

# OLFAKTORISCHE WAHRNEHMUNG UND SCHMERZ –

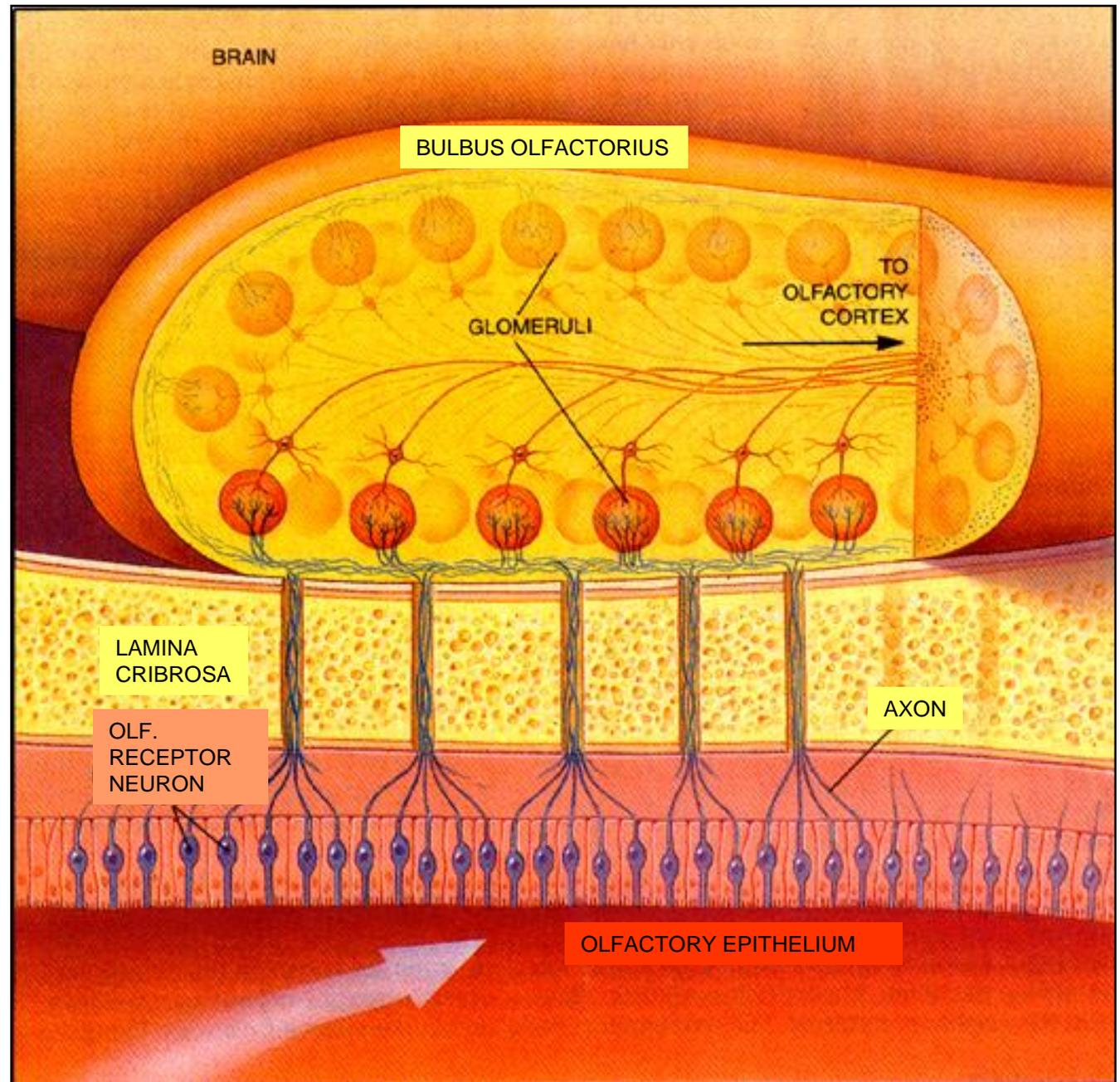
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# Grundlagen des Riechens

