Is There a Place for β-Mimetics in Clinical Management of Neuropathic Pain? Salbutamol Therapy in Six Cases

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THE Adrenergic system, because of its reported implication in pain mechanisms, may be a potential target for chronic pain treatment. A genetic polymorphism of catechol-O-methyltransferase, an enzyme that metabolizes catecholamines, is related with higher pain perception¹ and persistent pain conditions because patients with higher pain sensitivity are more likely to develop chronic pain conditions.² Moreover, catechol-O-methyltransferase inhibition increases pain sensitivity through augmented catecholamines and activation of β-adrenergic (β-AR) receptors.³ Furthermore, a polymorphism of β₂-adrenoceptors (β₂-AR) has been associated with the risk for developing musculoskeletal pain disorders.⁴ In agreement, clinical studies reported that β₂-AR antagonists were effective in chronic musculoskeletal pain conditions, such as fibromyalgia or temporomandibular disorder.⁵,⁶ This effect on myalgic pain was observed in patients with altered sympathetic nervous function.⁶,⁷

In addition to musculoskeletal pain disorders, neuropathic pain is another major type of chronic pain. Neuropathic pain arises as a direct consequence of a lesion or a disease affecting the somatosensory system.⁸ The prevalence of neuropathic pain has been reported to be around 6.9 and 8.2% in two large prevalence studies, and the annual incidence rate was estimated at 1%.⁹–¹¹ Even though patients with neuropathic symptoms are rather frequent, neuropathic pain is often challenging to treat and is generally resistant to commonly used therapeutics.¹² Treatment difficulties may be due to various underlying pathophysiologic mechanisms. Indeed, neuropathic pain can be initiated not only by various diseases such as diabetes or cancer but also by trauma, postsurgical injuries, or drug treatment of cancer or human immunodeficiency virus infection.⁹,¹²

Currently, antidepressants are one of the first-line treatment options in neuropathic pain management.⁸,¹² These drugs are indirect adrenergic agonists because they act through the blockade of aminergic reuptake sites and thus increase endogenous levels of noradrenaline. Recent studies on the action mechanisms of antidepressants in neuropathic pain revealed the critical role played by β₂-AR.¹³,¹⁴ The absence or blockade of β₂-ARs suppresses the antiallodynic effects of a chronic antidepressant treatment in a neuropathic pain model.¹³,¹⁴ Interestingly, preclinical studies have also reported that the chronic direct stimulation of β₂-ARs by agonists can alleviate neuropathic pain symptoms in a murine neuropathic pain model,¹⁵–¹⁷ whereas a β-AR antagonist had no effect.¹⁴,¹⁶ Thus, these findings differ from what was observed in musculoskeletal pain.

In this report, we show that the use of salbutamol, a short-acting β₂-AR agonist, provided satisfying symptom management in six patients with severe neuropathic pain resistant to previous therapy.

CASE REPORTS

Six patients with severe neuropathic symptoms were referred to the pain clinic. Four men and two women, average age of 58.8 yr, were referred to our clinic for an average of 10 months. The symptoms in one patient were initiated by lumbar radiculopathy at levels L4–L5 (case 1), and one of the patients had bilateral lumbar spinal stenosis (case 5). The causes of neuropathic pain were traumatic in two patients (cases 2 and 4). In the two latter patients, neuropathic pain was due to lung cancer (cases 3 and 6). All patients had inadequate pain relief with previous therapies, including tricyclic antidepressants, nonsteroidal antiinflammatory drugs, gabapentin, pregabalin, opioids, and myorelaxants. In addition, two patients previously received therapies such as acupuncture and physical therapy other than medical treatment. The details of patient characteristics and the background of neuropathic pain are summarized in table 1.

