Modulation of prefrontal connectivity in postherpetic neuralgia patients with chronic pain: a resting-state functional magnetic resonance-imaging study

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Introduction

 Patients with chronic pain often show concomitant deficits in attention, memory, and executive functions.1-3 Postherpetic neuralgia (PHN), a chronic neuropathic pain persisting for more than 3 months following herpes zoster infection,3 has been found to affect cognitive abilities of PHN patients, including attention deficits, memory decline, and decision-making impairment.4 However, the neural mechanism underlying the interaction between chronic pain and cognitive functions is largely unknown. There have been very few studies examining how activities in brain areas associated with cognitive functions are modulated by clinical pain.
The prefrontal cortex (PFC) has been regarded as one of the most important brain structures for higher cognitive functions, such as emotional regulation, working memory, decision-making, motor planning, and executive functions.\textsuperscript{5–8} It is also a critical area in the modulation of chronic pain.\textsuperscript{9–13} Moreover, studies have indicated that the PFC undergoes both structural and functional changes under chronic pain conditions in both human patients\textsuperscript{14–18} and animal pain models.\textsuperscript{19,20} These findings suggest a potential role for the PFC in the interaction between chronic pain and cognitive function.

A number of studies have compared differences in dynamic changes in brain activity between PHN patients and healthy control subjects. It was found that there were changes in functional connectivity between the subregions within the PFC and between the PFC and other cortical areas in PHN patients.\textsuperscript{21,22} In addition, PHN patients exhibited abnormal regional homogeneity (ReHo), an indicator believed to reflect regional synchronization of spontaneous brain activity,\textsuperscript{23} in a wide range of cortical and subcortical areas.\textsuperscript{24} All these findings indicate that both local circuit activity within the PFC and communication between the PFC and other cortical areas are altered in PHN patients. However, much remains to be elucidated about a direct link between these changes in the PFC and PHN pain, as well as the association of the PFC and its network with impairment in cognitive function in PHN patients.

To explore the role of the PFC in the interaction between chronic pain and cognitive function, we first examined whether prefrontal activity was modulated by chronic pain by analyzing the relationship between its local synchronization, measured by ReHo,\textsuperscript{23} and pain intensity in PHN patients. We then investigated whether pain modulated the functional relationship between the PFC and other brain areas in related networks by analyzing the correlation between functional connectivity\textsuperscript{25} and pain intensity.

### Methods

All procedures used in the present study were approved by the University Committee on Human Research Protection, East China Normal University (approval HR2013/10004). PHN patients were recruited via advertisements and were fully instructed regarding experimental procedures. All patients gave written informed consent in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki.

### PHN patient recruitment

Right-handed patients diagnosed with PHN by two physicians (XH and KM) were recruited at Xin Hua Hospital in Shanghai, China. Patients who reported a history of shingles and associated pain and had had PHN symptoms $>$3 months were included in the study. Patients of age $<$50 or $>$75, with psychiatric diseases, with claustrophobia, current users of opioids, or with metal or electronic implants were excluded. Patients were using only nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory (eg, celecoxib) and/or peripheral neurotrophic drugs when they were recruited.

### Pain assessment in PHN patients

To minimize the potential acute analgesic effect of the nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug that the PHN patients had taken, patients were asked not to take any medicine for at least 24 hours prior to the experiment, a washout period that allowed about 90% elimination of plasma celecoxib\textsuperscript{26} but avoided prolonged halt of medicine, as adopted in some other studies with chronic pain patients.\textsuperscript{27–29} PHN patients were asked to report their perceived spontaneous pain on a commonly used pain numeric rating scale\textsuperscript{30} of 0–10 (0 for no pain and 10 for worst imaginable pain) right before the functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) scan (Table 1). Pain score over the last 7 days prior to the fMRI experiment was also assessed in the patients.