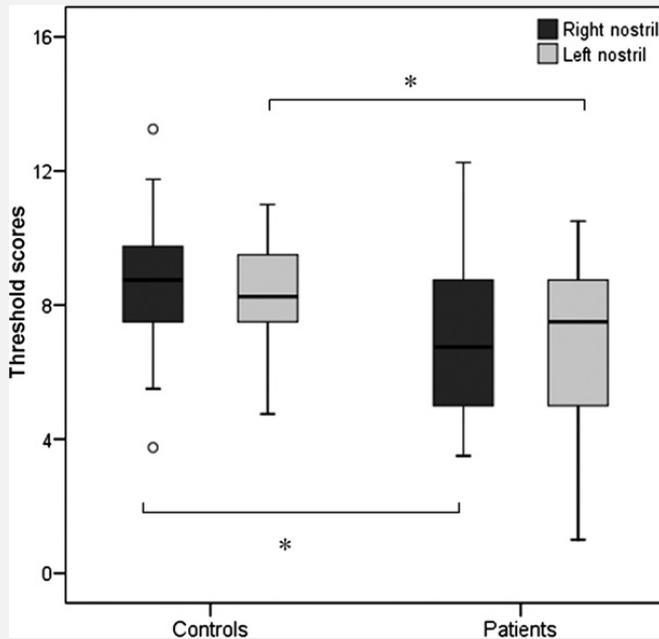
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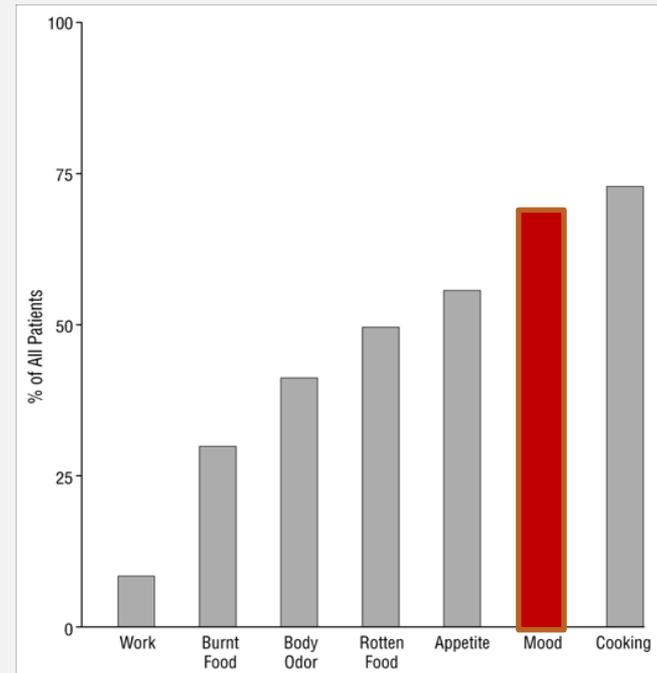
Der Geruchssinn vermittelt die Aromawahrnehmung beim Essen und Trinken und warnt uns vor Gefahren. Es besteht eine enge Verbindung zwischen Riechen und Emotion/Gedächtnis (z.B. Marcel Proust *À la recherche du temps perdu*).

# Wechselwirkung Riechen/Psyche



*Negoias et al., 2010*

Verschlechterung des Riechvermögens während akuter Depression



*Temmel et al., 2002*

Verschlechterung des Befindens bei Patienten mit Riechstörung (mittelschwere Depression bei 20-30%)

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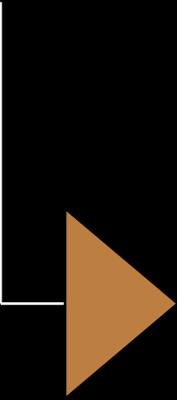
# Die Partnerwahl hängt zum Teil vom Körpergeruch ab.

Hier spiegeln sich individuelle genetische Eigenschaften wieder (*Wedekind et al., 1995*).

SCIENTIFIC REPORTS

**OPEN** Influence of HLA on human partnership and sexual satisfaction

J. Kromer<sup>1</sup>, T. Hummel<sup>1</sup>, D. Pietrowski<sup>1</sup>, A. S. Giani<sup>2</sup>, J. Sauter<sup>2</sup>, G. Ehninger<sup>3</sup>, A. H. Schmidt<sup>2</sup> & I. Croy<sup>1,4</sup>



**REVIEW**

*McGann, Science, 2017*

NEUROSCIENCE

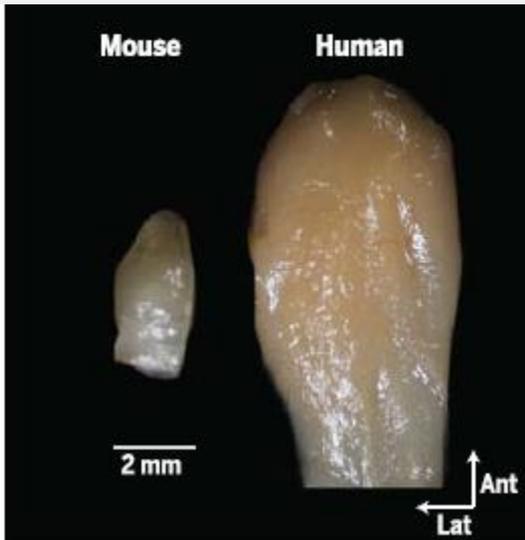
# Poor human olfaction is a 19th-century myth

