

Acute to Chronic Pain Transition: Biomarkers and Mechanisms

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[NS112874](#), [DA049115](#), [DA049116](#), [DA049113](#)



Objectives

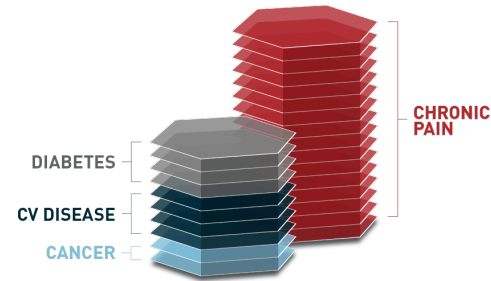
- Biomarkers and Predictors of Acute to Chronic Pain Transition
- Mechanisms of Transition to Chronic Pain
 - Central Nervous System
 - Peripheral Nervous System
 - Immune System
- Acute to Chronic Pain Signatures Program

50 million

adults have **chronic pain**
daily or almost daily.

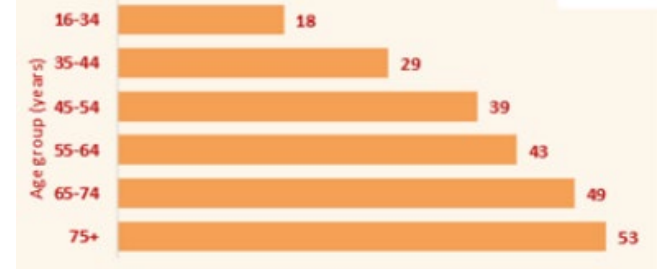


www.cdc.gov/mmwr



IN THE UNITED STATES,
CHRONIC PAIN
AFFECTS MORE PEOPLE
THAN CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE,
CANCER, AND DIABETES **COMBINED**¹³

Chronic pain increases with age



Chronic Pain is a Major Health Problem

Transition from Acute to Chronic Pain

20-50% Report Chronic Pain After Acute Injury



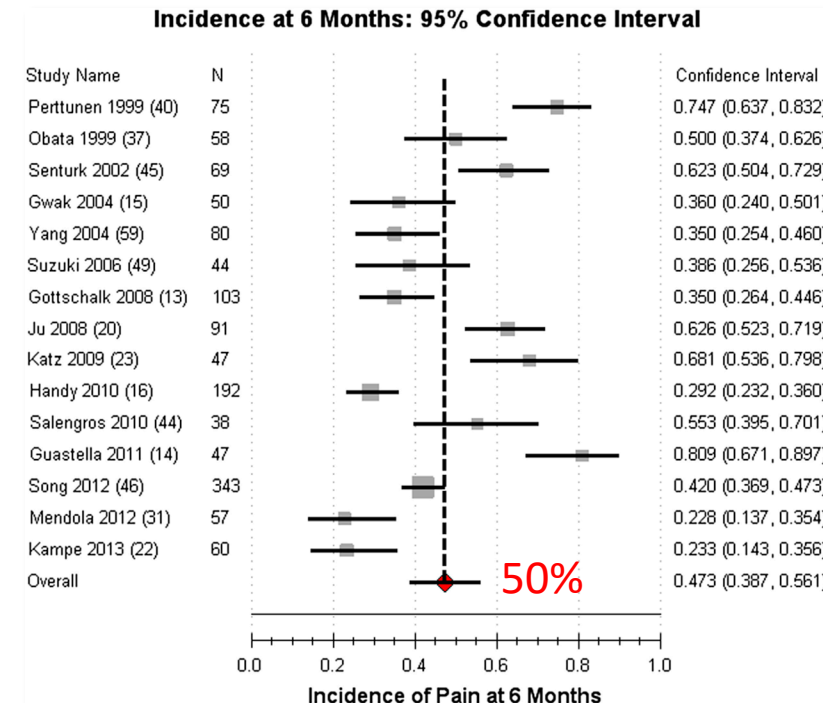
Injury state	Healthy	Acute	Subacute			Chronic
Pain state	Predisposition	Transition			Maintenance	
Biomarker type	Susceptibility/risk	Predictive/prognostic			Predictive	
Biological	Sex, genetic variants, epigenetics, mRNA, proteins, metabolites, immune system, endocrine system, peripheral nervous system, central nervous system					
Self report	Pain, fatigue, physical activity, sleep, socioeconomic status, anxiety, depression, pain catastrophizing, fear of movement, distress, self-efficacy					

Rates of Chronic Pain Development Depend on Outcome, Definition, and Surgery

Total Knee Replacement

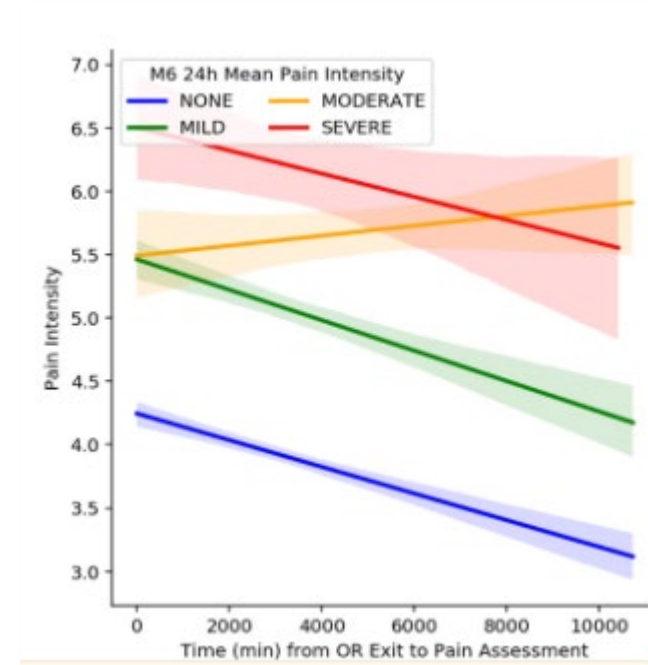
	Rest		Movement	
	US N=104	BR N=100	US N=104	BR N=100
None	84%	86%	68%	50%
Mild	12%	5%	22%	30%
Mod-sev	4%	9%	10%	20%

Thoracotomy



Current pain predicts the transition to chronic pain

- Pain
 - Intensity
 - Preoperative
 - Postoperative/Post-injury
 - Trajectory after injury/surgery
 - Movement-evoked
 - Widespread pain



TKA	Moderate/Severe Pain with ROM (vs. Mild/No pain)		
Variable	Odds Ratio	95% CI	p-value
Preoperative Pain with ROM test (Severe)	10.15	[2.50-41.28]	0.001
Anxiety	1.40*	[1.09-1.79]	0.009

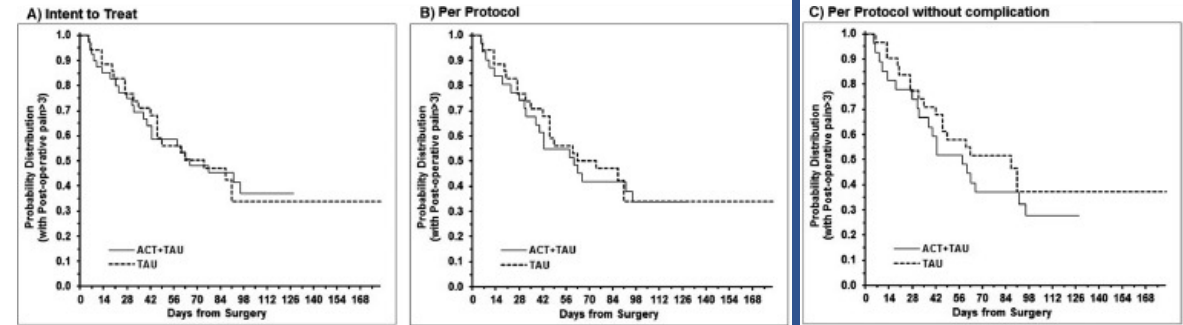
Psychological Factors Predict Development of Chronic Pain

- Anxiety
- Depression
- Pain Catastrophizing
- Fear of Movement

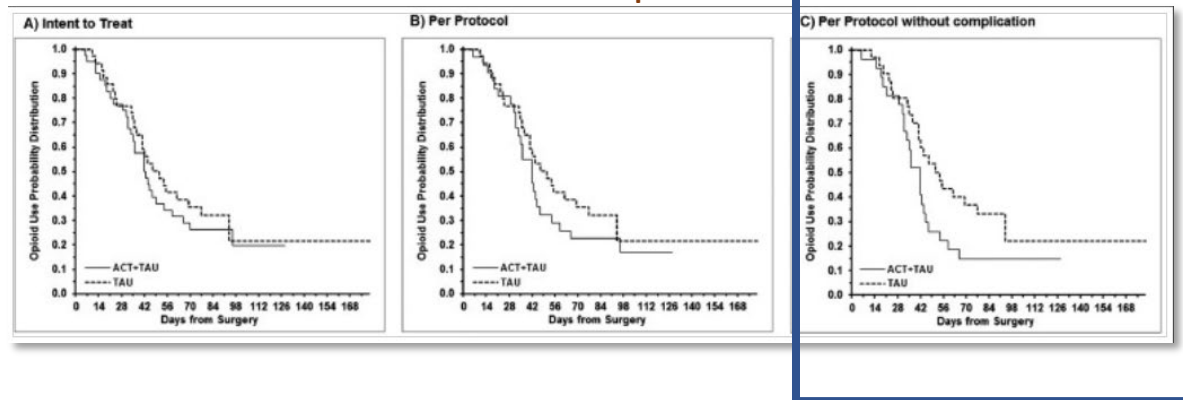
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Treatment of Psychological Factors Before Surgery Reduces Pain and Opioid Use

Reduction in Pain <3



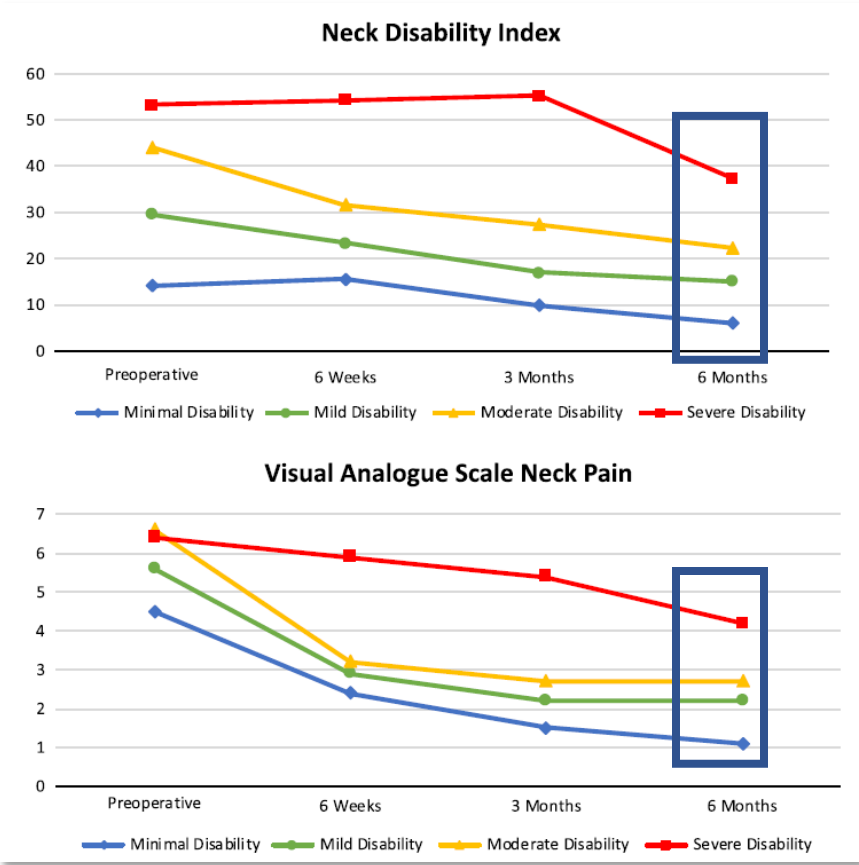
Cessation of Opioid Use



Noiseaux et al., 2014; Mehta et al., 2015; Fregoso et al., 2019; Bayman et al., 2017, McLean and Clauw, 2004, Giordano et al., 2022, Sluka et al., 2023, Smith et al., 2021, and many, many more

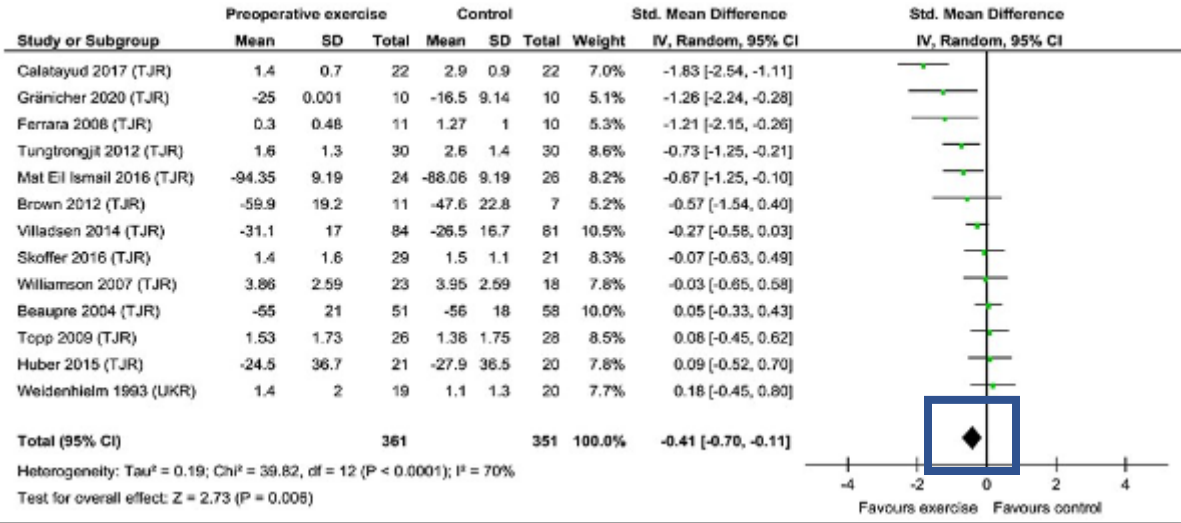
Dindo et al., 2018; Azam et al., 2017

Function and Disability Predict Outcome After Surgery



Preoperative Exercise Reduces Pain, and Improves Function after TKA Surgery

B) Postoperative pain at 3–5 months after operation (joint replacement)