### Imaging data acquisition

Imaging was performed on a 3 T Trio scanner (Siemens, Munich, Germany) using an eight-channel birdcage head coil. Each patient lay supine with their head snugly fixed by foam pads. The patient was asked to keep still as possible and to keep his/her eyes closed but remain awake.

### Table 1 Demographics of PHN patients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Age (Years)</th>
<th>Duration (Months)</th>
<th>Pain score* Pain score Past 7 days</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** *Numeric rating scale of 0–10 (0 for no pain, 10 for worst imaginable pain).*

**Abbreviations:** PHN, postherpetic neuralgia; F, female; M, male.
Resting-state fMRIs were obtained using an echo-planar imaging sequence with protocols of 30 axial slices, thickness/gap 4.0/0.8 mm, in-plane resolution 64x64, TR 2000 ms, TE 40 ms, flip angle 90°, FOV 220x220 mm, 240 volumes acquired in 8 minutes.

Imaging data preprocessing

Preprocessing of resting-state fMRI data was conducted using Data Processing Assistant for Resting-State fMRI (DP ARSF; http://rfmri.org/dparsf) software (version 2.1) based on statistical parametric mapping (SPM8; http://www.fil.ion.ucl.ac.uk/spm) on the MatLab platform (MathWorks, Natick, MA, USA).31 In brief, the first ten volumes of each functional time series were discarded, as patients were adjusting themselves during that period to the fMRI environment. The remaining 230 images were slice-time-corrected with the 30th slice as the reference and spatially realigned for head motion. Patient head motion was assessed by evaluating three translations and three rotations for each scan. Translational thresholds were set to ±2 mm, while rotational thresholds were limited to ±1°. After head motion correction, functional images were spatially normalized to Montreal Neurological Institute (MNI) space using echo-planar imaging sequence templates (resampled voxel size 3x3x3).

Regional homogeneity

For ReHo measurements,23 normalized images were further analyzed using DP ARSF.31 First, we employed it to remove linear trends and reduce low-frequency drift and high-frequency respiratory and cardiac noise using a temporal band-pass (0.01–0.08 Hz) filter. Subsequently, we used it to map regional spontaneous activity across the whole brain, with Kendall’s coefficient of concordance used for assessing in a voxel-wise fashion the similarity of the time series at a given voxel to the time series of its 26 nearest neighbors:

\[ W = \frac{1}{12} K^2 (n^3 - n) \sum_{i=1}^{n} (R_i) - n(\bar{R})^2 \]

where \( R \) is the sum rank of time point \( i \), \( \bar{R} = \frac{[n(n+1)K]}{2} \) is the mean of \( R \) values, \( K \) is the number of time series corresponding to the spatial voxels contained within a measured cluster (here, \( K = 27 \), one given voxel plus the number of its neighbors), \( n \) is the number of ranks (here, \( n = 230 \) time points), and \( i \) is from 1 to \( n \). Kendall’s coefficient values (\( W \)) ranging from 0 to 1 were calculated voxel by voxel across the whole brain, producing an individual ReHo map for each participant. For the purpose of standardization, each individual ReHo map was divided by its own mean ReHo of that entire brain. Then, standardized ReHo maps for all participants were smoothed using a Gaussian filter of 8 mm full width at half maximum to reduce noise and residual differences in normalization.

A total of 26 frontal cortical areas were selected from anatomical automatic labeling,32 as listed in Table 2, to compose a mask used for the ReHo analysis (Figure 1). Within the frontal lobe, we calculated Pearson’s correlation between ReHo of each voxel and subjective spontaneous pain reported by patients right before the scan. The threshold for significance and correction for multiple comparisons were calculated using AlphaSim program (https://afni.nimh.nih.gov/pub/dist/doc/manual/AlphaSim.pdf). A corrected threshold of \( P<0.05 \) was utilized with a combined cutoff threshold of \( P<0.01 \) and a minimum cluster size of 1,161 mm\(^3\) (43 voxels), determined by 1,000 iterations of Monte Carlo simulation. The resulting \( r \) map was overlaid on rendering views with BrainNet Viewer (http://www.nitrc.org/projects/bnv), and the anatomy of surviving brain regions was reported using xjView software (http://www.alivelearn.net/xjview).

