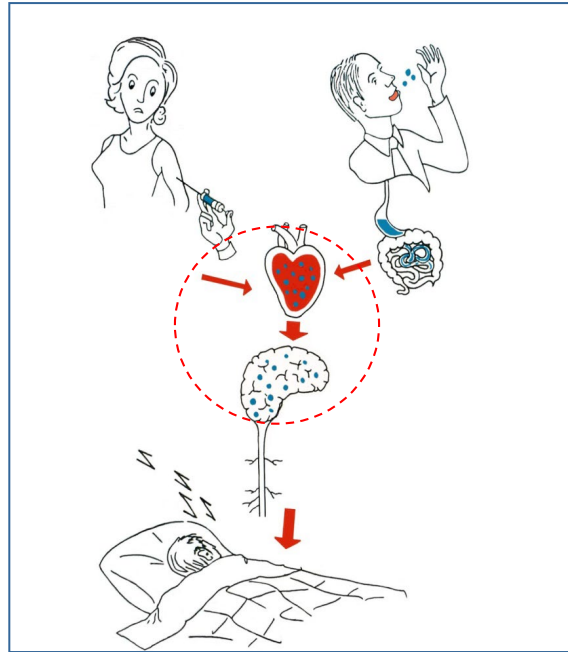
We need to understand how to get to better treatment



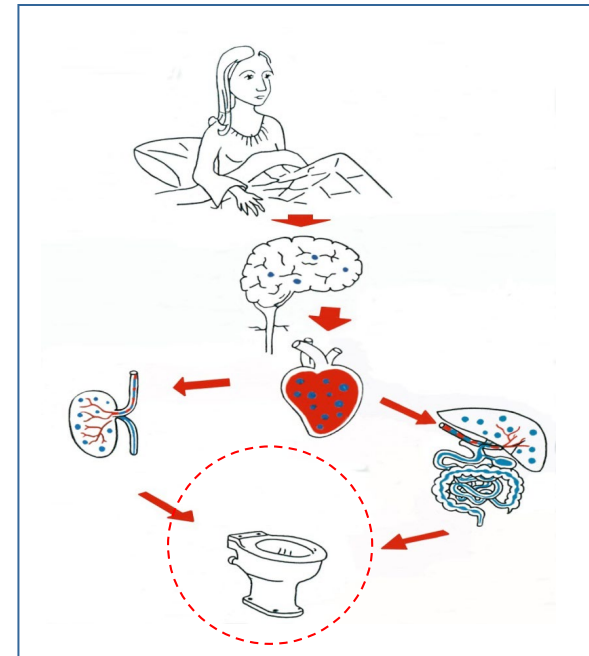
Absorption



Distribution

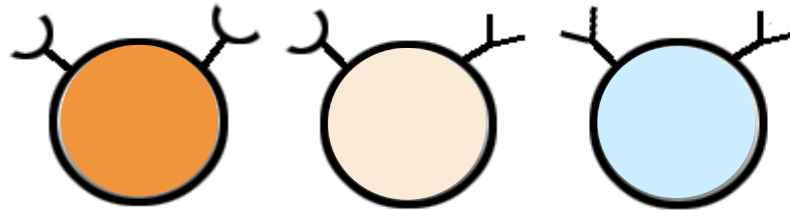


Elimination



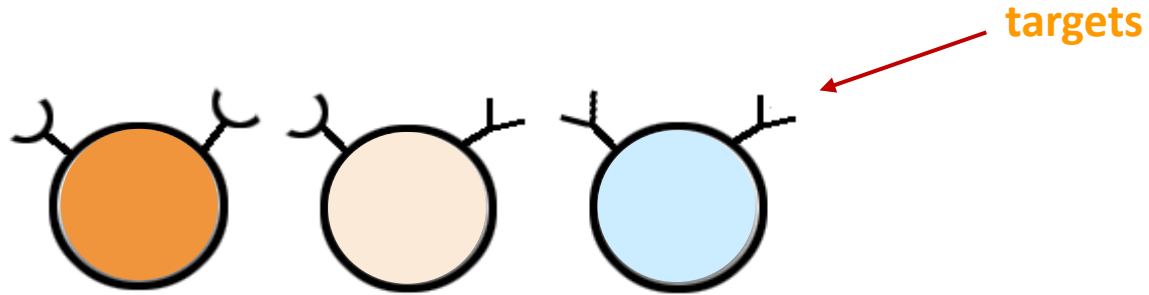


- The body has many cells





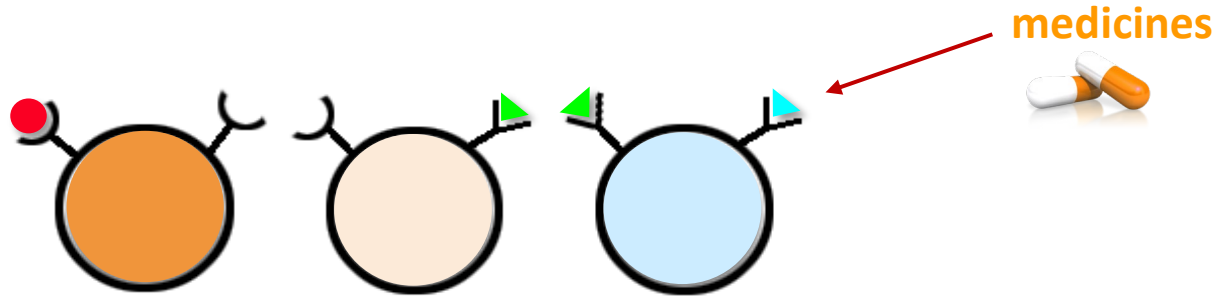
- The body has many cells



- Each cell has “sensors” (such as receptors)
- Pharmacologists call these sensors **targets**