Associations between recreational exercise and chronic pain in the general population: Evidence from the HUNT 3 study

Tormod Landmark^{a,b,*}, Pål Romundstad^c, Petter C. Borchgrevink^{b,d}, Stein Kaasa^{a,e}, Ola Dale^{d,f}

^a Department of Cancer Research and Molecular Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Trondheim, Norway
^b National Competence Centre for Complex Symptom Disorders, St Olavs University Hospital, Trondheim, Norway
^c Department of Public Health and General Practice, Faculty of Medicine, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Trondheim, Norway
^d Department of Circulation and Medical Imaging, Faculty of Medicine, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Trondheim, Norway
^e Department of Oncology, St Olavs University Hospital, Trondheim, Norway
^f Department of Anaesthesia and Emergency Medicine, St Olavs University Hospital, Trondheim, Norway

EPIDEMIOLOGY

Physical Activity and Chronic Prostatitis/Chronic Pelvic Pain Syndrome

ZHANG, RAN^{1,2}; CHOMISTEK, ANDREA K.³; DIMITRAKOFF, JORDAN D.^{4,5}; GIOVANNUCCI, EDWARD L.^{1,2,6}; WILLETT, WALTER C.^{1,2,6}; ROSNER, BERNARD A.^{6,7}; WU, KANA¹

Author Information

Medicine & Science in Sports & Exercise 47(4):p 757-764, April 2015. | DOI: 10.1249/MSS.0000000000000472

RESEARCH PAPER

Consistent pattern between physical activity measures and chronic pain levels: the Tromsø Study 2015 to 2016

Fjeld, Mats Kirkeby^{a,b,†}; Årnes, Anders Pedersen^c; Engdahl, Bo²; Morseth, Bente^d; Hopstock, Laila Arnesdatter^e; Horsch, Alexander^f; Stubhaug, Audun^{b,g}; Strand, Bjørn Heine^{a,b,h}; Nielsen, Christopher Sivert^{a,g}; Steingrimsdóttir, Ólöf Anna^{a,d}

Author Information

PAIN 164(4):p 838-847, April 2023. | DOI: 10.1097/j.pain.0000000000002773

Original Contribution

Physical Exercise, Body Mass Index, and Risk of Chronic Pain in the Low Back and Neck/Shoulders: Longitudinal Data From the Nord-Trøndelag Health Study

Tom Ivar Lund Nilsen, Andreas Holtermann, and Paul J. Mork*

RESEARCH PAPER

Does pain tolerance mediate the effect of physical activity on chronic pain in the general population? The Tromsø Study

Årnes, Anders Pedersen^{a,b,†}; Fjeld, Mats Kirkeby^{c,d}; Stigum, Hein^e; Nielsen, Christopher Sivert^{c,f}; Stubhaug, Audun^{d,g}; Johansen, Aslak^{a,g}; Hopstock, Laila Arnesdatter^h; Morseth, Benteⁱ; Wilsgaard, Tom²; Steingrimsdóttir, Ólöf Anna^c

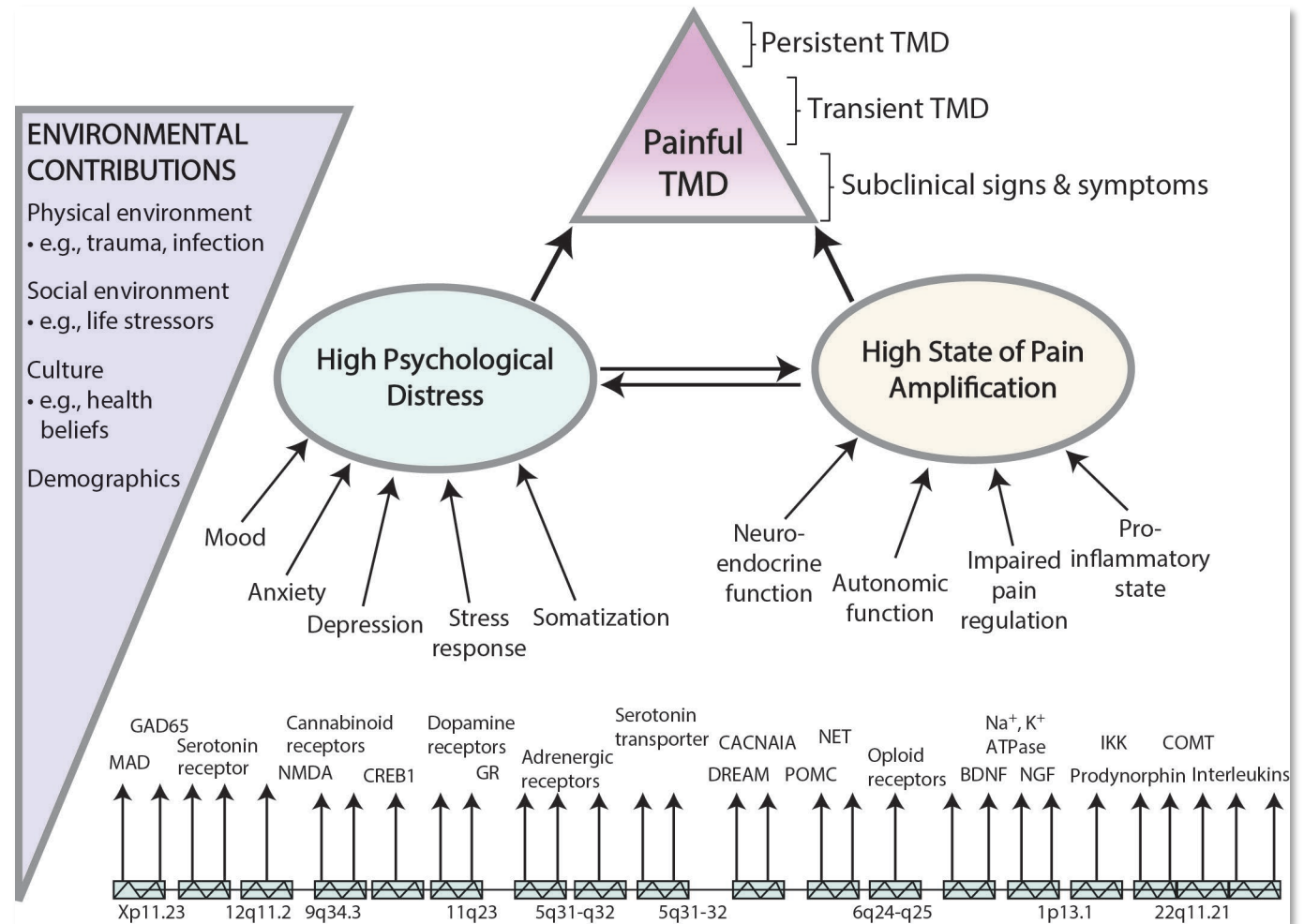
Author Information

PAIN (10.1097/j.pain.0000000000003209, March 5, 2024. | DOI: 10.1097/j.pain.0000000000003209

Population Studies Show Physical Activity Reduces Risk for Development of Chronic Pain

OPPERA study
suggests multiple
factors contribute
to development of
chronic pain

Biosignature
combining multiple
factors

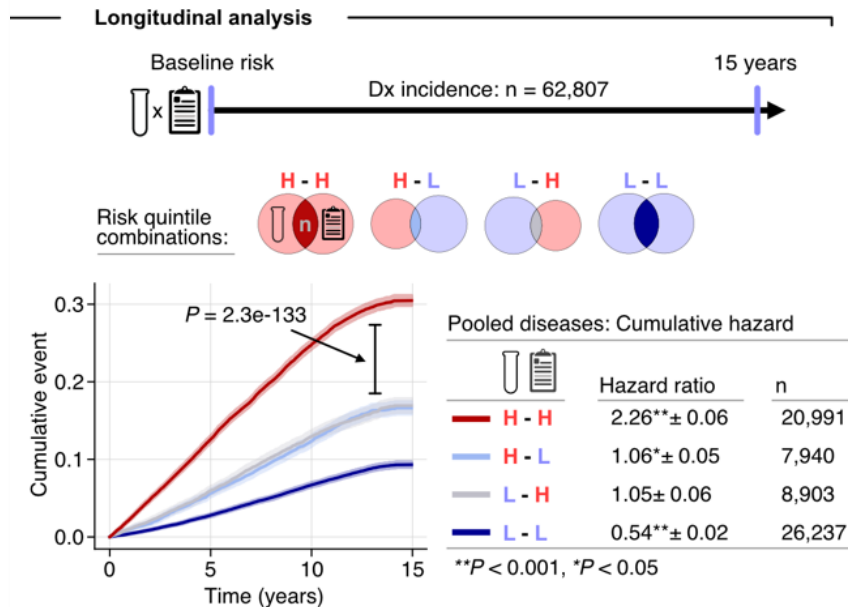


Combining Biological and Psychological Factors Enhances Prediction of Chronic Pain

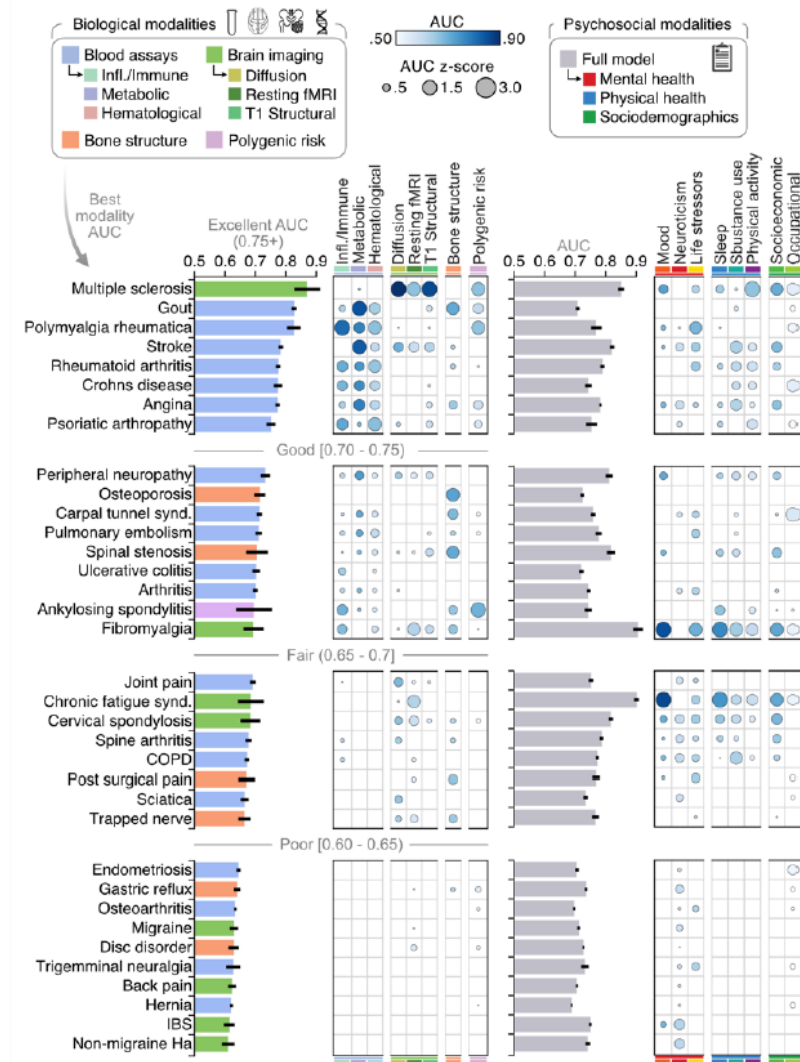
UK Biobank to train and validate biomarkers for pain-related medical conditions and self-reported pain (n=493,211)
Generalizability tested in All of Us Research Program (n=27,151)

Blood assays, bone structure, brain imaging, polygenic risk score, psychosocial factors

