

10-14-2016

Neuromodulation

Stephen Silberstein
Thomas Jefferson University

Follow this and additional works at: <https://jdc.jefferson.edu/neurologyfp>

 Part of the [Neurology Commons](#)

[Let us know how access to this document benefits you](#)

Recommended Citation

Silberstein, Stephen, "Neuromodulation" (2016). *Department of Neurology Faculty Papers*. Paper 124.
<https://jdc.jefferson.edu/neurologyfp/124>

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Jefferson Digital Commons. The Jefferson Digital Commons is a service of Thomas Jefferson University's [Center for Teaching and Learning \(CTL\)](#). The Commons is a showcase for Jefferson books and journals, peer-reviewed scholarly publications, unique historical collections from the University archives, and teaching tools. The Jefferson Digital Commons allows researchers and interested readers anywhere in the world to learn about and keep up to date with Jefferson scholarship. This article has been accepted for inclusion in Department of Neurology Faculty Papers by an authorized administrator of the Jefferson Digital Commons. For more information, please contact: JeffersonDigitalCommons@jefferson.edu.

Neuromodulation

Stephen D Silberstein

Jefferson Headache Center, Thomas Jefferson University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, US

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.17925/USN.2016.12.02.80>

Neuromodulation is a new promising treatment for headache disorders. It consists of peripheral nerve neurostimulation and central neurostimulation.

Keywords

Neurostimulation, occipital nerve stimulation, sphenopalatine ganglion, supraorbital nerve stimulation, vagal nerve stimulation

Disclosure: As a consultant and/or advisory panel member, Stephen D Silberstein receives honoraria from Alder Biopharmaceuticals; Allergan, Inc.; Amgen; Avanir Pharmaceuticals, Inc.; Curelator, Inc.; Depomed; Dr. Reddy's Laboratories; eNeura Inc.; electroCore Medical, LLC; Lilly USA, LLC; Supernus Pharmaceuticals, Inc.; Teva Pharmaceuticals, and Trigemina, Inc. This article is a short opinion piece and has not been submitted to external peer reviewers. No funding was received for the publication of this article.

Open Access: This article is published under the Creative Commons Attribution Noncommercial License, which permits any noncommercial use, distribution, adaptation, and reproduction provided the original author(s) and source are given appropriate credit.

Received: August 1, 2016

Published Online: October 14, 2016

Citation: *US Neurology*, 2016;12(2):80–1

Corresponding Author: Stephen D Silberstein, Jefferson Headache Center, Department of Neurology, 900 Walnut Street, Second Floor, Suite #200, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107, US. E: stephen.silberstein@jefferson.edu

Neuromodulation (peripheral nerve neurostimulation [PNS] and central neurostimulation [CNS]) is a new promising treatment for headache disorders. PNS includes occipital nerve stimulation (ONS), vagal nerve stimulation (VNS), and stimulation that targets the supraorbital and sphenopalatine ganglion (SPG) stimulation. CNS includes single pulse transcranial magnetic stimulation (sTMS).

Occipital nerve stimulation

Nociceptive inputs from dural and C-2 afferents converge in the brainstem trigeminal nucleus caudalis (TNC). Second-order neurons in the spinal cord and the TNC are modulated by descending projections from the periaqueductal gray (PAG); nucleus raphe magnus (NRM); and the rostroventral medulla (RVM).^{1,2} ONS might exert its action by decreasing excitability of second-order nociceptors in the TNC.³ ONS may restore balance within dysfunctional pain control centers. ONS may be a symptomatic treatment and does not change disease outcome, since cranial autonomic features persist in the absence of pain in some patients⁴ and painful attacks return if stimulation is discontinued.⁵

There are three controlled trials of ONS in patients with chronic migraine (CM). Subjects in the Occipital Nerve Stimulation for the Treatment of Chronic Migraine Headache (ONSTIM) study were randomized to: adjustable stimulation (AS); sham stimulation (PS); or continued medical management (MM).⁶ Many outcomes showed numerical superiority (although not necessarily statistically significant superiority) of AS over PS and over continued MM. Three-month responder rates were 39% for AS, 6% for PS, and 0% for MM.

A second prospective, randomized, multicenter, double-blind, controlled study enrolled 125 subjects with CM. They were implanted with a neurostimulation system (St Jude Medical Neuromodulation Division, Plano, TX) and randomized to an active or control group for 12 weeks.⁷ Although there was not a significant group difference in the number of patients with a 50% reduction on the visual analog scale (primary endpoint), there was a significant difference at 30% ($p < 0.05$), which is considered clinically significant.

In a third prospective, double-blind, randomized, controlled, multicenter trial, 139 patients were randomized to receive either active stimulation or PS.⁸ At 12 weeks ONS did not produce statistically significant benefits in relation to PS on the primary endpoint.

Sphenopalatine ganglion stimulation

SPG contains parasympathetic efferents destined for meningeal blood vessels, the lacrimal gland, and nasal mucosa. SPG stimulation may work by either interrupting SPG parasympathetic outflow or modulating the sensory processing in TNC via slow neuromodulatory changes to the pain processing structures of the brain stem.⁹ A US multicenter, randomized, sham-controlled study evaluating an implanted SPG neurostimulator for the treatment of cluster headache is now underway.

Supraorbital nerve stimulation

The efficacy of a transcutaneous supraorbital stimulator (Cefaly, STX-Med., Herstal, Belgium) in migraine prevention was tested in a double-blinded, randomized, sham-controlled trial.¹⁰ The 50% responder rate was significantly greater ($p < 0.023$) in the active group (38.1%) than in the sham group (12.1%).