| Table 2 The 26 brain areas of the frontal lobe mask |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| AAL name                        | Full name            |
| Precentral_L                    | Precentral gyrus     |
| Precentral_R                    | Precentral gyrus     |
| Frontal_Sup_L                   | Superior frontal gyrus, dorsolateral |
| Frontal_Sup_R                   | Superior frontal gyrus, dorsolateral |
| Frontal_Sup_Orb_L               | Superior frontal gyrus, orbital part |
| Frontal_Sup_Orb_R               | Superior frontal gyrus, orbital part |
| Frontal_Mid_L                   | Middle frontal gyrus |
| Frontal_Mid_R                   | Middle frontal gyrus |
| Frontal_Mid_Orb_L               | Middle frontal gyrus, orbital part |
| Frontal_Mid_Orb_R               | Middle frontal gyrus, orbital part |
| Frontal_Inf_Oper_L              | Inferior frontal gyrus, opercular part |
| Frontal_Inf_Oper_R              | Inferior frontal gyrus, opercular part |
| Frontal_Inf_Tri_L               | Inferior frontal gyrus, triangular part |
| Frontal_Inf_Tri_R               | Inferior frontal gyrus, triangular part |
| Frontal_Inf_Orb_L               | Inferior frontal gyrus, orbital part |
| Frontal_Inf_Orb_R               | Inferior frontal gyrus, orbital part |
| Rolandic_Oper_L                 | Rolandic operculum   |
| Rolandic_Oper_R                 | Rolandic operculum   |
| Supp_Motor_Area_L               | Supplementary motor area |
| Supp_Motor_Area_R               | Supplementary motor area |
| Olfactory_L                     | Olfactory cortex     |
| Olfactory_R                     | Olfactory cortex     |
| Frontal_Sup_Medial_L            | Superior frontal gyrus, medial |
| Frontal_Sup_Medial_R            | Superior frontal gyrus, medial |
| Frontal_Med_Orb_L               | Superior frontal gyrus, medial orbital |
| Frontal_Med_Orb_R               | Superior frontal gyrus, medial orbital |

Abbreviations: ALL, anatomical automatic labeling; L, left; R, right.
Functional connectivity

For measurements of functional connectivity, fMRI data from preprocessing were further analyzed using DPARSF. The preprocessed data were smoothed using a Gaussian filter of 8 mm full width at half maximum to reduce noise and residual differences in normalization. Then, the linear trend was removed and a temporal band-pass (0.01–0.08 Hz) filter applied to reduce low-frequency drift and high-frequency respiratory and cardiac noise. Pearson’s correlation was calculated between averaged time courses of regions of interest (ROIs; clusters where ReHo correlated with patients’ spontaneous pain) for each patient in a cluster-wise manner across the whole brain, with global mean time course, white-matter mean time course, cerebrospinal fluid mean time course, and the six head motion parameters as nuisance covariates. Individual correlation coefficients were converted to z-scores using Fisher’s transformation to improve normality. Pearson’s correlation between functional connectivity of each voxel across the whole brain and patients’ subjective spontaneous pain was calculated. A corrected threshold of $P<0.05$ was utilized with a combined cutoff threshold of $P<0.01$ and a minimum cluster size of 1,917 mm$^3$ (71 voxels), determined by 1,000 iterations of Monte Carlo simulation. The resulting $r$-maps were overlaid on rendering views with BrainNet Viewer and on axial slice views with the Rest slice viewer (http://restfmri.net/forum/index.php), and the anatomy of survived brain regions were reported using xjView software.