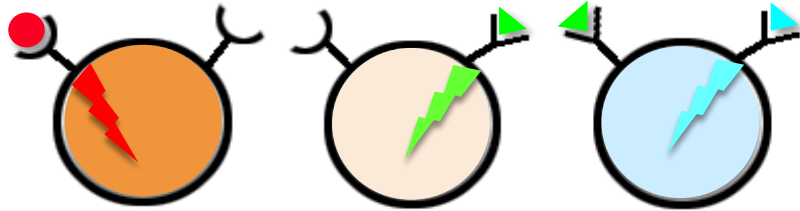
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- Specific **medicines** can **bind to these targets**



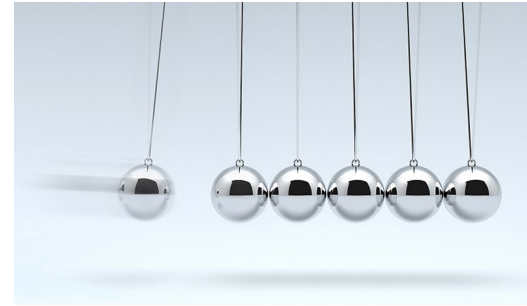
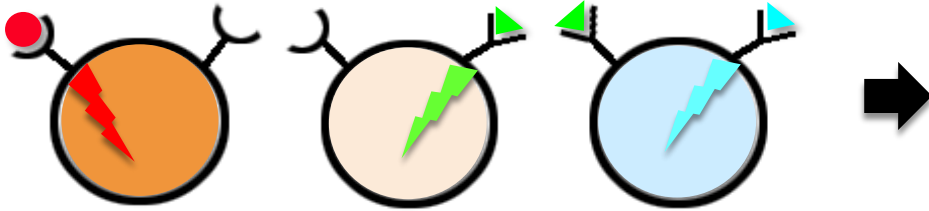
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- Each cell has “sensors” (such as receptors)
- Pharmacologists call these sensors targets
- Specific medicines can bind to these targets
- **Binding** will **induce effects in the cell**



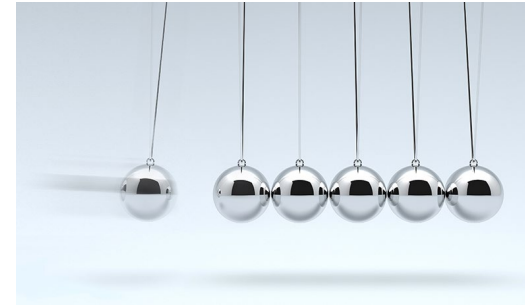
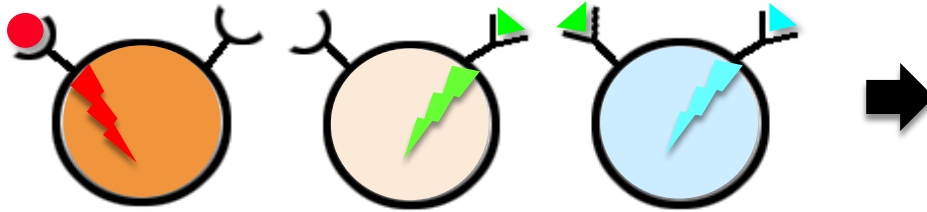
Cellular effects will bring about body effects



EFFECT



Cellular effects will bring about body (CNS) effects



EFFECT

The effect of medicines on the body depends on

- Where the medicine goes
- Medicine properties
- Target type
- Cell type

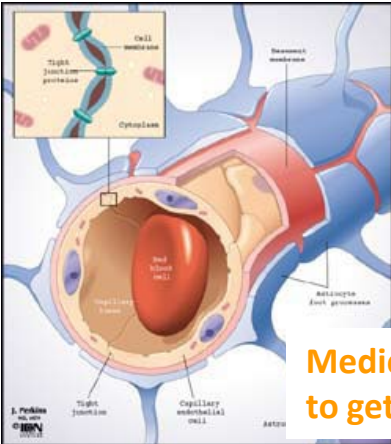


Category	Medicine
Opioids	Morphine, Oxycodone, Naloxone, Fentanyl, Hydrocodone, Codeine, Tramadol, Methadone, Hydromorphone, Meperidine, Buprenorphine, Alfentanil, Tapentadol, Sufentanil and Alfentanil
NSAIDS	Acetaminophen, Ibuprofen, Naproxen, Diclofenac, Celecoxib, Aspirin
CB1 analgesics	THC, Cannabigerol, Drinabant, Ibipinabant, Otenabant, Pregnenolone, Rimonabant, Rosonabant, Surinabant, Taranabant, Tetrahydrocannabivarin, Virodhamine
Benzodiazepines	Diazepam, Alprazolam, Clonazepam, Midazolam
Anti-epileptics	Gabapentin and Pregabalin
Antidepressants	SSRI's: Citalopram, Escitalopram, Fluoxetine, Fluvoxamine, Paroxetine, Sertraline, Viibryd
	SNRI's: Desvenlafaxine, Duloxetine, Milnacipran, Venlafaxine
	MAO's: Isocarboxazid, Phenelzine, Tranylcypromine
	Tricyclic antidepressants: Amitriptyline, Amoxapine, Clomipramine, Desipramine, Doxepin, Imipramine, Maprotiline, Nortriptyline, Protriptyline, Trimipramine
	Miscellaneous: Bupropion, Buspirone, Maprotiline, Mirtazapine, Reboxetine, Trazodone, Vilazodone

