



CHRONIC PELVIC PAIN AND INFLAMMATION INDUCED BY CARRAGEENAN

A MODEL FOR CHRONIC PROSTATITIS / CHRONIC PELVIC PAIN SYNDROME (CP/CPPS)

Model

Inflammatory chronic prostatitis / chronic pelvic pain syndrome (CP/CPPS) is characterized by an abacterial inflammation of the prostate associated with pelvic pain. It is the most common type of prostatitis in human. Inflammatory CP/CPPS is induced by intraprostatic injection of carrageenan, a seaweed polysaccharide which is widely used to induce inflammatory pain in animal models.

Specie

Rat

Interest

- This model is characterized by allodynia (decreased nociceptive threshold in response to innocuous von Frey forces) and hyperalgesia (increased nociceptive scores in response to noxious von Frey forces).
- Visceral pain is evaluated by non invasive technique allowing real-time and repeated monitoring of animal response over time (from D1 to D7 in this model).
- This model is validated by clinically relevant compounds: a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (ibuprofen) and an opioid receptor agonist (morphine).

Model Description

- Carrageenan is injected in both right and left ventral lobes of the prostate.
- The pelvic sensitivity to mechanical stimuli is assessed using 8 von Frey filaments that are applied to the scrotum area.
- Tested compounds can be administered via various routes (*i.v.*, *i.p.*, *s.c.*, *p.o.*).

Evaluated parameters

- Nociceptive threshold (g)
- Nociceptive scores (%)
- Area under the curve (AUC) by plotting nociceptive scores against von Frey force
- Prostate ventral lobe weight
- Prostate can be collected for histological, molecular or biomarkers analysis