Signal extraction from ROI

We extracted averaged signals of ReHo or functional connectivity from ROIs for illustrating correlations with PHN pain with the Resting-State fMRI Data Analysis Toolkit version 1.8. Specifically, we first saved surviving clusters from the analysis of ReHo or functional connectivity into binary masks. Then, intersections were examined from these masks and related anatomical regions from the anatomical automatic labeling template to obtain particular masks of clusters of interest. Finally, mean values of voxels within each cluster of interest were extracted.
Statistical analysis

Statistical analysis for extracted signals (ReHo or functional connectivity) was performed with SPSS for Windows version 16 and result graphs presented using GraphPad Prism for Windows version 6. Pearson’s correlation was applied to examine whether there existed significant correlations between the extracted ROI signal and subjective spontaneous pain. The Shapiro–Wilk test was used to check whether the pain scores and fMRI data conformed to normal distribution. Average numbers in the present article are presented in the form of means ± standard error.

Results

Demographics and pain scores of PHN patients

The 16 PHN patients (ten males and six females) recruited in the fMRI study had a mean age of 67.1±1.39 (53–74) years. The mean duration of PHN was 25.3±4.63 months. The mean subjective rating of pain intensity in the experiment was 6.1±0.50, with a range of 2–9, which was not significant different from the pain score over the last 7 days prior to the scan (6.6±0.48, range 3–10, paired t-test, t_{15}=1.83; P=0.087).

Relationships between prefrontal local synchronization and pain intensity

To explore whether neural activity in the frontal lobe was associated with PHN pain, we examined the relationship between the degree of local synchronization (measured by ReHo) of the PFC and the intensity of pain experienced by PHN patients. ReHo values within the frontal lobe mask consisting of 26 areas32 were analyzed in these PHN patients. Significant negative correlations were observed between pain scores and ReHo values in several areas (P<0.05, AlphaSim-corrected, Figure 1, Table 3), including the left lateral PFC (BA10, BA46, BA47, peak MNI coordinates, x=−51, y=48, z=0, r=−0.78, cluster P<0.001, ReHo mean 0.859±0.037), left medial PFC (BA10, peak MNI coordinates, x=−15, y=63, z=3, r=−0.74, cluster P=0.001, ReHo mean 0.892±0.045), and right lateral orbitofrontal cortex (BA11, BA47, peak MNI coordinates, x=33, y=51, z=−15, r=−0.74, cluster P=0.001, ReHo mean 0.883±0.038). Patients with higher pain scores exhibited lower ReHo values in these prefrontal areas (Figure 1), and vice versa, which suggested that activity of local circuits in the prefrontal areas was modulated by chronic pain. Both pain scores (W_{16}=0.961, P=0.672) and ReHo values (left lateral PFC, W_{16}=0.974, P=0.901; left medial PFC, W_{16}=0.951, P=0.502; right orbitofrontal cortex, W_{16}=0.959, P=0.649) conformed to normal distribution, and thus a parametric method (Pearson’s correlation) was used for the statistical analysis.

In order to exclude the possibility that age and sex might have affected these results, we repeated the analysis with the addition of age and sex as covariates of no interest. The results were similar to those of the original analysis. The P-value remained significant (P<0.01, uncorrected), although it did not pass the correction for multiple comparisons. This might have been due to the small sample size of the present study, and thus statistics may be slightly affected by the reduced number of degrees of freedom. Results of this analysis are summarized in Figure S1.

Correlations between functional connectivity and pain intensity

To examine further if pain-induced modulation of local synchronization in the prefrontal region would also result in modulation of activity in its associated networks, functional connectivity between the identified prefrontal areas with modulated ReHo and other brain regions was analyzed. Prefrontal areas where ReHo showed correlations with the degree of pain were chosen as seed regions, and the correlation between seed-based functional connectivity and the intensity of pain was examined. We observed that functional connectivity between the left lateral PFC and two clusters of brain areas was negatively correlated with pain scores reported by the patients (P<0.05, AlphaSim-corrected.

