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Parallel Processing of Nociceptive A- δ Inputs in SII and Midcingulate Cortex in Humans

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The cingulate cortex (CC) as a part of the “medial” pain subsystem is generally assumed to be involved in the affective and/or cognitive dimensions of pain processing, which are viewed as relatively slow processes compared with the sensory-discriminative pain coding by the lateral second somatosensory area (SII)–insular cortex. The present study aimed at characterizing the location and timing of the CC evoked responses during the 1 s period after a painful laser stimulus, by exploring the whole rostrocaudal extent of this cortical area using intracortical recordings in humans. Only a restricted area in the median CC region responded to painful stimulation, namely the posterior midcingulate cortex (pmCC), the location of which is consistent with the so-called “motor CC” in monkeys. Cingulate pain responses showed two components, of which the earliest peaked at latencies similar to those obtained in SII. These data provide direct evidence that activations underlying the processing of nociceptive information can occur simultaneously in the “medial” and “lateral” subsystems. The existence of short-latency pmCC responses to pain further indicates that the “medial pain system” is not devoted exclusively to the processing of emotional information, but is also involved in fast attentional orienting and motor withdrawal responses to pain inputs. These functions are, not surprisingly, conducted in parallel with pain intensity coding and stimulus localization specifically subserved by the sensory-discriminative “lateral” pain system.

Key words: cingulate; SII cortex; pain; evoked potentials; intracerebral recordings; YAP laser

Introduction

The cingulate cortex (CC) is a critical area for the cortical processing of nociceptive inputs. Its anterior and supracallosal part (Brodmann's area 24) receives direct afferent fibers from several thalamic nuclei (midline, intralaminar, and mediodorsal nuclei) involved in pain and limbic circuitry (Vogt, 2005). Numerous functional neuroimaging studies have shown that the midcingulate cortex (MCC), one of the CC anatomical subdivisions proposed by Vogt et al. (1993, 2005), is activated by pain stimuli almost as consistently as the operculoinsular cortex [for review, see Peyron et al. (2000) and Jones et al. (2002)]. Moreover, pain responsive neurons have been identified by microelectrode exploration of the human brain in this cingulate area (Hutchinson et al., 1999). The neuroanatomical basis of pain has been conceptualized as involving “lateral” and “medial” subsystems (Albe-Fessard et al., 1985). The “lateral” system (including thalamocortical afferents to SI, SII, and posterior insula) subserves the sensory-discriminative processing of pain inputs, whereas the “medial” system (with projections to the anterior cingulate and prefrontal cortices) would be preferentially involved in the mo-

tor, cognitive/evaluative, and emotional pain components. Although pain electrophysiological and imaging studies have revealed activation of cortical structures belonging to both the medial and lateral subsystems, there is robust clinical and physiological evidence that the two subsystems are implicated in different aspects of the pain experience (Rainville et al., 1997; Peyron et al., 1999; Hofbauer et al., 2001; Kulkarni et al., 2005), including clinical reports showing dissociation between sensory and affective pain components by discrete lesions in the medial (Foltz and White, 1962) or lateral pain systems (Ploner et al., 1999).

Although the anterior and middle cingulate portions are consistently activated by pain, the precise location of the areas involved shows non-negligible variations across blood flow-based imaging studies. Most of the activated areas are located in MCC, but they often spread to regions rostral or caudal to this area [for review, see Peyron et al. (2000) and Vogt (2005)]. In contrast, with only a few exceptions (Ploner et al., 2002; Bromm, 2004), source modeling of scalp laser-evoked potentials (LEPs) has consistently reported generators restricted to the posterior MCC (pmCC) (for review, see Garcia-Larrea et al., 2003). Source modeling is, however, hampered by the non-uniqueness of dipolar solutions and, despite a better time resolution than blood flow-based investigations, can be biased by interferences between brain generators that are concomitantly activated. This possibility is particularly relevant to LEPs because cingulate and operculoinsular activations occur in a narrow temporal window. To determine unambiguously the spatiotemporal characteristics of CC activation to pain, we studied responses in CC and suprasylvian

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Table 1. Coordinates (atlas of Talairach and Tournoux) of contacts (in millimeters) where the maximal amplitudes of the N/P deflection in bipolar mode were recorded in cingulate cortex and SII, for all patients

	Cingulate cortex															SII cortex		
	Cluster 1 (vPCC)			Cluster 2 (dPCC)			Cluster 3 (pMCC)			Cluster 4 (aMCC)			Cluster 5 (pACC)					
	x	y	z	x	y	z	x	y	z	x	y	z	x	y	z	x	y	z
P1	5.7	−61	15													53	−8	10
P2	7.7	−50	20	7.7	−36	37	7.7	−20	48	14.7	16	28	7.7	34	14			
P3	11.2	−49	27															
P4	11.2	−49	25	6	−31	36										39.7	−20	14
P5	10.2	−48	24				8.25	−28	42							36.7	−12	18
							11.2	−18	34									
P6	7.7	−48	28	7.7	−20	29	7.7	2	34				7.7	35	21			
P7	7.7	−46	20													37.2	0	18
P8	11.2	−43	23													44.2	−3	13
P9				6.7	−38	29				7.7	23	25				37.7	−13	14
P10				7.7	−36	30	7.7	−13	46	8.2	28	20				39.7	−1	19
							7.7	6	33									
P11				6.7	−34	29										55.7	−13	21
P12				9.2	−25	28				6.7	15	35	6.7	36	5	45.7	6	13
P13							6.7	−9	35				11.2	32	13	52.7	0	11
P14							4.7	−2	28							48.7	5	12
P15				7.7	−38	29	9.5	−15	41							39.2	−10	13
P16							11.2	−26	36	7.7	9	23	7.7	31	2	36.7	−1	17
Mean	9.1	−49.3	22.8	7.6	−31.4	31.1	8.3	−12.3	37.7	9	18.2	26.2	8.2	33.6	11	43.6	−5.4	14.8
SD	2.1	5.2	4.3	1	6.6	3.7	2	11.5	6.3	3.2	7.4	5.7	1.7	2.1	7.6	6.9	7.9	3.4

opercular cortex using intracerebral LEP recordings, which are ideally suited to assess accurately the dynamics of cerebral pain-evoked responses.