John P. McGann\*

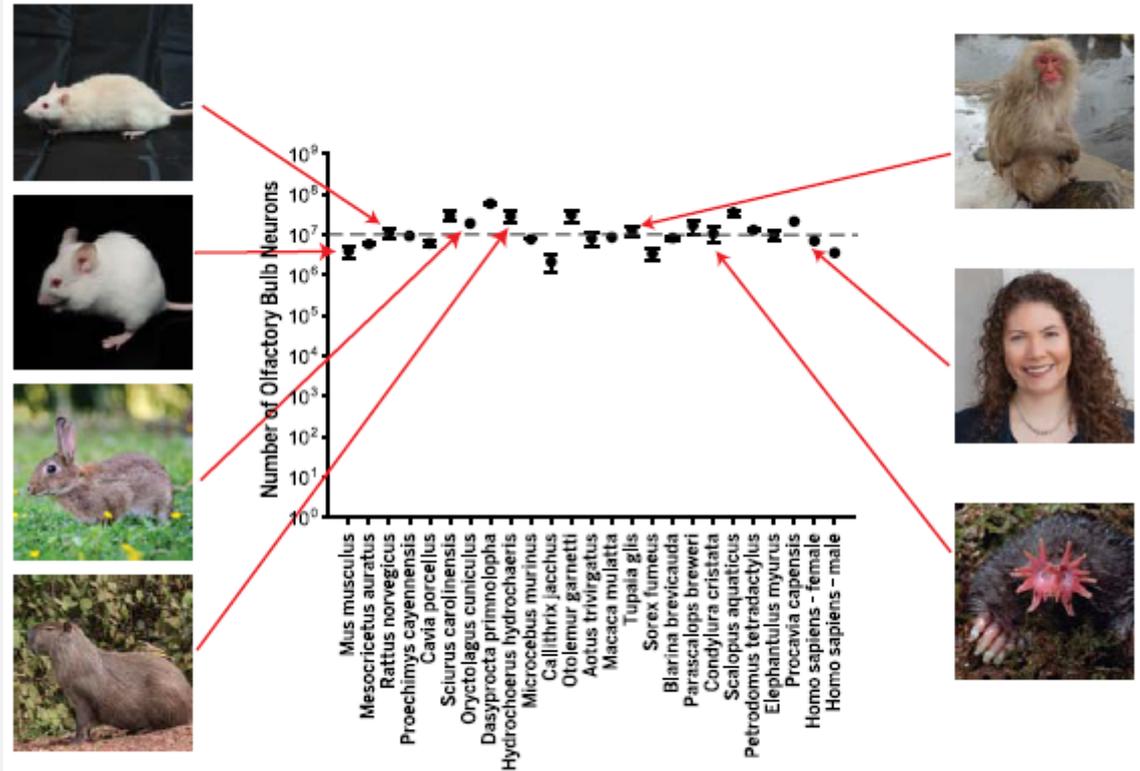
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# „Human olfaction is excellent and impactful“

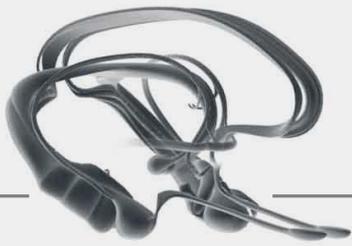
Größe des Bulbus olfactorius:



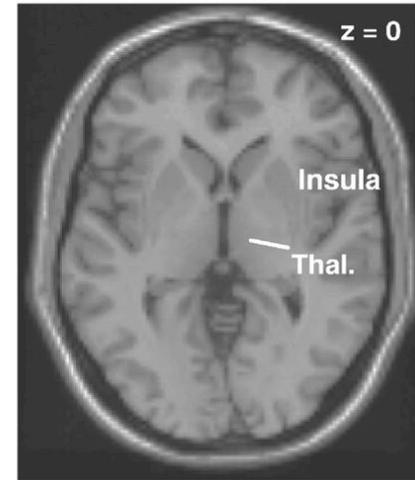
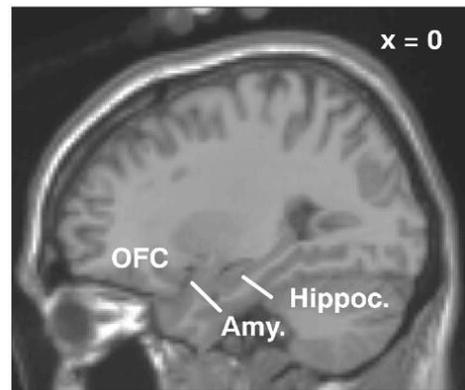
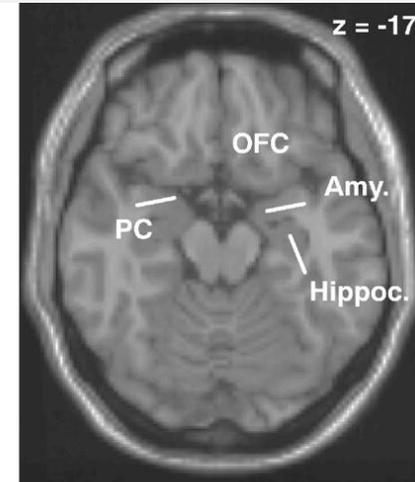
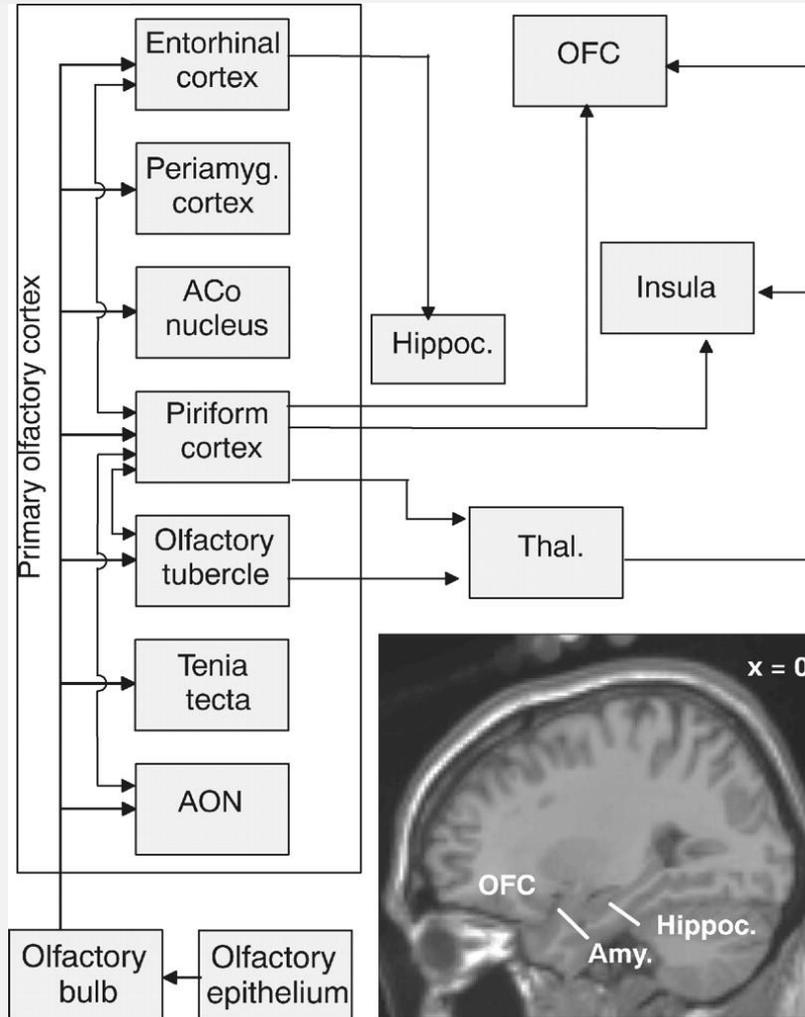
Anzahl der Neuronen im Bulbus olfactorius:



**Fig. 3. Comparison of olfactory bulb neuronal numbers across mammalian species.** The number of putative neurons per olfactory bulb for each species, as measured by isotropic fractionation. Numbers are drawn from Ribeiro *et al.* (48) and Oliveira-Pinto *et al.* (50).