Table 3 Brain areas whose ReHo significantly correlated with the degree of spontaneous pain perceived by PHN patients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Brain regions</th>
<th>Voxels, n</th>
<th>BA</th>
<th>MNI coordinates</th>
<th>Peak r-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Left MFG/IFG/OFG (left lateral PFC)</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>10/46/47</td>
<td>−51 48 0</td>
<td>−0.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Left SFG/MFG (left medial PFC)</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>−15 63 3</td>
<td>−0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Right OFG (right lateral OFC)</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>11/47</td>
<td>33 51 −15</td>
<td>−0.73</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: P<0.05, AlphaSim-corrected.

Abbreviations: PHN, postherpetic neuralgia; BA, Brodmann area; IFG, inferior frontal gyrus; MFG, middle frontal gyrus; MNI, Montreal Neurological Institute; OFC, orbitofrontal cortex; OFG, orbitofrontal gyrus; PFC, prefrontal cortex; SFG, superior frontal gyrus.
Figure 2, Table 4). One of the clusters consisted of the left superior and inferior parietal lobules (BA7, BA40, peak MNI coordinates, \(x=-24, y=-72, z=60, r=-0.83\), cluster \(P<0.001\), mean of functional connectivity 0.254±0.066). The other consisted of the left superior, middle, and inferior occipital gyri, left lingual gyrus, left fusiform gyrus, and left middle and inferior temporal gyri (BA18, BA19, BA37, peak MNI coordinates, \(x=-42, y=-90, z=-6, r=-0.84\), cluster \(P<0.001\), mean of functional connectivity –0.086±0.037). The results with the addition of age and sex as covariates of no interest were similar to those of the original analysis. The \(P\)-value and statistical significance remained significant (\(P<0.01\), uncorrected), although it did not pass the correction for multiple comparisons. This might have been due to the reduced number of degrees of freedom. Results of this analysis are summarized in Figure S2.

Figure 2 Brain areas whose functional connectivity with the left lateral PFC was correlated with PHN pain.

Notes: Upper: brain areas whose functional connectivity with the left lateral PFC was correlated with spontaneous pain perceived by PHN patients (\(P<0.05\), corrected), shown in rendering views (upper left) and axial slice views (upper right). Color bars indicate \(r\)-score; cold color indicates negative correlation. Lower: correlations between the functional connectivity signal from regions of interest and pain scores.

Abbreviations: PHN, postherpetic neuralgia; FG, fusiform gyrus; IOG, inferior occipital gyrus; IPL, inferior parietal lobule; ITG, inferior temporal gyrus; L, left; LG, lingual gyrus; MOG, middle occipital gyrus; MTG, middle temporal gyrus; PFC, prefrontal cortex; PNRS, pain numeric rating scale; R, right; SOG, superior occipital gyrus; SPL, superior parietal lobule.

Table 4 Brain areas whose functional connectivity with left lateral PFC significantly correlated with the degree of spontaneous pain perceived by PHN patients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Brain regions</th>
<th>Voxels, n</th>
<th>BA</th>
<th>MNI coordinates</th>
<th>Peak (r)-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Left SPL/IPL</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>7/40</td>
<td>(-24) (-72) (60)</td>
<td>(-0.89)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Left SOG/MOG/IOG/LG/MTG/ITG/FG</td>
<td>321</td>
<td>18/19/37</td>
<td>(-42) (-90) (-6)</td>
<td>(-0.85)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: \(P<0.05\), AlphaSim corrected.