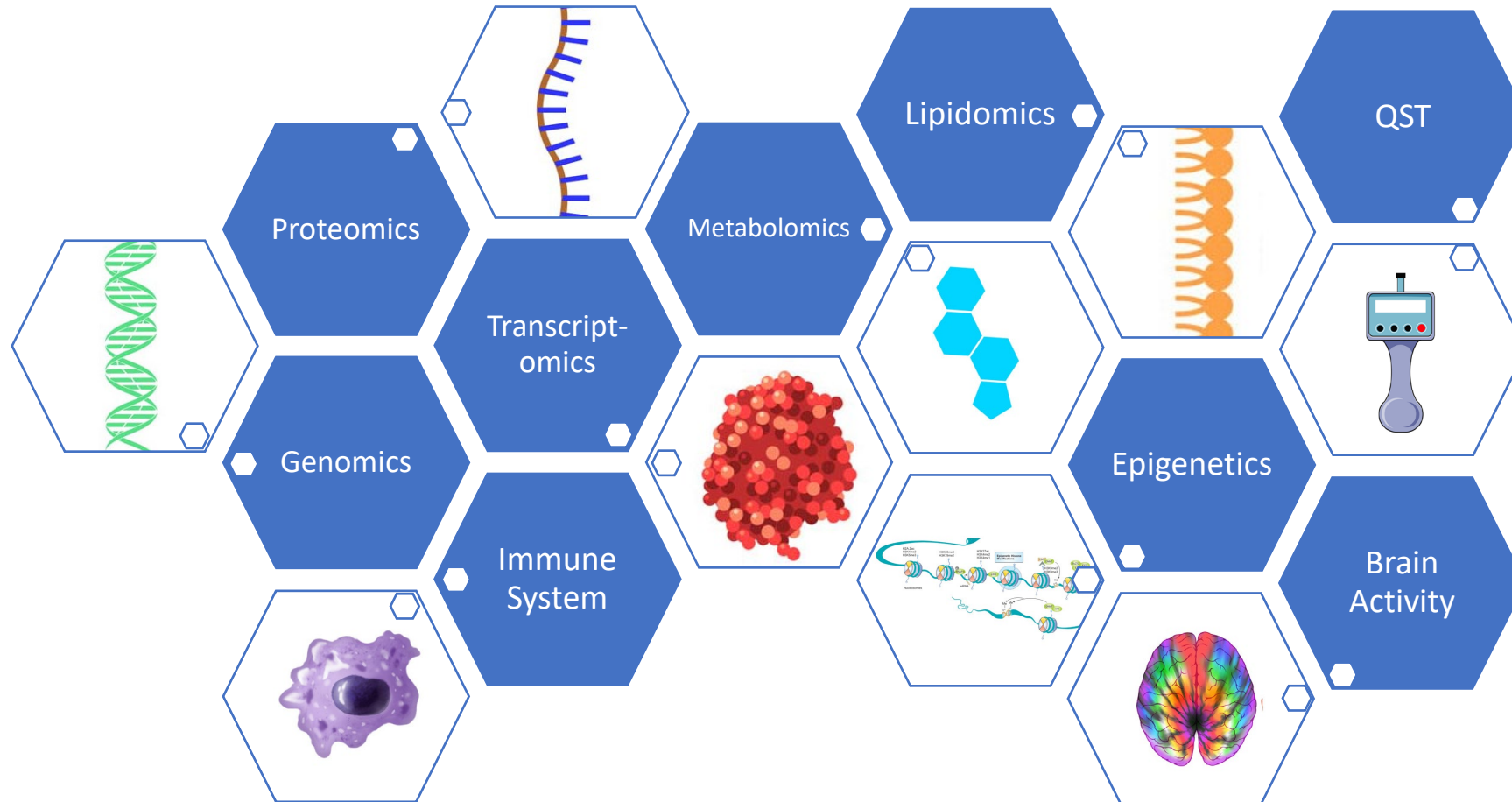
G | Diagnosis incidence from combined biopsychosocial risks



C | Classifying pain-associated diagnoses using biological and psychosocial modalities

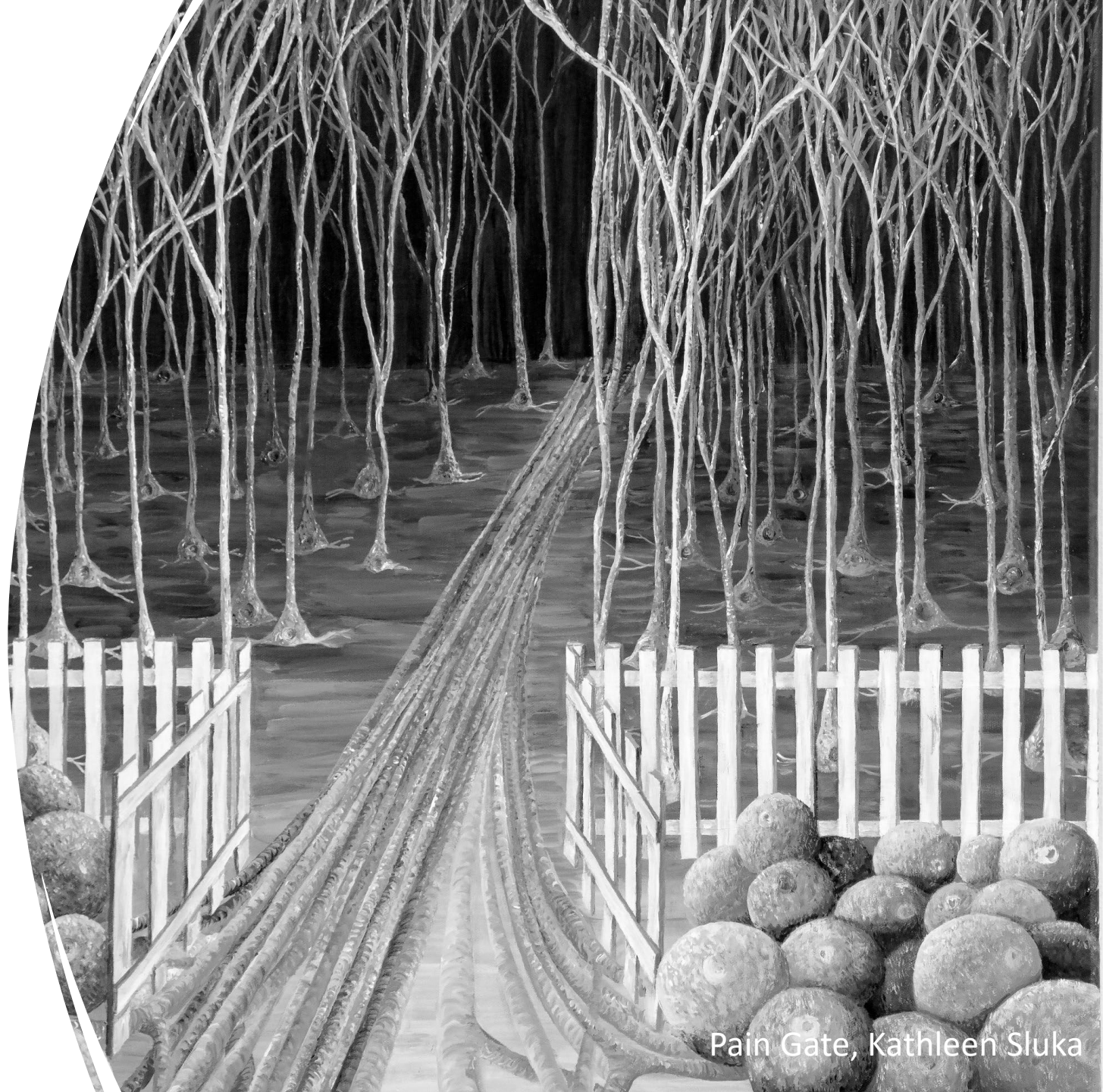


Biological Markers



Sluka et al., 2023; Vargas-Alarcon, Fragoso et al. 2007, Cargnin, Magnani et al. 2013, Martinez-Jauand, Sitges et al. 2013, Rut, Machoy-Mokrzynska et al. 2014, Omair, Mannion et al. 2015; Kolesnikov, Gabovits et al. 2013, Linnstaedt, Hu et al. 2015; Storm, Stoen et al. 2013, Bartosova, Polanecky et al. 2015; Di Lorenzo, Di Lorenzo et al. 2009, Vossen, Kenis et al. 2010, Vasant, Payton et al. 2013, Tian, Liu et al. 2018; Lindstedt et al., 2011; Tour et al., 2017; Stannus et al., 2012; Merriwether et al., 2019; Attur et al., 2013; Lotz et al., 2014; Mabey and Honsawek, 2014; Nguyen et al., 2017; Daghestani and Kraus, 2015; Parisien et al., 2022; Arendt-Nielsen et al., 2010; Kosek and Orderberg, 2000; Yarnitsky et al., 2008, 2012; Luna et al., 2017; Georgopoulos et al., 2020, Apkarian et al., Curr Opin Neurol. 201; Turnball et al., 2024

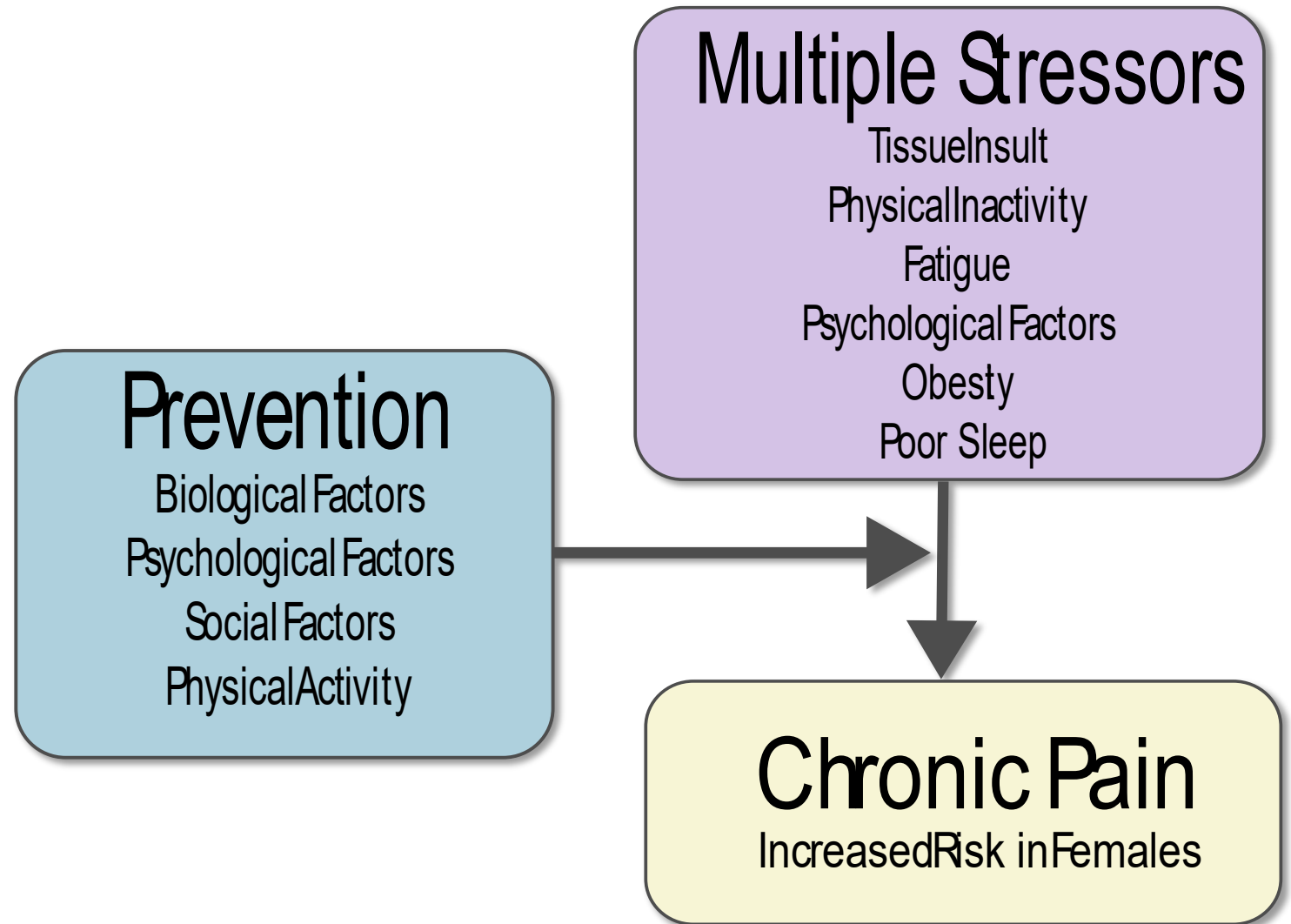
Mechanisms for Transition to Chronic Pain



