

Natureza do trabalho: Resumo

TÍTULO

EVALUATION OF ANTINOCICEPTIVE ACTIVITY EXTRACT ETHANOLIC FROM THE AERIAL PARTS OF BLUTAPARON PORTULACOIDES IN HYPERNOCICEPTION MECHANICAL MODEL IN RATS

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RESUMO

The current work emphasizes the revision in the literature of currents approaches in the control of pain in cancer patients. Pain is defined as an unpleasant sensory and emotional experience, which is described in terms of actual or potential tissue damage. In this concept, the pain is understood as a multifactorial phenomenon, involving tissue injury, emotional, socio-cultural and environmental aspects. Tissue injury increases the response of nociceptors, begin after the local release of inflammatory mediators and activation of immune cells or specific receptors in the peripheral and central nervous system. We have how nociceptive pain or acute, characterized by activation of nociceptors, and may be divided in somatic and visceral, and how neuropathic pain or chronic related to dysfunction of the central or peripheral nervous system which may be caused by the pressure exerted by a cancerous tumor. The approach this pain requires evaluation and treatment of various components such as discomfort, wear physical, emotional and social. Pain is seen as most frequent among the discomforts experienced by patients with cancer affecting about 50% them, in all stages of the disease and around 70% in advanced stages. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), 90% of people who die of cancer each year, die with uncontrolled pain. However, much of the suffering caused is unnecessary, since 90% of cases can be controlled effectively. Specific evaluation of cancer pain is essential to identify the etiology and outline the treatment plan. These data show effectiveness in the therapy used, however, suggest the need of new drugs with new targets for the treatment of pain, particularly on cancer pain. Until now, drugs and clinical approaches were not able to manage pain effectively, without causing dependency and improving the quality of life of patients living with the disease.