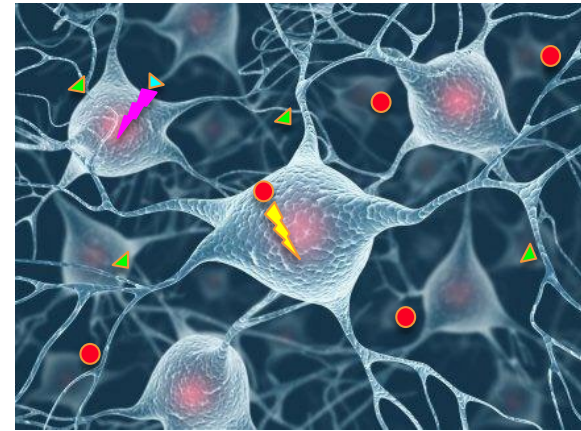
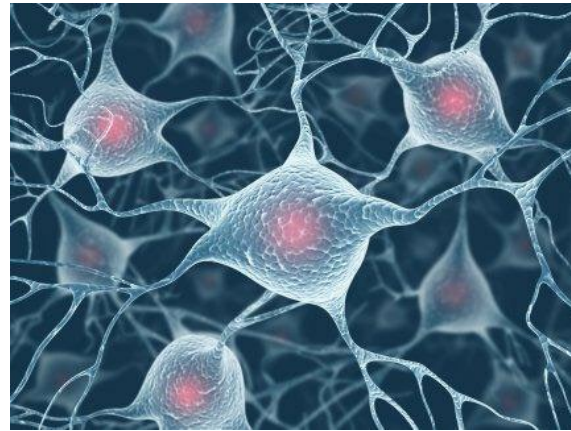


Medicines need to get to the CNS target

- **at the right time**
- **at the right concentration**



Medicines need to pass the blood-brain barrier to get to their CNS target

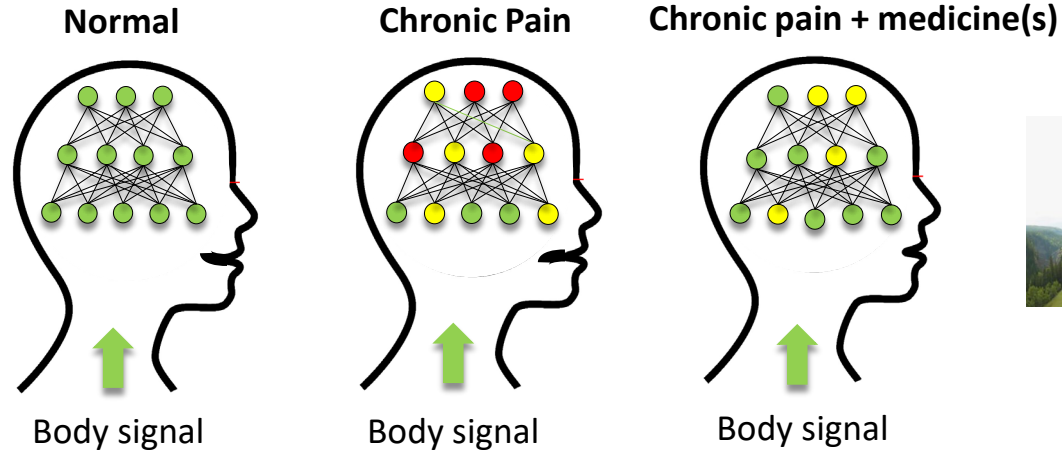
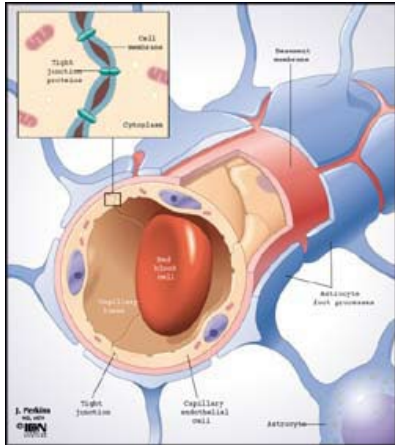