Materials and Methods

Patients. Eighteen patients were included in this study, all of whom suffered from partial refractory temporal lobe epilepsy and were investigated using stereotactically implanted intracerebral electrodes before functional neurosurgery. Among other sites, these patients had electrodes chronically implanted in the cingulate cortex and the second somatosensory area (SII) for the recording of their seizures. The decision to explore these areas resulted from the observation during scalp video-EEG recordings of ictal manifestations suggesting the possibility of seizures propagating to or originating from these regions (for a complete description of the rationale of electrode implantation, see Isnard et al., 2000, 2004). This procedure, performed routinely before epilepsy surgery in patients implanted with depth electrodes, is completed by the functional mapping of potentially eloquent cortical areas using evoked potentials recordings and cortical electrical stimulation [for a description of the stimulation procedure, see Ostrowsky et al. (2002) and Mazzola et al. (2006)]. In agreement with French regulations relative to invasive investigations with a direct individual benefit, patients were fully informed about electrode implantation, stereotactic EEG (SEEG), evoked potential recordings, and cortical stimulation procedures used to localize the epileptogenic and eloquent cortical areas and gave their consent. The yttrium aluminum perovskite (YAP) laser stimulation paradigm was submitted to, and approved by, the local Ethics Committee. Data from two patients were excluded because paroxysmal epileptic discharges were shown to occur in the recorded cingulate regions. In the other 16 patients, several spontaneous seizures could be recorded during the SEEG, all of which originated in the mesial structures of the temporal lobe. In these patients, ictal discharges propagated outside the mesiotemporal cortex and involved most frequently the temporal pole, the temporal neocortex, and the orbitofrontal cortex.

We explored a total of 36 cingulate and 13 opercular SII sites in nine women and seven men (mean age 29 years, range: 15–47 years). The LEP recording was performed at the end of the SEEG monitoring period that lasted a maximum of 2 weeks. At the time of the SEEG procedure, anti-epileptic treatment had been tapered down, so that all patients were

under monotherapy with one of the major antiepileptic drugs (carbamazepine, phenytoin, valproate, lamotrigine, or topiramate) with daily dosages at or slightly under the minimum of their usual therapeutic range.

Electrode implantation. Intracerebral electrodes were implanted using the Talairach's stereotactic frame. As a first step, a cerebral angiography was performed in stereotactic conditions using an x-ray source located 4.85 m away from the patient's head. This eliminates the linear enlargement caused by x-ray divergence, so that the films could be used for measurements without any correction. In a second step, the relevant targets were identified on the patient's magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), previously enlarged at scale one-to-one. Because MR and angiographic images were at the same scale, they could easily be superimposed, thus minimizing the risk of damage to cerebral vessels during implantation. The electrodes were orthogonally implanted using the Talairach's stereotactic grid; each electrode had 10–15 contacts, each of 2 mm length, separated by 1.5 mm, and could be left in place chronically up to 15 d. Because of the physical characteristics of the contacts (stainless steel), it was impossible to perform MRI with electrodes in place. Scale 1:1 skull radiographies superimposed to scale 1:1 angiographies were used to perform the implantation within the stereotactic frame of Talairach and Tournoux (1988). The electrode tracks and the contacts of each electrode could be plotted onto the appropriate MRI slices of each patient (MRICro software) (Rorden and Brett, 2000). Each contact was then localized in the Talairach space using its stereotactic coordinates: *x* for the lateral medial axis, with *x* = 0 being the coordinate of the sagittal interhemispheric plane; *y* for the rostrocaudal (anterior–posterior) axis, *y* = 0 being the coordinate of the vertical anterior commissure (VAC) plane and *z* for the inferior–superior axis, *z* = 0 being the coordinate of the horizontal anterior commissure–posterior commissure (AC–PC) plane (Frot and Mauguière, 1999, 2003; Frot et al., 1999, 2001).

Cingulate cortex exploration. Six patients had a single electrode implanted in the CC, four patients had two, three patients had three, and in two patients, four electrodes explored different subregions of the CC (Table 1). A single patient had five electrodes implanted along the rostrocaudal cingulate axis (patient 2; see Table 1). Altogether, the CC was explored by 36 electrodes distributed along the rostrocaudal axis, from +36 mm rostral to −61 mm caudal to the VAC plane (Talairach system of stereotactic coordinates), thus covering a large part of CC extending

from the perigenual region to the posterior retrosplenial CC area (Fig. 1). Two or three contacts per electrode explored the gray matter of the cingulate region; however, only the contact showing the greatest amplitude in each electrode was used to calculate response latency and voltage.

