

# The mechanism of spinal cord stimulation in animal model of neuropathic pain

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## Abstract

Spinal cord stimulation (SCS) has been shown to be effective in the management of certain neuropathic pain conditions; however, the underlying mechanisms are incompletely understood. Our study showed that the endocannabinoid system, and in particular the CB1 R, plays a pivotal role in the long-lasting and incremental reversal of hyperalgesia induced by repetitive SCS in a peripheral neuropathic pain model. Our another study demonstrated that spinal progenitor cells can be activated by SCS via descending pathways to relieve spinal cord injury-induced neuropathic pain. Further research direction in SCS using neuropathic pain animal model will also be discussed.

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