+ medicines

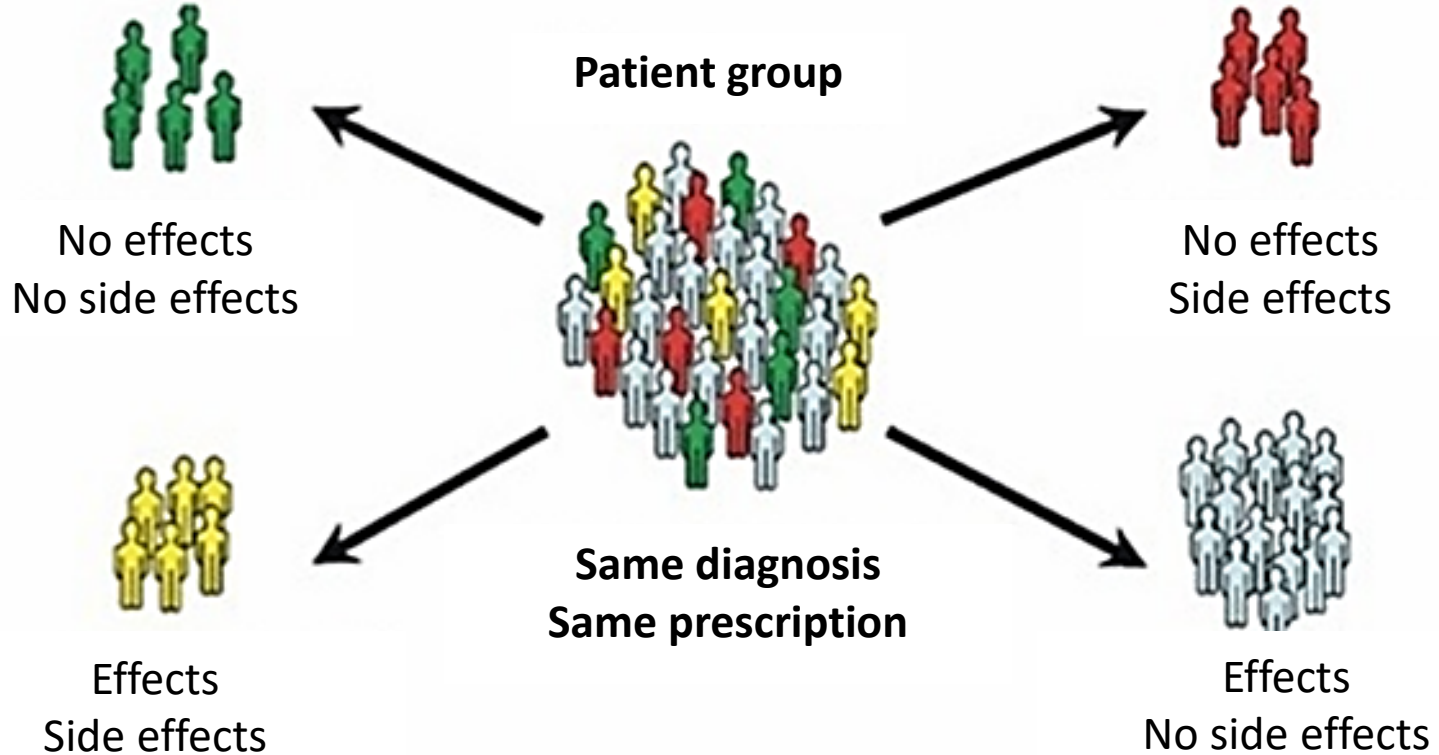


Medicines need to get to the CNS target

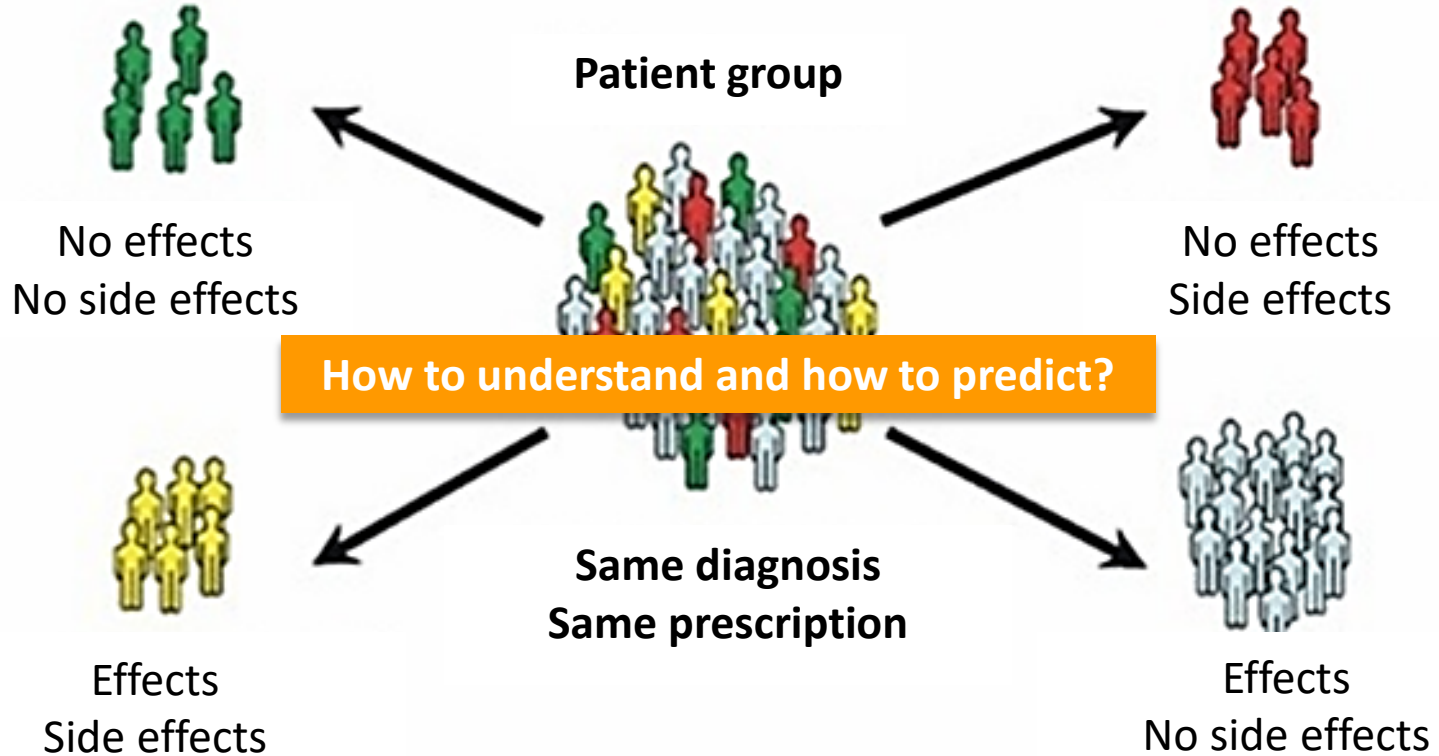
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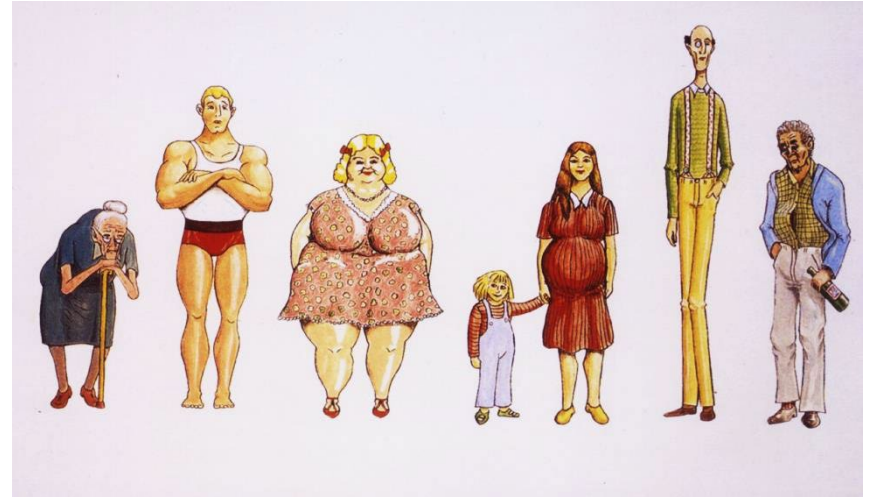
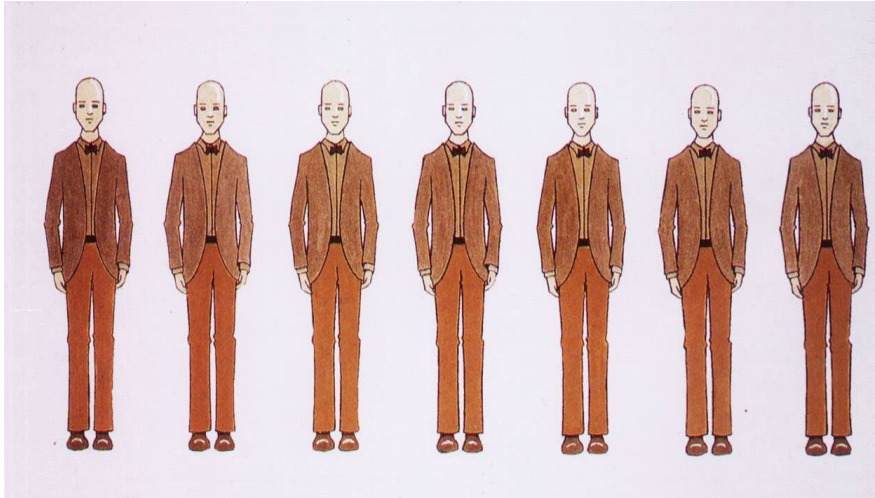
Variability



