

Analgésicos Opióides

**“O medicamento que Deus
usava em si mesmo”**

Sir William Osler

O QUE É DOR?



CONCEITO ATUAL DE DOR

A dor é uma experiência sensorial e emocional desagradável associada a dano tecidual potencial ou real, ou descrita em termos que sugerem tal dano (IASP)



A dor é a percepção da sensação nociceptiva no córtex somatosensorial.

A nocicepção é a detecção de um estímulo nociceptivo, ou seja, estímulo capaz de ativar vias específicas de dor .

COMPONENTE DA VIA DE DOR

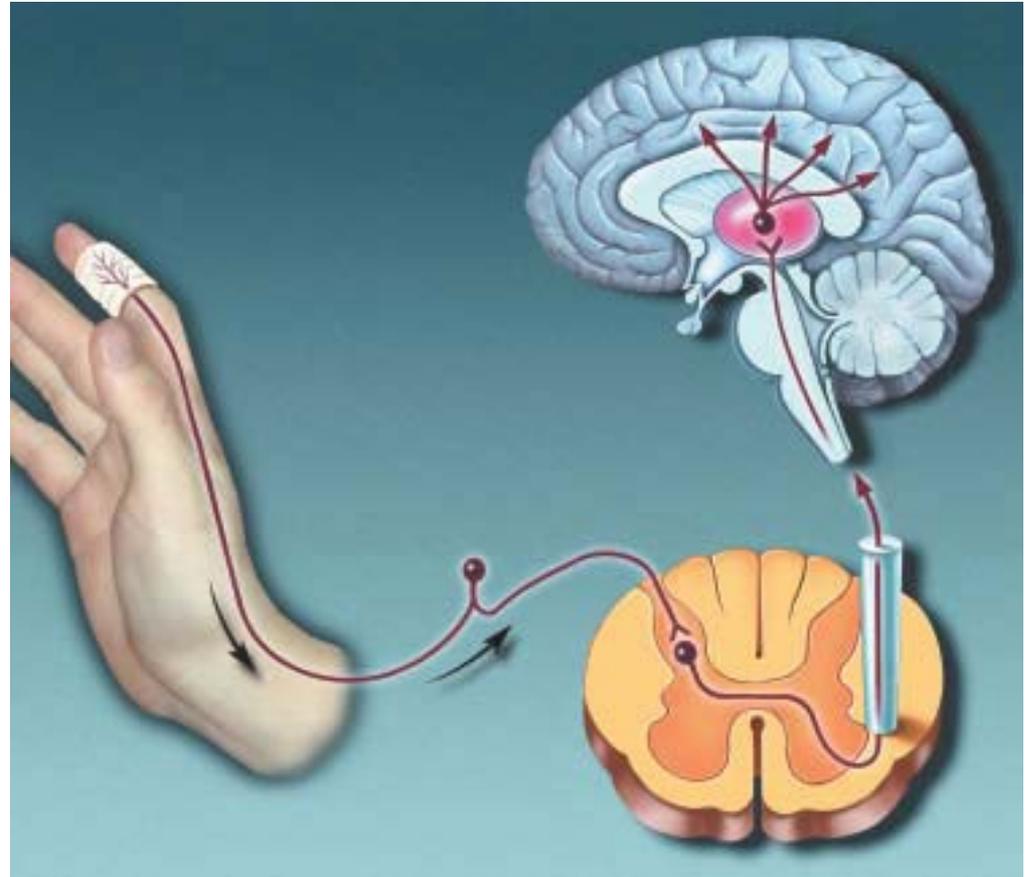
NOCICEPÇÃO

Neurônio Aferente Primário
Nociceptivo (nociceptor)

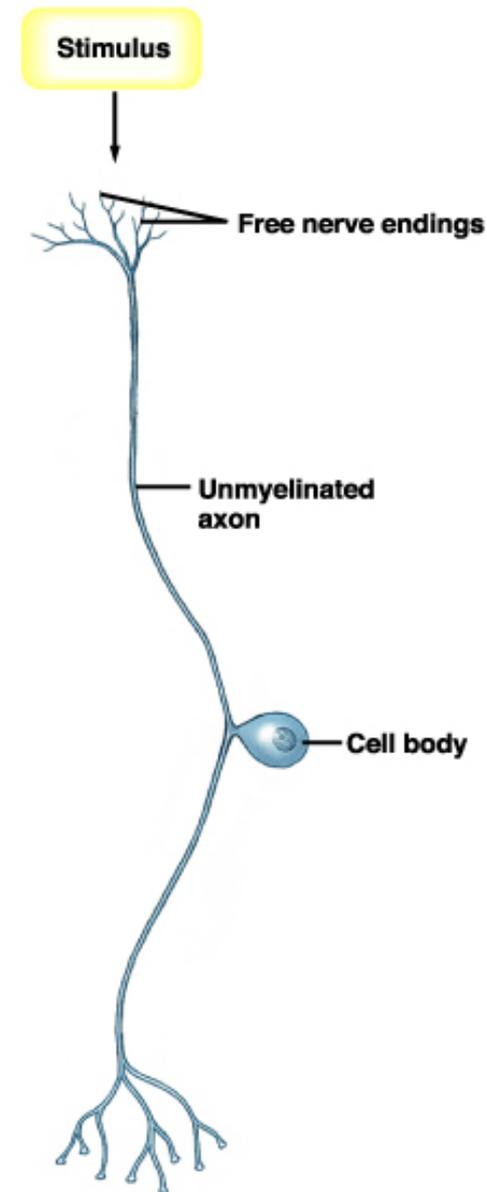
Neurônio de Segunda Ordem

Corno dorsal da medula espinal

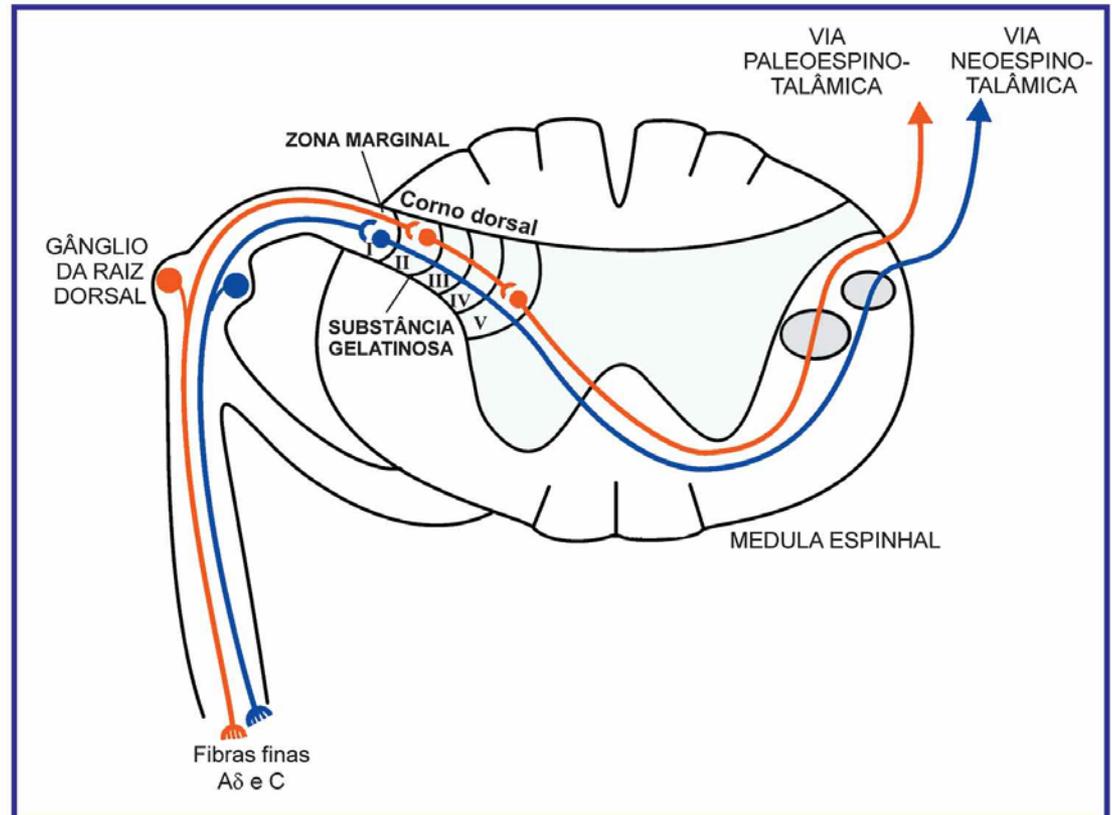
Tálamo



Mecanismos Neurais da Sensação de Dor: Vias aferentes

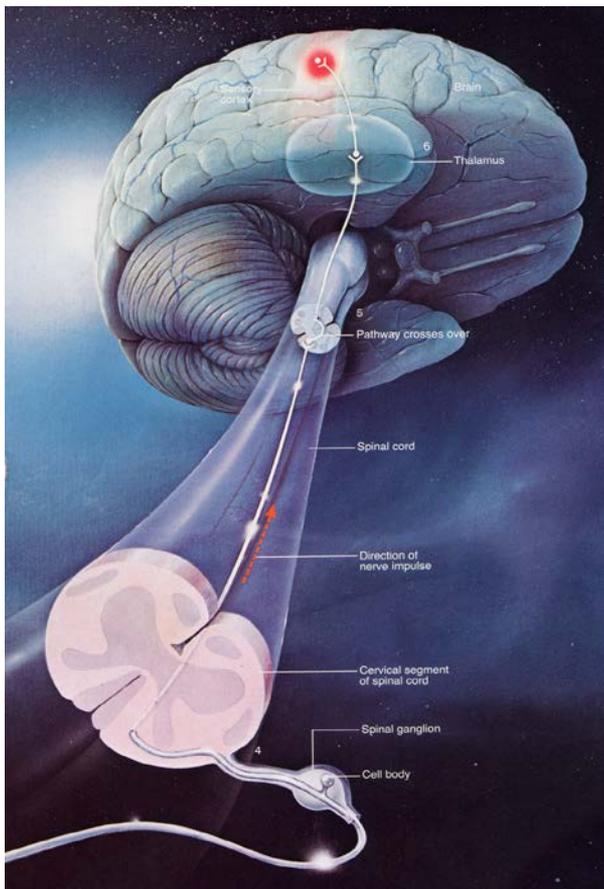


Simple neural receptor



COMPONENTE DA VIA DE DOR

PERCEPÇÃO



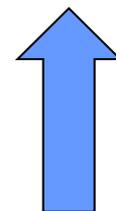
CÓRTEX SENSORIAL



TÁLAMO

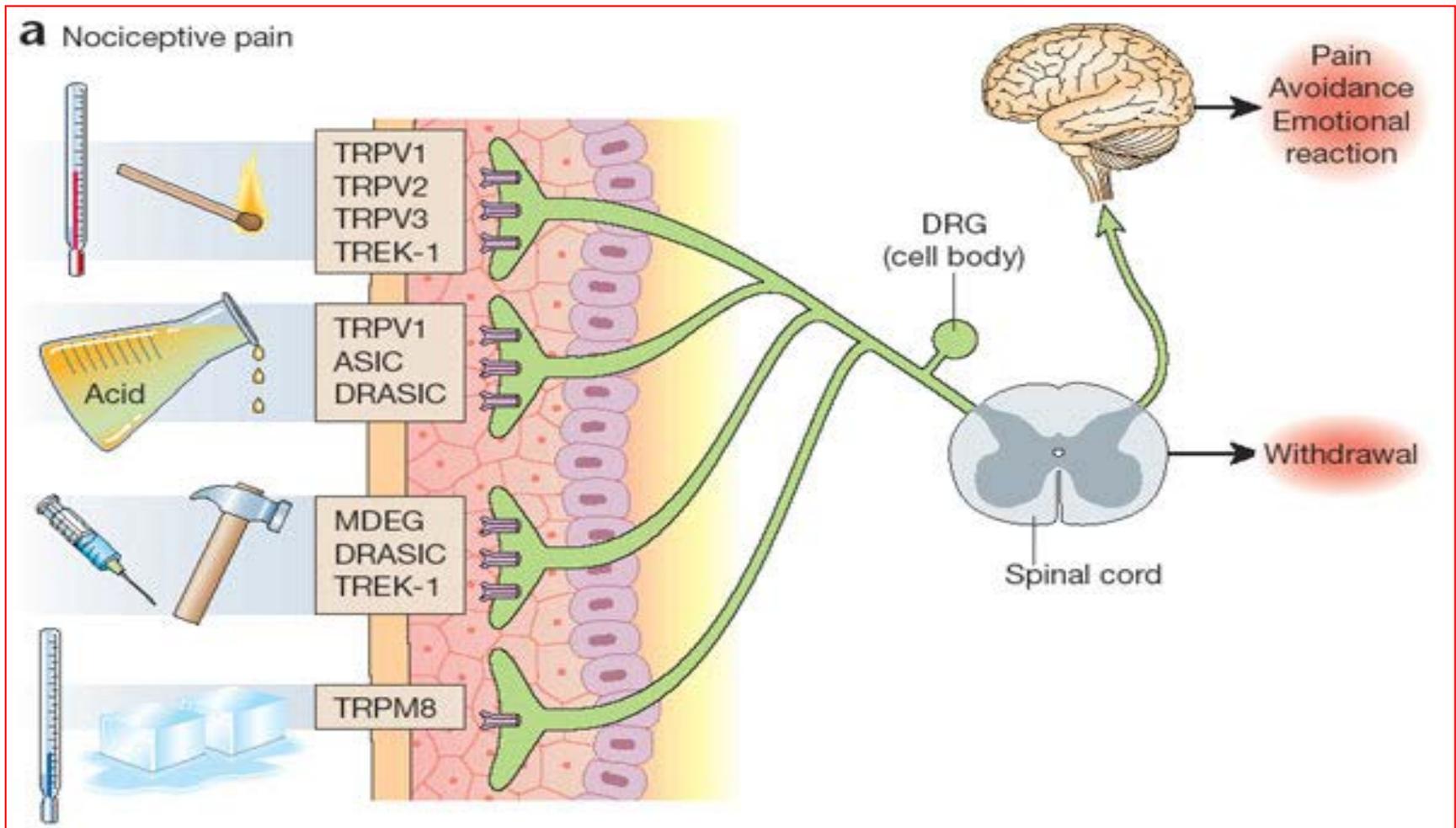


MEDULA ESPINAL

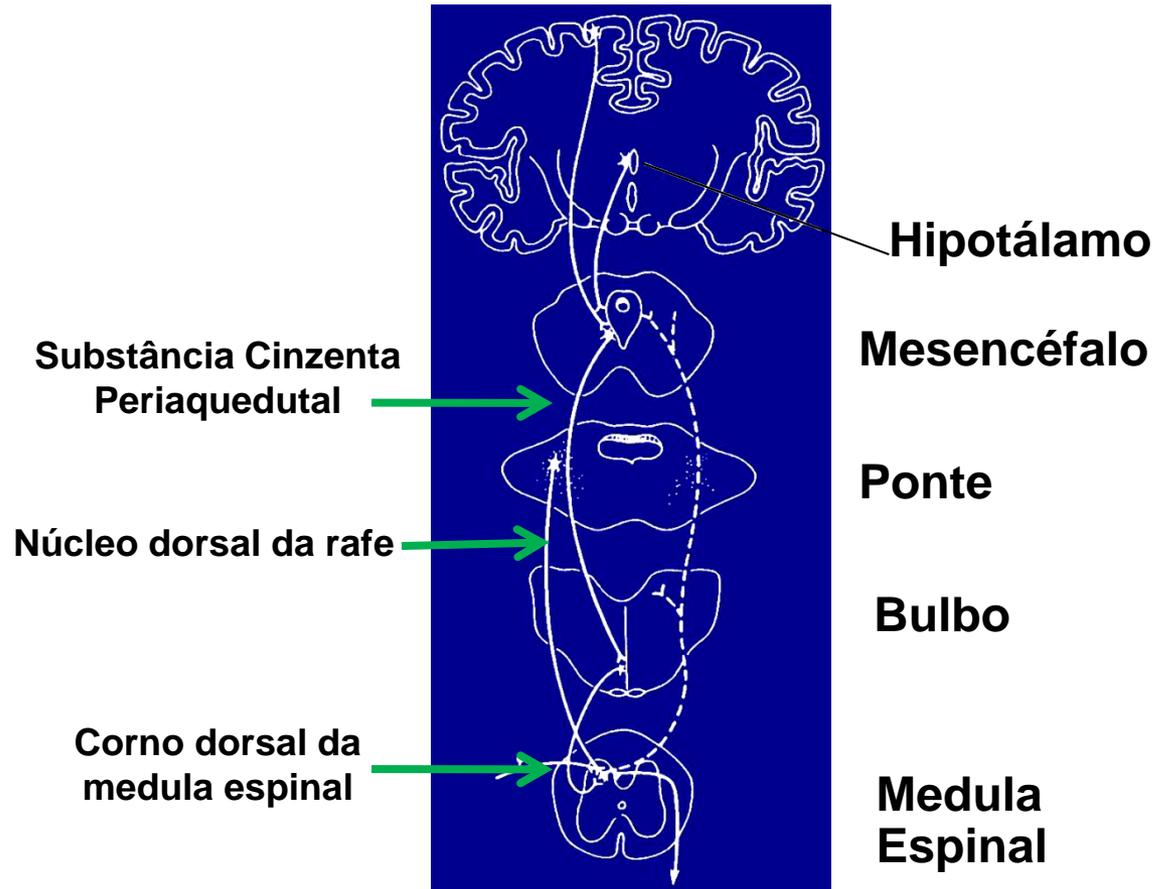
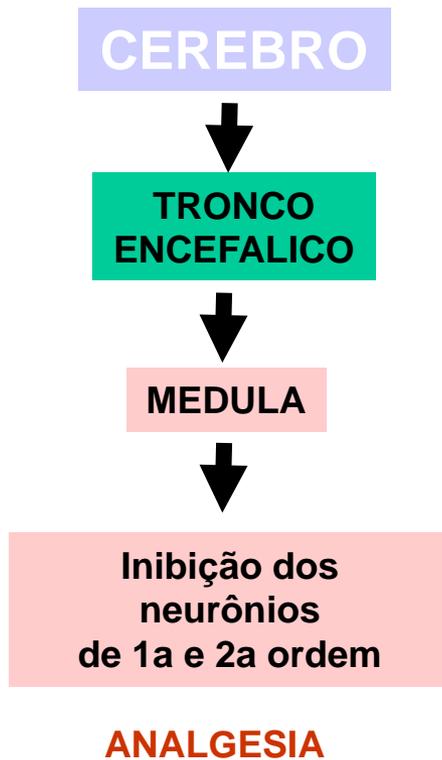