Suprasylvian opercular SII cortex exploration. Thirteen patients of the study had electrodes implanted in the suprasylvian opercular cortex. LEPs were recorded in the parietal operculum at depths between 37 and 56 mm from midsagittal plane using a total number of 13 electrodes distributed along the rostrocaudal axis between 6 mm rostral and 20 mm caudal to the VAC coronal plane (Fig. 2, Table 1). Therefore our recording contacts explored mostly the SII and parietal ventral (PV) somatosensory areas corresponding to cytoarchitectonic OP1 and OP4 areas, respectively (Eickhoff et al., 2006a,b, 2007). According to human fMRI activation studies, the center of mass of the SII–PV cortex is located at a depth between 42 and 53 mm from midsagittal plane and between 17 and 25 mm caudal to VAC plane along the y -axis (for review, see Özcan et al., 2005). The y coordinates of our most rostral contacts corresponded to those of the rostral somatotopic representation [15.0 ± 5.4 mm (SD) caudal to VAC plane], as identified in the parietal operculum by Disbrow et al. (2000).

In what follows, we refer to the parietal opercular region that we explored as “SII” because, as a result of the limited number of recording contacts in each individual patient, it was not possible to assess separately responses from the multiple somatotopic subdivisions of the suprasylvian somatosensory cortex, as individualized by electrophysiological recordings in monkeys and functional imaging in humans. The depth coordinates of what we called “SII” cortex do not overlap with those of the insular cortex ($27 < x < 36$ mm), where we could elicit pain by direct electrical stimulation (Mazzola et al., 2006) and where we have recorded CO₂ LEPs peaking 50 ms later than in SII (Frot and Mauguière, 2003). Furthermore we checked on individual brain MRI that contacts were located in the parietal operculum cortex (SII) and not in the insular cortex.

Among the 13 patients who had electrodes implanted in the suprasylvian opercular cortex, six had also one or several electrodes implanted in the midcingulate gyrus (eight electrodes in total). This group of six patients allowed simultaneous recording and direct comparison of cingulate and opercular responses in the same runs of laser stimulation under identical experimental conditions.

Stimulation procedure, recording, and signal averaging. LEP recordings were performed between 10 and 15 d after electrode implantation. During the recordings, the patients lay relaxed on a bed in a quiet room. Nociceptive stimuli were applied with a Nd:YAP laser (wavelength 1.34 μ m, El-En), which delivered brief radiant heat pulses of 5 ms duration.

The laser beam was transmitted from the generator to the stimulating probe via an optical fiber of 10 m length. Two separate runs of 12–16 stimulations applied to the skin in the superficial radial nerve territory on the dorsum of the hand were delivered contralaterally and ipsilaterally to the implanted electrodes. The interstimulus interval varied randomly between 10 and 25 s. The laser beam was slightly moved between two successive stimuli to avoid habituation and especially peripheral nociceptor fatigue (Schwarz et al., 2000). The intensity was set up according to subjects’ subjective reports, rated on a visual analog scale. The printed scales consisted of 10 cm horizontal lines where the left extreme was labeled “no sensation” and the right extreme “maximal pain,” and an anchored level 4 was at pain threshold. Stimulation intensity was kept stable for any given patient during the whole recording time, 20% above the pain threshold determined before the experimental session. The sub-

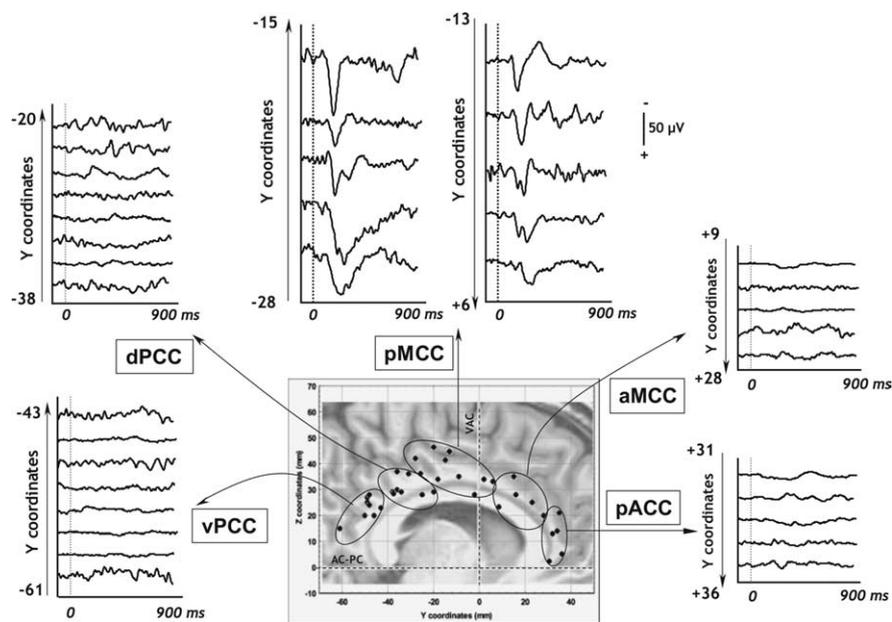


Figure 1. CC recordings in all patients. Explored cingulate sites pooled across patients (bipolar montage). All contacts were plotted in the stereotaxic system of Talairach and Tournoux and on one MRI. This parasagittal MRI was chosen in the pool of the MRI of all patients included in this study; therefore, some of the sites seem to be located outside the limits of the CC. However, they were truly situated in the CC when plotted on the appropriate parasagittal slices in each individual (see Fig. 3 for pMCC). Recording sites were clustered in five of the six subregions individualized by Vogt (2005): pACC, aMCC, pMCC, dPCC, and vPCC.

jects had to provide pain ratings after each run of stimulation. For all patients, pain threshold was obtained with a beam diameter of 4–5 mm and beam energy of 1 J, i.e., 50–79 mJ/mm². The mean intensity rating was 5.1 ± 0.9 , described as “painful but tolerable” by all patients.