Abbreviations: PFC, prefrontal cortex; PHN, postherpetic neuralgia; BA, Brodmann area; FG, fusiform gyrus; LG, lingual gyrus; MOG, middle occipital gyrus; MTG, middle temporal gyrus; PNRS, pain numeric rating scale; IOG, inferior occipital gyrus; IPL, inferior parietal lobule; ITG, inferior temporal gyrus; SOG, superior occipital gyrus; SPL, superior parietal lobule.
The right lateral orbitofrontal cortex also displayed significant negative correlations between its functional connectivity with two cortical clusters and the degree of pain severity reported by the patients (P<0.05, AlphaSim-corrected, Figure 3, Table 5). One cluster mainly consisted of the left postcentral gyrus, left precentral gyrus, and left inferior parietal lobule (BA2, BA4, BA40, peak MNI coordinates, x=-30, y=-33, z=42, r=-0.75, cluster P<0.001, mean of functional connectivity -0.177±0.052), and the other mainly consisted of the right postcentral gyrus, right precentral gyrus, right superior and inferior parietal lobules, right superior and middle frontal gyri, and right supramarginal gyrus (BA1, BA2, BA3, BA4, BA6, BA8, BA40, peak MNI coordinates, x=33, y=-33, z=45, r=-0.84, cluster P<0.001, mean of functional connectivity -0.182±0.037). Results with the addition of age and sex as covariates of no interest were similar to those of the original analysis. The P-value remained significant (P<0.01, uncorrected), although it did

### Table 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Brain regions</th>
<th>Voxels, n</th>
<th>BA</th>
<th>MNI coordinates</th>
<th>Peak r-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Left postcentral/precentral gyrus/IPL</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>2/4/40</td>
<td>-30, -33, 42</td>
<td>-0.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Right postcentral/precentral gyrus/SPL/IPL/SG/SMA/SFG/MFG</td>
<td>394</td>
<td>1/2/3/4/6/8/40</td>
<td>33, -33, 45</td>
<td>-0.89</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: P<0.05, AlphaSim-corrected.

Abbreviations: OFC, orbitofrontal cortex; PHN, postherpetic neuralgia; IPL, inferior parietal lobule; L, left; MFG, middle frontal gyrus; PNRS, pain numeric rating scale; R, right; SFG, superior frontal gyrus; SG, supramarginal gyrus; SMA, supplementary motor area; SPL, superior parietal lobule.
not pass the correction for multiple comparisons. Results of this analysis are summarized in Figure S3.

The left medial PFC did not display any significant correlation between its connectivity with other brain regions and pain intensity. Both pain scores ($W_{16}=0.961$, $P=0.672$) and values of functional connectivity conformed to normal distribution (left lateral PFC–left parietal lobe, $W_{16}=0.961$, $P=0.680$; left lateral PFC–left occipital lobe, $W_{16}=0.956$, $P=0.591$; right orbitofrontal cortex–left post/precentral area, $W_{16}=0.930$, $P=0.245$; right orbitofrontal cortex–right post/precentral area, $W_{16}=0.945$, $P=0.410$), and thus parametric Pearson’s correlation was used for the statistical analysis.

**Discussion**

The current study explored the association between chronic pain and the modulation of activity in the PFC using fMRI techniques. We found a unique pattern of alterations in brain activity in PHN patients. Local neural synchronization, measured by ReHo, in left prefrontal/right orbitofrontal cortices was closely associated with chronic pain, as indicated by negative correlations between ReHo and pain scores reported by the PHN patients. Furthermore, when examined at a network level, the strength of functional connections of some of these prefrontal areas with other cortical regions was found to be associated with pain intensity as well. These results suggest that modulation of neural activity in the PFC by chronic pain may constitute the mechanism underlying interactions between chronic pain and cognitive functions and the resultant cognitive impairment observed in chronic pain patients.²⁻²²