NEURÔNIO SENSORIAL PRIMÁRIO

ATIVACÃO DA VIA DE DOR

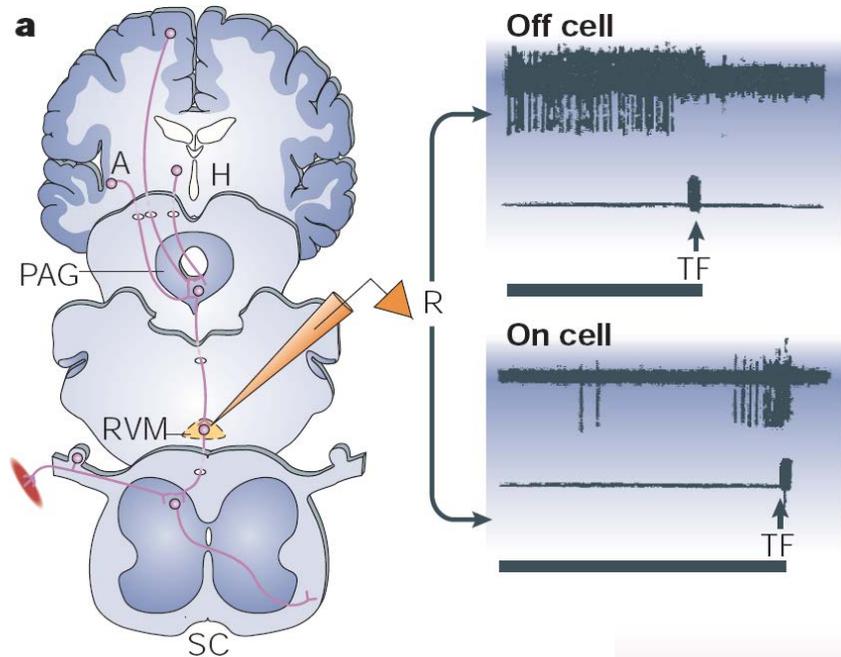
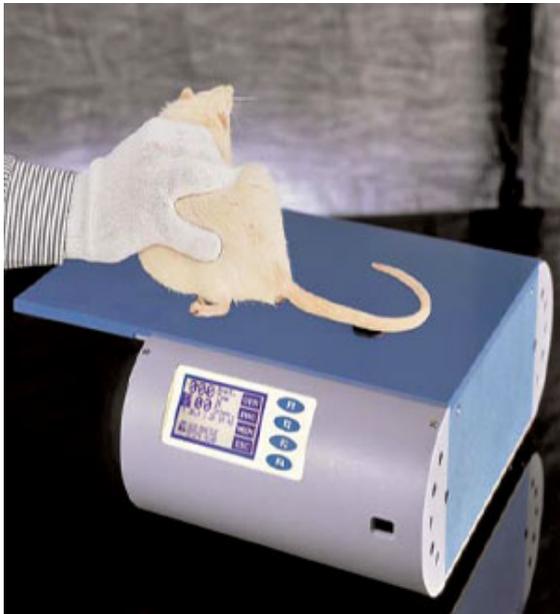
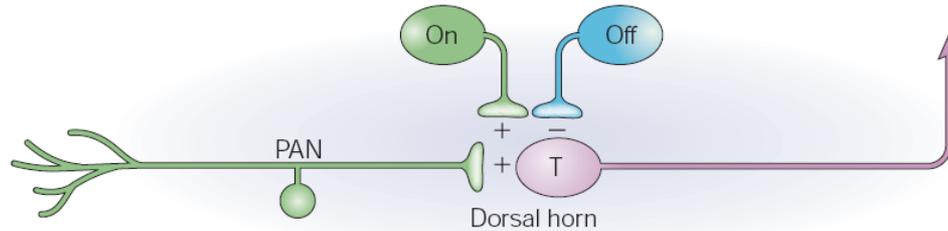


Vias Descendentes - Controle da Dor

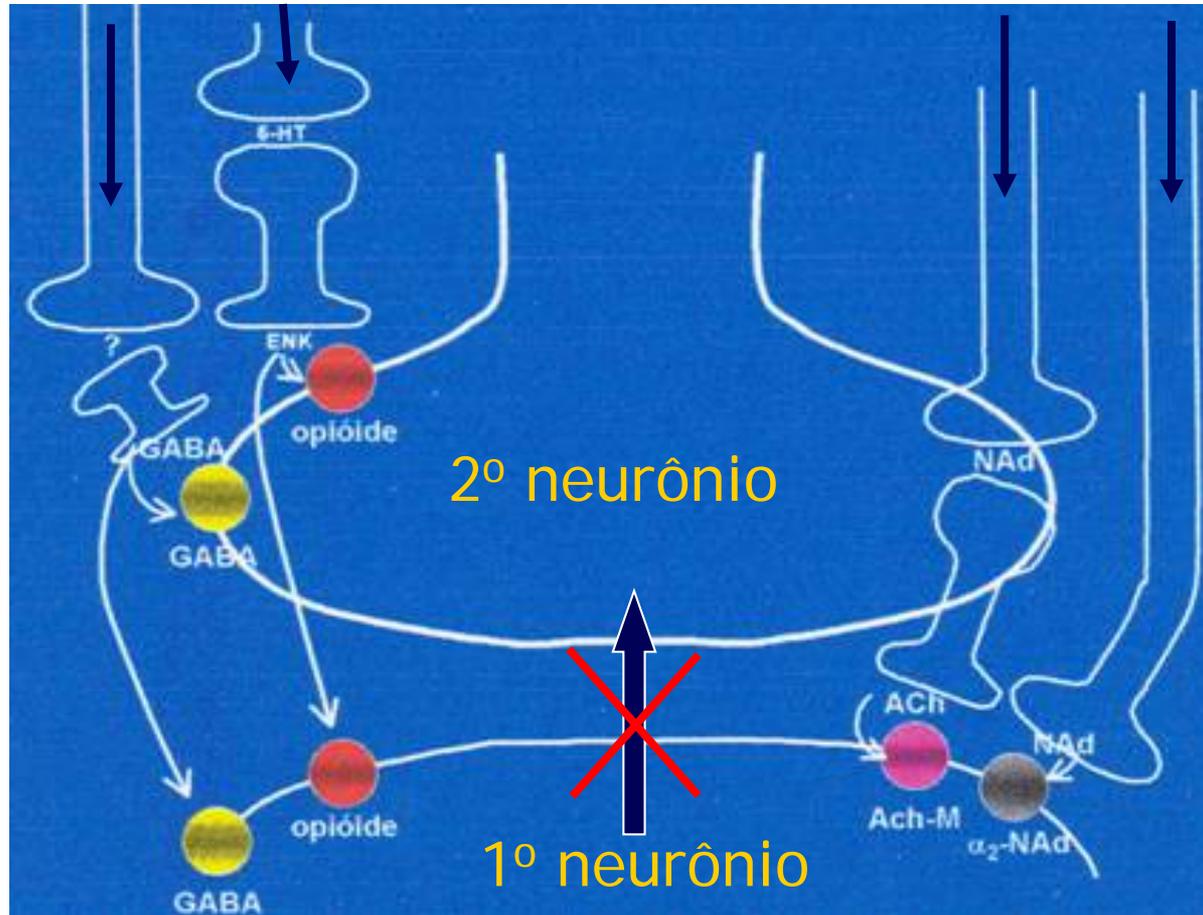


Estimulação das Vias Descendentes: Hipótese das células "On/Off"

I Bidirectional control of nociception

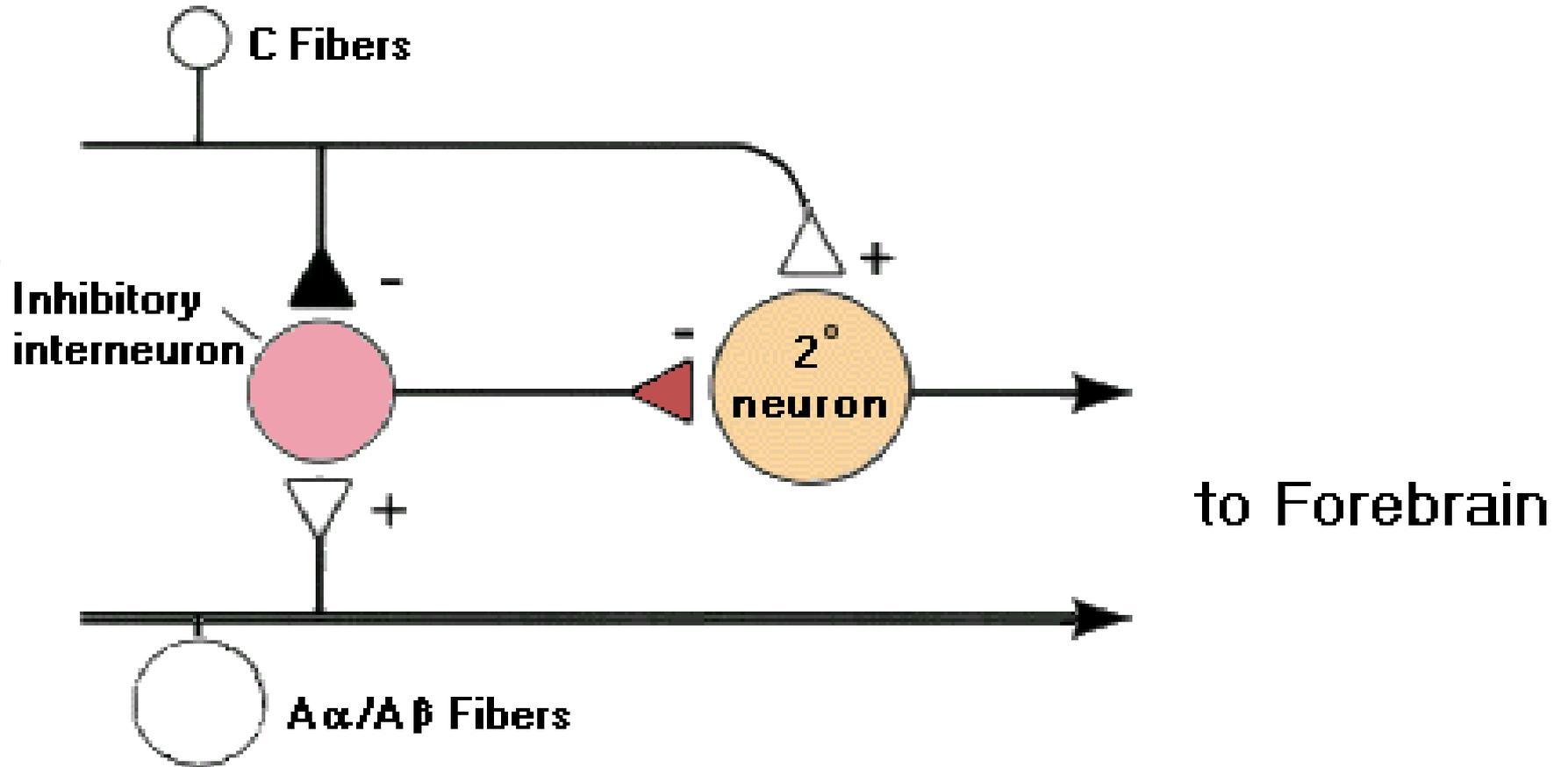


Vias Descendentes - Controle da Dor



Neurotransmissores envolvidos no controle descendente da dor: serotonina, endorfinas, NAd, Ach, etc

Teoria da comporta (GATE) para controle da dor



TIPOS DE DORES

- 1) Dor Fisiológica (nociceptiva)– Papel fundamental na sobrevivência. Inicia respostas reflexas de retirada (fibras A delta)
- 2) Dor Patológica – necessita de tratamento
 - a) Dor inflamatória (fibras C)
 - b) Dor neuropática
 - c) Dor do câncer (inflamatória/neuropática)
 - d) Dor disfuncional

Características da dor inflamatória

b

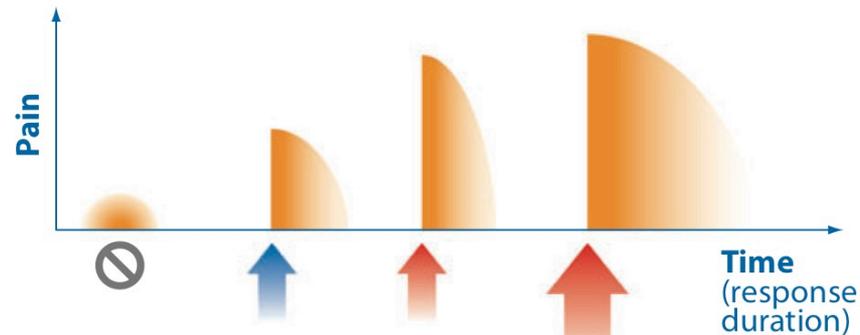
Inflammatory pain

Active inflammation

Spontaneous and stimulus-dependent pain

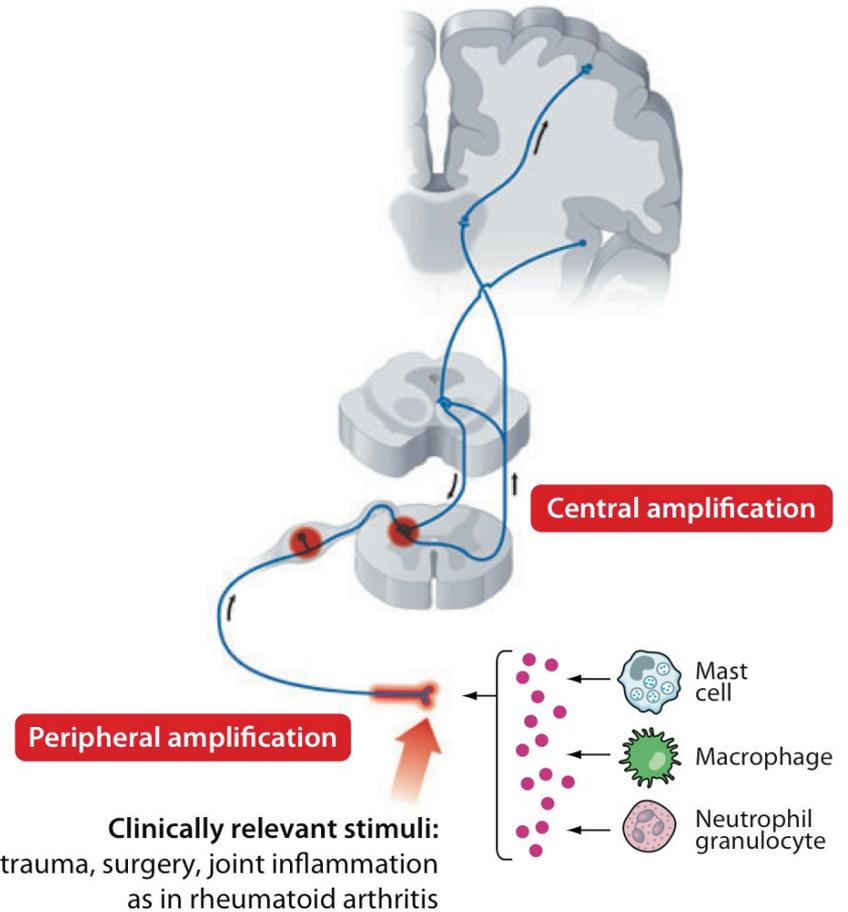
Sensory amplification

Evoked by low- and high-intensity stimuli



Adaptive and reversible

Protects by producing pain hypersensitivity during healing



Características da dor neuropática

d

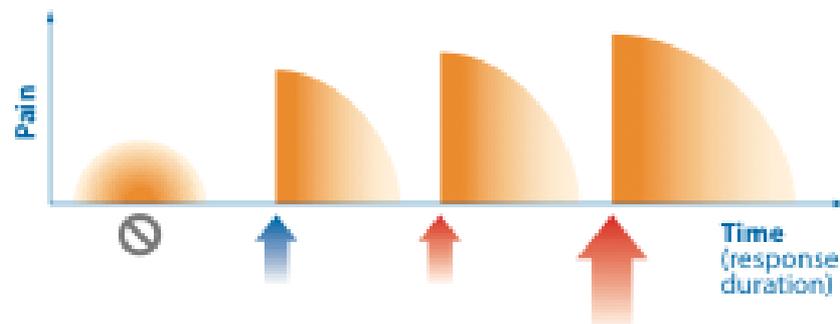
Neuropathic pain

Nervous system lesion or disease
Marked neuroimmune response

Spontaneous and stimulus-dependent pain

Sensory amplification

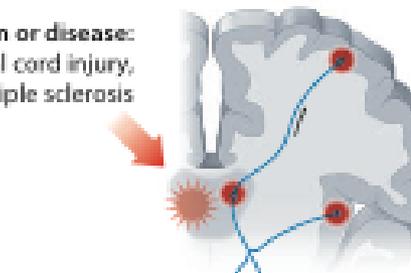
Evoked by low- and high-intensity stimuli



Maladaptive and commonly persistent

Abnormal amplification maintained independent of the lesion or disease

CNS lesion or disease:
Stroke, spinal cord injury,
multiple sclerosis

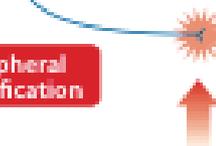


Central amplification

Neuroimmune interactions
in the periphery
and the CNS

Peripheral
amplification

PNS lesion or disease:
nerve trauma, toxic and
metabolic neuropathies,
Herpes zoster, AIDS



REVIEWS

Características da dor disfuncional

C

Dysfunctional pain

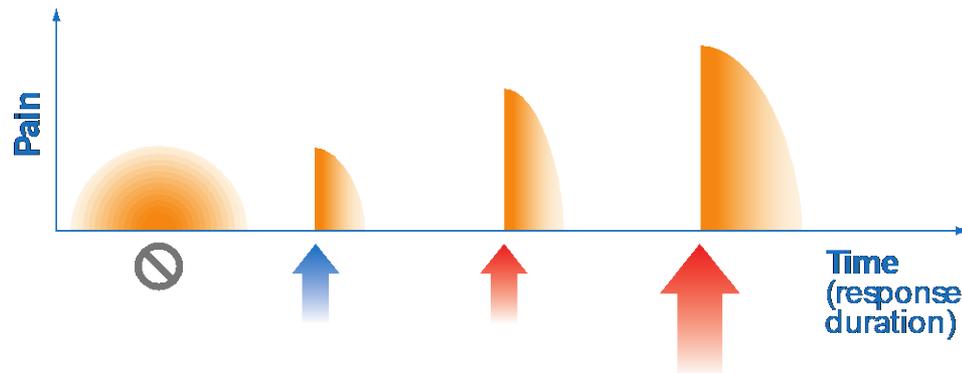
No known structural nervous system lesion or active peripheral inflammation

Spontaneous and stimulus-dependent pain

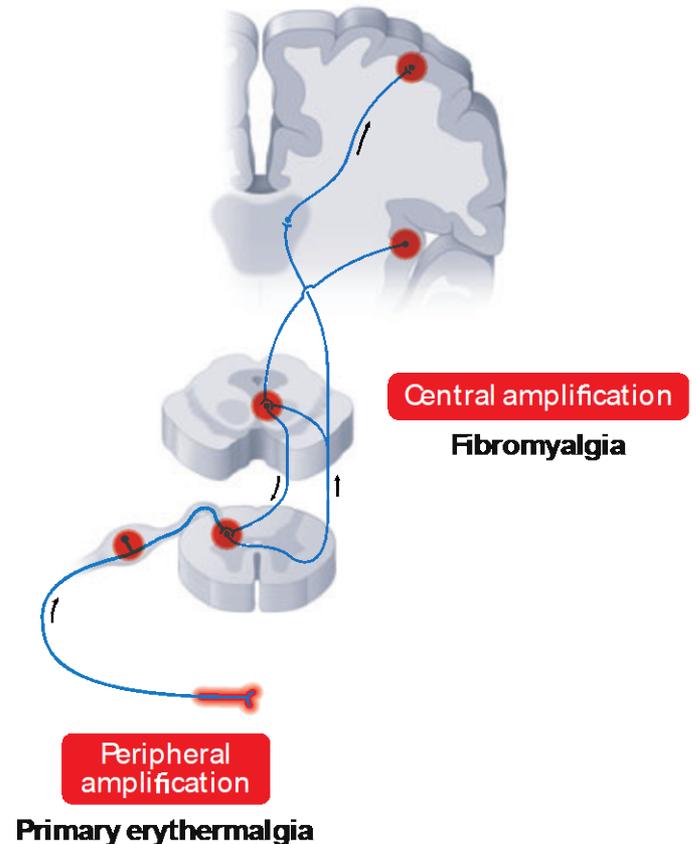
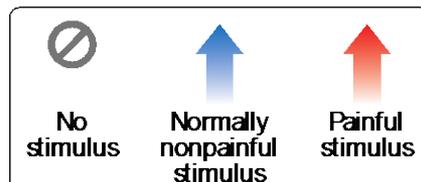
Sensory amplification