Variability



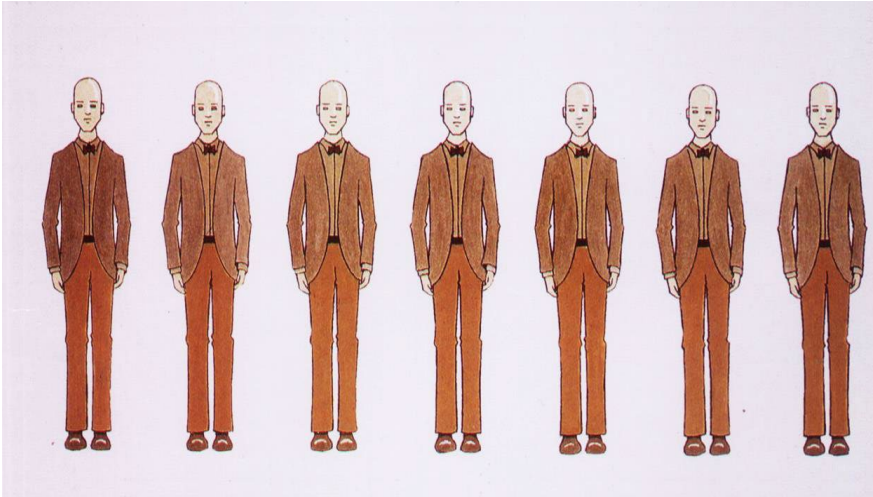
Variability



We **differ** in genetic background, gender, age, body weight, diet, but also in previous experiences (neuroplasticity), moods etc.

As a result **pharmacokinetics** (fate of the medicine in the body) and **pharmacodynamics** (the effects of a medicine) **may differ**