Vagal nerve stimulation

VNS has been studied as a treatment for migraine and other primary headache disorders. In three retrospective studies, at least 50% reported a substantial (>50%) reduction in migraine frequency after at least 6 months of stimulation.^{11,12} In an open-label, single-arm, multiple-attack study, 26 migraine patients were treated for 79 moderate or severe migraine attacks (or treated after 20 minutes of mild pain) with two 90-second doses at 15-minute intervals, delivered to the right cervical branch of the vagus nerve.¹³ At 2 hours, headache response rate (pain mild or absent at 2 hours) was 46/79 (58%), and 22/79 patients (28%) were pain-free. At 2 hours, 76 of 79 (96%) were improved or had not worsened over baseline. Treatment-related adverse effects were limited to transient muscle or local tissue irritation and two reports of lightheadedness, most of which resolved immediately after treatment and all within 2 hours of treatment.

VNS may suppress the development of central trigeminal sensitization. Using a rat model of trigeminal allodynia, noninvasive VNS (nVNS) suppressed the behavioral response and neurotransmitter changes following the induction of trigeminal pain by infusing an inflammatory cocktail onto the dura in awake rats three times per week for 4 weeks.¹⁴

Central neurostimulation

STMS is a safe, noninvasive method by which weak electrical currents are induced in the brain by a rapidly changing magnetic field.¹⁵ When STMS is applied to the head, the magnetic field passes through the skull, inducing mild electric currents in the brain that excite and depolarize neurons in the brain. STMS in animal models inhibits cortical spreading depression and significantly decrease spontaneous neuronal firing of third order thalamic neurons and C-fiber activity in response to dural vessel stimulation.

STMS was tested in individuals with migraine based on the hypothesis that a fluctuating magnetic field delivered by the device would, when applied to the back of the head, induce electrical current and disrupt cortical spreading depression. A randomized, double-blind, parallel-group, multicenter, two-phase, sham-controlled study that enrolled 267 adults was conducted,¹⁶ in which all individuals had to meet International Classification of Headache Disorders II criteria for migraine with aura, with visual aura preceding at least 30% of migraines, followed by moderate or severe headache in more than 90% of those attacks. Pain-free response rates after two hours were significantly higher with STMS (32/82 [39%]) than with PS (18/82 [22%]), for a therapeutic gain of 17% (95% confidence interval [CI] 3–31%; $p = 0.0179$). Sustained pain-free response rates significantly favored STMS at 24 hours and 48 hours post-treatment. No device-related serious adverse events were recorded, and incidence and severity of adverse events were similar between STMS and sham groups. □

- Basbaum AI, Fields HL, Endogenous pain control mechanisms: review and hypothesis, *Neuroscience*, 1978;42:183–200.
- Heinricher MM, Morgan MM, Tortorici V, Fields HL, Disinhibition of off-cells and antinociception produced by an opioid action within the rostral ventromedial medulla, *Neuroscience*, 1994;63:279–88.
- Bartsch T, Goadsby PJ, Increased responses in trigeminothalamic nociceptive neurons to cervical input after stimulation of the dura mater, *Brain*, 2003;126:1801–13.
- Schwedt TJ, Dodick DW, Trentman TL, Zimmerman RS, Occipital nerve stimulation for chronic cluster headache and hemicrania continua: pain relief and persistence of autonomic features, *Cephalalgia*, 2006;26:1025–7.
- Matharu MS, Bartsch T, Ward N, et al., Central neuromodulation in chronic migraine patients with suboccipital stimulators: a PET study, *Brain*, 2004;127:220–30.
- Saper JR, Dodick DW, Silberstein SD, et al., Occipital nerve stimulation for the treatment of intractable chronic migraine headache: ONSTIM feasibility study, *Cephalalgia*, 2011;31:271–85.
- Silberstein SD, Dodick DW, Saper J, et al., Safety and efficacy of peripheral nerve stimulation of the occipital nerves for the management of chronic migraine. Results from a randomized, multicenter, double-blinded, controlled study, *Cephalalgia*, 2012;32:1165–79.
- Lipton RB, Goadsby PJ, Cady RK, et al., PRISM study: occipital nerve stimulation for treatment-refractory migraine, *Cephalalgia*, 2009;29(Suppl 1):30-Abstract PO47.
- Khan S, Schoenen J, Ashina M, Sphenopalatine ganglion neuromodulation in migraine: what is the rationale?, *Cephalalgia*, 2014;34:382–91.
- Schoenen J, Vandersmissen B, Jeanette S, et al., Migraine prevention with a supraorbital transcutaneous stimulator: a randomized controlled trial, *Neurology*, 2013;80:697–704.
- Lenaerts ME, Oommen KJ, Couch JR, Skaggs V, Can vagus nerve stimulation help migraine?, *Cephalalgia*, 2008;28:392–5.
- Mauskop A, Vagus nerve stimulation relieves chronic refractory migraine and cluster headaches, *Cephalalgia*, 2005;25:82–86.
- Goadsby PJ, Lipton RB, Cady R, et al., Non-invasive vagal nerve stimulation (nVNS) for acute treatment of migraine: An open-label pilot study, *Neurology*, 2013;80(S40.004).
- Oshinsky ML, Murphy AL, Cooper ME, Simon BJ, Trigeminal pain is suppressed by non-invasive vagal nerve stimulation in a rat headache model, *J Headache Pain*, 2013;1(Suppl1):80.
- Dodick DW, Schembri CT, Helmut M, Aurora SK, Transcranial magnetic stimulation for migraine: a safety review, *Headache*, 2010;50:1153–63.
- Lipton RB, Dodick DW, Goadsby PJ, et al., Transcranial magnetic stimulation (TMS) using a portable device is effective for the acute treatment of migraine with aura: Results of a double-blind, sham controlled, randomized study, *Headache*, 2008;48(S1):S1–S72.