



All Databases

PubMed

Nucleotide

Protein

Genome

Structure

OMIM

PMC

Journals

Books

Search

PubMed



for diffuse inhibitory noxious control

Go

Clear

Limits

Preview/Index

History

Clipboard

Details

About Entrez

Text Version

**Note:** Performing your original search, *diffuse inhibitory noxious control*, in PubMed will retrieve [45 citations](#).

## Entrez PubMed

Overview

Help | FAQ

Tutorial

New/Noteworthy

E-Utilities

Display

Abstract



Show

20



Sort by



Send to



All: 1

Review: 0


 1: J Neurol Sci. 1994 Sep;125(2):198-205.

[Related Articles, Links](#)

## PubMed Services

Journals Database

MeSH Database

Single Citation Matcher

Batch Citation Matcher

Clinical Queries

Special Queries

LinkOut

My NCBI (Cubby)

## Related Resources

Order Documents

NLM Catalog

NLM Gateway

TOXNET

Consumer Health

Clinical Alerts

ClinicalTrials.gov

PubMed Central

## Diffuse noxious inhibitory control. Reappraisal by pain-related somatosensory evoked potentials following CO2 laser stimulation.

**Kakigi R.**

Department of Integrative Physiology, National Institute for Physiological Sciences, Aichi, Japan.

The effects of DNIC (diffuse noxious inhibitory control) in humans were evaluated by means of pain SEPs (somatosensory evoked potentials) and pain visual analogue scale (VAS) following CO2 laser stimulation applied to the left knee while conditioning stimuli (non-noxious and noxious thermal stimuli) applied to the right hand. Pain SEPs were recorded from scalp electrodes following laser stimulation applied to the left knee during various conditions as follows: (1) control (without any interference), (2) non-noxious (dipping the right hand in water at 41 degrees C for 3 min), (3) noxious (dipping the right hand in water at 46 degrees C for 3 min), and (4) after-effect (3-6 min after taking the hand from the water at 46 degrees C). The present pain SEPs findings confirmed the presence of DNIC in humans, and indicates: (1) degree of pain relief was significantly correlated with changes in pain SEPs, particularly a marked decrease in amplitude, and a decrease in VAS; (2) DNIC was more effective on the second pain than the first pain; (3) the effect of DNIC gradually increased over time, but it rapidly disappeared after the conditioning stimuli ceased; and (4) DNIC was not due merely to changes of attention. I propose that the site responsible for DNIC is the brainstem or the spinal cord rather than the cerebral hemisphere.

PMID: 7807168 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

Display

Abstract



Show

20



Sort by



Send to



[Write to the Help Desk](#)  
[NCBI](#) | [NLM](#) | [NIH](#)  
[Department of Health & Human Services](#)  
[Privacy Statement](#) | [Freedom of Information Act](#) | [Disclaimer](#)

May 2 2005 17:45:08