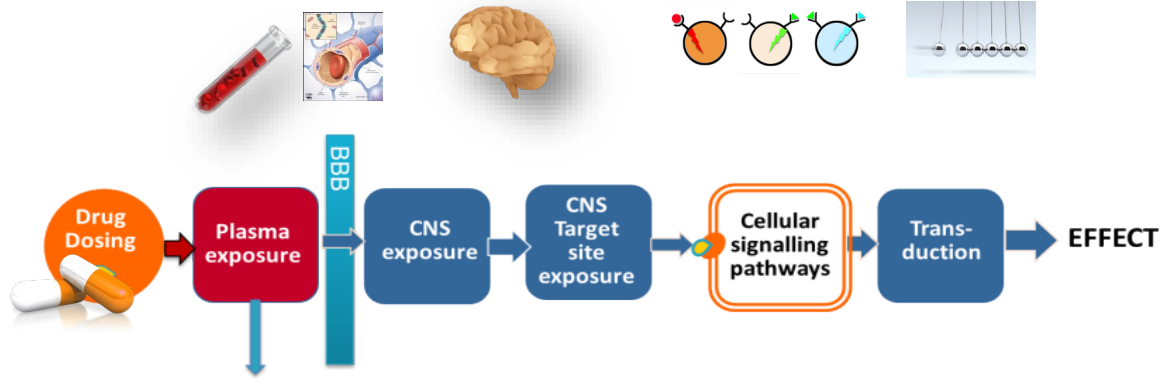
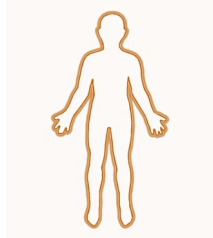
Variability



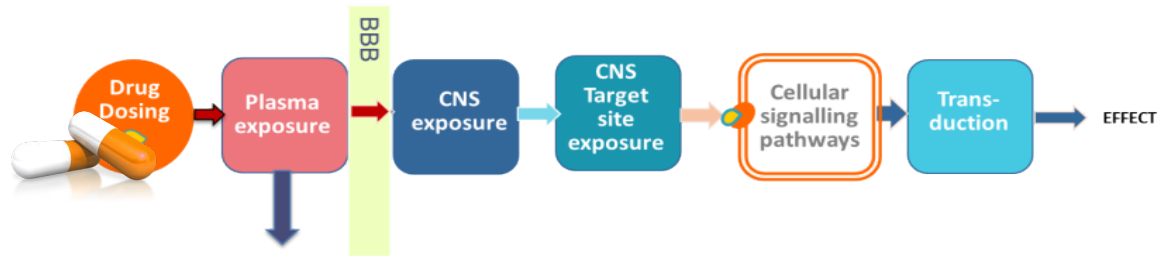
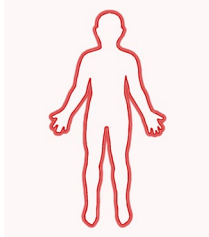
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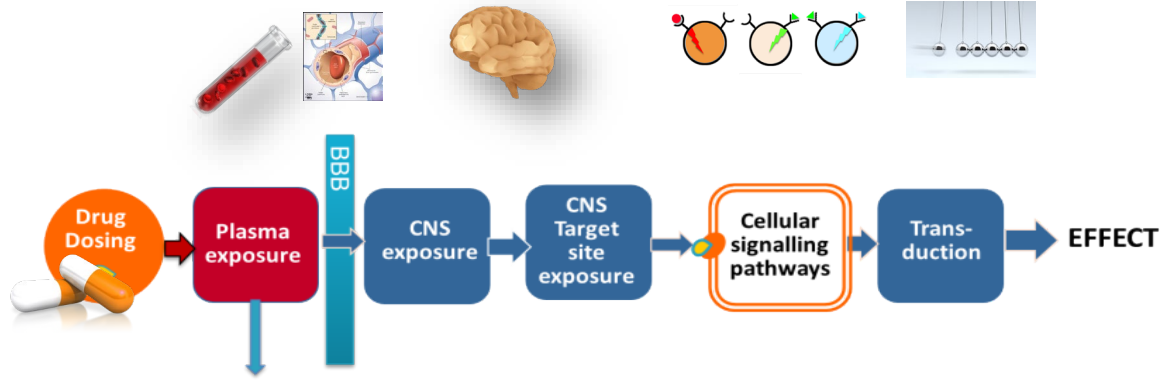
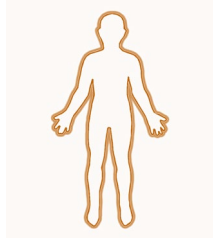
Right place, right time, right concentration for the RIGHT PERSON



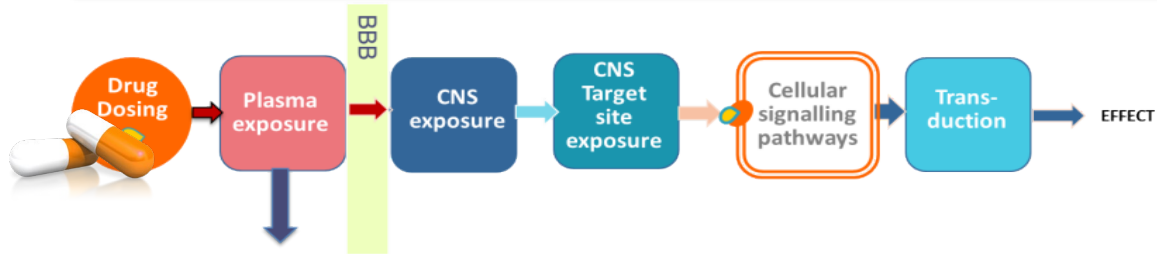
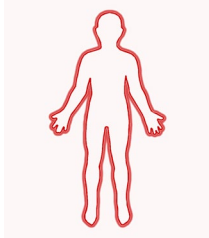
Personal variation in each process between dose and effect



Right place, right time, right concentration for the RIGHT PERSON



We need to take personal aspects into account



No	Partner name	Short name	Country
1	Universiteit Leiden	ULEI	NL
2	In Silico Biosciences, Inc	ISB	USA
3	PD-value BV	PD-value	NL
4	Concentris Research Management GmbH	concentris	DE
5	Universidad Autonoma de Barcelona	UAB	SP
6	Universidad Pompeu Fabra	UPF	SP
7	Alma mater Studiorium- Universita di Bologna	UNIBO	IT
8	Universite Cahtolique de Louvain	UCL	BE
9	Stichting Centre for Human Drug Research	CHDR	NL
10	Clinique Universitaires Saint-Luc	CUSL	BE



QSPainRelief aims to discover **novel effective combination treatments** in chronic pain patients, using **existing medicines**, to:

Improve



- Analgesia



Reduce



- Sedation
- Cognitive impairment
- Abuse liability



QSPainRelief will assemble **existing and new computational models** into a **QSPainRelief model platform**.