On-line recordings were performed using a sampling frequency of 256 Hz and a bandpass filter of 0.03–100 Hz (Micromed, St. Etienne des Oullières, France) both in bipolar and referential modes. The reference electrode was chosen for each patient on an implanted contact located in the skull.

Epoching of the EEG, selective averaging, and record analysis were performed off-line using Neuroscan software. The continuous EEG was cut into epochs, each epoch beginning 100 ms before and ending 900 ms after the stimulus. A 100 ms prestimulus baseline correction was performed before averaging. Epochs presenting epileptic transient activities were rejected from analysis. Averaging was performed to reduce the background EEG noise so as to facilitate analysis of stimulus-locked activity (evoked potentials). Finally, the two runs of laser stimulation were pooled after having checked that the averaged waveforms were reproducible.

Responses were labeled according to the polarity-latency nomenclature in which the letters N and P, referring to the negative (N) or positive (P) polarity of the potential, are followed by the mean peak latency in milliseconds. In all figures, negative potentials at the intracortical recording site are represented upward. In the text and tables, mean voltages, latencies, and time intervals are given ± 1 SD.

Results

Polarity, latency, and voltage of cingulate LEPs

Contralateral cingulate LEPs could be recorded exclusively from contacts located in the pMCC (Fig. 1, cluster 3). They were composed of one or two biphasic components (Fig. 3). An early component was observed in 9 of 10 recorded sites in pMCC. It was composed of a negative $_{CC}N120$ wave followed by a positive $_{CC}P195$ wave (Tables 2, 3). A similar early biphasic component was also recorded when the laser stimulus was delivered ipsilaterally to the implanted electrode. This ipsilateral pMCC response was significantly delayed by 17.9 ± 6.7 ms (t tests, $p < 0.001$) and 17.3 ± 16.7 ms ($p = 0.03$) with respect to the contralateral

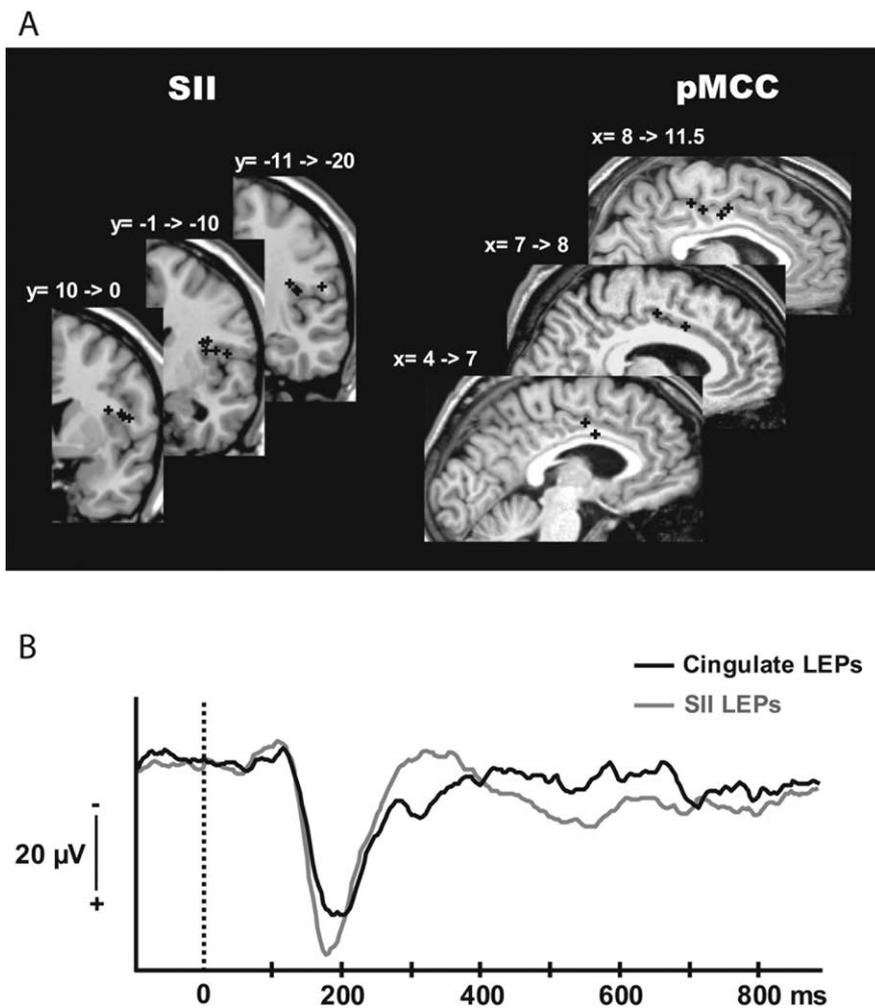


Figure 2. SII versus cingulate LEPs. **A**, Location of the SII and pMCC contacts where the maximal amplitudes of the N/P deflection in bipolar mode were recorded. The contacts were plotted on MRI slices chosen in the pool of the MRI of all patients included in the study, according to their Talairach coordinates. The precise SII and pMCC location of all these contacts was verified by plotting them on the appropriate MRI slices of each patient. **B**, Grand average LEPs in bipolar recording mode from all the patients in SII (gray) and CC (black).

$_{CC}N120$ and $_{CC}P195$, respectively (Tables 2, 3, Fig. 4). Latency delays between ipsilateral and contralateral responses were comparable for the early negative and positive peaks (t test for delay [$_{CC}N120_{ipsi} - _{CC}N120_{contra}$] versus delay [$_{CC}P195_{ipsi} - _{CC}P195_{contra}$]; $p = 0.9$).