Evoked by low- and high-intensity

Present with lack of stimulus



Maladaptive and potentially persistent

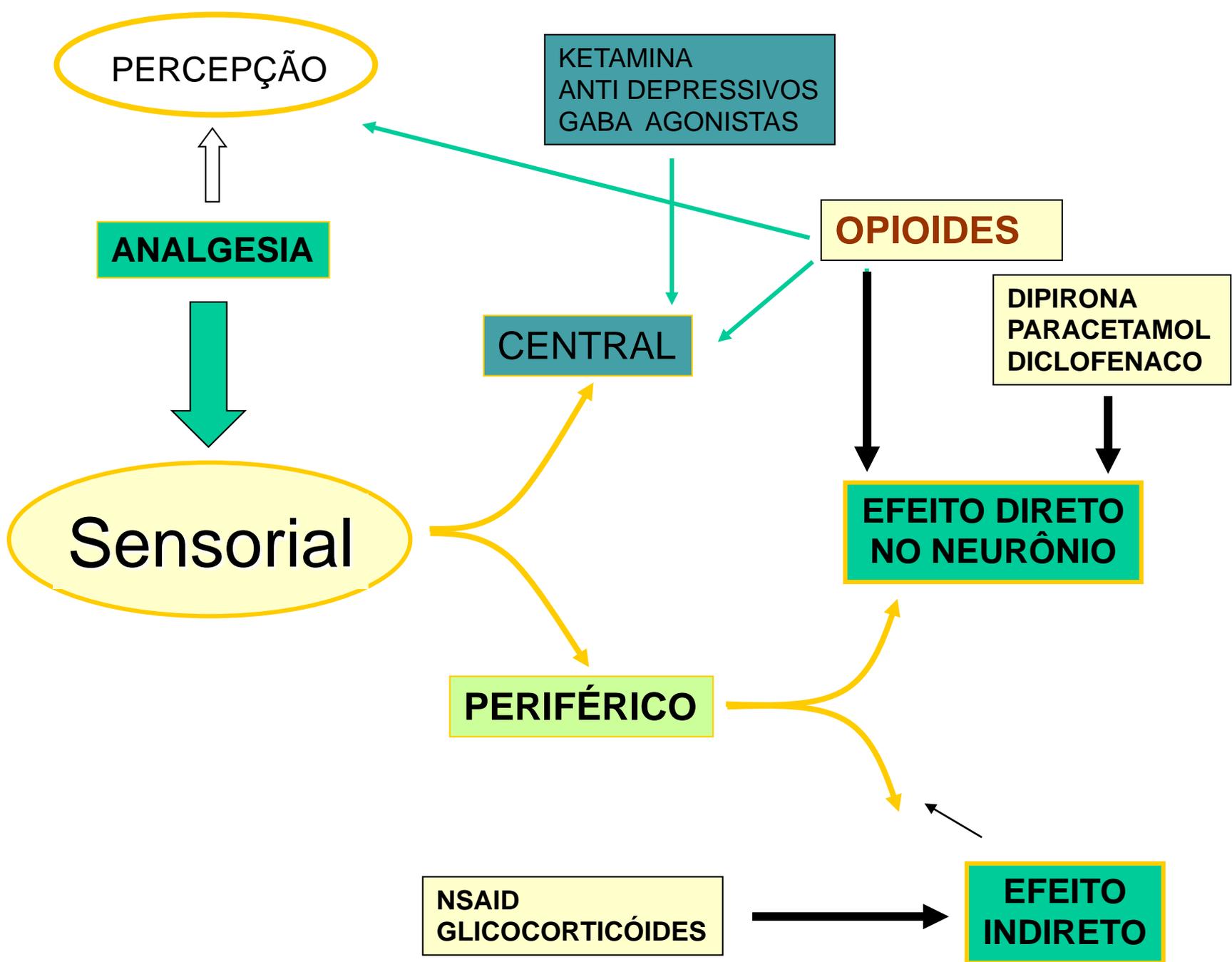


CONTROLE DA DOR

- Intervenções não-farmacológicas (cirúrgicas, acupuntura, musicoterapia, eletroterapia);
- Intervenções farmacológicas (anestésicos locais, opióides, antidepressivos, anticonvulsivantes, corticóides, AINEs).

Depende:

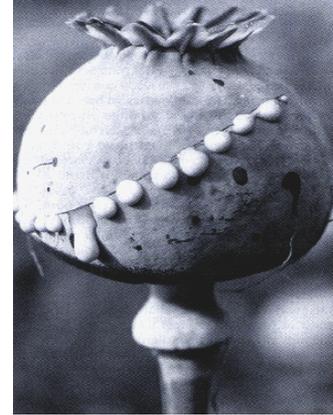
- Do tipo de dor envolvida (inflamatória, neuropática, etc.)
- Da intensidade da dor
- Da duração do estímulo doloroso
- Analgésicos:
 - Não opióides: dor mais branda (aspirina), crônicas (pregabalina)
 - Opióides: dor moderada a intensa (morfina)





OPIÓIDES

HISTÓRICO :



**Ópio: Palavra derivada do grego e significa suco.
Obtido do suco da papoula (*Papaver somniferum*)**



ASPECTOS HISTÓRICOS



4.000 a.C.

Sumérios => primeira referência escrita.



3.400 a.C.

Assírios, babilônicos e egípcios conheciam o efeito eufórico do ópio.

- Egípcios: Uso do ópio para extrações dentárias.
Papiro de Ebers (1550 a.C): Tratamento de cefaléias, sedação.
- Árabes: controle de disenterias

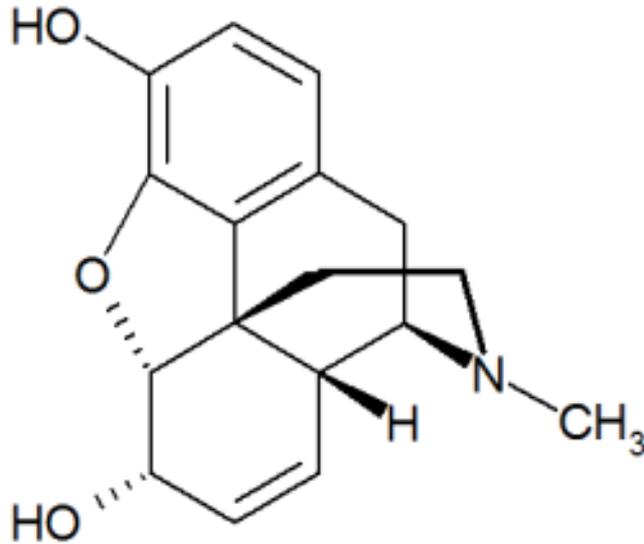
ASPECTOS HISTÓRICOS



1806

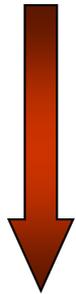
**William Sertürner: isolou a MORFINA
(O protótipo)**

→ Morpheus, deus grego dos sonhos.

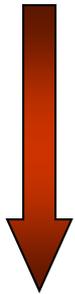


MORFINA

ÓPIO (Papoula)



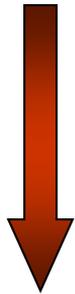
Morfina



Codeína

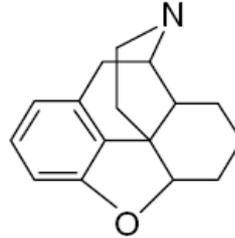


Papaverina

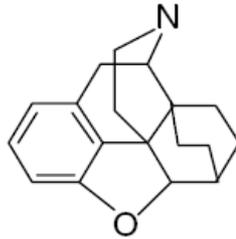


Tebaína

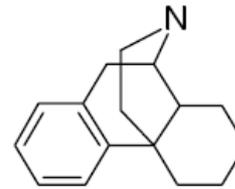
ESTRUTURA QUÍMICA



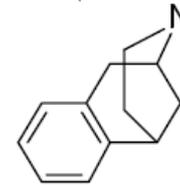
MORPHINE DERIVED
e.g. oxycodone



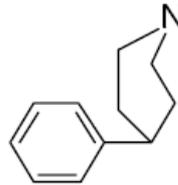
THEBAINE DERIVED
e.g. etorphine
buprenorphine



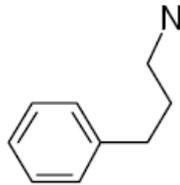
MORPHINANS
e.g. butorphanol



BENZOMORPHANS
e.g. pentazocine
ketocyclazocine
bremazocine



PIPERIDINES
e.g. pethidine
fentanyl



PHENYLPROPYLAMINES
e.g. methadone

Agonistas e Antagonistas Opióides

- **Agonistas:**

- Morfina
- Meperidina
- Metadona
- Codeína
- Fentanil
- Etorfina
- Sulfentanil
- Alfentanil

- **Agonistas parciais:**

- Pentazocina
- Nalburfina
- Butorfanol
- Buprenorfina
- Dezocina

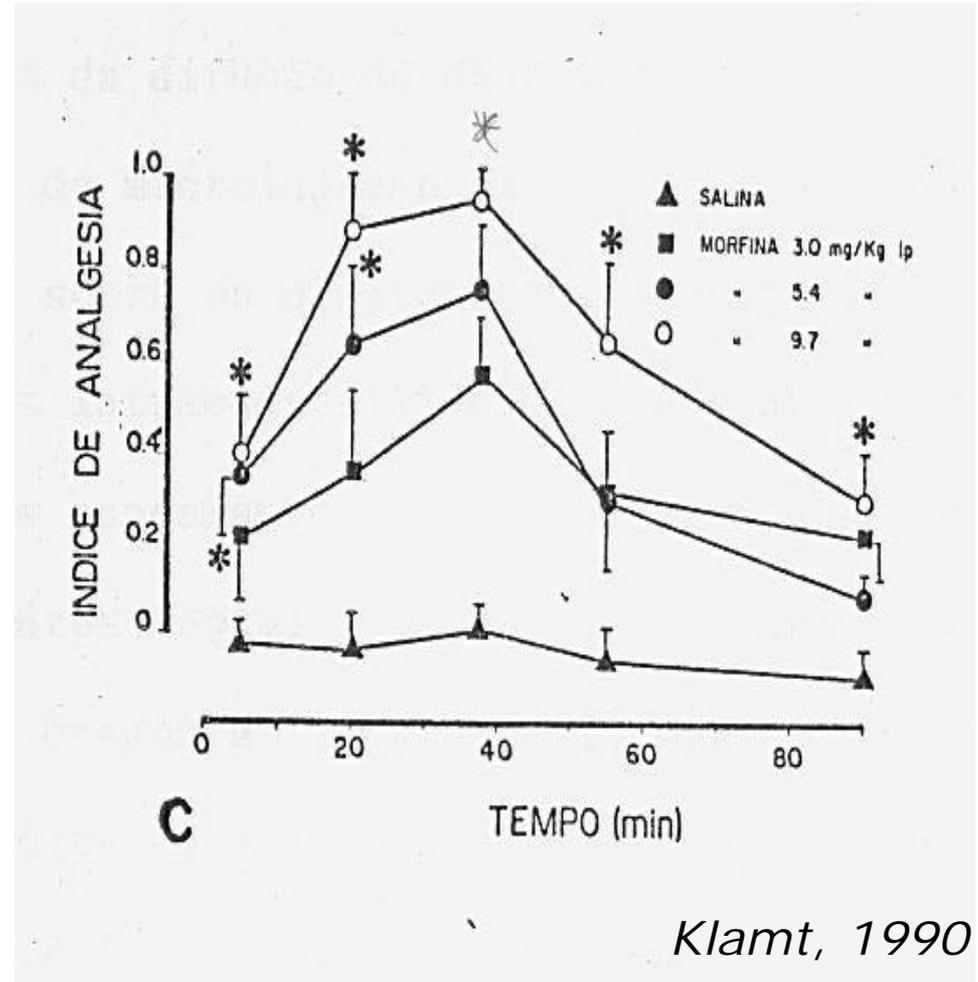
- **Antagonistas:**

- Naloxona
- Naltrexona
- Naloxonazina
- Nor-binaltorfimina
- Ciclazocina

Curva dose-resposta para administração de morfina por via subcutânea



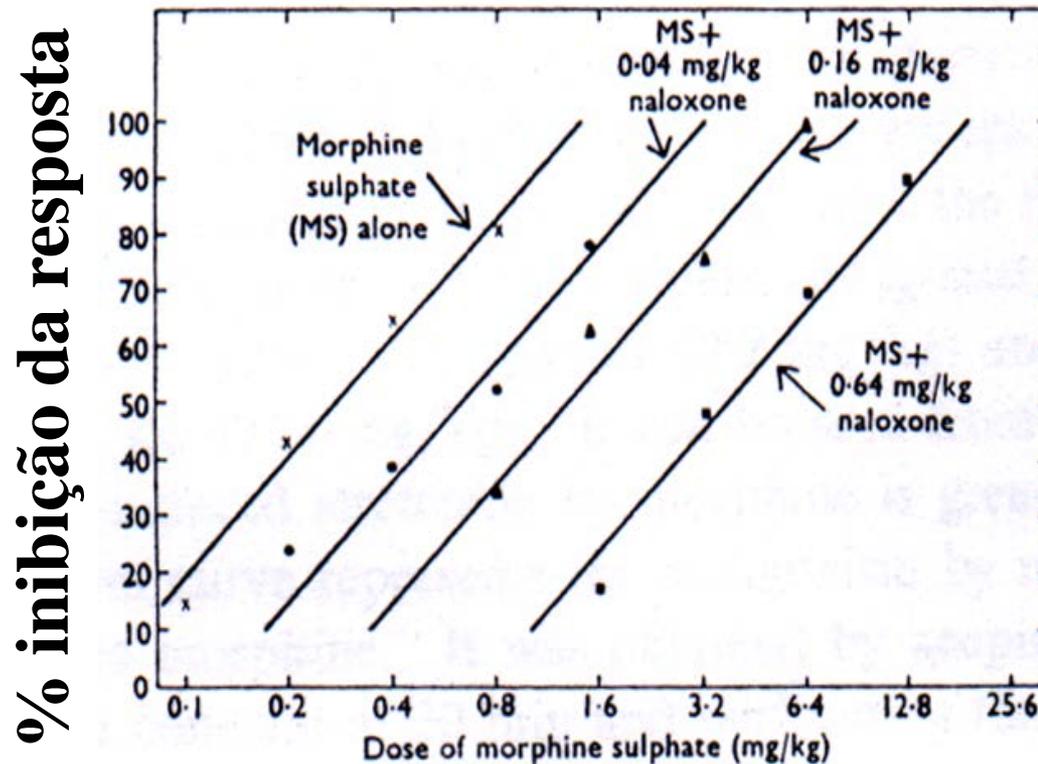
Placa Quente



Klamt, 1990

Evidências da existência de possíveis sítios de ligação para as drogas opióides

Teoria dos receptores M (morfina) e N (nalorfina)



Smits & Takemori, 1970.

Opiate Receptor: Demonstration in Nervous Tissue

Abstract. *Tritiated naloxone, a powerful opiate antagonist, specifically binds to an opiate receptor of mammalian brain and guinea pig intestine. Competition for the opiate receptor by various opiates and their antagonists closely parallels their pharmacological potency. The opiate receptor is confined to nervous tissue.*

Pert & Snyder (1973). Science Volume 179



Solomon Snyder

Fraction	[³ H]naloxone specifically bound (dpm/mg)	Percent of total
Rat brain		
Whole brain homogenate	2381 ± 235	
Subcellular		
Crude nuclear	896 ± 28	21 ± 5
Mitochondrial-synaptosomal	2214 ± 215	48 ± 1
Microsomal	3807 ± 246	32 ± 2
Soluble supernatant	< 250	
Regional distribution		
Striatum	8993 ± 483	
Midbrain	2246 ± 382	
Cortex	2089 ± 395	
Brainstem	1282 ± 63	
Cerebellum	< 250	
Guinea pig small intestine		
Myenteric plexus + longitudinal muscle	1400 ± 115	
Longitudinal muscle only (7 mg of protein)	< 250	
Human erythrocytes (11 mg of protein)	< 250	
Baker's yeast (4 mg of protein)	< 250	
Rat liver (6 mg of protein)	< 250	

Martin (1976): Propuseram a existência de várias classes de receptores opióides

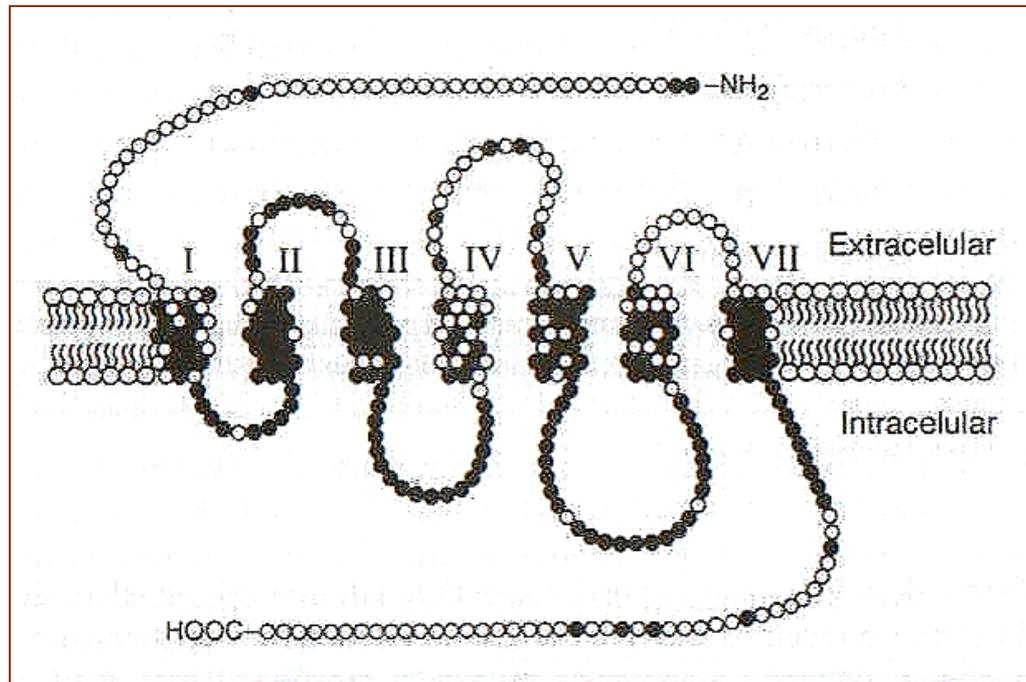
RECEPTORES OPIÓIDES

5 classes distintas:

Atualmente:
Clonagem de
receptores
(5 classes);

- μ (μ_1, μ_2)
- κ ($\kappa_1, \kappa_2, \kappa_3$)
- δ (δ_1, δ_2)
- γ
- ϵ

→ Relacionados com
analgesia



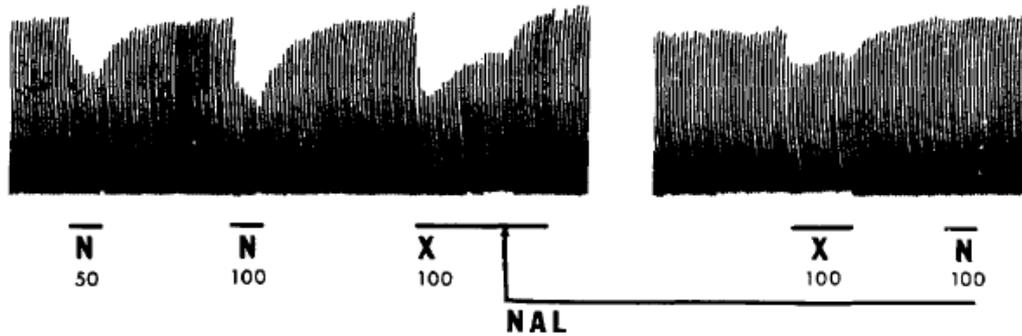
ISOLATION OF AN ENDOGENOUS COMPOUND FROM THE BRAIN WITH PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES SIMILAR TO MORPHINE

JOHN HUGHES

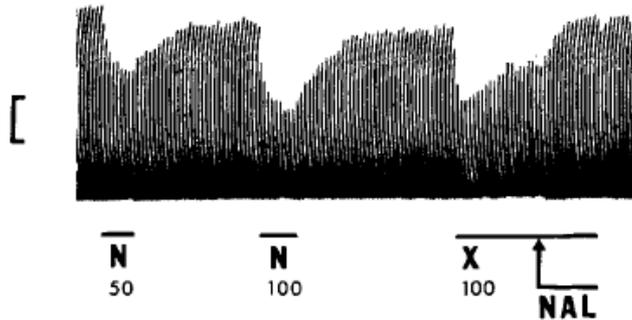
Unit for Research on Addictive Drugs, Marischal College, University of Aberdeen, Aberdeen AB9 1AS (Great Britain)