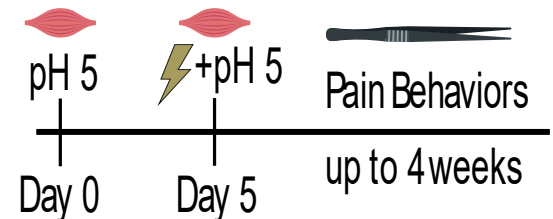
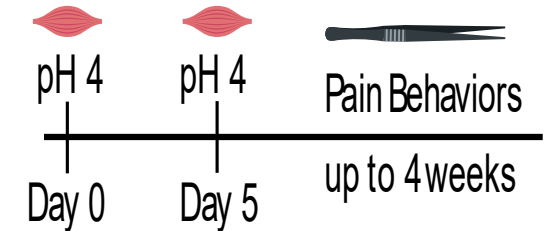
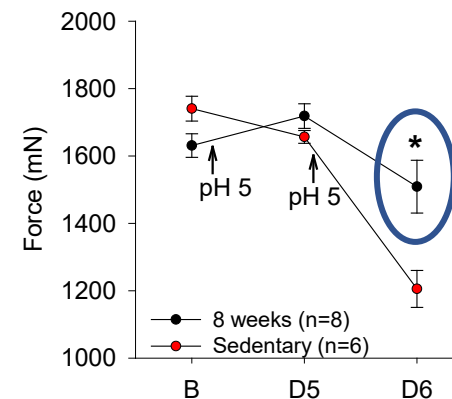
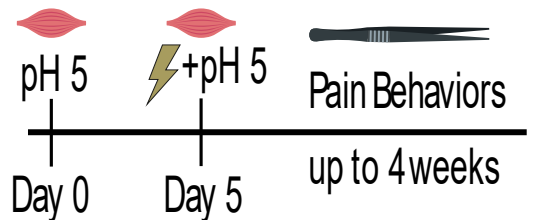
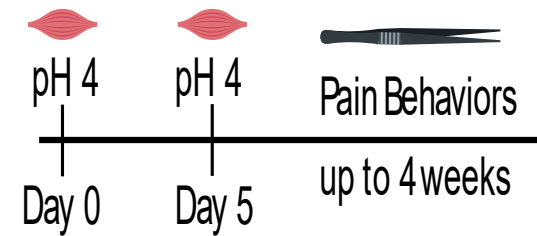
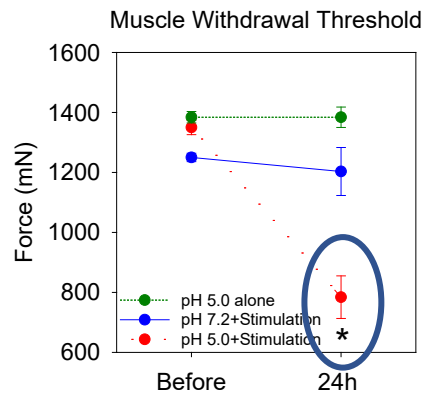
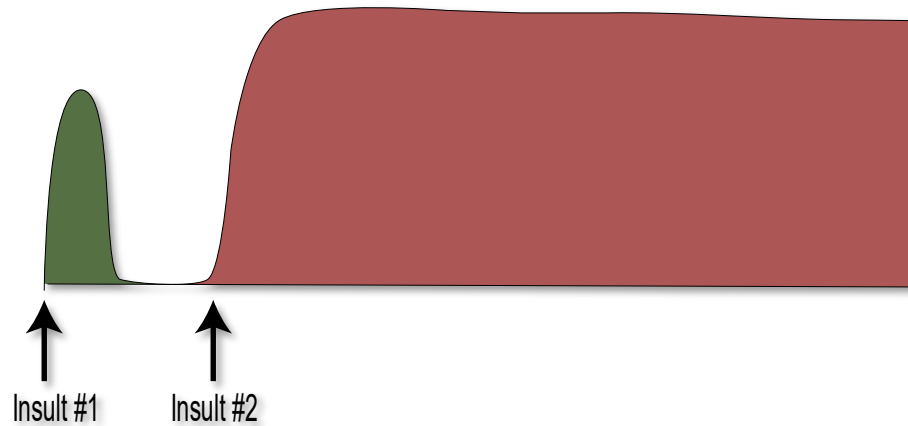
Pain Gate, Kathleen Sluka

There are multiple
ways to induce
chronic pain

There are multiple
ways to protect
from chronic pain



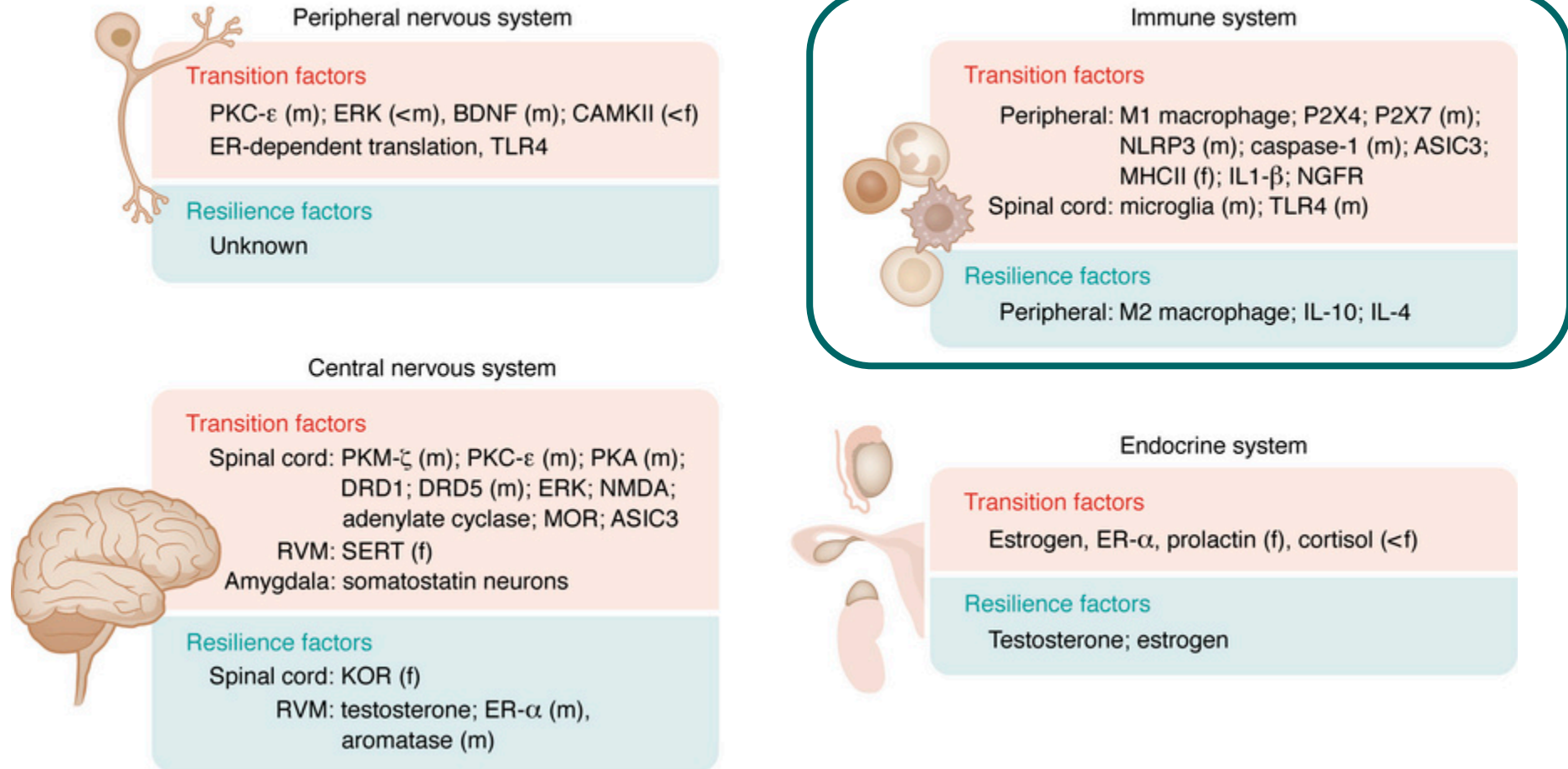
Animal Models for Transition to Chronic Pain



Multiple mechanisms underlie the transition to chronic pain

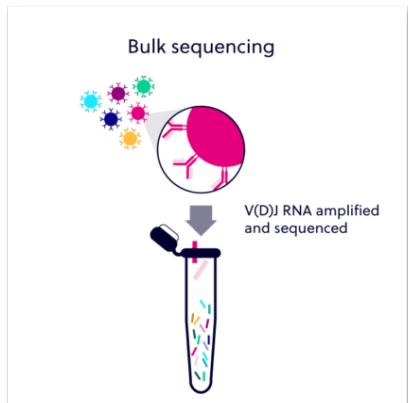
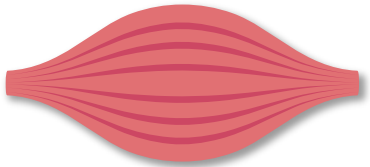
Review: Smith et al., JCI, 2025

Mechanisms of transition to chronic pain

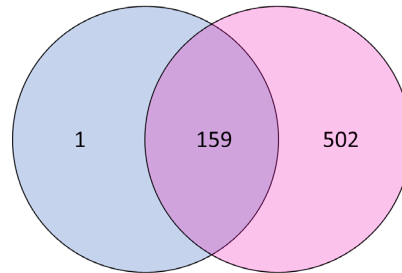


Immune System Mechanisms

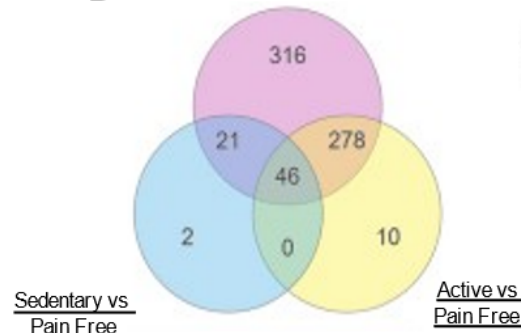
Immune System Altered by Muscle Insult and Exercise



Male vs. Female Sedentary

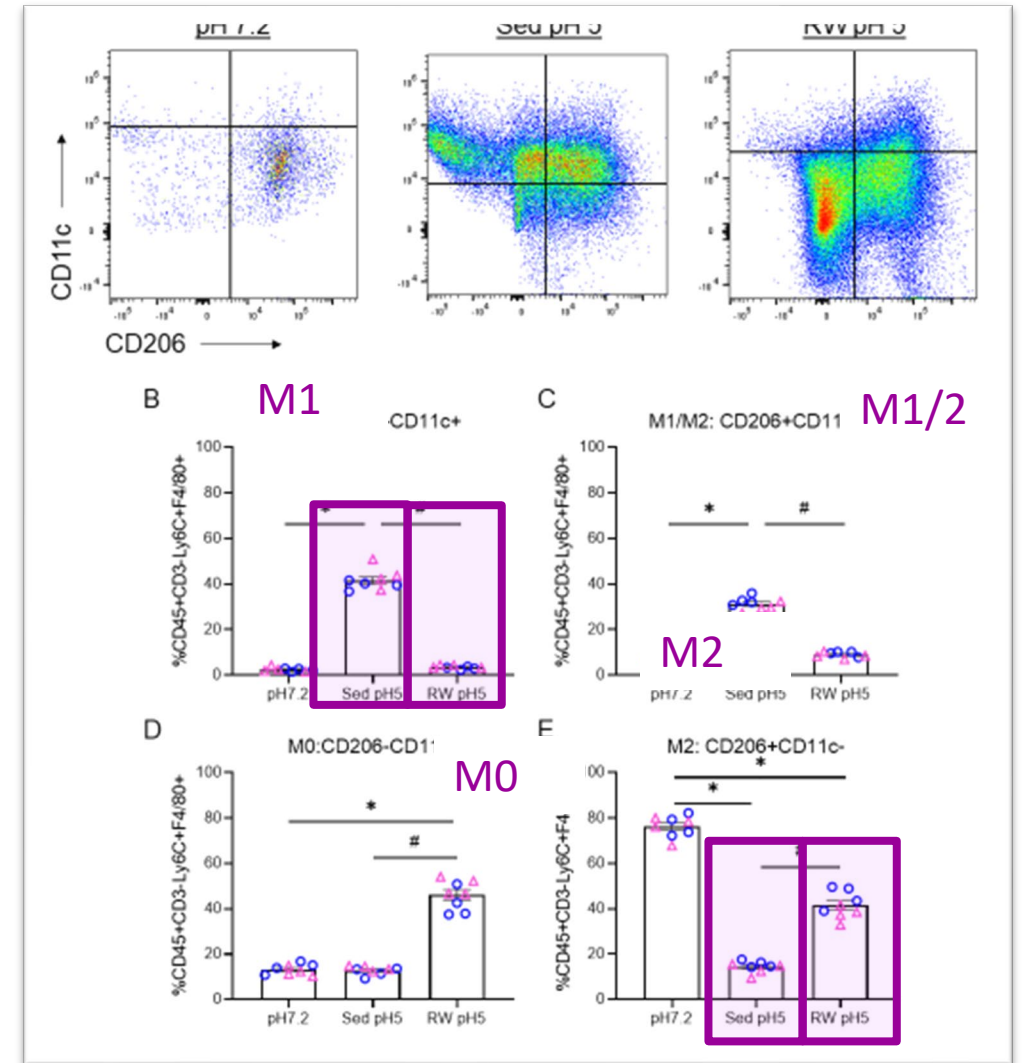
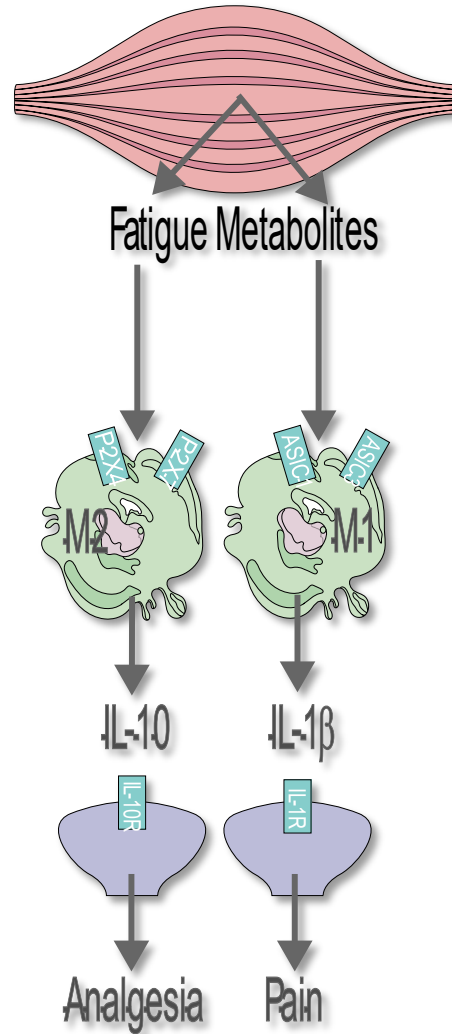
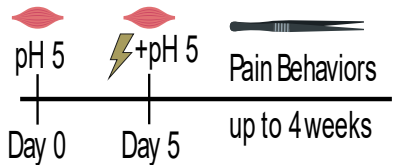
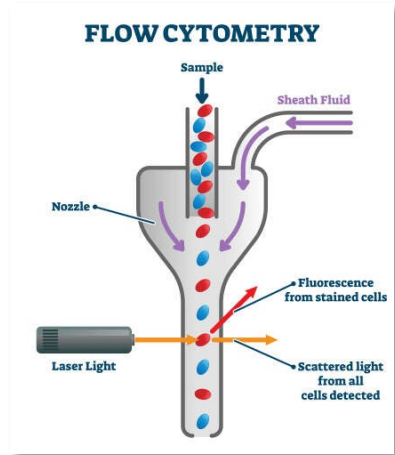
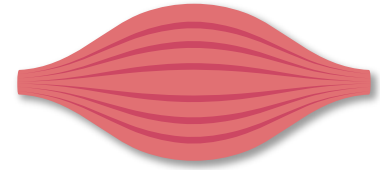