In 6 of the 10 sites recorded in the pMCC, we also observed a later biphasic component made of a negative $_{CC}N235$ wave followed by a positive $_{CC}P275$ wave (Tables 2, 3). The intervals between the two consecutive negative ($_{CC}N120$ – $_{CC}N235$) and positive waves ($_{CC}P195$ – $_{CC}P275$) for contralateral painful stimulation were 111 ± 37.5 ms and 77.6 ± 22.7 ms, respectively. A similar late biphasic component was also recorded when the painful stimulus was delivered ipsilaterally to the implanted electrode. In contrast to the early components, the latency of the late waveform did not differ for ipsilateral or contralateral stimulation (t test; $p = 0.3$ for the $_{CC}N235$ and $_{CC}P275$) (Tables 2, 3, Fig. 4). In one patient (Fig. 3, patient 6) the early and the late components of the pMCC LEPs could be recorded separately on two distinct electrode tracks, the earlier component ($_{CC}N120$ – $_{CC}P195$) being recorded by the more caudally implanted electrode.

No reproducible LEPs were recorded along any of the elec-

trodes implanted in the other subregions of the cingulate cortex, rostral or caudal to the pMCC, at least in our experimental conditions (Fig. 1).

Stereotactic localization of the cingulate LEPs

The cingulate LEPs were recorded by the two or three deepest contacts of the electrodes. When several contacts explored the CC, the contact considered was the one showing the maximal amplitude of the N/P deflections. Thus, for any given CC location, only one single contact per electrode track and per subject was used to assess response latency and voltage. We purposely avoided to pool data from all contacts showing similar peaks (Ohara et al., 2004a) because this may significantly blur interregional differences by averaging different latency values in the same individual.

As illustrated in figure 1, LEP recording sites in CC were clustered in five subregions, the stereotactic coordinates of which corresponded to those of the CC subregions individualized by Vogt (Vogt et al., 2003; Vogt, 2005): cluster 1 (eight contacts), ventral posterior cingulate cortex (vPCC); cluster 2 (eight contacts), dorsal posterior cingulate cortex (dPCC); cluster 3 (10 contacts), pMCC; cluster 4 (five contacts), anterior midcingulate cortex (aMCC); and cluster 5 (five contacts), pregenual anterior cingulate cortex (pACC).

The $_{CC}N120$ – $_{CC}P195$ LEPs were recorded along the trajectory of the electrodes penetrating the cingulate cortex at the level of the pMCC (Fig. 1). The cortical volume where pMCC LEPs were recorded

was bounded by vertical planes +6 mm anterior and –28 mm posterior to the VAC coronal plane (y coordinates) and between horizontal planes +28 and +48 mm above the horizontal AC–PC plane (z coordinates). These responses were picked up with maximal amplitude on contacts located between 6.7 and 11.2 mm from the midsagittal vertical plane (x coordinates) (Table 1, Fig. 3).

The late $_{CC}N235$ – $_{CC}P275$ cingulate components were recorded in the same cingulate area, i.e., the pMCC (Fig. 1). In contrast to the early ones, the late cingulate components were not recorded along all the electrodes penetrating the pMCC. They were recorded in the more posterior ($-28 \text{ mm} < y < -20 \text{ mm}$) and more anterior ($-2 \text{ mm} < y < +6 \text{ mm}$) contacts located in the pMCC, but not on the contacts located between –18 and –9 mm from the VAC coronal plane.

Stereotactic localization of the SII LEPs

The SII LEPs were recorded along the trajectory of all electrodes penetrating the SII cortex between vertical planes 6 mm anterior and –20 mm posterior (y coordinates) to the VAC plane, and horizontal planes 10 and 21 mm above (z coordinates) the horizontal AC–PC plane. The selection procedure of contacts used for latency and voltage measurements was the same as that described