(Accepted December 4th, 1974)

Mouse Brain Extract



Bioassay
Myenteric Plexus Contraction



Identification of two related pentapeptides from the brain with potent opiate agonist activity

J. Hughes, T. W. Smith & H. W. Kosterlitz

Unit for Research on Addictive Drugs, Marischal College,

Linda A. Fothergill

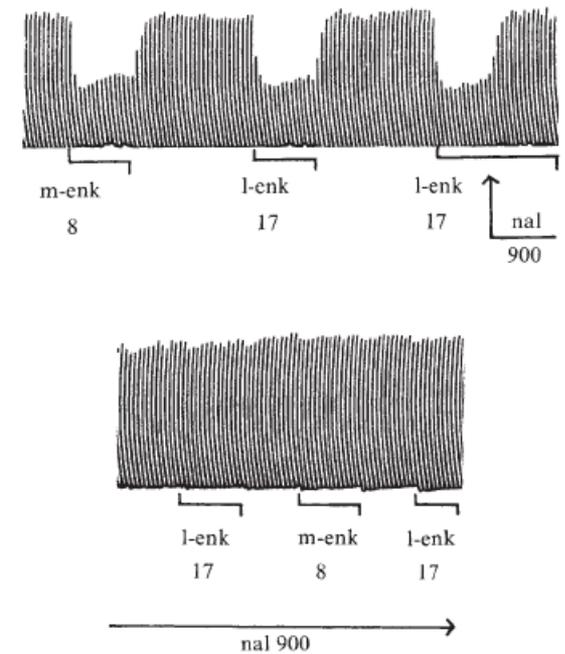
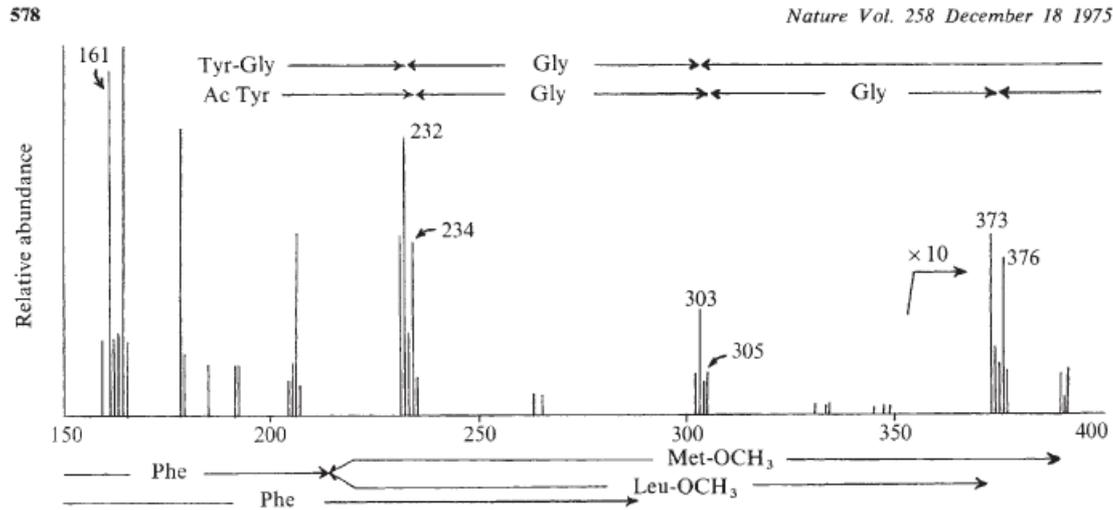
Department of Biochemistry, Marischal College, University of Aberdeen, Aberdeen AB9 1AS, UK

B. A. Morgan

Pharmaceutical Division, Reckitt and Colman Ltd, Hull HU8 7DS, UK

H. R. Morris

Department of Biochemistry, Imperial College, London SW7 2AZ, UK



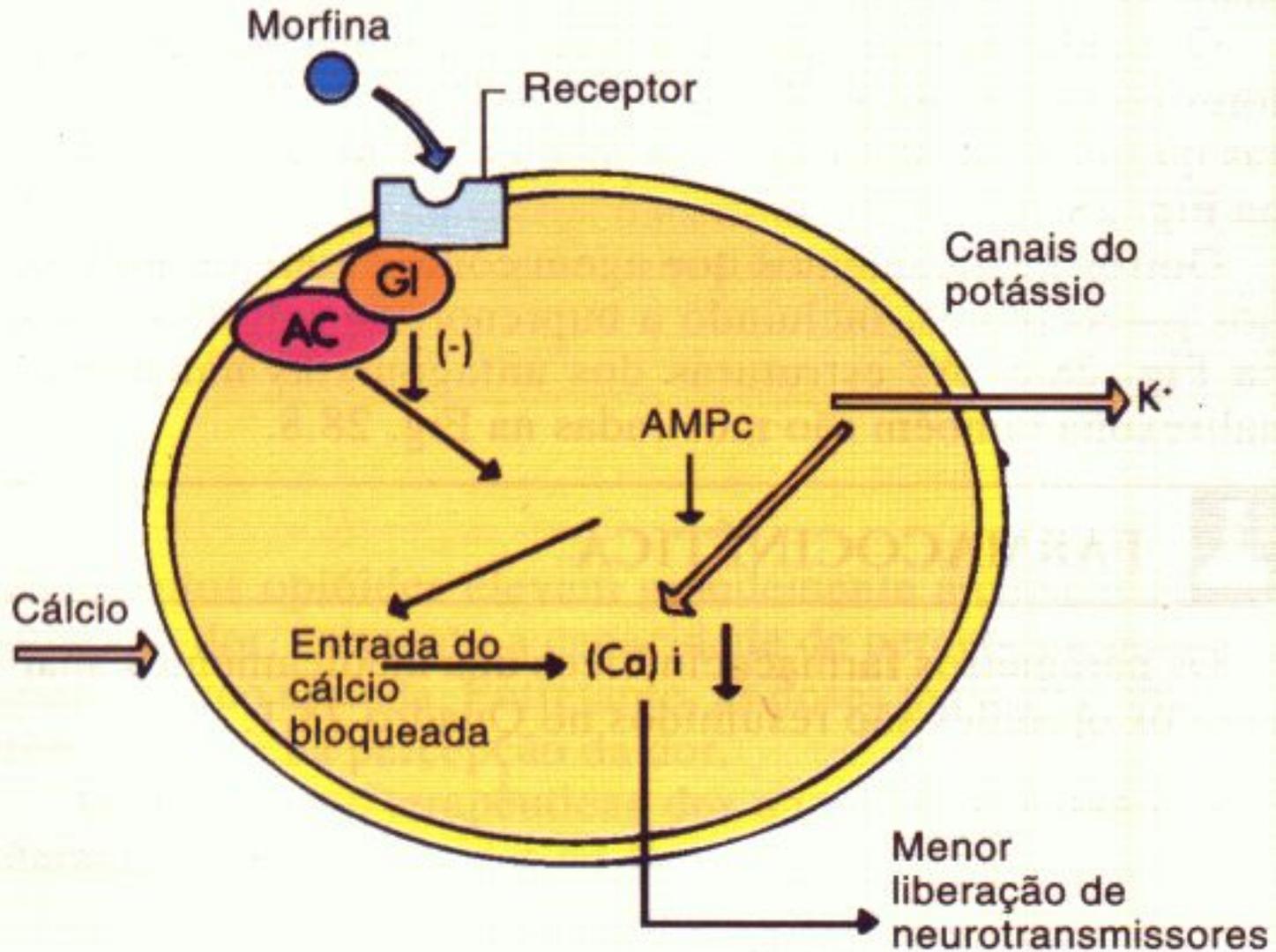
Identification of two pentapeptides

OPIÓIDES ENDÓGENOS

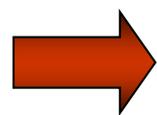
Table 1 Endogenous opioid peptides

<i>Precursor</i>	<i>Opioid peptide product</i>	<i>Amino acid sequence</i>
Pro-enkephalin	[Met]-enkephalin	YGGFM
	[Leu]-enkephalin	YGGFL
		YGGFMRF
		YGGFMRGL
Pro-opiomelanocortin	Peptide E	YGGFMRRVGRPEWWMDYQKRYGGFM
	BAM 22P	YGGFMRRVGRPEWWMDYQKRYG
	Metorphamide	YGGFMRRVNH₂
	β -Endorphin	YGGFMTSEKSQTPLVTLFKNAIKNAYKKGE
Prodynorphin	Dynorphin A	YGGFLRRIRPKLKWDNQ
	Dynorphin A(1–8)	YGGFLRRI
	Dynorphin B	YGGFLRRQFKVVT
	α -Neoendorphin	YGGFLRKYPK
	β -Neoendorphin	YGGFLRKYP
Pronociceptin/orphanin-FQ	Nociceptin/orphanin-FQ	FGGFTGARKSARKLANQ
	Endomorphin-1	YPWF-NH₂
	Endomorphin-2	YFFF-NH₂
Prodermorphin and prodeltorphin*	Dermorphin	Y(D)AFGYPS-NH₂
	Deltorphin	Y(D)MFHLM-D-NH₂
	Deltorphin I	Y(D)AFDVVG-NH₂
	Deltorphin II	Y(D)AFEVVG-NH₂

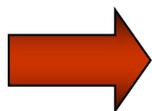
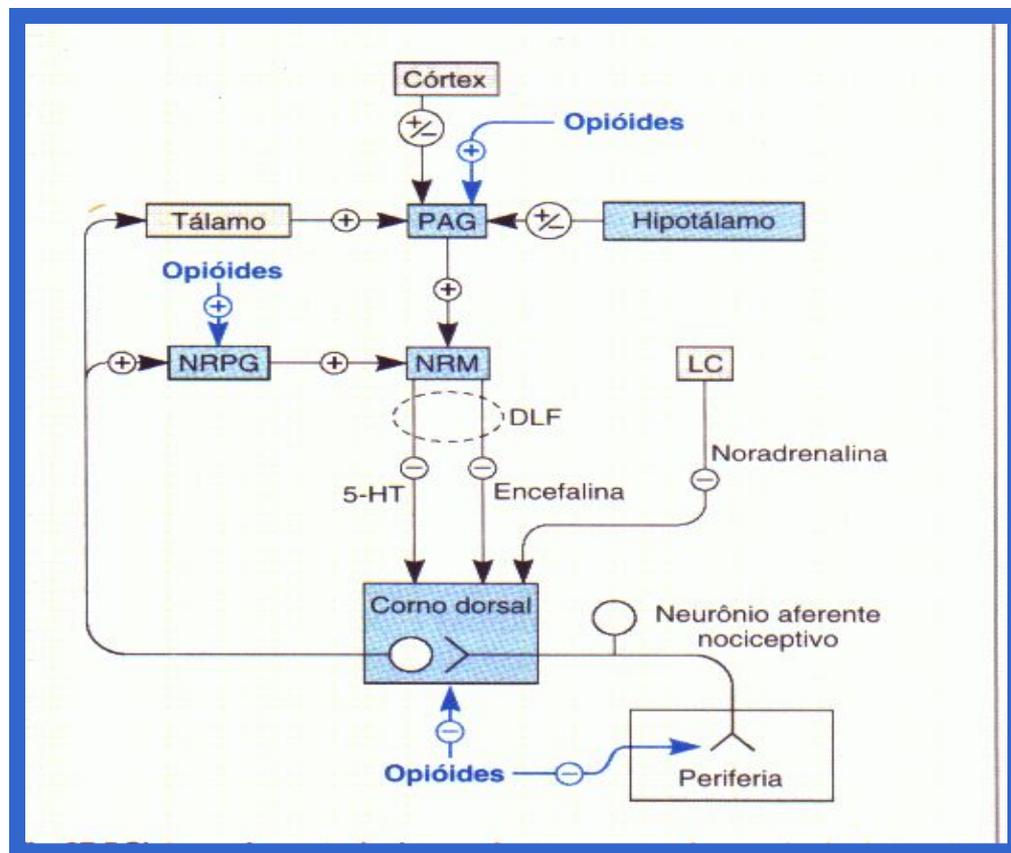
MECANISMO DE AÇÃO: AÇÕES CELULARES



DROGAS ANALGÉSICAS OPIÓIDES: LOCAIS DE AÇÃO NO SISTEMA NOCICEPTIVO



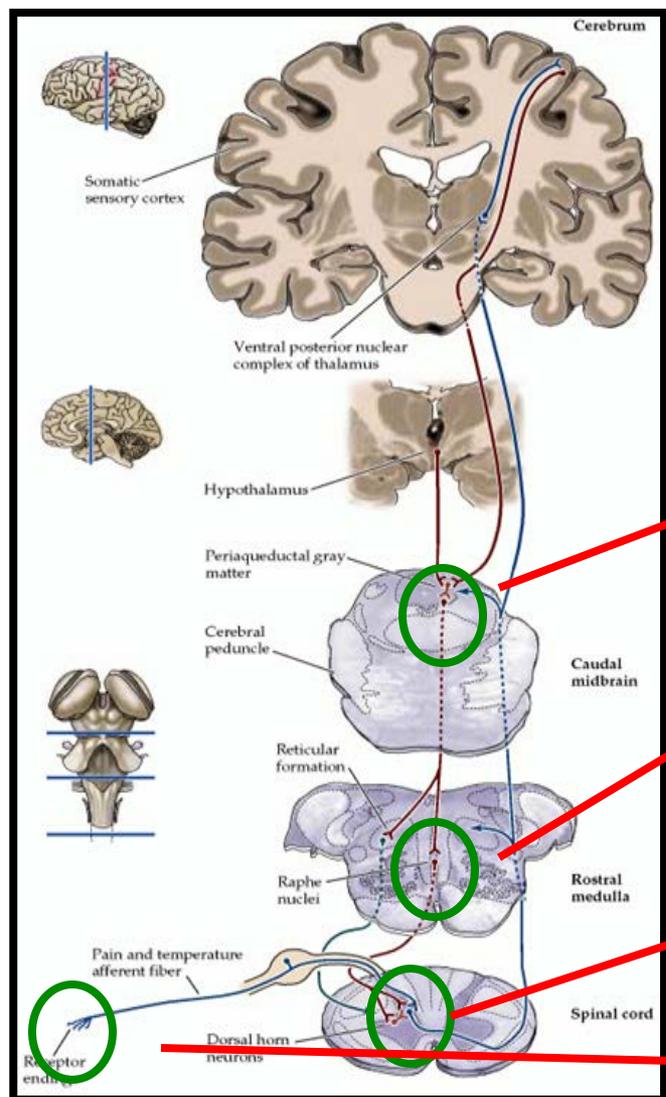
Componente sensorial da dor.



Componente afetivo, motivacional da dor. Efeito sobre estruturas límbicas (Núcleo acumbens (DA), amígdala),

Farmacologia dos Opióides

ANALGESIA



MURFIN e col., 1976:
Microinjeção de Opióides

LIEBESKIND e col., 1973:
Estimulação da SCP

Analgesia

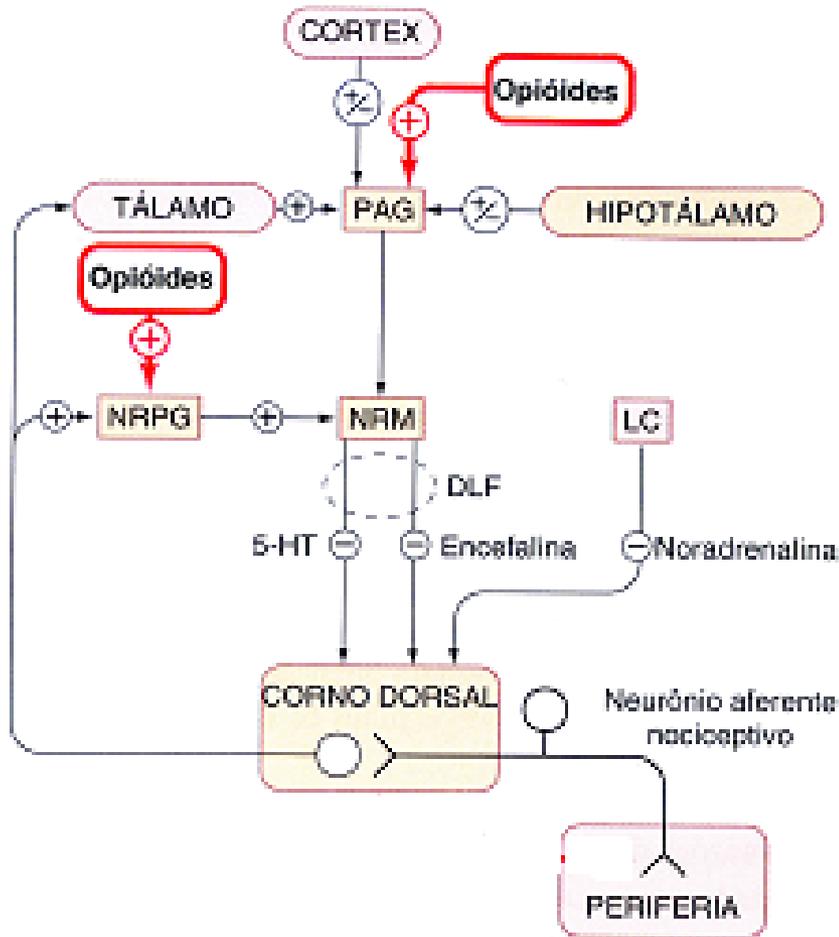
Substrato Neural Comum

YAKSH, 1980; BASBAUM & FIELDS. 1984:
SCP → RVM

JESSEL & IVERSEM, 1977:
Encefalinas inibem as aferências primárias A δ e C

Ferreira, 1979:
Opiodes apresentam efeito periférico

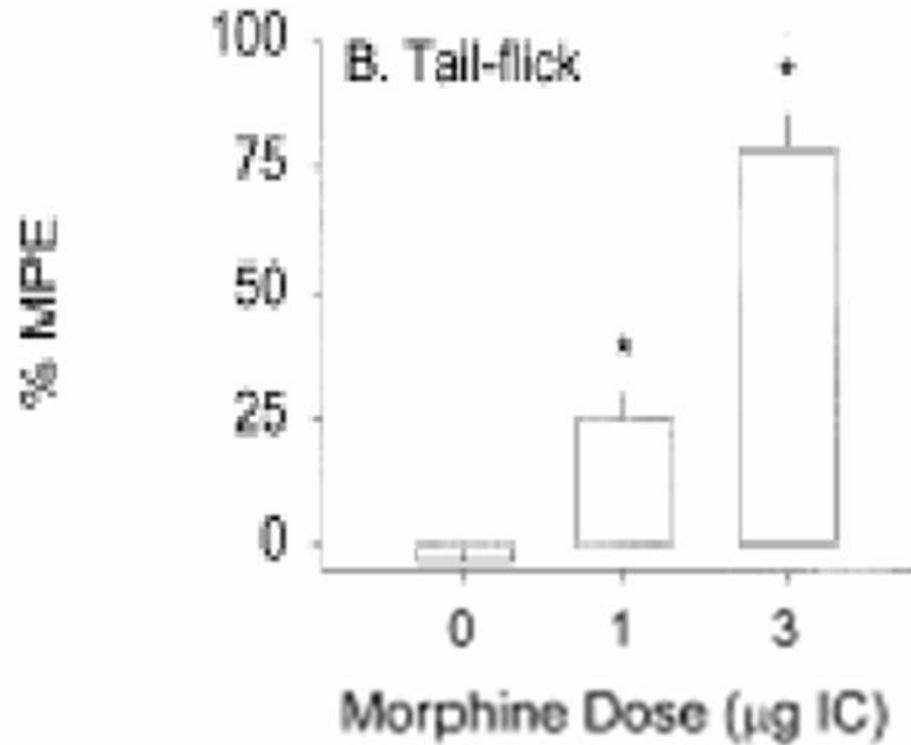
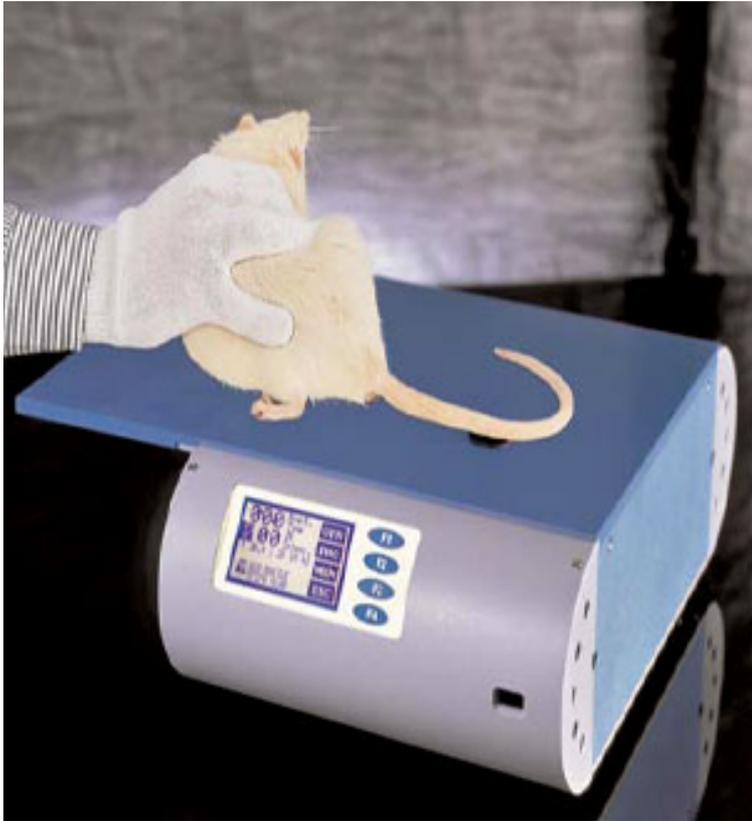
1. Ação nas vias descendentes inibitórias da dor produz analgesia.