B Sedentary vs Active



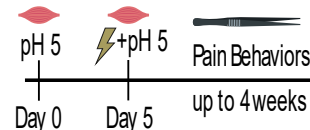
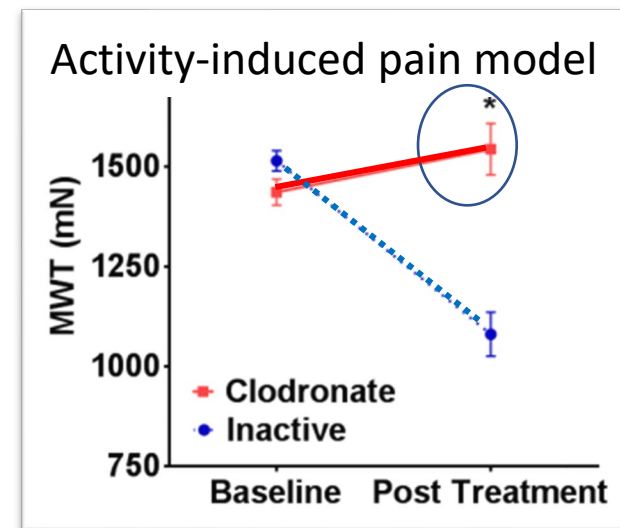
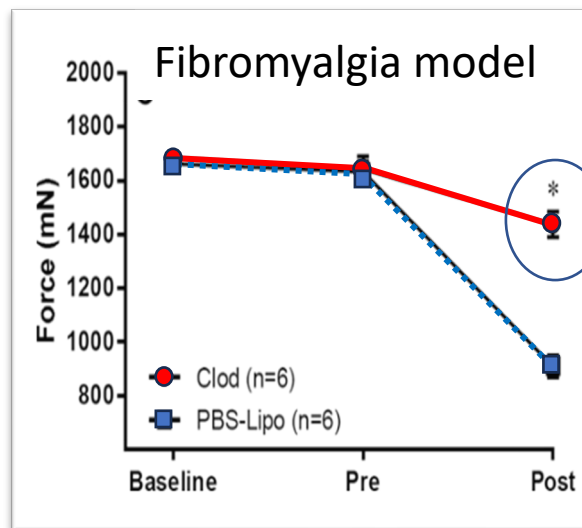
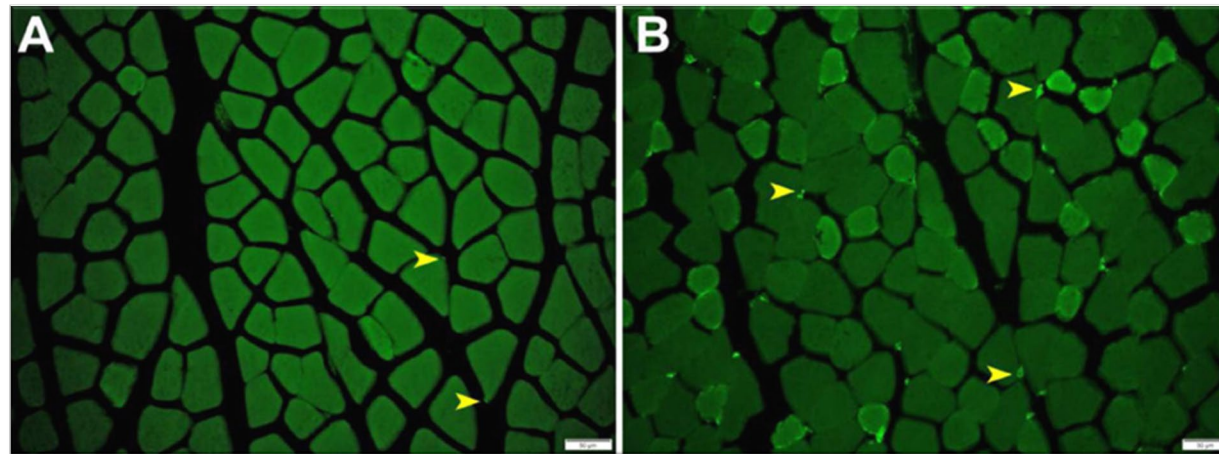
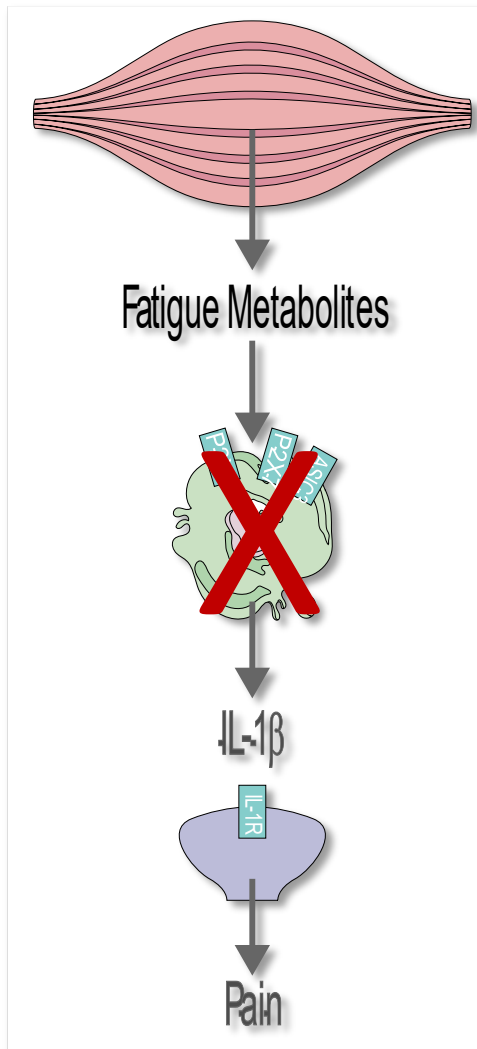
D Female Physically Active Pathway Analysis				
Name	Sedentary vs Pain Free		Sedentary vs Exercise	
	% DEG of Total	adj-p	% DEG of Total	adj-p
Chemokine signaling pathway	23%	3.1E-06	13%	2.3E-06
Antigen processing and presentation	34%	1.1E-05	20%	7.4E-05
Viral protein interaction with cytokine and cytokine receptor	47%	1.5E-05	30%	9.1E-05
Cytokine -cytokine receptor interaction	32%	3.4E-05	18%	9.0E-05
Neutrophil extracellular trap formation	24%	4.1E-05	18%	9.9E-05
Natural killer cell mediated cytotoxicity	30%	4.5E-05	22%	9.0E-05
Osteoclast differentiation	27%	4.6E-05	19%	2.3E-06
Toll -like receptor signaling pathway	25%	6.1E-05	19%	1.0E-04
Complement and coagulation cascades	29%	8.7E-05	18%	5.6E-04
NOD-like receptor signaling pathway	23%	8.7E-05	14%	7.0E-05

Macrophages play a key role in transition and resilience to chronic pain

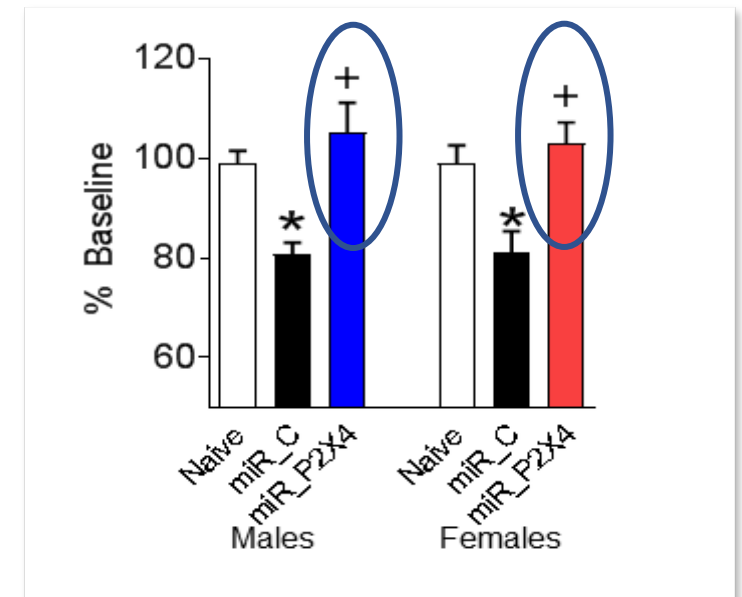
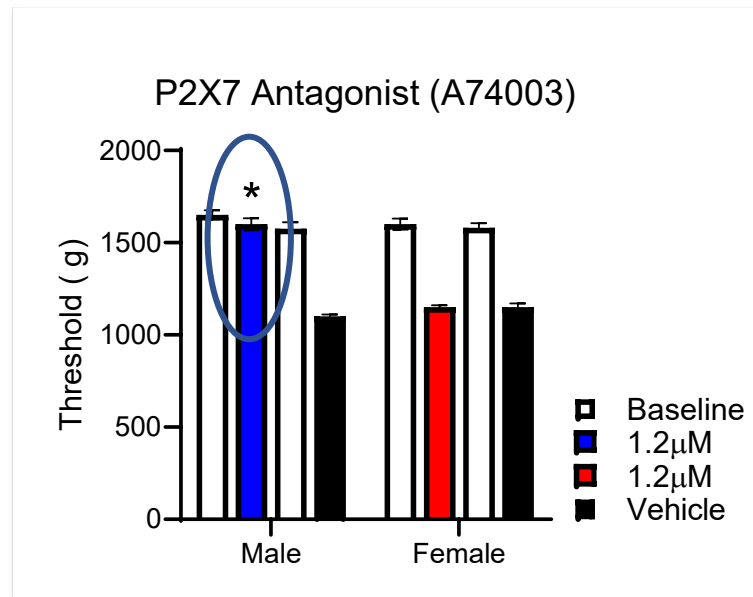
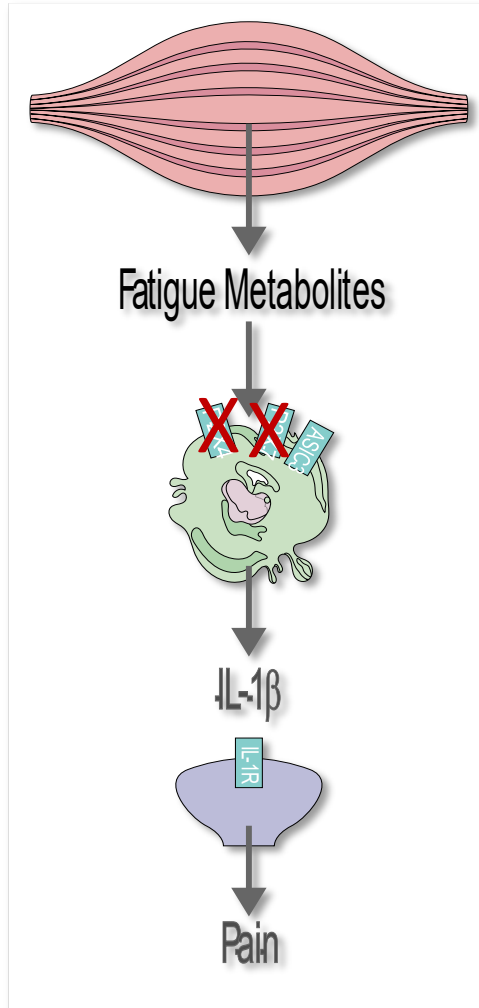