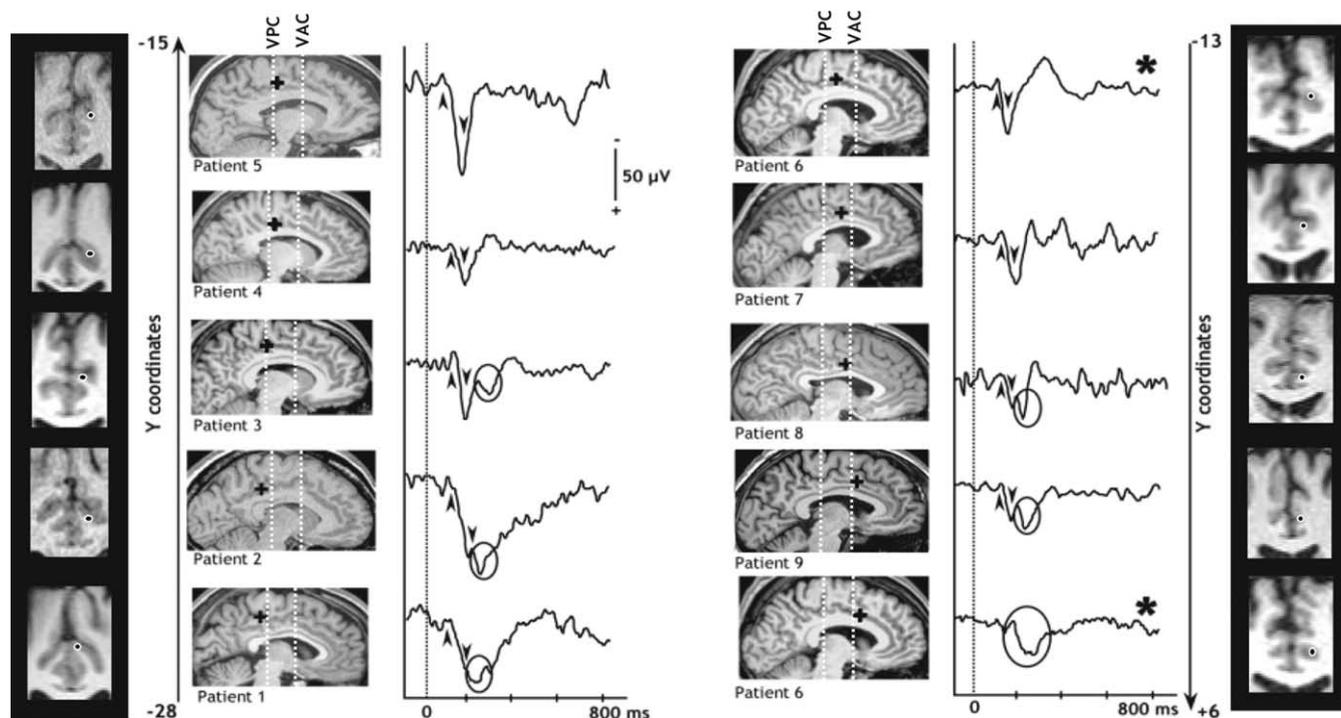


Figure 3. LEPs recorded in the pMCC and location of the contacts. Evoked responses recorded in the pMCC cluster (see Fig. 1) in nine patients. The location of the contacts (black dots and black crosses) presenting such responses were plotted on sagittal and coronal MRI slices of each patient. The more posterior location is situated in the bottom left corner of the figure, and the more anterior location is situated in the bottom right corner. An early CC LEP component was recorded in all patients (black arrows) on contacts located between vertical planes +6 mm anterior and –28 mm posterior to the VAC coronal plane (*y* coordinates). We also recorded a late CC LEP component (in black circles) in six patients on the more posterior (–28 mm < *y* < –20 mm) and more anterior (–2 mm < *y* < +6 mm) contacts within the pMCC, but not on the contacts located between –18 and –9 mm from the VAC coronal plane. In one patient, early and late components of the CC LEPs were separately recorded on two distinct electrode tracks (patient 6, black star). VPC, Vertical posterior commissure plane

Table 2. Latencies of cingulate responses

	Latencies (ms)							
	Contralateral				Ipsilateral			
	ccN120	ccP195	ccN235	ccP275	ccN120	ccP195	ccN235	ccP275
Mean	119.3	193.1	232.7	273.9	133.4	205.4	221.1	258.6
SE	5.04	9.3	13.8	10.5	5.1	3.4	8.9	10.6

Table 3. Amplitudes of cingulate responses

	Amplitudes (μV)			
	Contralateral		Ipsilateral	
	ccN120–ccP195	ccN235–ccP275	ccN120–ccP195	ccN235–ccP275
Mean	50.3 (for ccN120: –4.7)	17.2	55.1 (for ccN120: –7)	19.4
SE	7.2 (for ccN120: 1.5)	3.2	10.1 (for ccN120: 2.7)	6.4

above for CC LEPs. These responses were picked up with maximal amplitude on contacts located between 36.7 and 55.7 mm from the midsagittal vertical plane (*x* coordinates) (Table 1, Fig. 2).

Cingulate versus SII LEPs

LEPs contralateral to the stimulation site were recorded along all the electrode tracks located in SII. They consisted of a negative wave (sII-N120) followed by a positive one (sII-P180) (Fig. 2), latencies and voltages of which are given in Tables 4 and 5. A similar biphasic component was also recorded when the laser painful stimulus was ipsilateral to the implanted electrode, but such ipsilateral responses peaked 16.4 ± 7 ms (sII-N120; *t* tests, $p < 0.001$) and 16.8 ± 13.3 ms (sII-P180; *t* test, $p = 0.04$) later than the

contralateral ones (Tables 4, 5). Latency delays between ipsilateral and contralateral responses were comparable for the negative and positive peaks (*t* test for delay [sII-N120_{ipsi} – sII-N120_{contra}] versus delay [sII-P180_{ipsi} – sII-P180_{contra}]; $p = 0.9$).

The latencies of the SII response and of the early biphasic component of cingulate LEPs did not significantly differ (*t* tests; for sII-N120 versus ccN120, $p = 0.85$; for sII-P180 versus ccP195, $p = 0.21$) (Fig. 2). In contrast, the negative and positive peaks of the SII responses occurred 116.4 ± 13.3 ms (*t* tests, $p = 0.002$) and 98.4 ± 26.84 ms ($p = 0.001$) earlier than the late ccN235 and ccP275 cingulate peaks, respectively. These latency delays between the SII response and the late component of the cingulate response were not significantly different for negative and positive peaks (*t* test for delay [sII-N120 – ccN235] versus delay [sII-P180 – ccP275]; $p = 0.3$).