Inibição de neurônios GABAérgicos, que inibem a via descendente da dor.

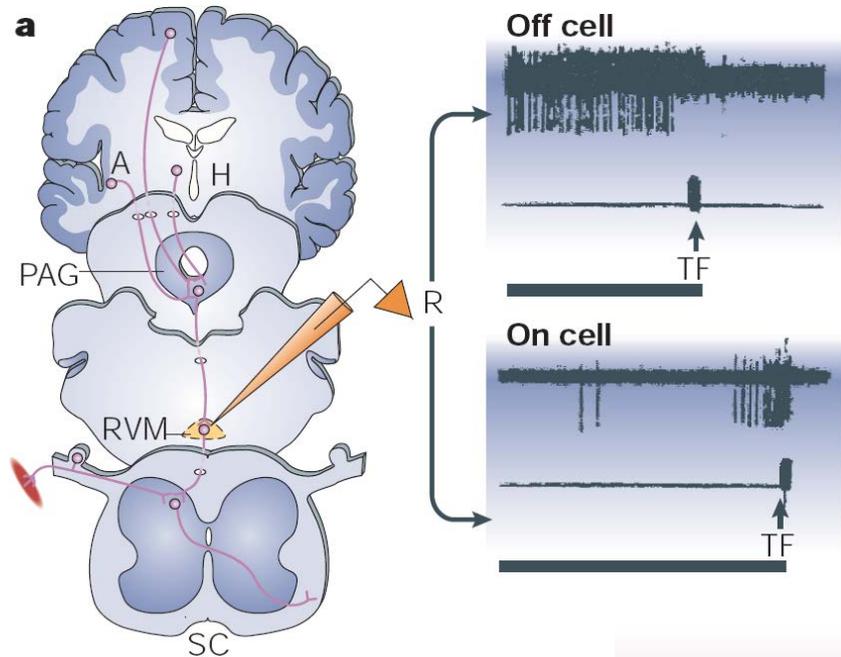
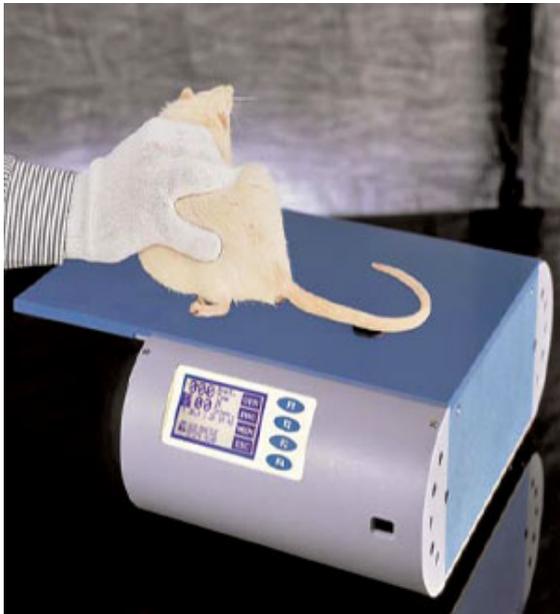
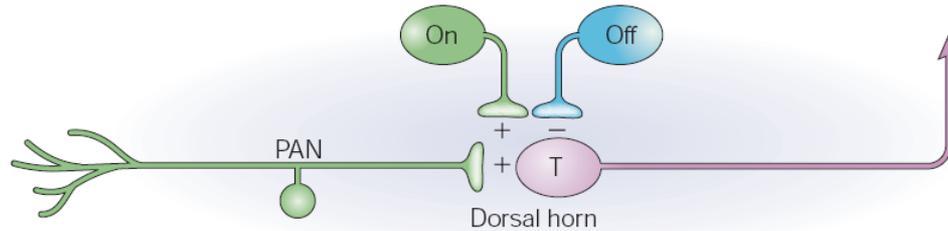
▸ **Essa via é capaz de inibir a transmissão nociceptiva na região dorsal da medula.**

Analgesia induzida pela microinjeção de morfina na SCP em ratos



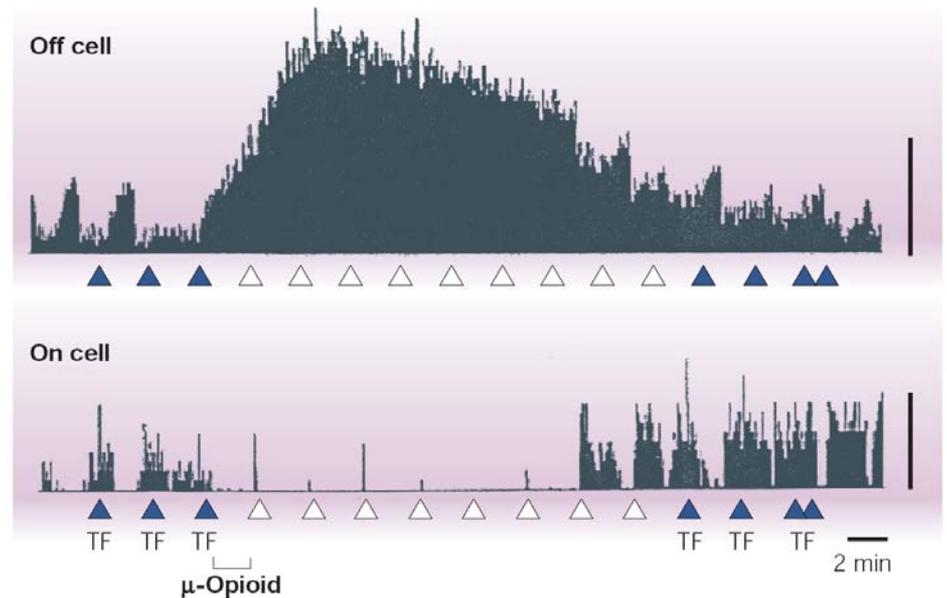
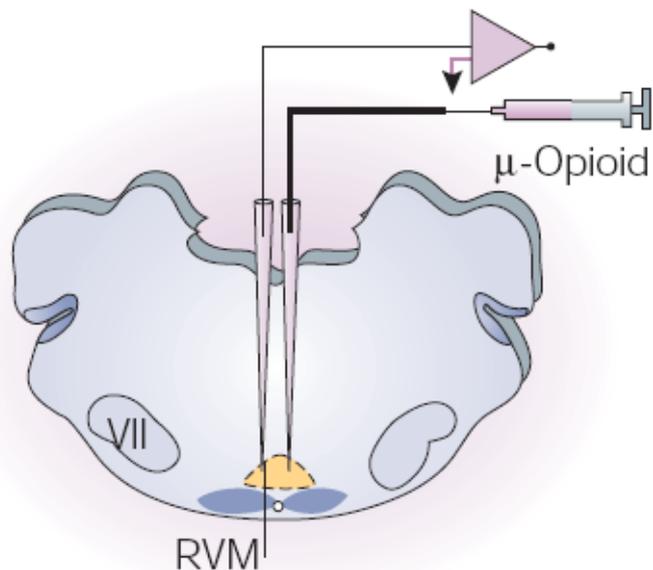
Estimulação das Vias Descendentes: Hipótese das células "On/Off"

I Bidirectional control of nociception



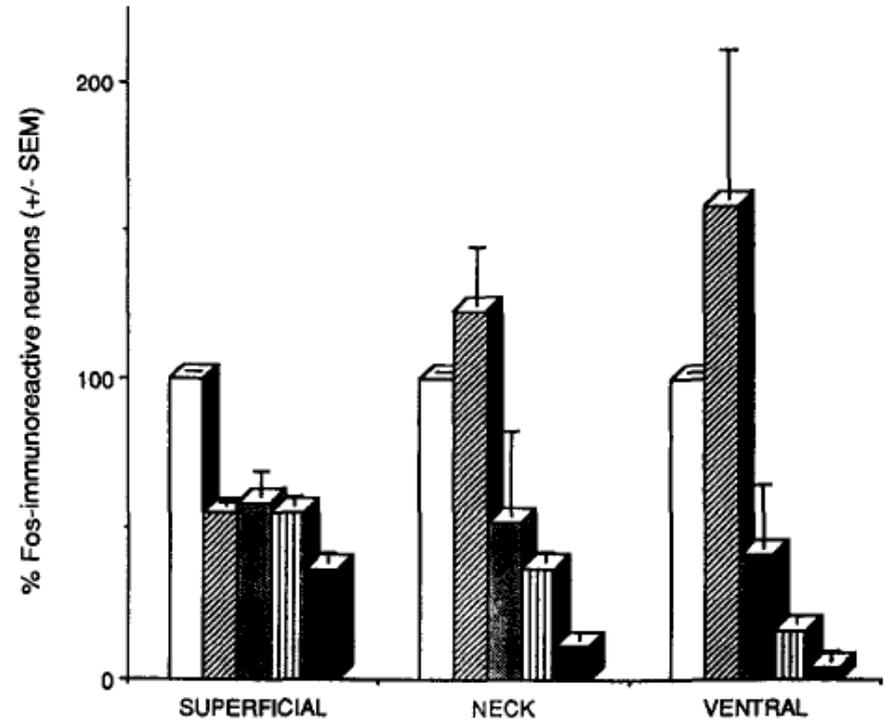
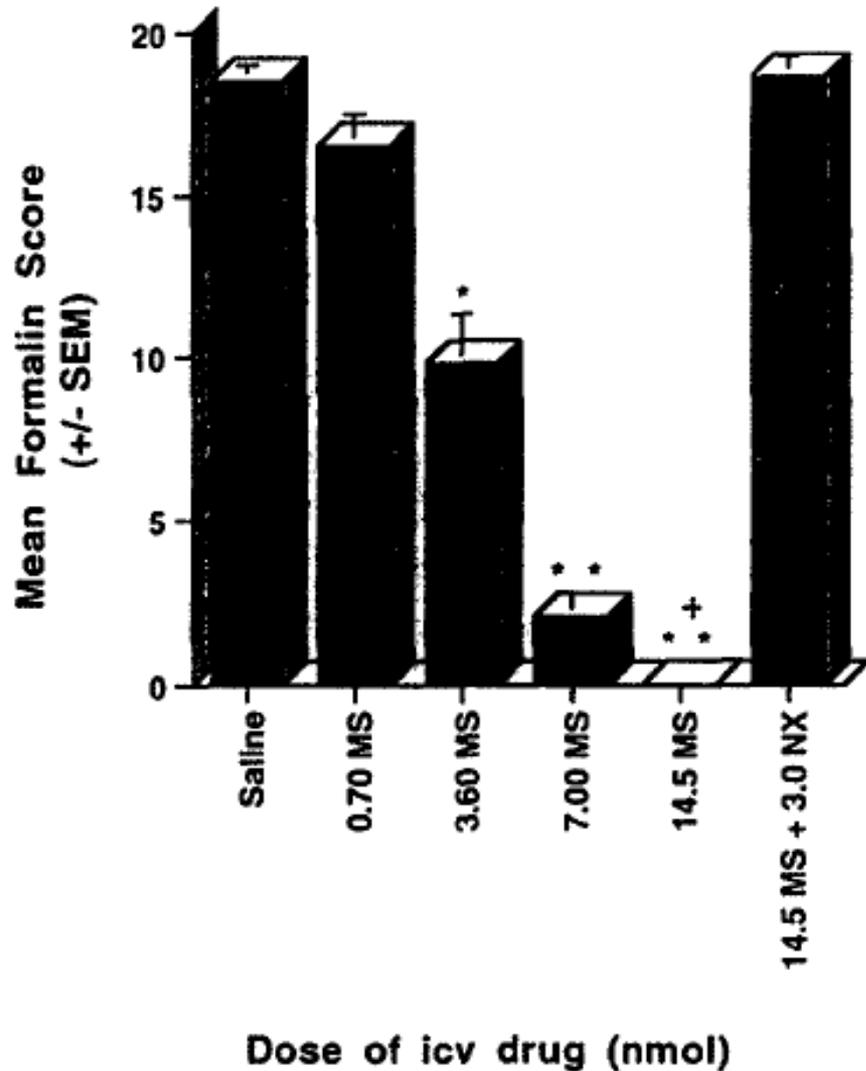
Estimulação das Vias Descendentes: Hipótese dos neurônios "On/Off"

Administração direta
de DAMGO no RVM



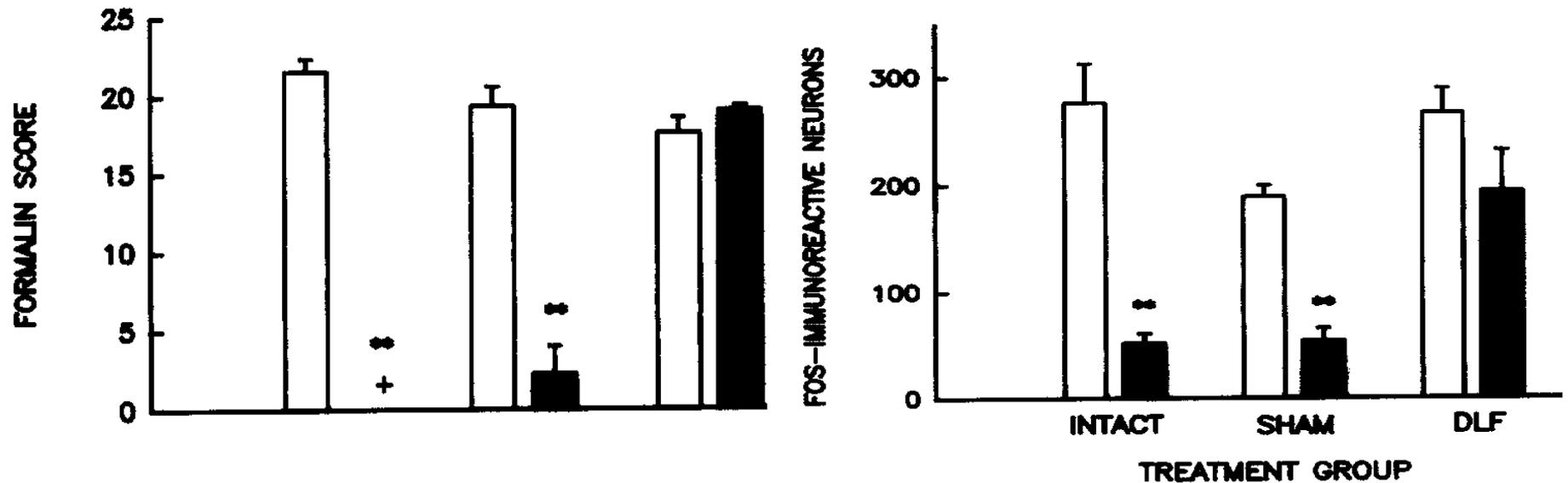
Opióides inibem neurônios
On e ativam neurônios Off

Analgesia induzida pela morfina supraspinal: efeito na entrada do estímulo nociceptivo espinal