It will use **existing and newly produced data** from

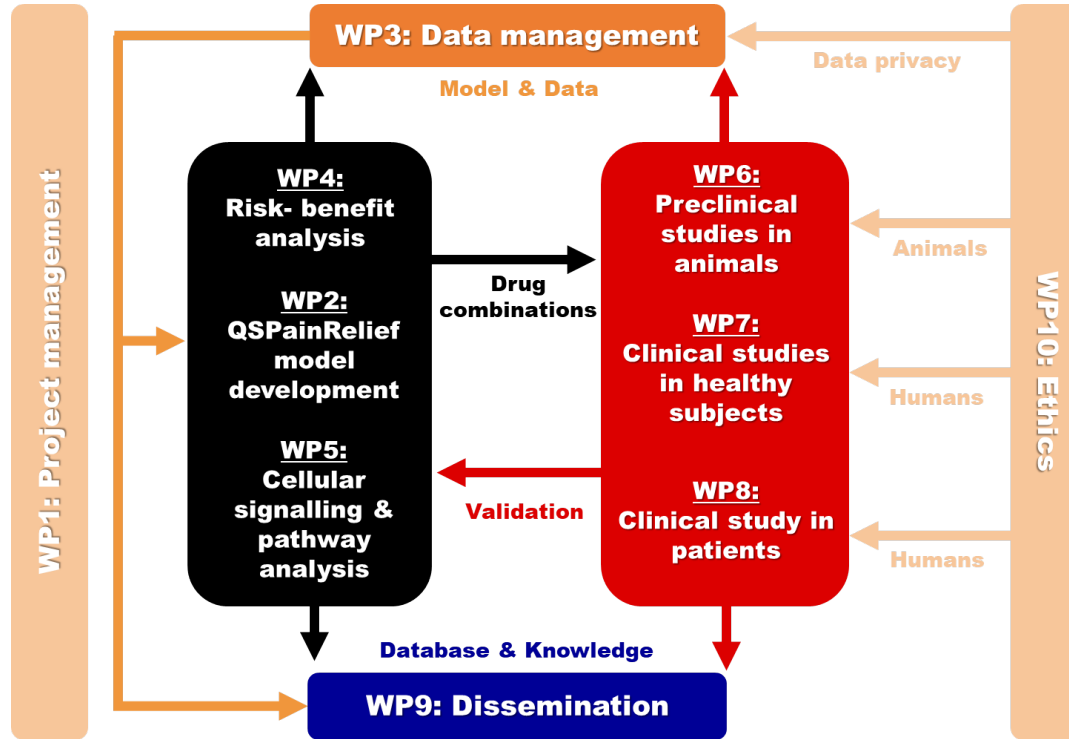
- Cellular systems
- Animals
- Healthy human subjects
- Real world *postoperative pain disabled* patients

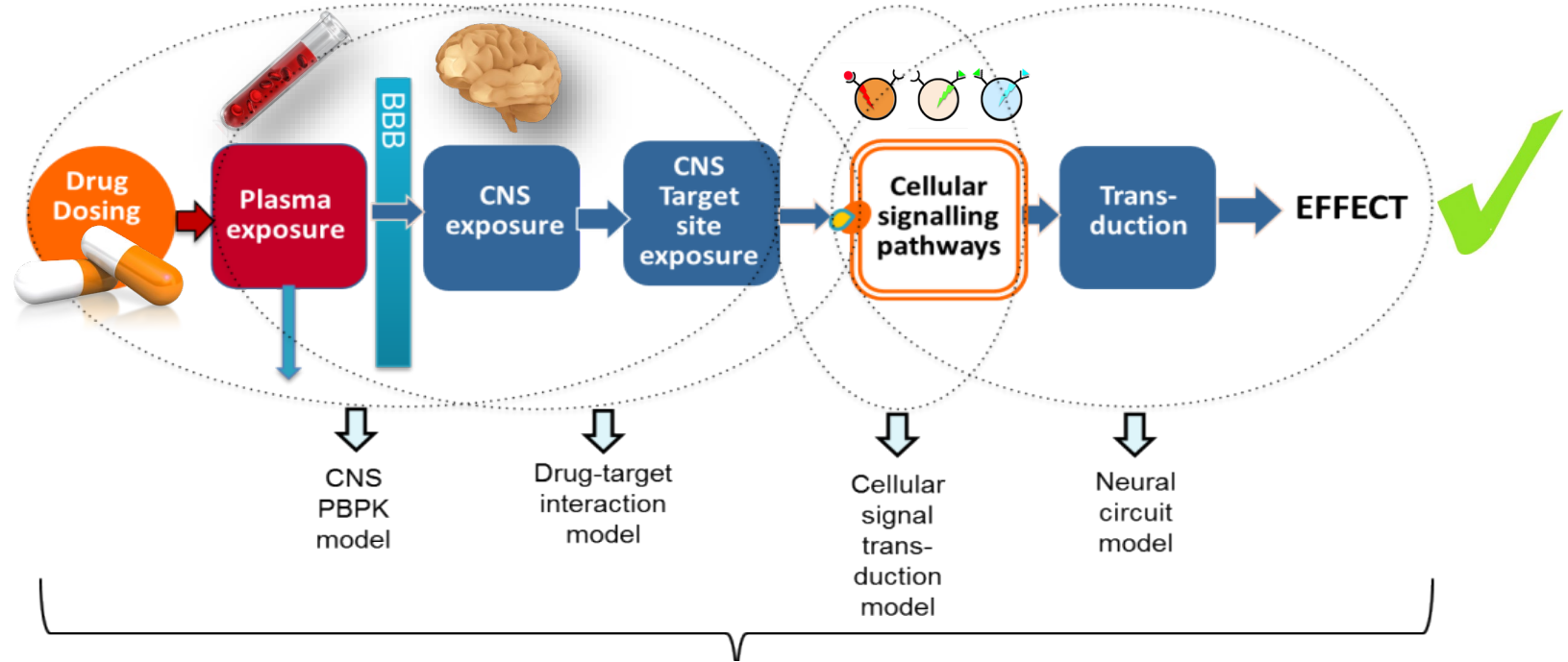
These data will be used for calibration and validation, for QSPainRelief to **discover new combinational treatments to treat chronic pain**.