Immune System Mechanisms

Macrophages in muscle are necessary for development of muscle pain

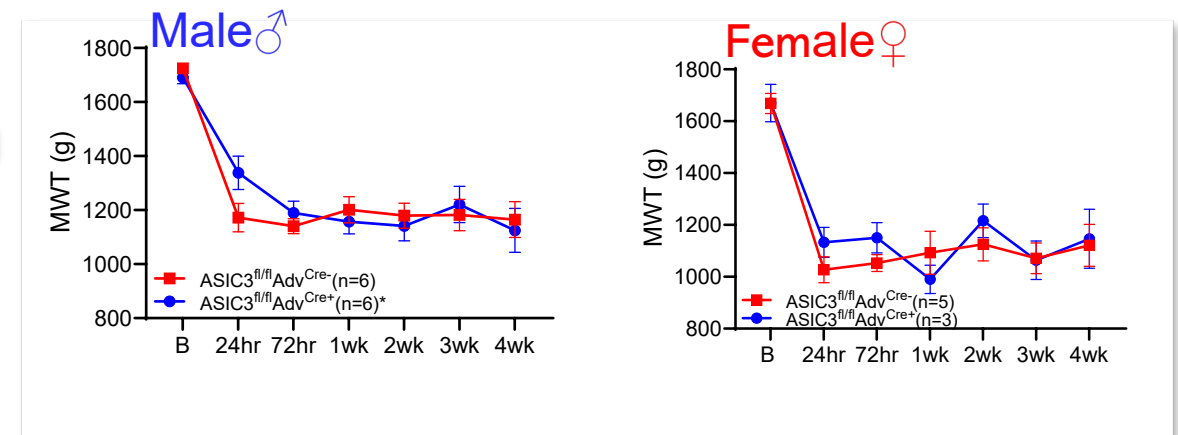
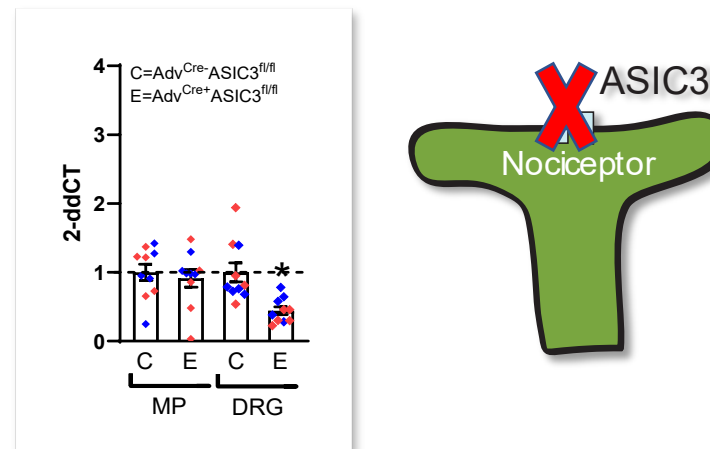
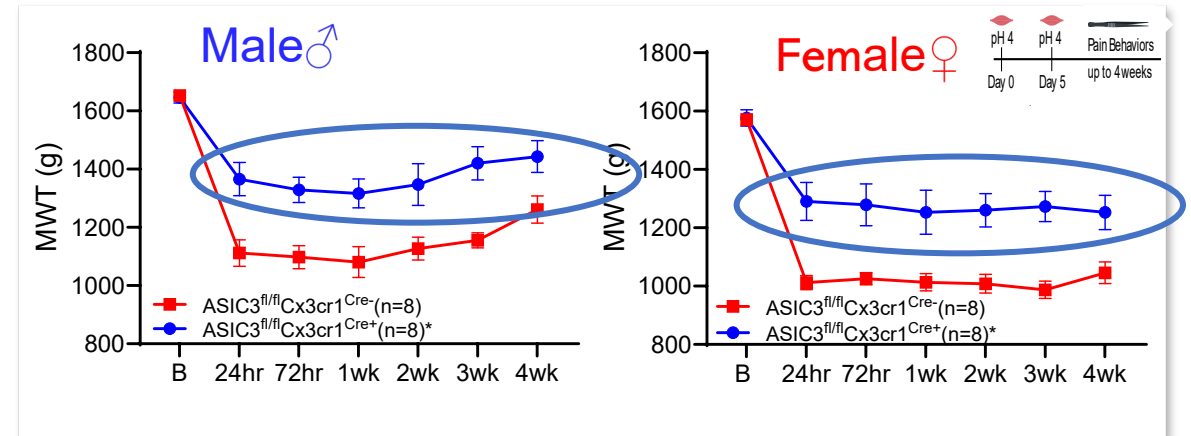
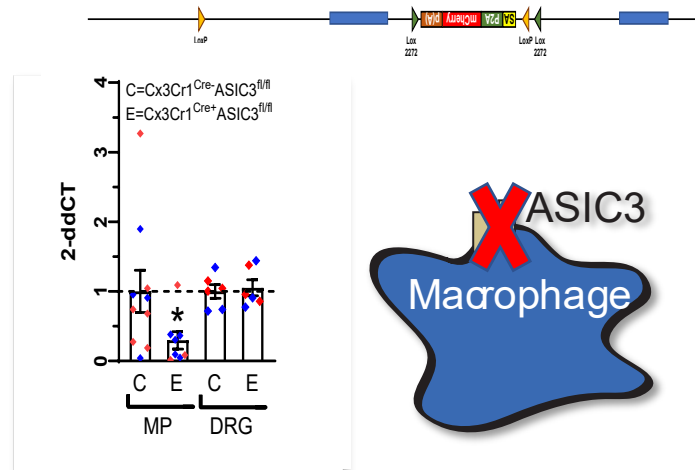
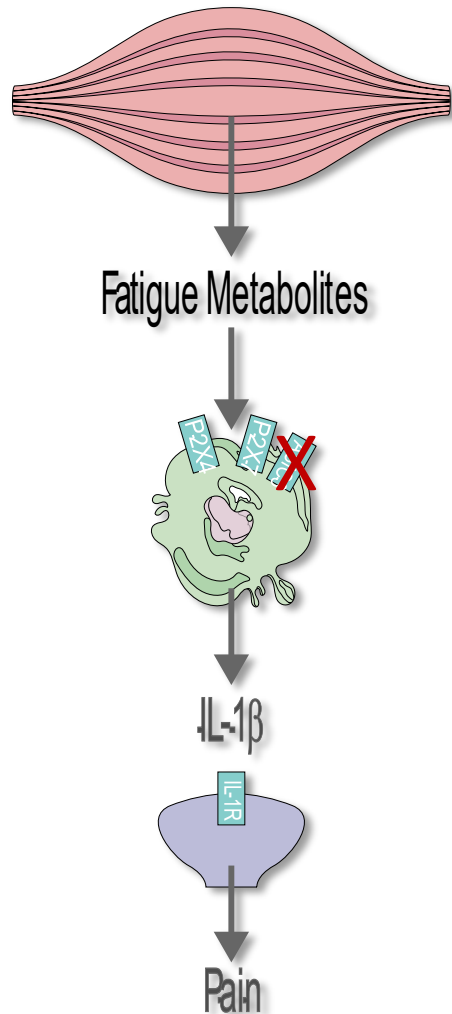


P2X4 and P2X7 on muscle macrophages promotes development of chronic pain



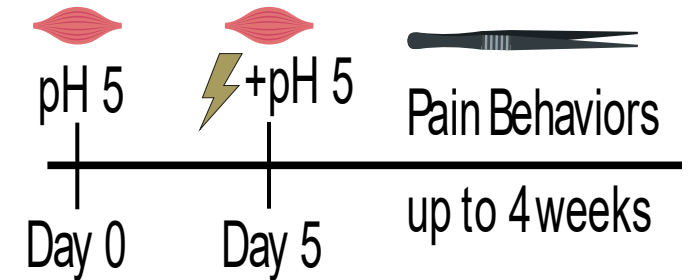
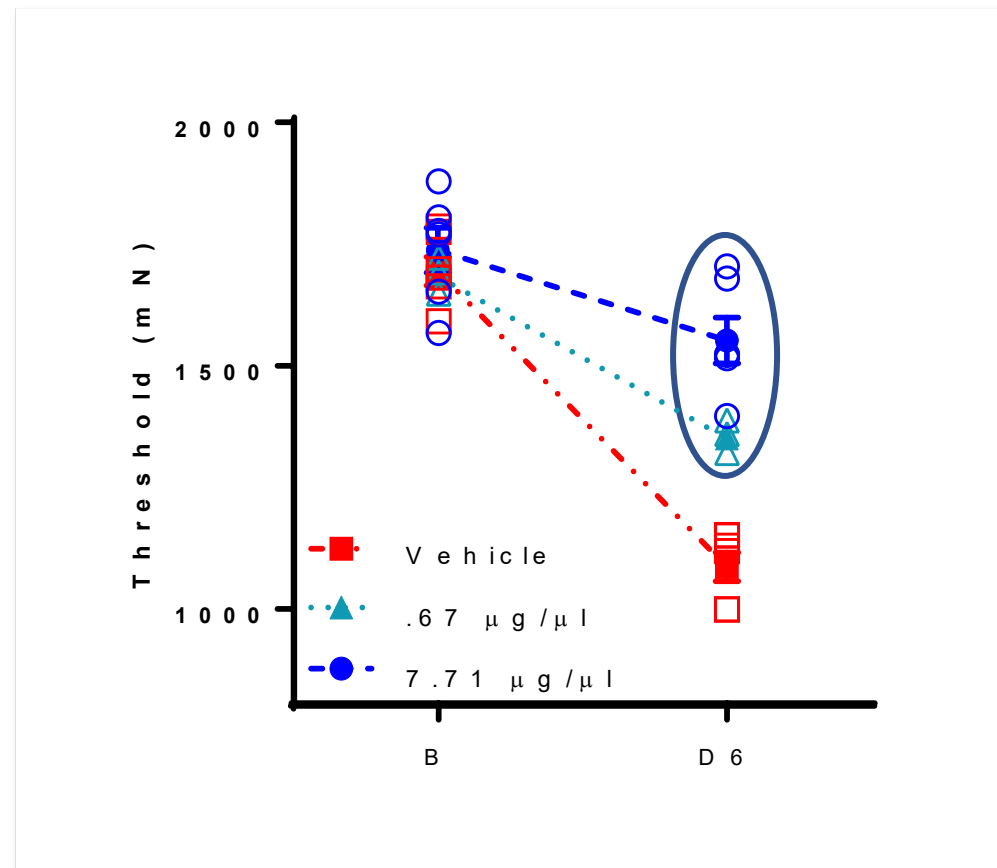
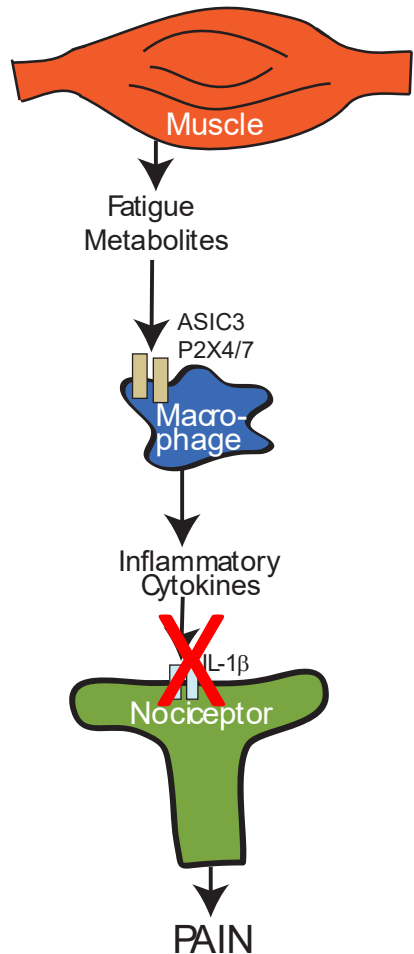
Immune System Mechanisms