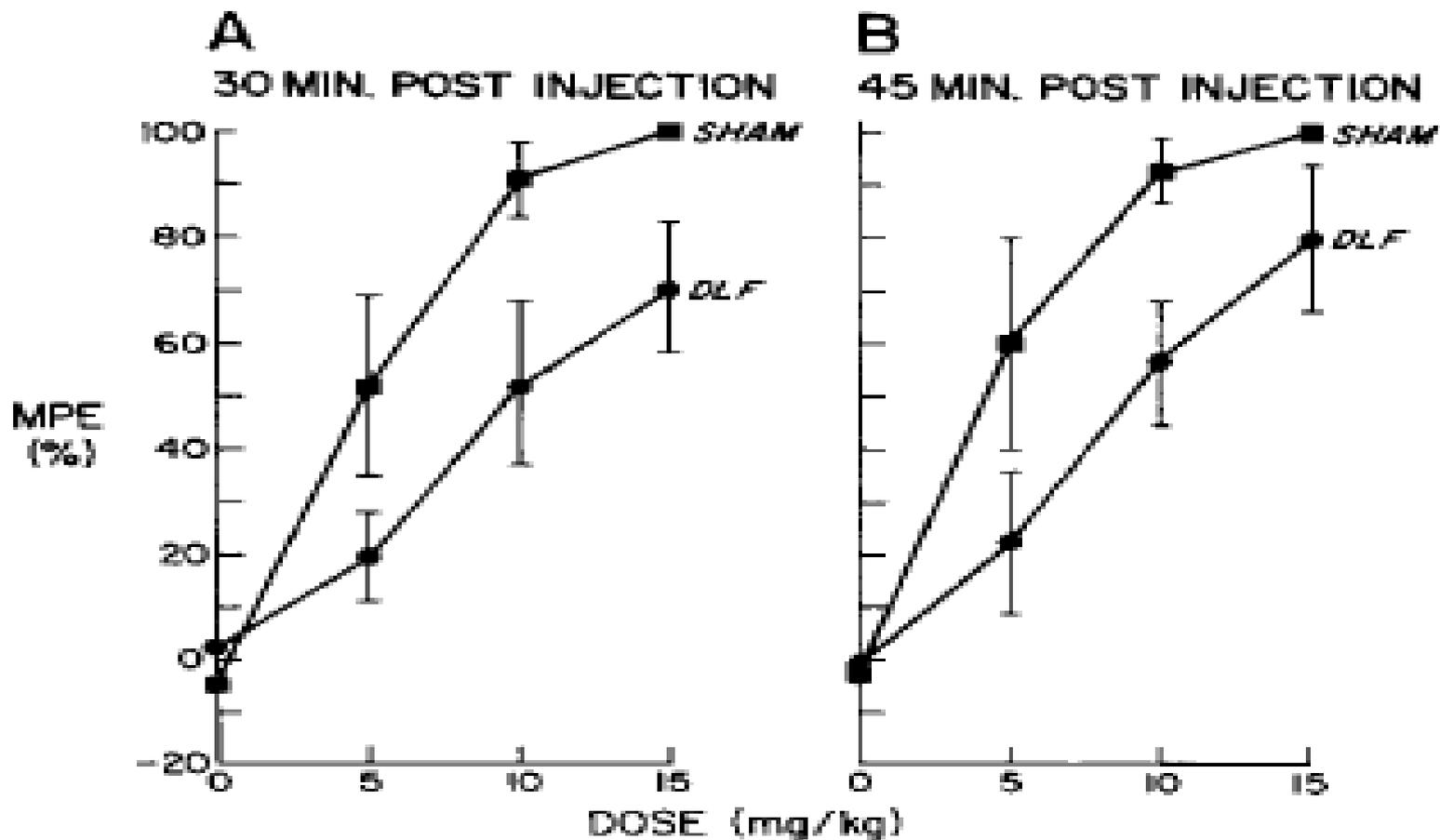


Spinal cord Fos-Expression

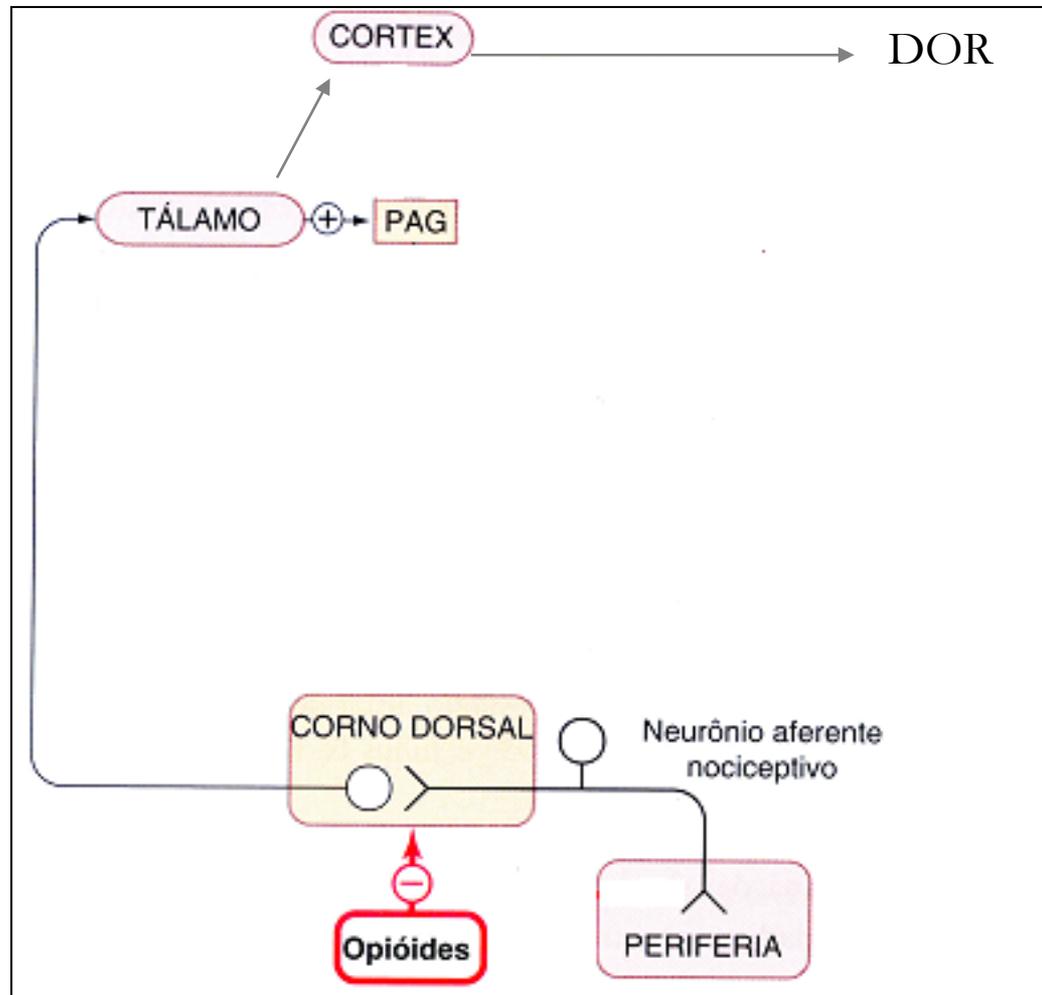
Analgesia induzida pela morfina supraspinal depende da ativação do controle descendente



Analgesia induzida pela morfina sistêmica: efeito supraespinal e espinal

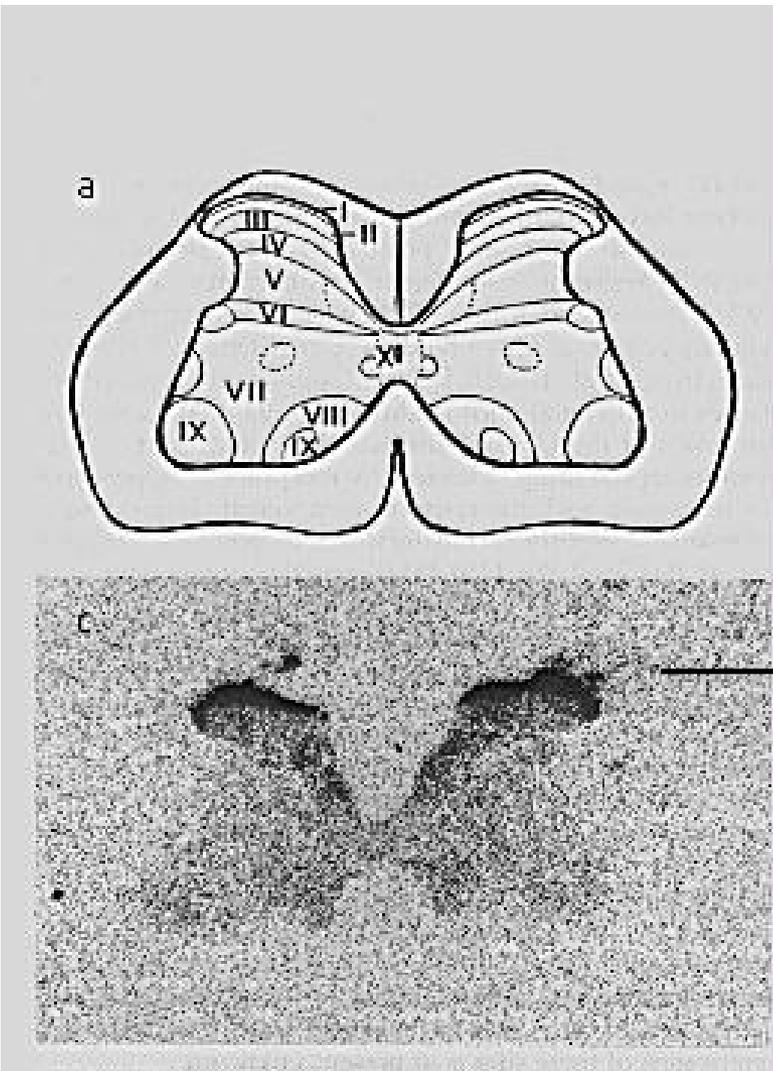


2. Efeito espinal: inibem a liberação de NTS excitatórios e hiperpolarizam neurônio de segunda ordem.



Receptores opióides na medula espinal

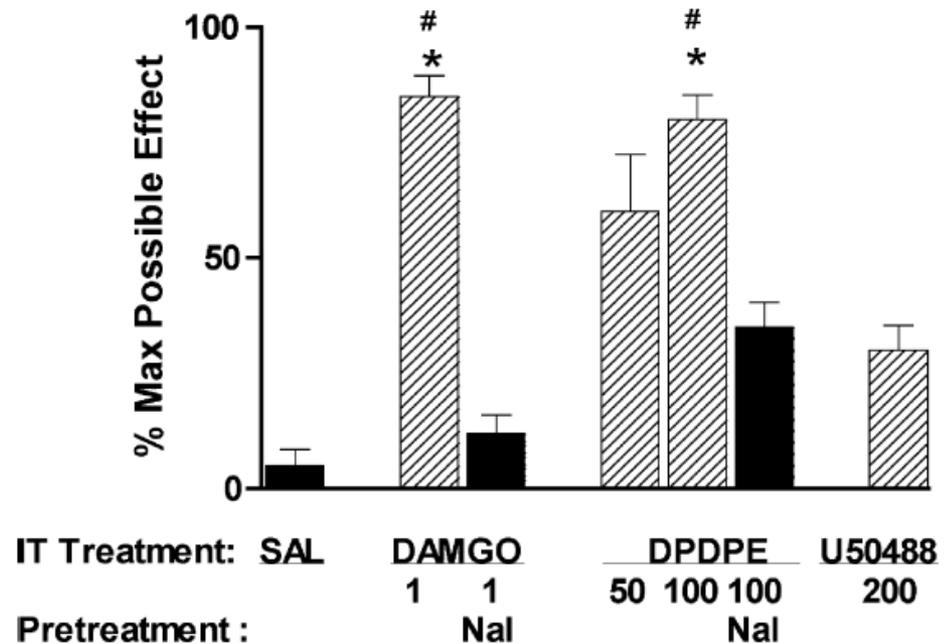
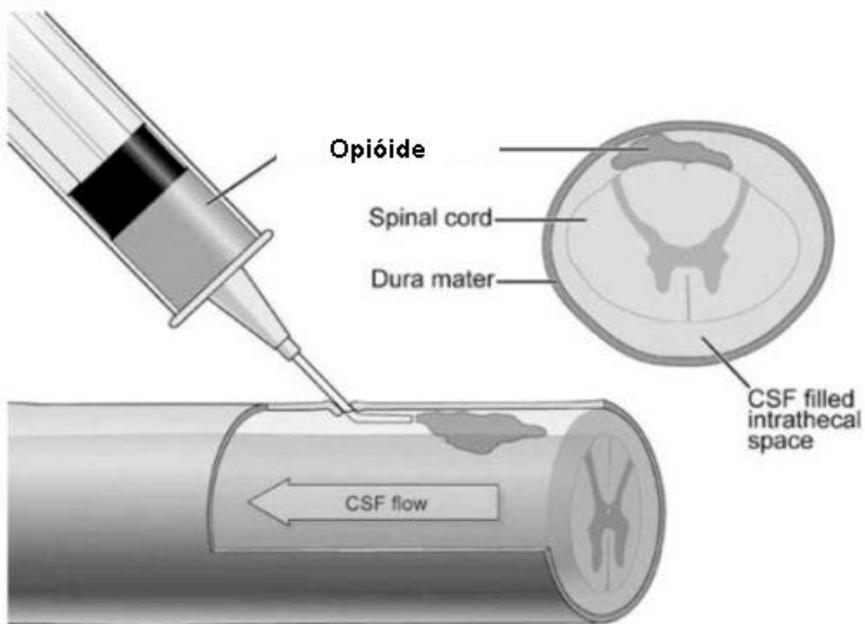
Morris & Herz, 1987



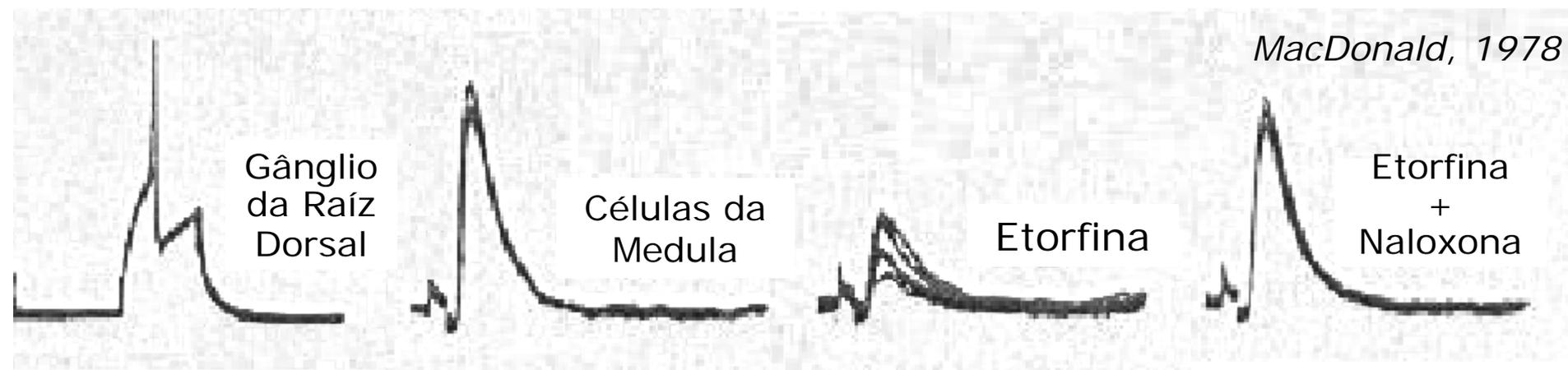
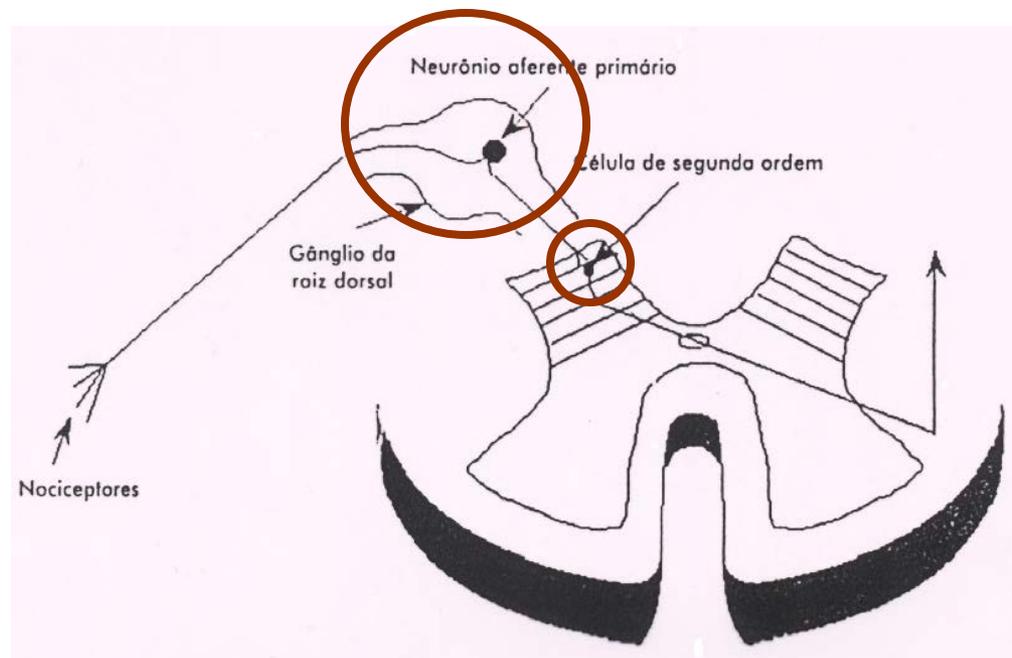
Laminas superficial