Discussion

Two main findings are revealed by our study. First, only a restricted area in the MCC region (the pMCC) responds to painful

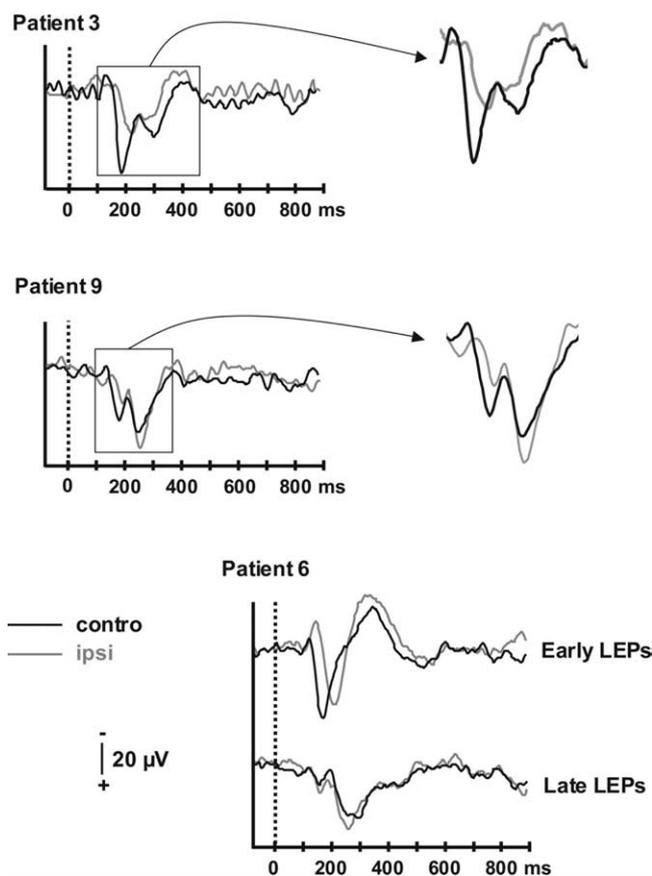


Figure 4. Contralateral versus ipsilateral CC LEPs. Cortical cingulate responses evoked by YAP laser stimuli recorded contralateral (black traces) and ipsilateral (gray traces) to the stimulated hand in three patients. Early and late components of CC LEPs were recorded on the same contacts for patients 3 and 9 and on two different contacts for patient 6. Early ipsilateral LEPs peak ~ 17 ms later than their contralateral homologues, whereas there was no latency difference between contralateral and ipsilateral late CC LEPs.

Table 4. Latencies of SII responses

	Latencies (ms)			
	Contralateral		Ipsilateral	
	$s_{II}N120$	$s_{II}P180$	$s_{II}N120$	$s_{II}P180$
Mean	119	178.9	128.9	194.2
SE	6.3	6.03	5.9	10.1

Table 5. Amplitudes of SII responses

	Amplitudes (μV)	
	Contralateral	Ipsilateral
	$s_{II}N120 - s_{II}P180$	$s_{II}N120 - s_{II}P180$
Mean	34.6	28.2
SE	6.7	7.1

laser stimulation in a poststimulus time window of 900 ms. Second, cingulate LEPs show two components, of which the earlier one peaks at latencies similar to those of SII LEPs.

Because of the nature of the laser stimulus and of our experimental conditions, our findings do not imply that the pMCC is the only part of the CC to be involved in pain cortical processing. Indeed, functional imaging studies have shown pain-related cingulate activities in slightly more anterior regions, and even in the

perigenual cingulate when the stimulus was strongly unpleasant (Lorenz and Casey, 2005). However, emotional and vegetative reactions involving the rostral–perigenual CC are not likely to be triggered by our laser stimulus, which produces a sharp pinprick sensation qualified as “painful,” but seldom perceived as strongly unpleasant or hyperalgesic. In accordance with this view, Lenz et al. (1998) using laser stimulation and subdural electrodes recorded local maxima of CC LEPs 30 mm anterior to the central sulcus, i.e., over the MCC, and not in regions rostral or caudal to this area.

Response localization

The location of the pMCC responses is consistent with that of CC sources identified by dipolar modeling of scalp LEPs (Tarkka and Treede, 1993; Valeriani et al., 1996) (for review, see Garcia-Larrea et al., 2003). However, modeled MCC dipoles are most often reported to peak at 220–340 ms (N2–P2 LEPs), i.e., at latencies consistent with the late intracortical response that we identified in six of our nine patients. The reasons why the early pMCC activities may not be easily individualized by source modeling of scalp recordings are multiple: (1) a low-pass filter effect of skull, corticospinal fluid, and meninges that tends to lump together multiple sources with similar location (Nunez and Srinivasan, 2005); (2) an orientation of the early pMCC LEP dipolar source that may render this component difficult to record by surface (or even subdural) electrodes; (3) the contribution of other sources in the building of the scalp LEPs including the posterior parietal, amygdalohippocampal, and/or anterior insular regions (Valeriani et al., 1996; Cruccu et al., 2003). Notwithstanding such difficulties, Schlereth et al. (2003) were able to model early LEP cingulate sources in the pMCC peaking only 50 ms later than the intracortical activities reported here. Also, if one considers the activity onset of modeled CC sources, rather than their peaking latency, the discrepancy between scalp and intracortical recordings is less pronounced. Thus, dipolar source activity has been reported to begin as early as 130–150 ms poststimulus (Tarkka and Treede, 1993; Valeriani et al., 1996), suggesting that source modeling tends to lump together the two consecutive cingulate responses reported in the present study.

Subdural cortical recordings in epileptic patients have yielded important but somewhat variable results. Whereas Lenz et al. (1998) and Rios et al. (1999) reported only “late” cingulate responses at 220–250 ms, Ohara et al. (2004a,b) recorded more recently a negative wave at 140–160 ms, i.e., at latencies close to those obtained in our patients. The peak latencies of opercular and CC responses were almost identical in one patient and delayed by 10–15 ms in two. Although such differences were not statistically significant, they were similar to the 17 ms lag we measured between pMCC LEPs contralateral and ipsilateral to the stimulus, and thus compatible with synaptic transmission between the suprasylvian and cingulate cortex. By providing direct intracortical recordings, our study shows that the pMCC and the SII areas respond simultaneously to noxious A- δ fibers inputs, thus suggesting that pMCC processes pain inputs in parallel with the suprasylvian opercular cortex.