ASIC3 on muscle macrophages necessary for development of chronic pain



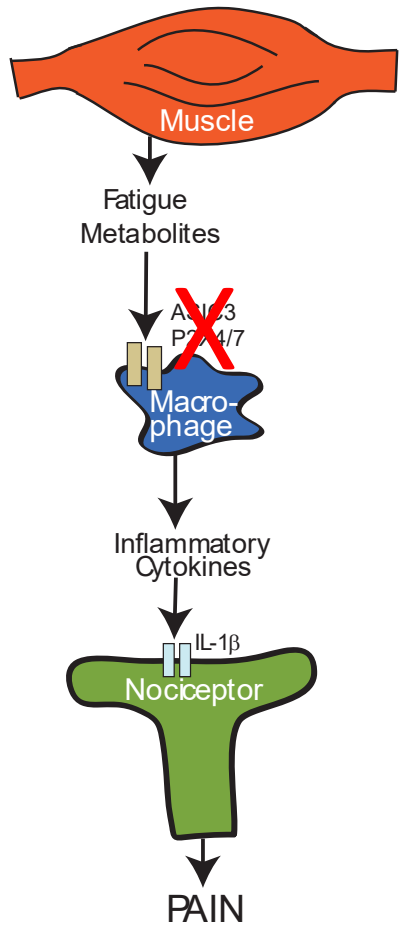
Immune System Mechanisms

IL1- β promotes development chronic pain

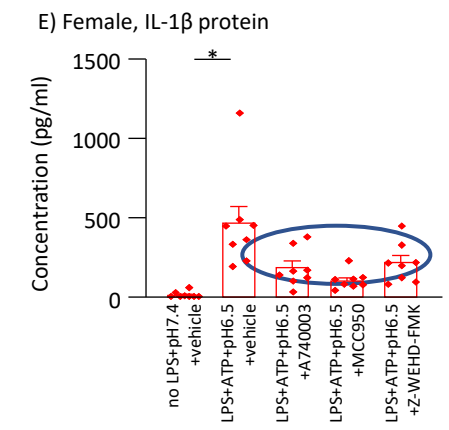
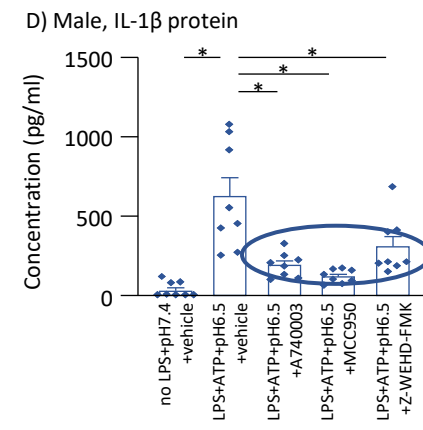
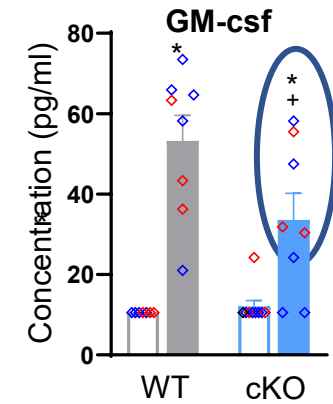
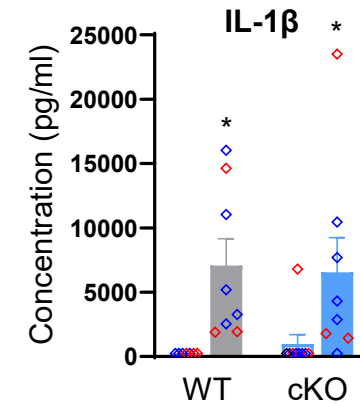
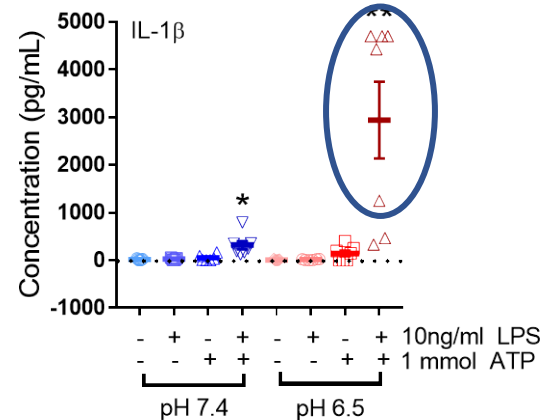
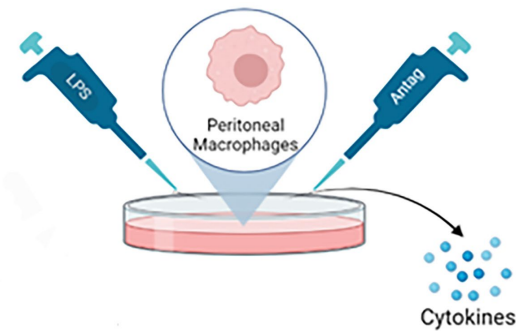


Immune System Mechanisms

Macrophage release of IL-1 β is prevented by blockade of P2X7

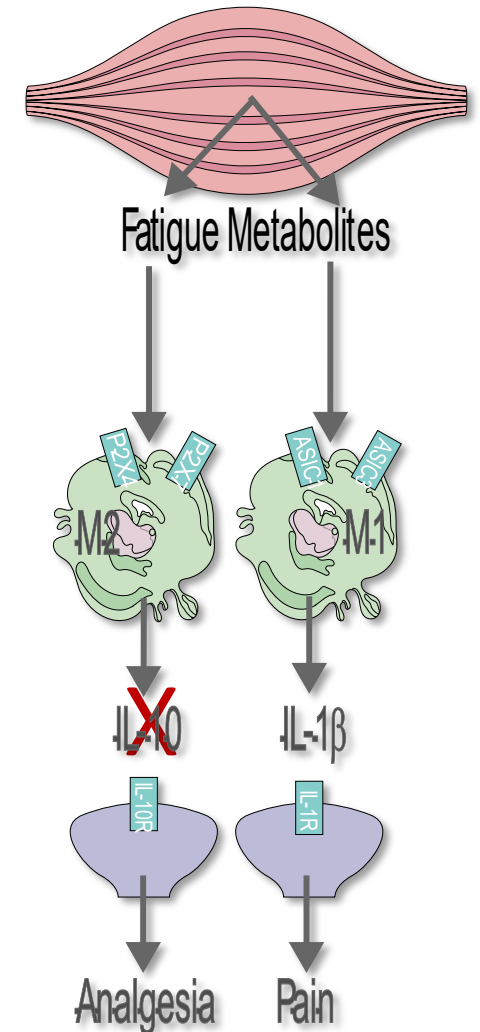
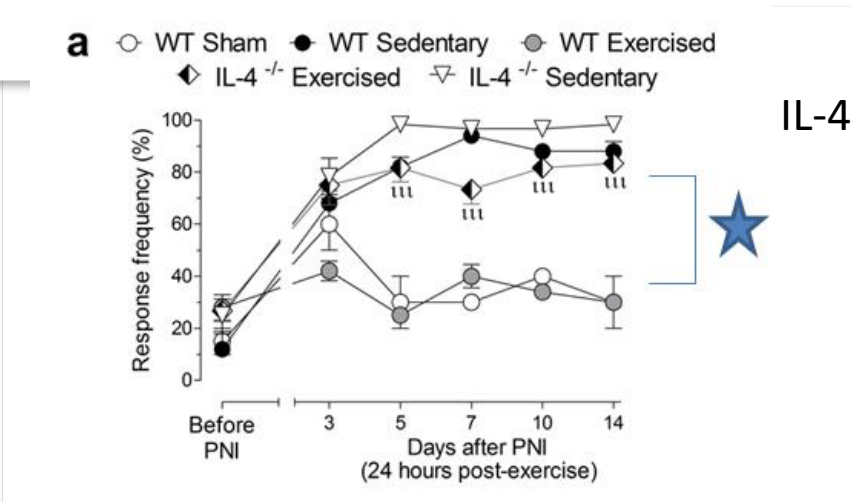
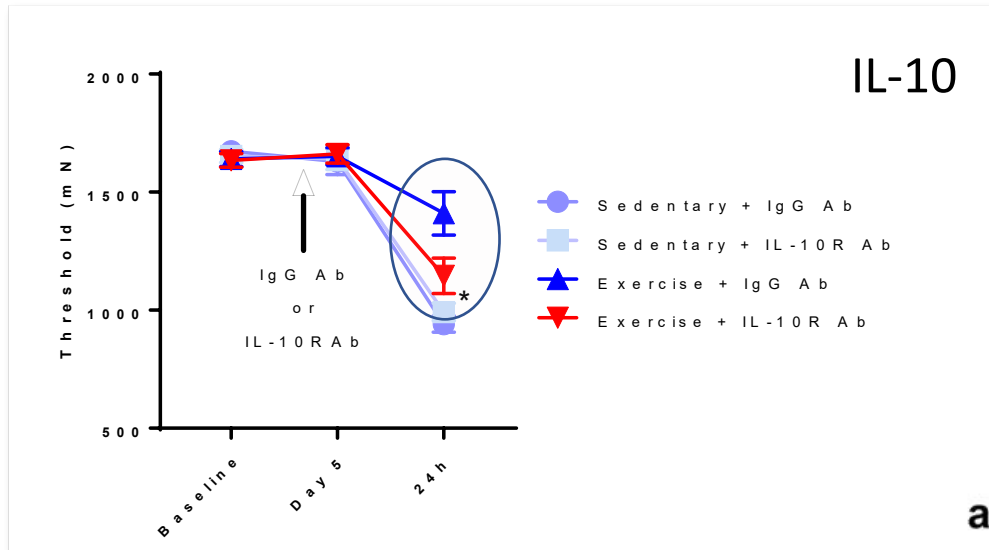


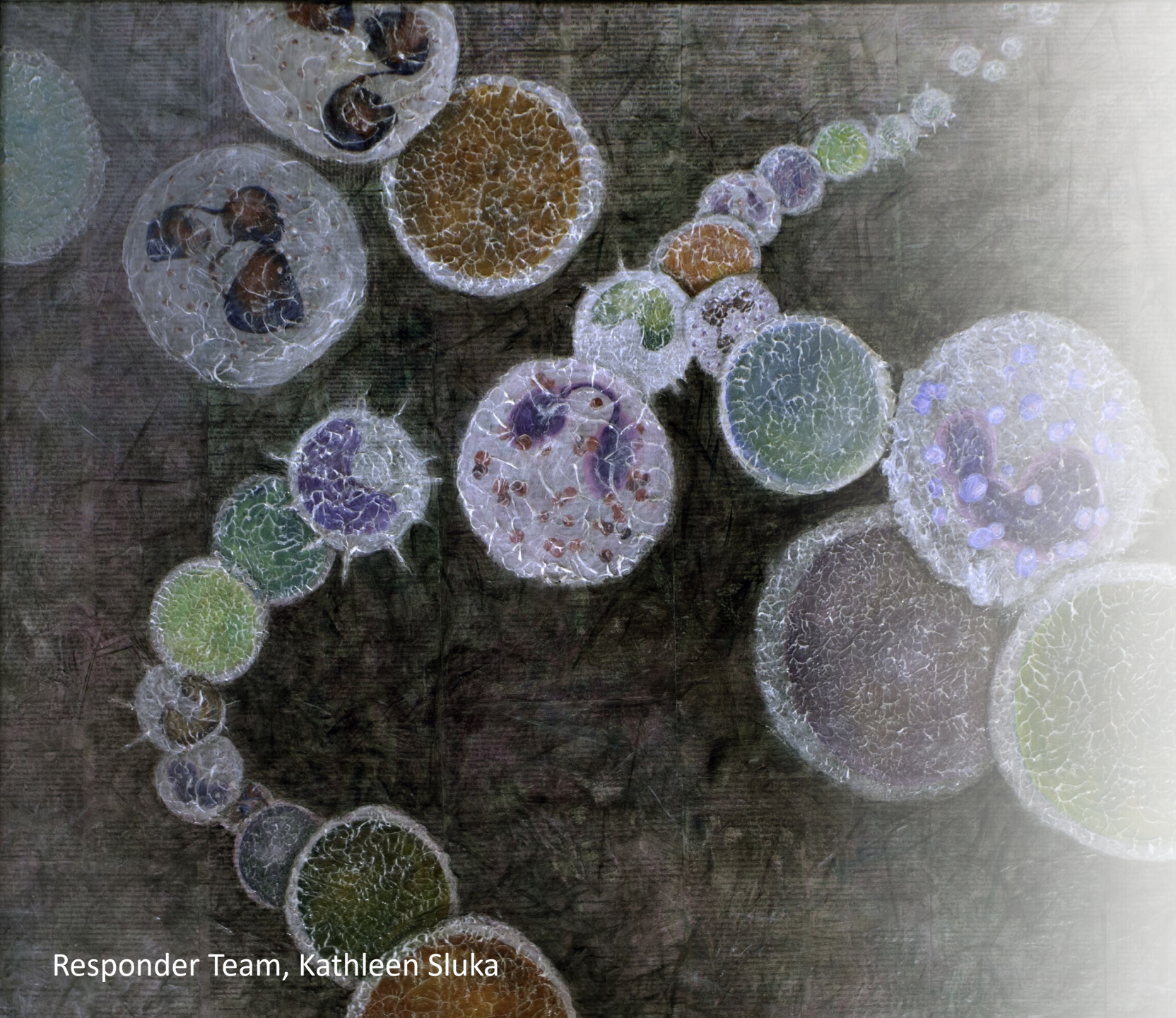
Fatigue Metabolites



Immune System Mechanisms

IL-10 protects from development of chronic pain



An abstract artwork featuring numerous overlapping circles of various colors (green, purple, orange, blue, and brown) with a cracked, textured surface. These circles are set against a dark, textured background that resembles aged paper or fabric. The circles vary in size and are scattered across the frame, with some appearing more prominent than others.