INIBIÇÃO DAS VIAS ASCENDENTES: MEDULA SPINAL

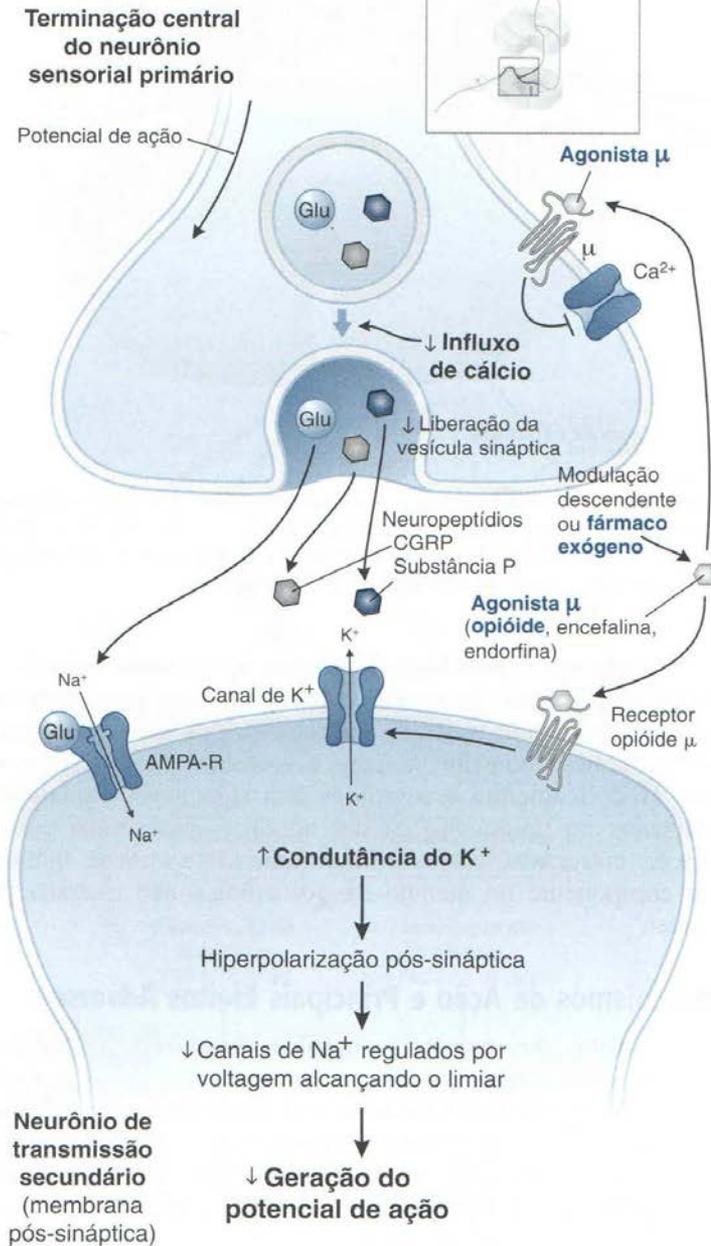
Injeção intratecal



Inibição das Vias Ascendentes



INIBIÇÃO DAS VIAS ASCENDENTES: MEDULA SPINAL



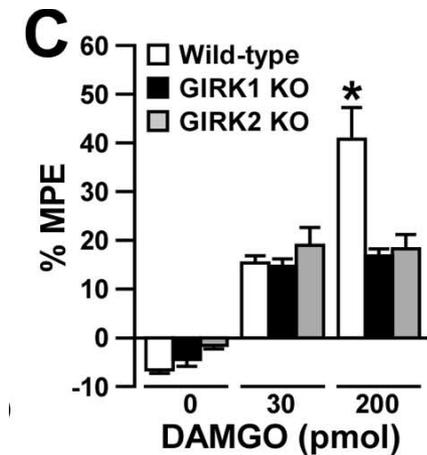
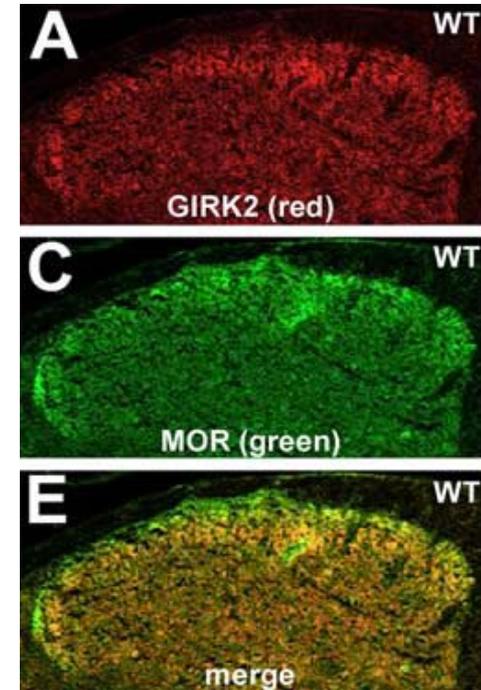
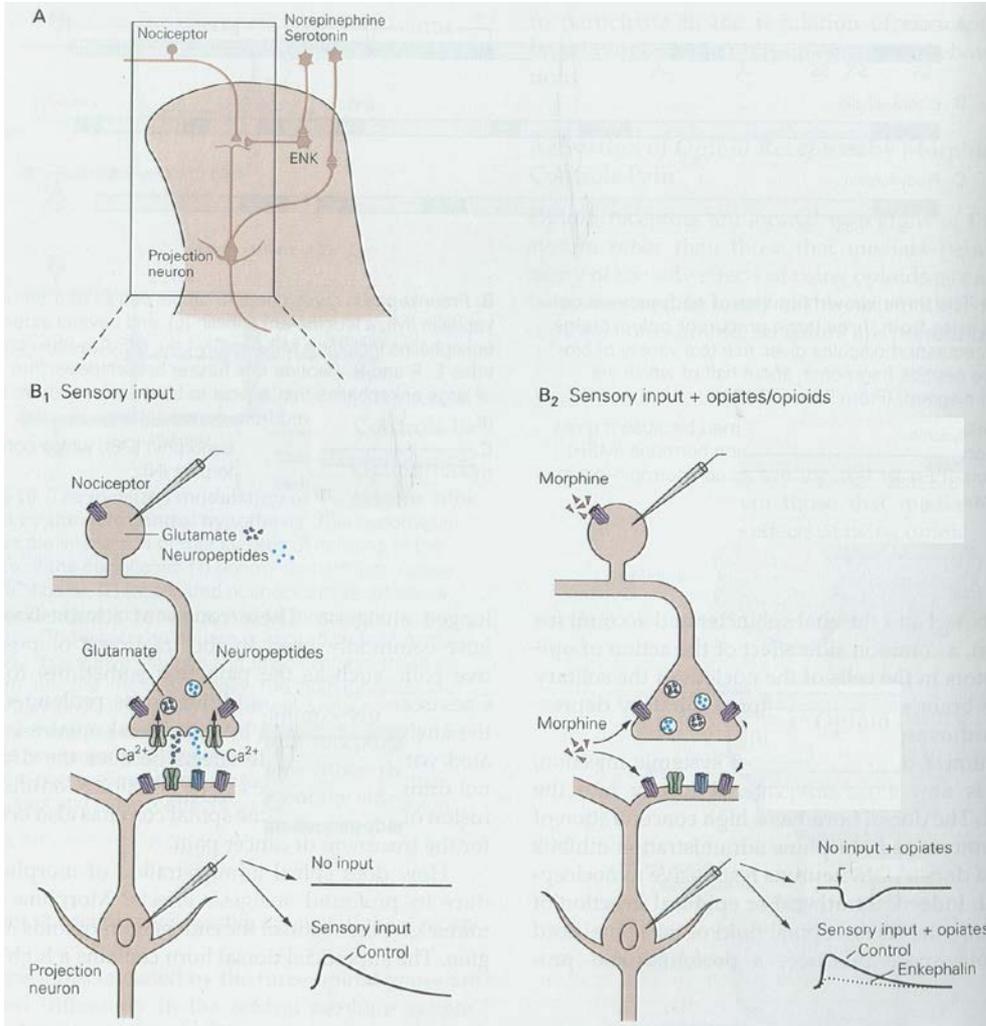
1) Efeito pré-sináptico:

Reduzem a liberação de neurotransmissores (Inibe) Canais de Ca^{++}

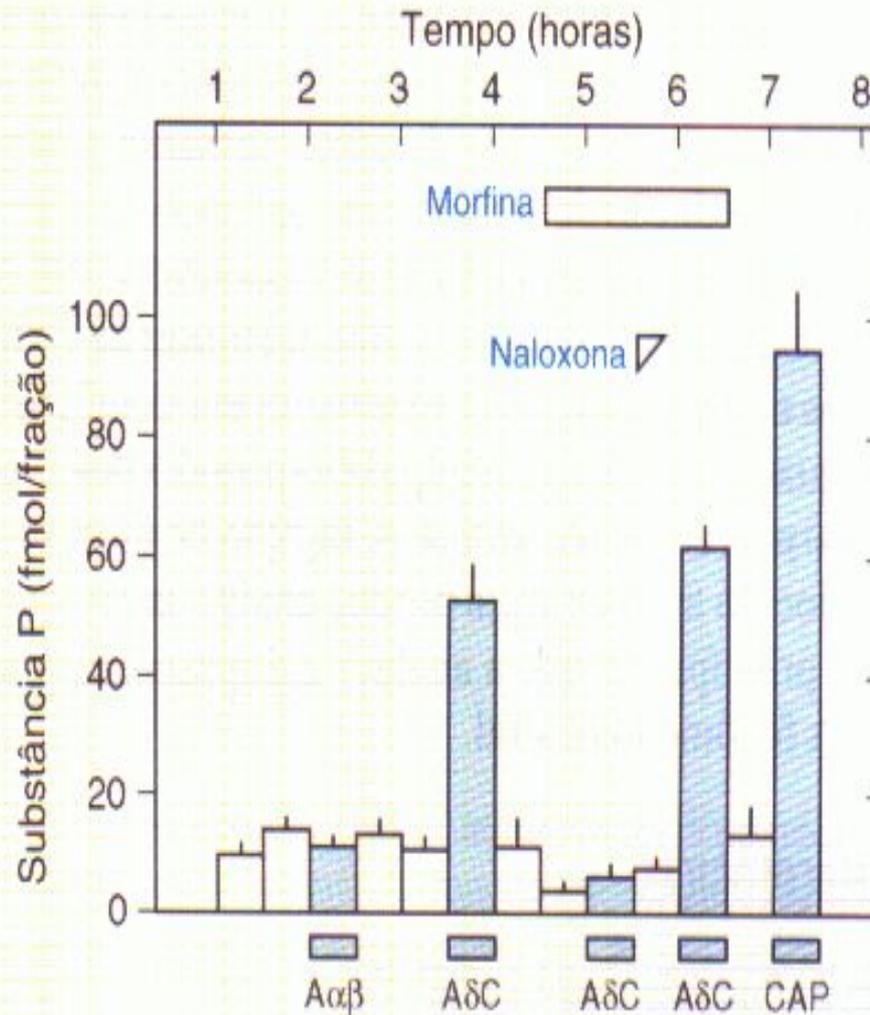
2) Efeito pós-sináptico:

Hiperpolarização da fibra pós-sináptica (Ativa Canais de K^+)

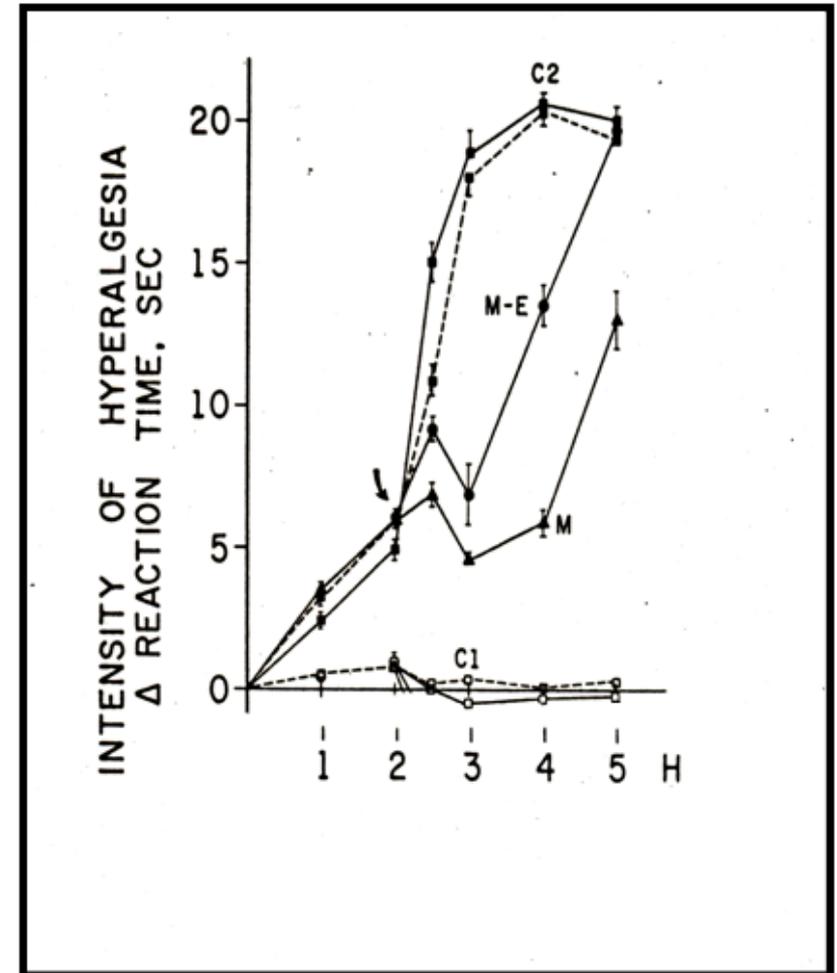
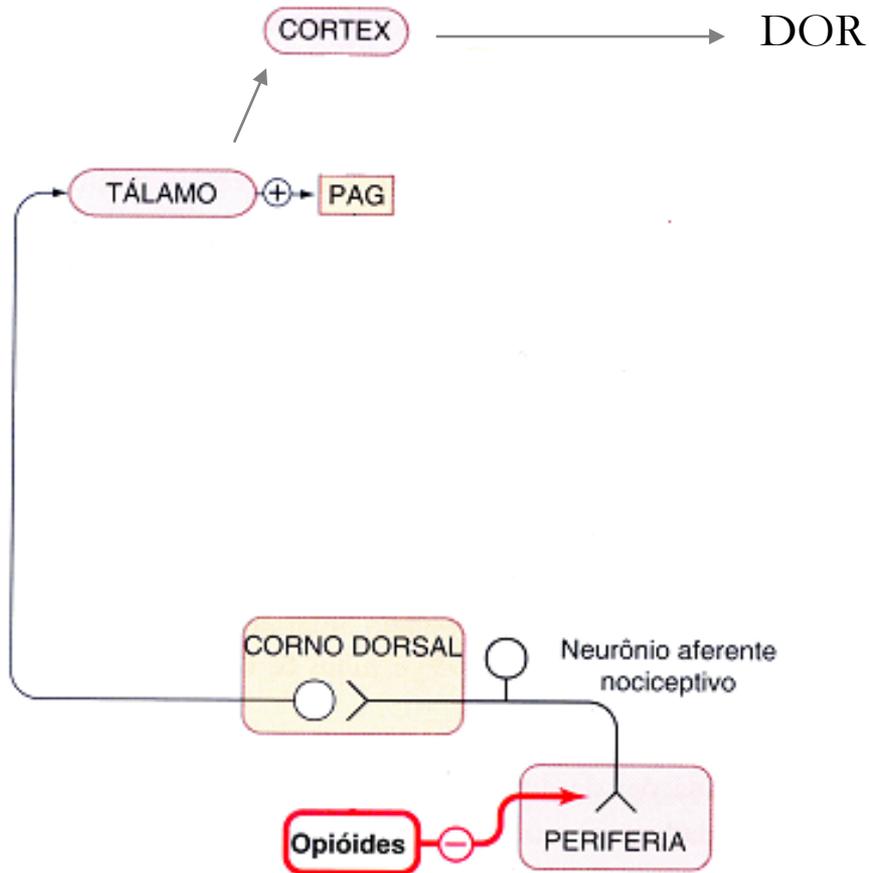
Inibição da sinapse na medula: hiperpolarização do neurônio de segunda ordem: abertura de canais GIRK



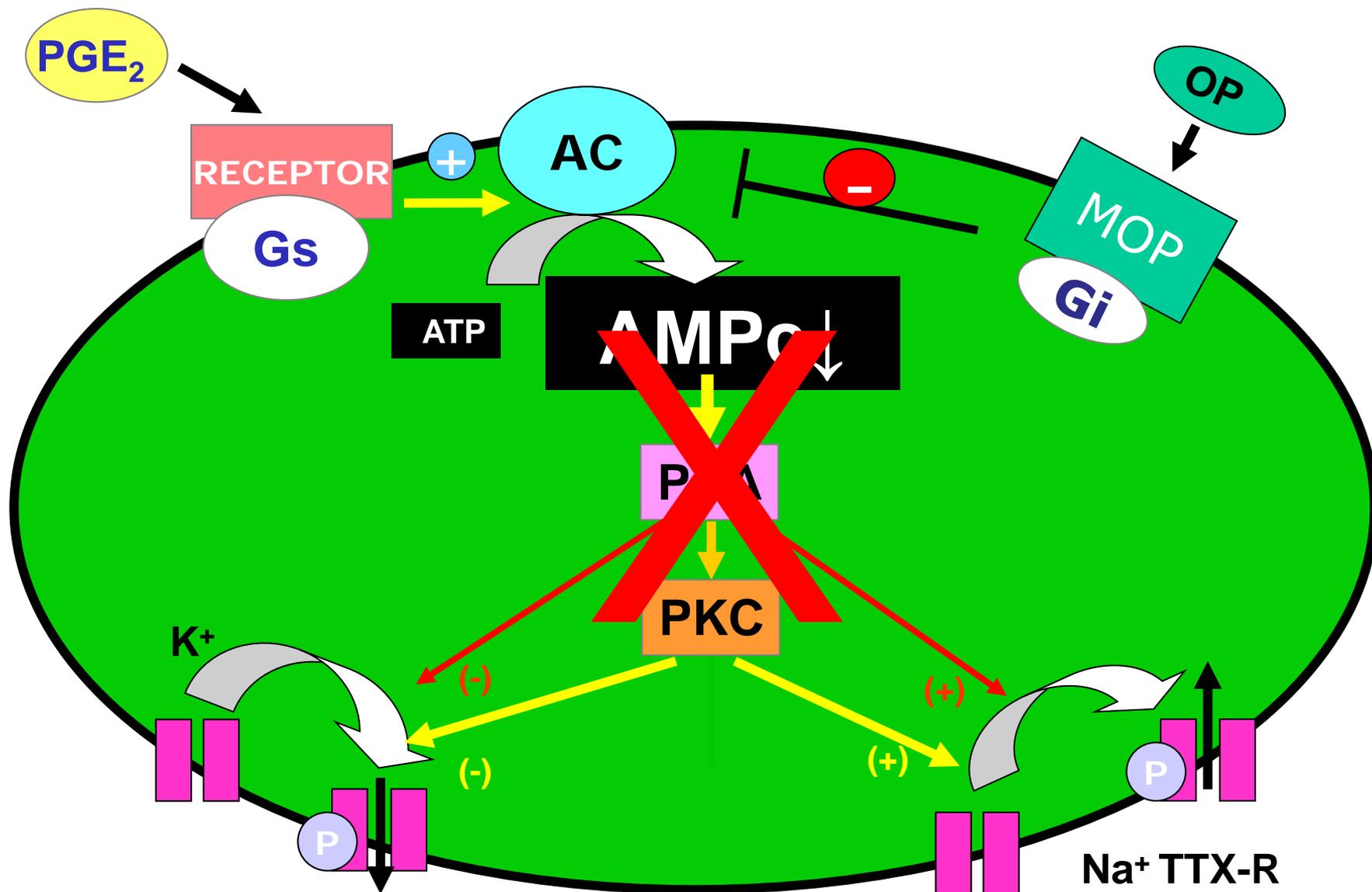
Efeitos da Morfina sobre a via nociceptiva: Inibição da liberação de neurotransmissor



3. Inibição do neurônio aferente primário que conduz a informação nociceptiva.



INIBIÇÃO DA ADENILATO CICLASE: MECANISMO DO EFEITO PERIFÉRICO DOS OPIÓIDES



USO CLÍNICO DE ANALGÉSICOS OPIÓIDES

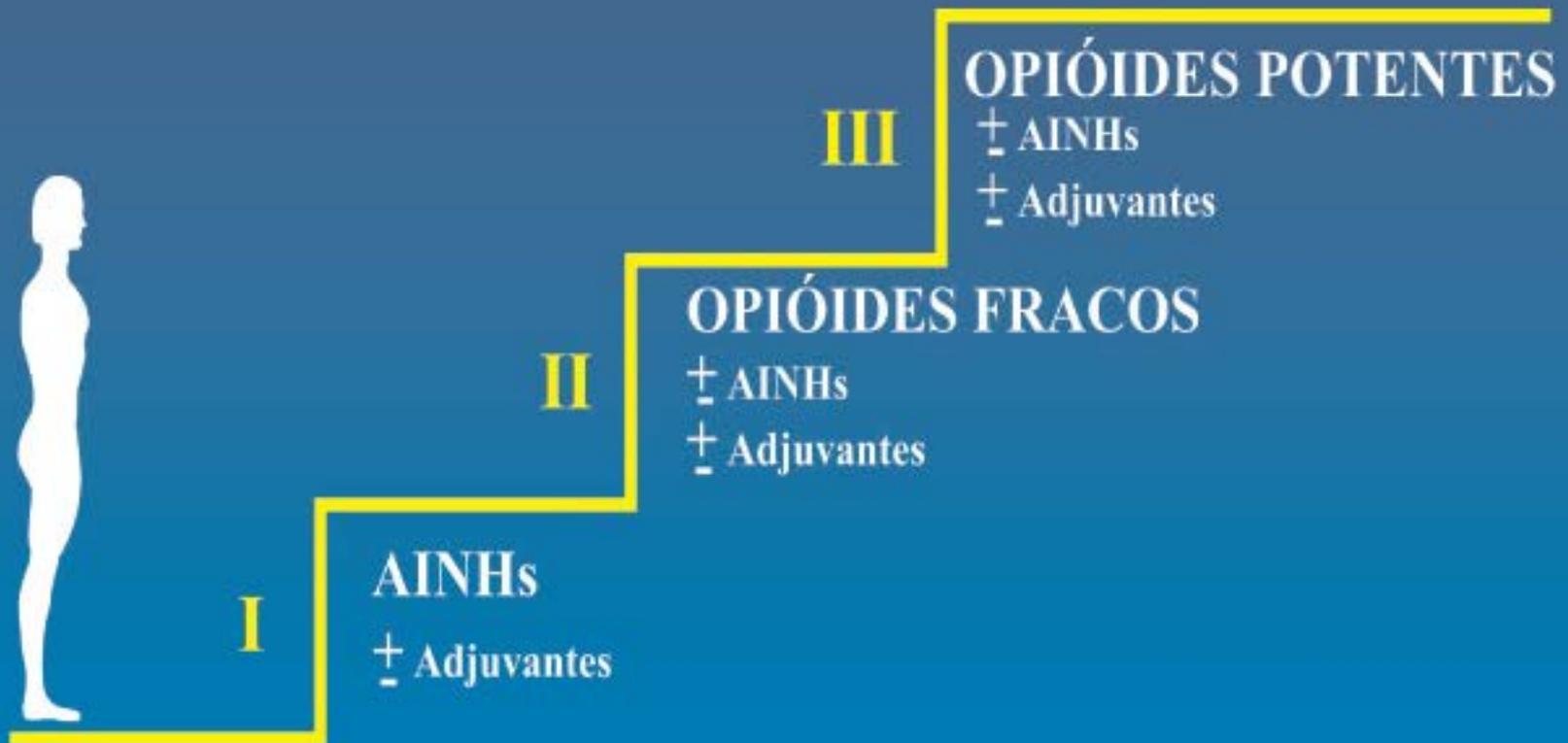
Tratar vários tipos de dores;

Abordagem progressiva (AINES ⇒ suplementando com analgésicos opióides fracos e a seguir por opióides fortes);

Opióides fortes ⇒ [injeção (morfina, fentanil)] ⇒ dor severa aguda- Pós-operatória, pós-traumática;

Opióides fortes ⇒ via oral, intratecal, epidural ou subcutânea ⇒ dor severa (câncer);

ESCADA ANALGÉSICA - OMS



PRINCIPAIS OPIÓIDES DE INTERESSE CLÍNICO

Morfina “protótipo da classe” Dor aguda e crônica

Codeína Dor crônica e Antitussígeno

Meperidina Dores agudas e crônicas

Nalburfina Dores agudas e crônicas

Fentanil Dor aguda e coadjuvante na anestesia

Metadona e Buprenorfina Dor crônica - Efeito prolongado (retirada)