The PFC plays critical roles in many cognitive functions, such as working memory, decision-making, motor planning, and executive functions.³⁻⁵ It also plays an important role in the perception and modulation of pain.⁹⁻¹⁰ Recent studies have demonstrated that the left PFC is involved in both sensory and affective dimensions of painful experience. Transcranial stimulation of the left PFC, but not the right PFC, produces analgesia for both unpleasantness and pain-intensity ratings in acute and chronic pain conditions.⁹⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ In the present study, we observed that ReHo in several subregions of the PFC, including the left lateral PFC, left medial PFC, and right lateral orbital PFC, was negatively correlated with pain. Our finding indicates that activity of the PFC is modulated by the intensity of pain in PHN patients, suggesting the involvement of the PFC in chronic pain in PHN. On the other hand, the modulation could be a result of the cortical plastic change induced by chronic pain. Indeed, a number of previous studies have revealed that under the condition of chronic pain, the PFC undergoes both structural and functional changes, including decreases in gray-matter volume in the PFC, in chronic pain patients,¹⁴⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻ᵇ⁻>b
sensorimotor area by PHN pain. The orbitofrontal cortex has been reported to have extensive connectivity to sensory areas of all modalities and has been proposed to play a critical role in integration of sensory information and representation of the value of multimodal stimulus reinforcers which are used to inform the decision-making process. Our finding that connectivity between the right lateral orbitofrontal cortex and sensorimotor areas gets weakened with increasing PHN pain severity suggests that chronic pain may affect the cognitive functions that depend on connectivity between those two cortical areas. This assumption is in line with clinical observations indicating that chronic pain patients often show deficits in cognitive functions, such as associative learning and decision-making.

Conclusion

The present study demonstrates that both ReHo in prefrontal/orbitofrontal areas and their connectivity with parietal, occipital, and sensorimotor areas are highly associated with clinical pain in PHN patients. These findings indicate that there are interactions between neuropathic pain and cognitive functions that involve the PFC. Further studies are needed to verify if there exist direct links between the impairment of cognitive functions and prefrontal subregions, as well as between the impairment and functional networks related to these subregions identified in the present study in PHN patients. A better understanding of the interaction between pain and cognition, especially its underlying neural mechanisms, may help to improve therapeutic strategies for chronic pain patients with pain-related cognitive dysfunction.

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Disclosure

The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest and report no conflicts of interest in this work.

References


Supplementary materials

Figure S1 Frontal brain areas whose ReHo was correlated with PHN pain (with age and gender regressed out).

Notes: Upper: brain areas whose ReHo was correlated with spontaneous pain perceived by PHN patients with covariates of age and gender regressed out ($P<0.01$, uncorrected). Color bar indicates $r$ score. Warm color indicates positive correlation and cold color indicates negative correlation. Lower: illustrations of the correlations between the ReHo signal from regions of interest and pain scores.

Abbreviations: L, left; OFC, orbitofrontal cortex; PFC, prefrontal cortex; PHN, postherpetic neuralgia; PNRS, pain numeric rating scale; R, right; ReHo, regional homogeneity.
Figure S2 Brain areas whose FC with the left lateral PFC was correlated with PHN pain (with age and gender regressed out).

Notes: Upper: brain areas whose FC with the left lateral PFC was correlated with spontaneous pain perceived by PHN patients with covariates of age and gender regressed out ($P<0.01$, uncorrected). Color bar indicates $r$ score. Warm color indicates positive correlation and cold color indicates negative correlation. Lower: illustrations of the correlations between the FC signal from regions of interest and pain scores.

Abbreviations: FC, functional connectivity; FG, fusiform gyrus; IOG, inferior occipital gyrus; IPL, inferior parietal lobule; ITG, inferior temporal gyrus; L, left; LG, lingual gyrus; MOG, middle occipital gyrus; PFC, prefrontal cortex; PHN, postherpetic neuralgia; PNRS, pain numeric rating scale; R, right; SPL, superior parietal lobule.
Figure S3 Brain areas whose FC with the right OFC was correlated with PHN pain (with age and gender regressed out).

Notes: Upper: brain areas whose FC with the right lateral OFC was correlated with spontaneous pain perceived by PHN patients with covariates of age and gender regressed out ($P<0.01$, uncorrected). Color bar indicates $r$ score. Warm color indicates positive correlation and cold color indicates negative correlation. Lower: illustrations of the correlations between the FC signal from regions of interest and pain scores.

Abbreviations: FC, functional connectivity; IPL, inferior parietal lobule; L, left; MFG, middle frontal gyrus; OFC, orbitofrontal cortex; PHN, postherpetic neuralgia; PNRS, pain numeric rating scale; R, right; SFG, superior frontal gyrus; SG, supramarginal gyrus; SMA, supplementary motor area.