Summary

The local immune system –
macrophages - promotes the
development of chronic pain
through multiple
mechanisms

Balance between excitatory
and inhibitory cytokines
determines phenotype of
macrophages and response
to injury

Acute to Chronic Pain Signatures Program



Goal: Examine whether *putative* biomarkers alone or in combination predict susceptibility or resilience to development of chronic pain 6 months after surgery



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STUDY PROTOCOL
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Multi-Site Observational Study to Assess Biomarkers for Susceptibility or Resilience to Chronic Pain: The Acute to Chronic Pain Signatures (A2CPS) Study Protocol

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Comprehensive Review

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Predicting chronic postsurgical pain: current evidence and a novel program to develop predictive biomarker signatures

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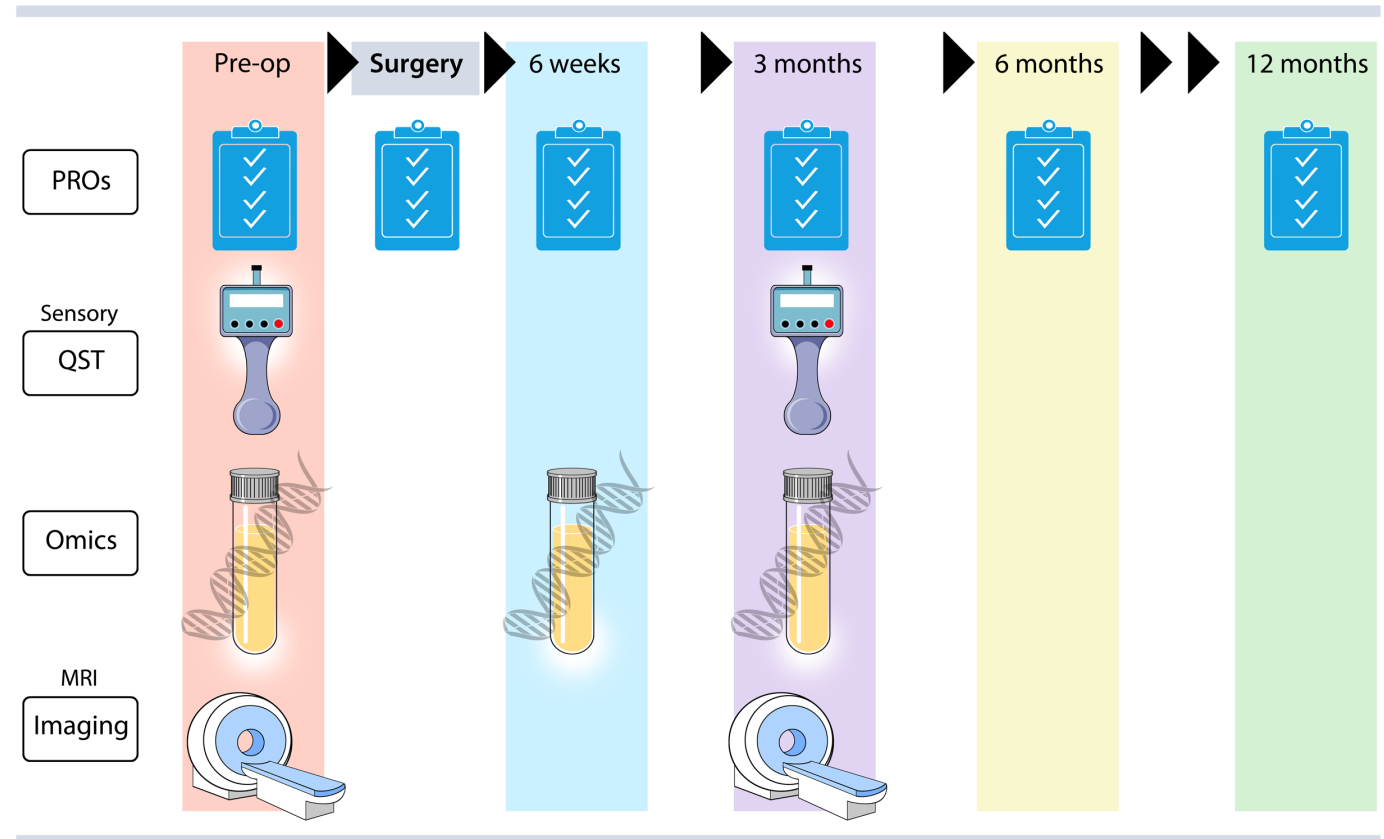
Protocol

Knee replacement

Thoracic Surgery

Target enrollment: n=2800

Current enrollment: n>2300



A2CPS anticipates enrolling 1800 individuals from the TKA population and 1800 from the thoracic surgery population

[Signature]
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A2CPS includes biomarkers across multiple domains

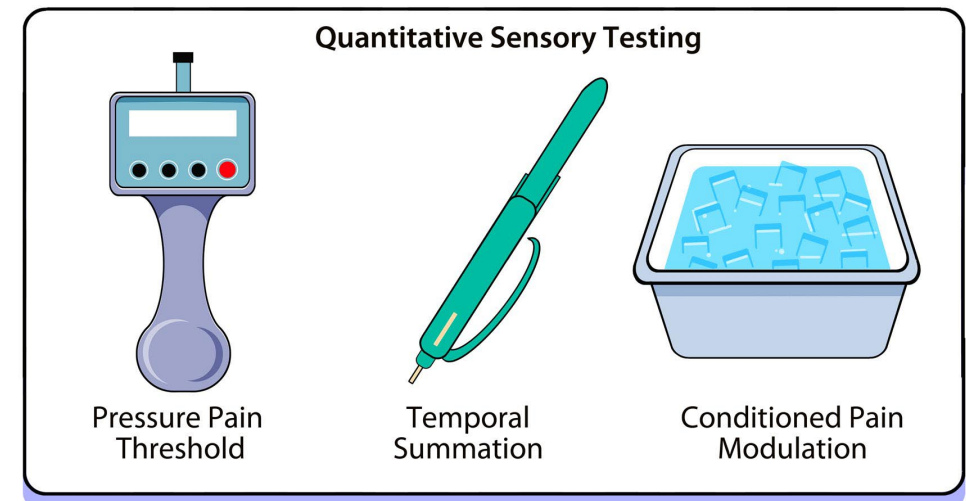
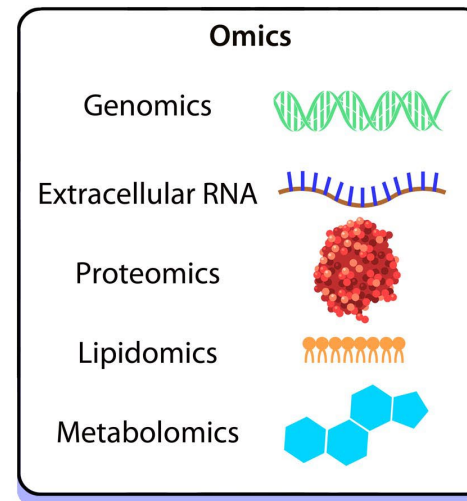
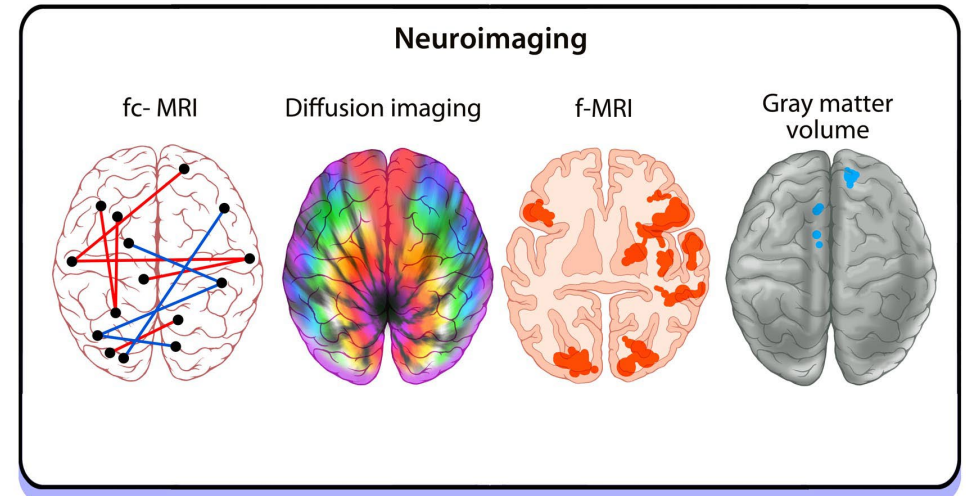
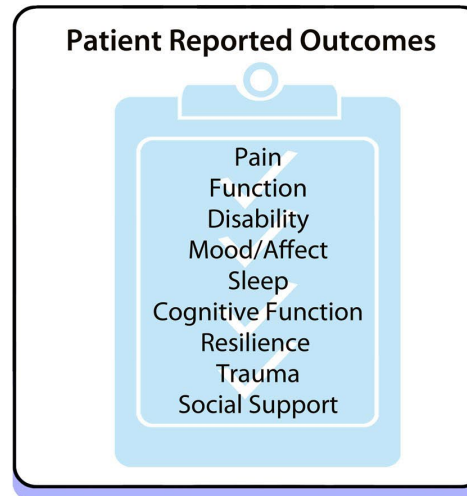
39 Primary Biomarkers

High power with sufficient evidence in human subjects

>70 Secondary Biomarkers

Weaker evidence

100s of Exploratory Biomarkers



Baseline Characteristics

	Thoracic (N=204)	TKA (N=604)	Overall (N=808)
Sex			
Females	112 (54.9%)	365 (60.4%)	477 (59.0%)
Males	91 (44.6%)	231 (38.2%)	322 (39.9%)
Age			
Mean (SD)	58.7 (13.7)	65.0 (8.47)	63.4 (10.4)
Median [Min, Max]	61.0 [22.0, 83.0]	66.0 [34.0, 83.0]	65.0 [22.0, 83.0]
BMI			
Mean (SD)	29.5 (6.33)	31.4 (6.03)	31.0 (6.14)
Median [Min, Max]	28.8 [17.5, 54.8]	31.0 [1.98, 64.1]	30.7 [1.98, 64.1]
Race			
American Indian or Alaska Native	6 (2.9%)	7 (1.2%)	13 (1.6%)
Asian	3 (1.5%)	13 (2.2%)	16 (2.0%)
Black or African-American	21 (10.3%)	154 (25.5%)	175 (21.7%)
Not Reported	4 (2.0%)	8 (1.3%)	12 (1.5%)
Other	1 (0.5%)	9 (1.5%)	10 (1.2%)
Unknown	1 (0.5%)	3 (0.5%)	4 (0.5%)
White	168 (82.4%)	410 (67.9%)	578 (71.5%)
Pain Duration(yrs)			
Mean (SD)	1.61 (1.94)	3.16 (2.72)	2.94 (2.67)
Median [Min, Max]	1.00 [0.0833, 10.0]	2.17 [0.0833, 11.0]	2.00 [0.0833, 11.0]

Baseline Outcome Data

	Knee	Thoracic
BPI-Worst Pain	4.2 ± 2.0 (0-10)	2.2 + 2.8 (0-10)
BPI-Interference	4.2 + 2.6 (0-10)	1.1 + 2.0 (0-9.4)
Anxiety – GAD	3.9 + 4.7 (0-21)	4.8 + 5.3 (0-21)
Depression - PHQ	4.4 + 4.7 (0-24)	5.4 + 5.4 (0-24)
Pain Catastrophizing (6-item)	6.5 + 5.8 (0-24)	6.3 + 5.6 (0-24)
Fear of Movement	14.9 + 6.3 (0-24)	8.9 + 6.5 (0-24)
Symptom Severity Index	4.4 + 4.6 (0-24)	5.4 + 5.5 (0-21)
Pain Resilience Score	38.5 + 10.8 (0-56)	35.8 + 11.0 (0-56)

Number of Pain Areas by Cohort		
number_of_pain_areas	Thoracic	TKA
0	41.6% (82)	17.2% (100)
1	8.1% (16)	23.2% (135)
2	16.2% (32)	23.8% (138)
3	9.1% (18)	15.5% (90)
4	10.7% (21)	9.8% (57)
5	5.1% (10)	5.3% (31)
6	3.0% (6)	3.3% (19)
7	3.6% (7)	1.0% (6)
8	1.5% (3)	0.5% (3)
9	1.0% (2)	0.3% (2)
Total	100.0% (197)	100.0% (581)

Future



Expected enrollment complete in 2025



Data and resources will be placed in a public repository



Available to the scientific community for future questions

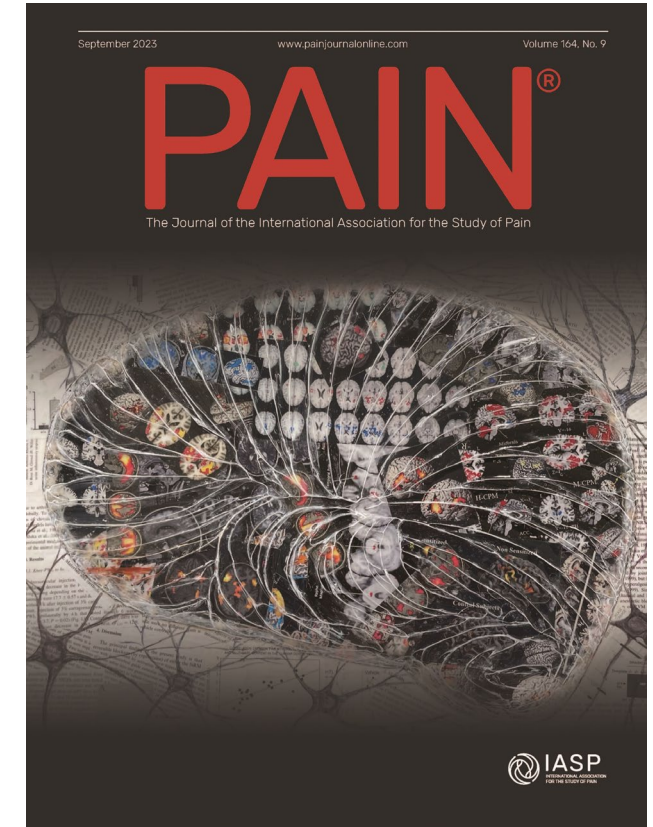
Significance of Biomarker Research

Inform	Future mechanistic hypothesis of pain pathophysiology
Identify	Potential therapeutic targets
Improve	Methods for monitoring treatment success
Implement	Individualized treatments based on patient response



Conclusion

- Multiple factors work together contribute to the transition to chronic pain
- These factors likely include multiple clinical pain mechanisms, psychosocial and biological factors that are unique to the disease and the individual



Sluka et al., PAIN; 2020; Smith et al., JCI, 2025