Personalised and maximized pain relief for individuals suffering from chronic pain

Creating **direct benefits** for chronic pain patients by

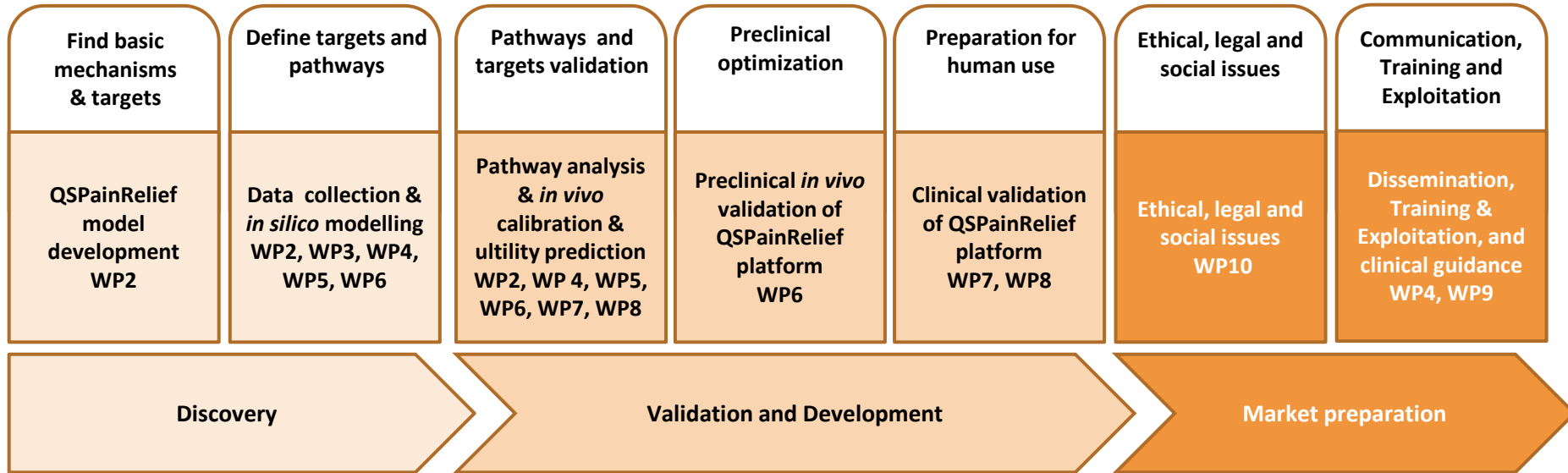
- Development and implementation of **novel combinational treatment strategies** in clinical practice
- **Higher treatment efficacy** due to personalised medicine and effective patient stratification
- **Improved acceptance of combinational therapies** in the clinical setting
- **Reduced stigmatisation of chronic pain** as a health condition through improved and clear communication to and with the general public





The QSPainRelief model platform

QSPainRelief – From Discovery to Market



QSPainRelief – The Team





Joop van Griensven

President at Pain Alliance Europe (PAE)

Dr. Jan Freijer

Scientist



Prof. Dr. Albert Dahan

Professor of Anaesthesiology at Leiden University Medical Center

Prof. Dr. Frank Huygen

Professor of Anaesthesiology at Erasmus MC



Dr. med. vet. Caroline Johner

Animal Welfare Officer at the University Medical Center Freiburg

Dr Erwin Kompanje

Assoc prof Clinical Ethics & Clinical Researcher, Dept Intensive Care at Erasmus MC



<https://qspainrelief.eu/>



START DATE

01 January 2020

DURATION

60 months (5 years)

MEMBERS

10 institutions from 6 European countries and the USA

HORIZON 2020 FUNDING

6.24 million €
(6,239,539 €)



<https://www.linkedin.com/company/qspainrelief>

A white rectangular form with an orange border, tilted slightly. At the top left is the QSPainRelief logo. Below it, the text "Sign up for our half-yearly newsletter!" is written in orange. There are three input fields: "Email Address", "First Name", and "Last Name". Below these is an orange "Subscribe" button. At the bottom right, the website address "www.qspainrelief.eu" is printed in small black text.

<https://twitter.com/QSPainRelief>



<https://www.linkedin.com/company/qspainrelief>



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May we ask you to participate in our patients survey

<https://twitter.com/QSPainRelief>