Anatomical pathways supporting the pain cingulate responses

In monkeys, the MCC receives fibers from the intralaminar thalamic nuclei, especially the central lateral and centromedian–parafascicular complex (Baleyrier and Mauguière, 1980; Hatanaka et al., 2003; Vogt et al., 2005). A number of spinothalamic tract neurons, with small receptive fields and soma situated in

layers I and V of the dorsal horn, send bifurcated axons to lateral and medial thalamic nuclei (Willis and Westlund, 1997; Weiss et al., 2005), and thus indirectly to both medial (CC) and lateral (SII) cortical areas. These neurons could provide a neuroanatomical support of early pMCC responses developing in parallel with SII LEPs.

The long delay (~100 ms) between the early and the late pMCC responses suggests that the latter are unlikely to be generated by monosynaptic transmission from the early pMCC response generator. Whereas early responses exhibit a 16–18 ms interhemispheric delay, compatible with callosal interhemispheric transfer, late pMCC responses develop simultaneously in both hemispheres, suggesting that the early and late pMCC LEPs are triggered by inputs transmitted through two distinct pathways. This duality of cingulate responses is consistent with recent data showing that the late portion of the scalp LEP disappears during sleep, leaving an early component with latency similar to that of the early pMCC response (Bastuji et al., 2008).

The late pMCC LEPs can be triggered either through cortico-cortical projections or by thalamocingulate inputs reaching in parallel the contralateral and ipsilateral pMCC. This latter hypothesis implies a bilateral thalamic projection of spinothalamic fibers, which, although scarce, has been substantiated (Willis et al., 1979; Apkarian and Hodge, 1989). The important delay observed between the early and late pMCC responses suggests that the latter should depend on a much slower conducting system, but the hypothesis of a dependence on C-fiber activation is incompatible with its latency (Mouraux et al., 2004). Although the range for A- δ conduction velocity is very wide (7–30 m/s) (Adriaensen et al., 1983; Naka and Kakigi, 1998), and different subpopulations of fibers might have selective connections with the spinothalamic neurons (for review, see Wolf, 1994), the 100 ms latency difference between early and late pMCC LEPs would imply differences in transmission time hardly compatible with the spectrum of A- δ conduction velocities. Alternatively, the late pMCC response may reflect an integrative response to inputs reaching the pMCC through multisynaptic corticocortical connections from both sensory and associative areas. Indeed, the pMCC receives inputs from multiple cortical sources, including other subregions of CC, posterior parietal cortex, insula, amygdala, and motor and premotor cortices, and sends back projections to most of them (Baleydier and Mauguière, 1980; Morecraft and Van Hoesen, 1992, 1993, 1998; Hatanaka et al., 2003; Morecraft et al., 2007).

Functional significance

The finding of a short-latency response of pMCC to pain input, concomitant to SII LEPs, suggests that this area may participate in attention capture and orientation toward painful stimuli (Peyron et al., 1999; Tölle et al., 1999). It is unlikely that cingulate responses may participate in the precise sensory encoding of stimulus features, given the poor intensity coding properties and very large receptive fields of CC neurons (Casey, 1966; Dong et al., 1978; Sikes and Vogt, 1992; Yamamura et al., 1996) and the reported fact that pain cannot be localized despite preserved CC if the lateral somatosensory areas are destroyed (Ploner et al., 1999). Moreover, electrical microelectrode stimulation at pMCC sites where pain-sensitive neurons were recorded does not elicit pain sensations (Hutchinson et al., 1999). Conversely, one can assume that if pMCC participates in control of limb withdrawal away from the pain stimulus, it has to be operational at very short latencies, without the need for prior sequential processing through other cortical areas. In support of this, the location of

LEPs recorded in this study is coherent with that of the so-called “motor CC” (Picard and Strick, 1996; Büchel et al., 2002; Hatanaka et al., 2003), which contains two separate areas projecting to spinal cord and motor cortex (Dum and Strick, 1991; Morecraft and Van Hoesen, 1992) and is involved in motor output and preparation for voluntary movement (Fink et al., 1997; Picard and Strick, 2001; Cunnington et al., 2003; Niddam et al., 2005). This region is also connected with pre-SMA and SMA (Hatanaka et al., 2003), which participate in control of action and withdrawal reactions (Nachev et al., 2007), and with more rostral cingulate cortex (Vogt and Pandya, 1987), involved in cognitive functions and emotions (MacDonald et al., 2000; Vogt, 2005). It is noticeable that no LEPs were recorded in these rostral CC areas, suggesting that our laser stimulus was not strong/unpleasant enough to trigger any response, or that the evoked activity was not phase-locked enough to the stimulus to be identifiable after averaging.

Conclusions

Our electrophysiological data provide direct evidence in humans that earliest activity in the “medial” and “lateral” pain systems for pain processing occurs simultaneously, at least to painful stimuli with sharp, A- δ -like, characteristics. The short-latency pMCC responses to pain indicate that, contrary to previous assumptions, the “medial pain system” is not devoted exclusively to the slow processing of cognitive and emotional information, but is also involved in very fast information processing subserving attentional orienting and motor withdrawal. These functions are, not surprisingly, conducted in parallel with the stimulus appraisal initiated by the sensory-discriminative “lateral” pain system.

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