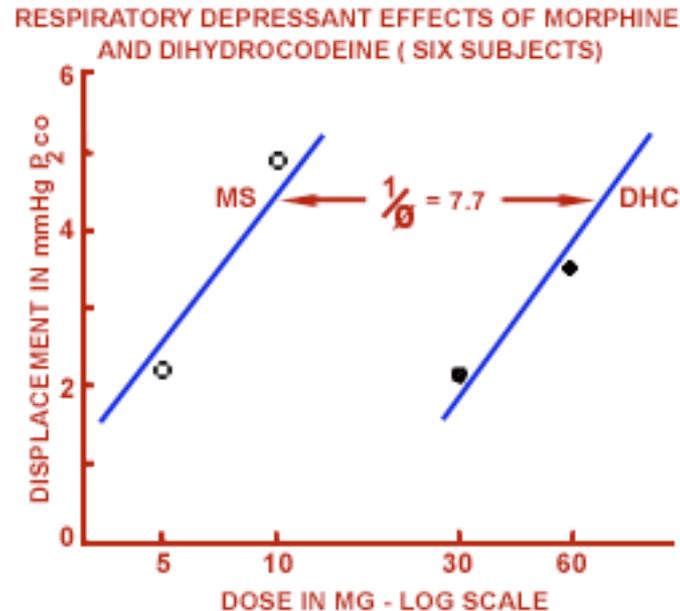
Naloxona – reversão coma e depressão respiratória. Precipita SA

Capacidade de ligação dos opióides aos receptores	μ	δ	κ
Morfina	+++	+	++
Codeína	+	+	+
Metadona	+++		
Etorfina	+++	+++	+++
Fentanil	+++		
Buprenorfina	Agonista Parcial		--
Naloxona	---	-	--
Naloxonazine	---	-	-

Efeitos adversos

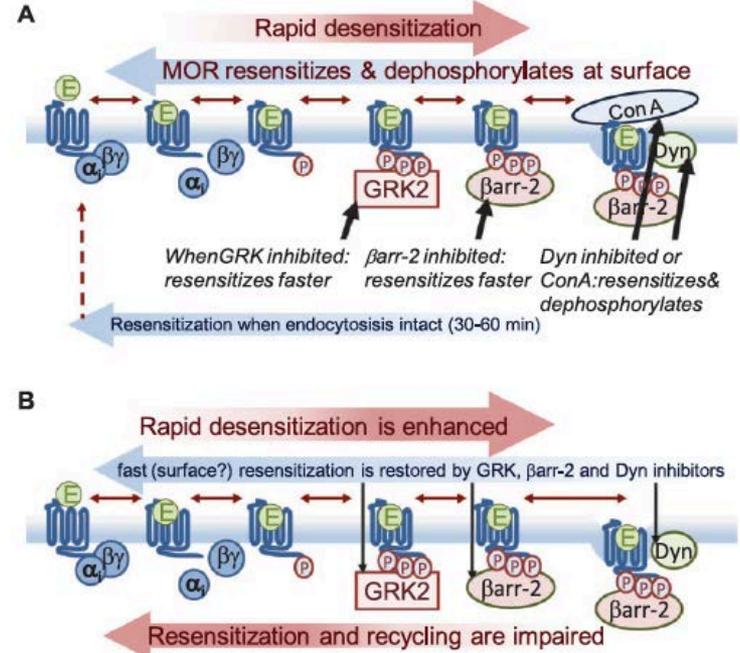
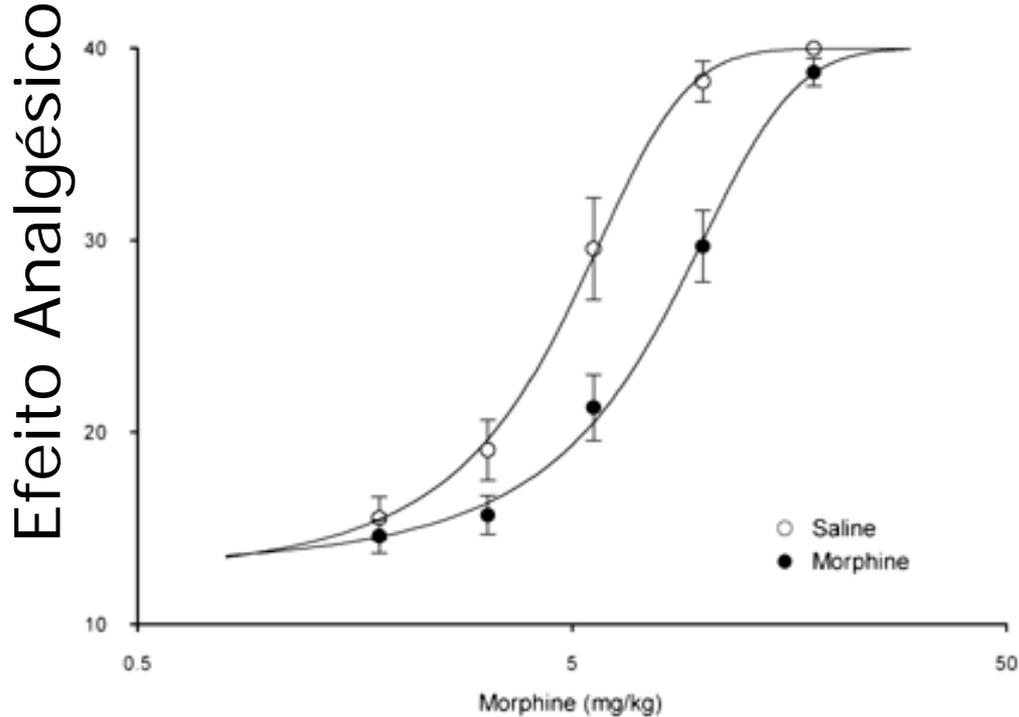
Depressão Respiratória

- Diminuição da responsividade ao PCO₂ (centros respiratórios do tronco cerebral).



Opióides Tolerância

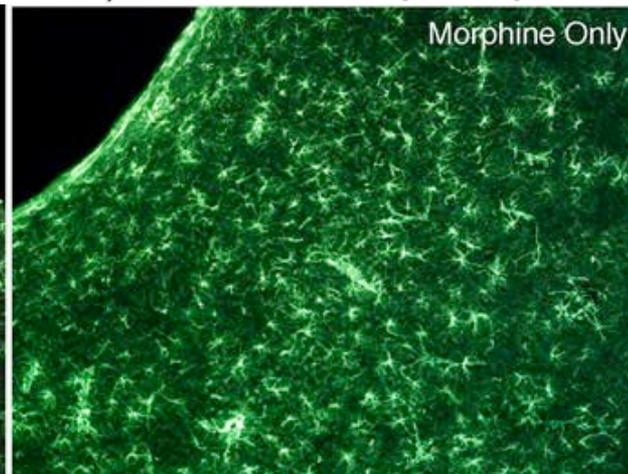
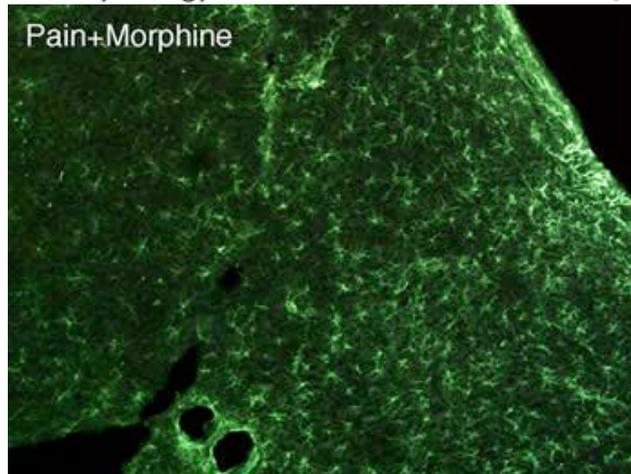
- é a diminuição do efeito da droga com administrações repetidas. *Goodman & Gilman. 10ª Ed.*



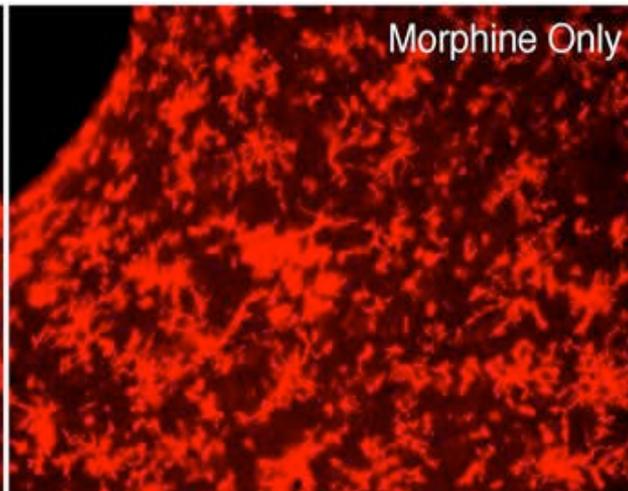
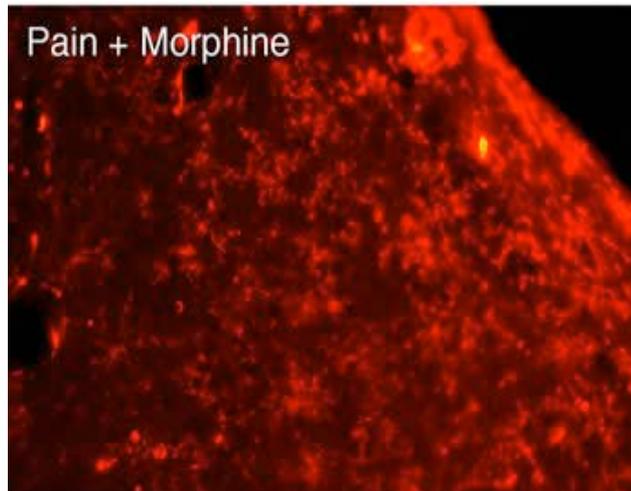
Glia: novel counter-regulators of opioid analgesia

Linda R. Watkins, Mark R. Hutchinson, Ian N. Johnston and Steven F. Maier

Department of Psychology and the Center for Neuroscience, University of Colorado at Boulder, Boulder, CO 80309-0345, USA



Microglia



Astrócitós

Dependência

Complexas mudanças no ajuste homeostático do organismo – retirada brusca do medicamento causa um distúrbio na homeostasia.

Física: relacionada à tolerância – síndrome de abstinência

Psicológica: Desejo mórbido pela droga

Dependência Física

Ansiedade
Suplica pela droga
Lacrimejamento
Rinorréia

Estagio 1
(2-36h)

Síndrome de Abstinência

**interrupção abrupta após
administração crônica do
opióide:**

Midriase
Irritabilidade
Distúrbio de sono
Tremor
Sudorese
Calafrios

Estagio 2
(12-72h)

Náuseas, Vômitos
Dores abdominais
Insônia severa

Estagio 3
(36-72h)

Dependência Química



Pain 129 (2007) 355–362

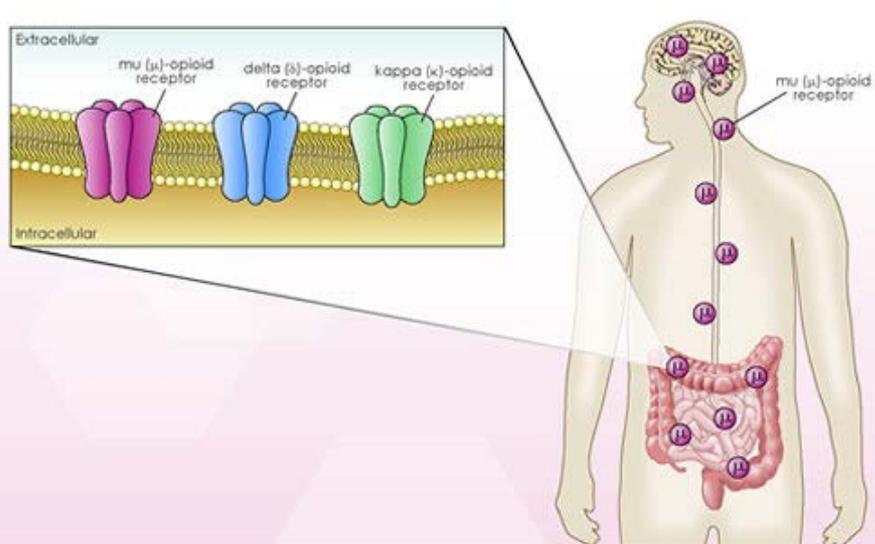
PAIN

www.elsevier.com/locate/pain

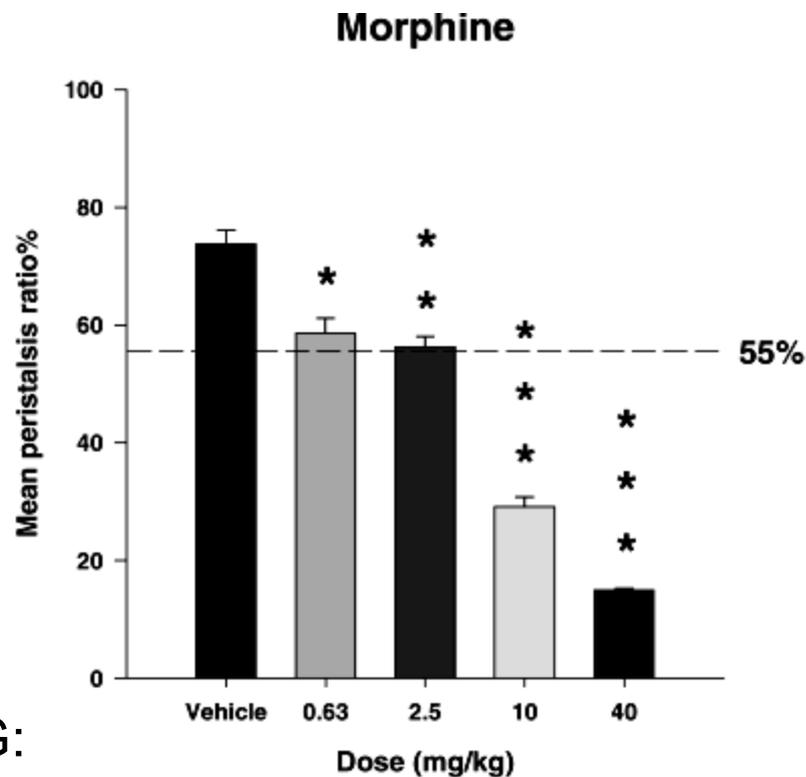
Risk factors for clinically recognized opioid abuse and dependence among veterans using opioids for chronic non-cancer pain

Mark J. Edlund ^{a,b,*}, Diane Steffick ^{a,b,c}, Teresa Hudson ^{a,b},
Katherine M. Harris ^d, Mark Sullivan ^e

Trato Gastrointestinal: constipação



Receptores μ e κ presentes no TG:
inibem peristaltismo



Gallantine, Elizabeth L. & Meert, Theo F. 2005

Mecanismos: Inibem a liberação de neurotransmissores (Ach) envolvidos na indução de motilidade intestinal

Metil-Naltrexona (Relistor) antagonista opióides periférico

Diminui efeitos colaterais (constipação)

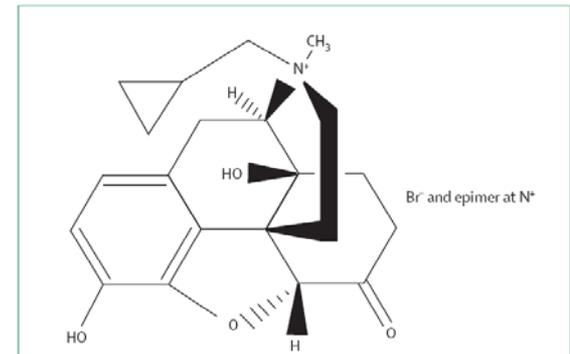
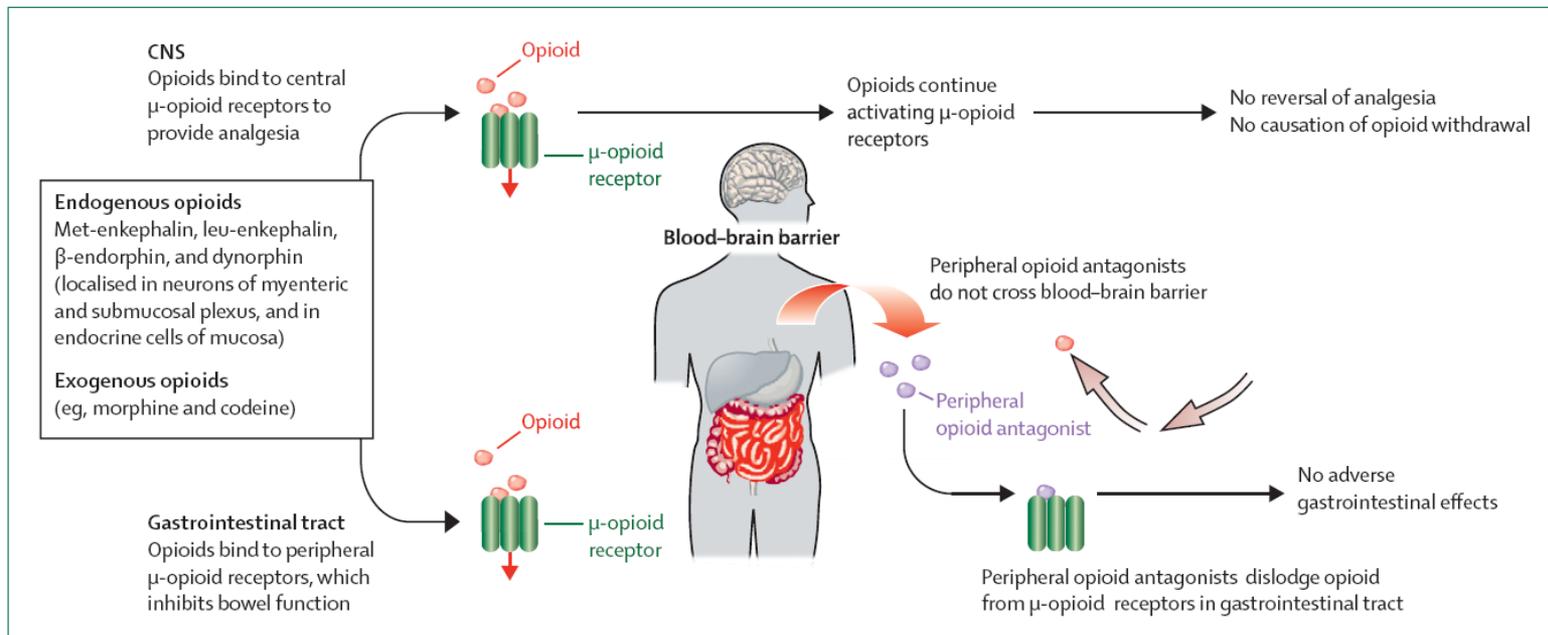


Figure 2: Chemical structure of methyl naltrexone bromide
Structure taken from Martindale.

Amina quaternária



Efeitos adversos

Sistema Nervoso Central

Sedação: Afeta funções corticais → dificuldade concentração - sonolência.

Náusea e Vômitos: Estimulação direta zona deflagradora quimiorrecetora para êmese (bulbo, área postrema);

Miose: Receptores μ e κ : ação excitatória nervo parassimpático; Sinal de intoxicação importante

* **Euforia:** Elevação do humor, diminui ansiedade → sentimento de tranquilidade.

Disforia: ansiedade desagradável e desânimo

Efeitos adversos

Pele

- Rubor e alergia → liberação de histamina por degranulação de mastócitos (morfina);

Efeitos cardíacos

- Hipotensão ortostática e desmaio (vasodilatação periférica → histamina);

“Entre os medicamentos que Deus Todo Poderoso se dignou dar ao homem para alívio de seus sofrimentos nenhum é tão universal e tão eficiente quanto o ópio”.

Sydenham, 1680