After the routine assessment and physical examination of patients, we documented the pain intensity by visual analog pain scale and the accompanying neuropathic symptoms. The patients had no contraindication for the use of β₂-AR agonist
Table 1. The Characteristics of the Patients and Background of Neuropathic Pain

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case No.</th>
<th>Age, yr</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Weight, kg</th>
<th>Height, cm</th>
<th>Cause of the Neuropathic Pain</th>
<th>Referral to the Pain Clinic*</th>
<th>Previous Therapies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>Lumbar radiculopathy</td>
<td>2 mo</td>
<td>TCA, NSAID, physical therapy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>Traumatic</td>
<td>2 mo</td>
<td>TCA, NSAID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>Lung cancer</td>
<td>2 mo</td>
<td>TCA, NSAID, pregabalin, fentanyl patch, tramadol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>Traumatic</td>
<td>1 yr</td>
<td>TCA, NSAID, gabapentin steroid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>Lumbar spinal stenosis</td>
<td>1 yr</td>
<td>TCA, myorelaxants, acupuncture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>Lung cancer</td>
<td>2.5 yr</td>
<td>TCA, NSAID, fentanyl patch, tramadol</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Delay between first visit at our pain clinic and the start of salbutamol treatment.

NSAID = nonsteroidal antiinflammatory drugs; TCA = tricyclic antidepressants.
tures and adverse effects. Although both nonselective and selective β₂-AR agonists suppressed allodynia after chronic treatment, we preferred to use a short-acting selective β₂-AR agonist to limit the undesirable events at the very least. Thus, we chose salbutamol, also known as albuterol in the United States, in a slow-release form to increase compliance of the patients and to limit potential side effects. The use of a nonselective agonist would have more systemic side effects, and possible adverse events initiated by a long-acting agent would have persisted longer.

All patients achieved significant symptom relief, especially in pain, after salbutamol use for a month. Other neuropathic symptoms were also improved. Interestingly, we observed a relief of allodynia, which is usually considered as an extremely treatment-resistant symptom in neuropathic pain. Potential adverse effects associated with the use of salbutamol may include fine tremor, dry mouth, nervousness, headache, muscle cramps, tachycardia, arrhythmias, and sweating. None of the six patients reported these adverse events at the dose used in this study. This lack of adverse events and satisfaction with the treatment provided patient compliance with the treatment.

Our findings proposing a beneficial action of a β₂-AR agonist in neuropathic pain condition somehow seem to be contrary to the proposed beneficial role of β-AR antagonists in musculoskeletal pain conditions. However, various types of pain may indicate various underlying mechanisms and require different therapeutic approaches. Indeed, even for musculoskeletal pain, the study of β₂-AR haplotypes suggested that either β₂-AR hyperfunction (60–70% of patients) or hypofunction (25–30% of patients) may contribute to the pain condition. In this regard, patients with β₂-AR hypofunction should not respond to treatment with an antagonist. Tailoring the patients’ management according to the different types of chronic pain and their underlying mechanism may thus be critical for successful management of chronic pain conditions.

In conclusion, we suggest that salbutamol may be an effective treatment option in patients with neuropathic pain resistant to commonly used therapeutics. However, one should prudently interpret the results, because the current findings were obtained without blinding, randomization, or a control group. This case report may encourage further randomized, controlled, prospective, and blinded studies to evaluate more thoroughly the use of β-mimetic agents as therapeutic alternatives for neuropathic pain.

### References


### Table 2. Pre- and Posttherapy Visual Analog Pain Scores, Initial and Recovered Symptoms, and Duration of Therapy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case No.</th>
<th>Pretherapy VAS</th>
<th>Posttherapy VAS</th>
<th>Decrease in VAS Declared by Patient, %</th>
<th>Initial Symptoms</th>
<th>Unimproved Symptoms</th>
<th>Side Effects</th>
<th>Total Duration of Therapy, mo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>Aching, allodynia, tingling, numbness, burning sensation</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Pain, allodynia, numbness</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>Aching, allodynia, tingling, numbness</td>
<td>Numbness</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Pain, allodynia, numbness</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Stabbing pain, cramp-like pain, numbness</td>
<td>Numbness</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>Stabbing and shock-like pain, numbness</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VAS = Visual Analog Pain Scale.