# Das olfaktorische System



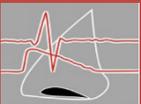
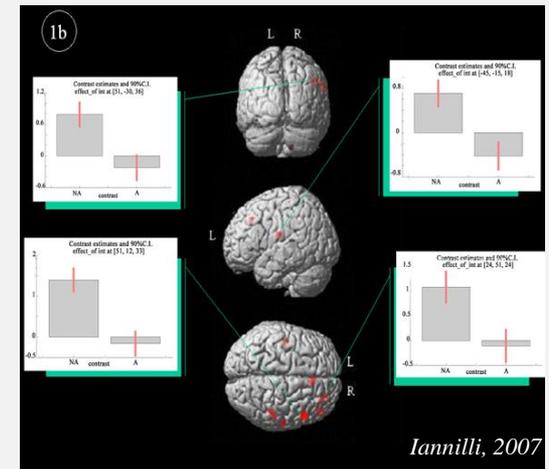
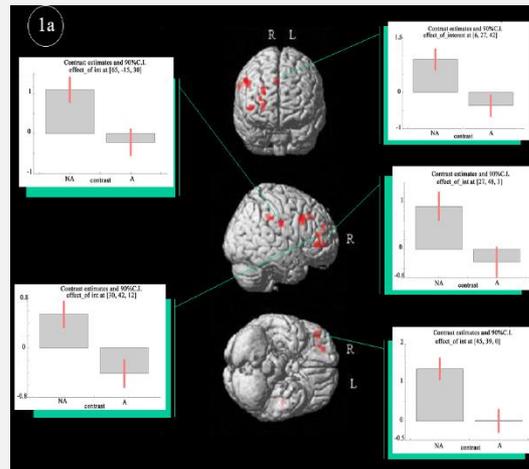
Royet, 2004

# Interaktion Trigeminus/Olfactorius auf sensorischer Ebene

Nahezu jeder Duft aktiviert intranasal  
sowohl olfaktorische als auch trigeminale Neuronen!



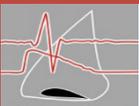
Die intranasale trigeminale Funktion ist bei Anosmikern  
herabgesetzt.



# Intersektionen Riechen/Schmerz auf molekularer Ebene

Protein	Study setting	Study sample	Effects on nociception	Effects on olfaction	Reference
<b>SCN9A</b>	Description of children with sensory neuropathy	Clinical case series (n = 3)	Congenital indifference to pain (cases #1 – #3)	Complete inability to detect or differentiate the odors of lavender, cloves, and tincture of asafetida (case #3)	Ogden, 1959
	<i>SCN9A</i> genetic variants S459X, I767X and W897X	Six affected individuals	Subjects had never felt any pain, at any time, in any part of their body		Cox, 2006
	<i>SCN9A</i> genetic variants c.774_775delGT and c.2488C.T or c.4975A.T and c.3703delATAGCATATGG;	Individuals with congenital analgesia (n = 3)	Subjects had never experienced acute pain but had no other neurological, cognitive, growth, appearance or health problems.	Inability to detect any of the odors of the University of Pennsylvania Smell Identification Test (i.e., lack of odor identification ability)	Weiss, 2011
	<i>SCN9A</i> haplotype rs41268673C/rs6746030C	Healthy volunteers (n = 75)	Lowered pain thresholds to blunt pressure stimuli	Reduced olfactory threshold (toward lower volatile concentrations of <u>phenylethylethanol</u> )	Heimann, 2013
<b>TRPA1</b>	rs11988795 G>A SNP	Healthy volunteers (n = 84)	Increased sensitivity to thermal pain	Better odor discrimination score, increased intensity of H <sub>2</sub> S stimuli	Schütz, 2014
<b>TAUT</b>	Genetic absence of taurine transporters	<i>slc6a6</i> (-/-) mice (n = 26; 12 pain, 14 olfaction)	Reduced responsiveness to chemical nociceptive stimuli (formalin, CO <sub>2</sub> )	Reduced electrophysiological responses to olfactory (H <sub>2</sub> S) stimuli	Lötsch, 2014
<b>OPRM1</b>	Remifentanyl at target plasma concentrations: 0, 1.2, 1.8, 2.4, 3, 3.6, 4.8, and 6 ng/ml	Healthy volunteers (n = 16)	Dose depended decrease in the perceived intensity of trigeminal intranasal CO <sub>2</sub> stimuli	Dose depended raise in olfactory thresholds toward higher volatile concentrations of n-butanol	Lötsch, 2001; Lötsch, 2013

Lötsch et al., 2016



# Nav1.7

spannungsgesteuerter Natriumkanal, der durch das Gen SCN9A kodiert wird

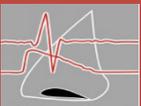
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Findet sich in

- Nozizeptoren (Weiterleitung von Schmerzreizen)
- Olfaktorischen Sinneszellen

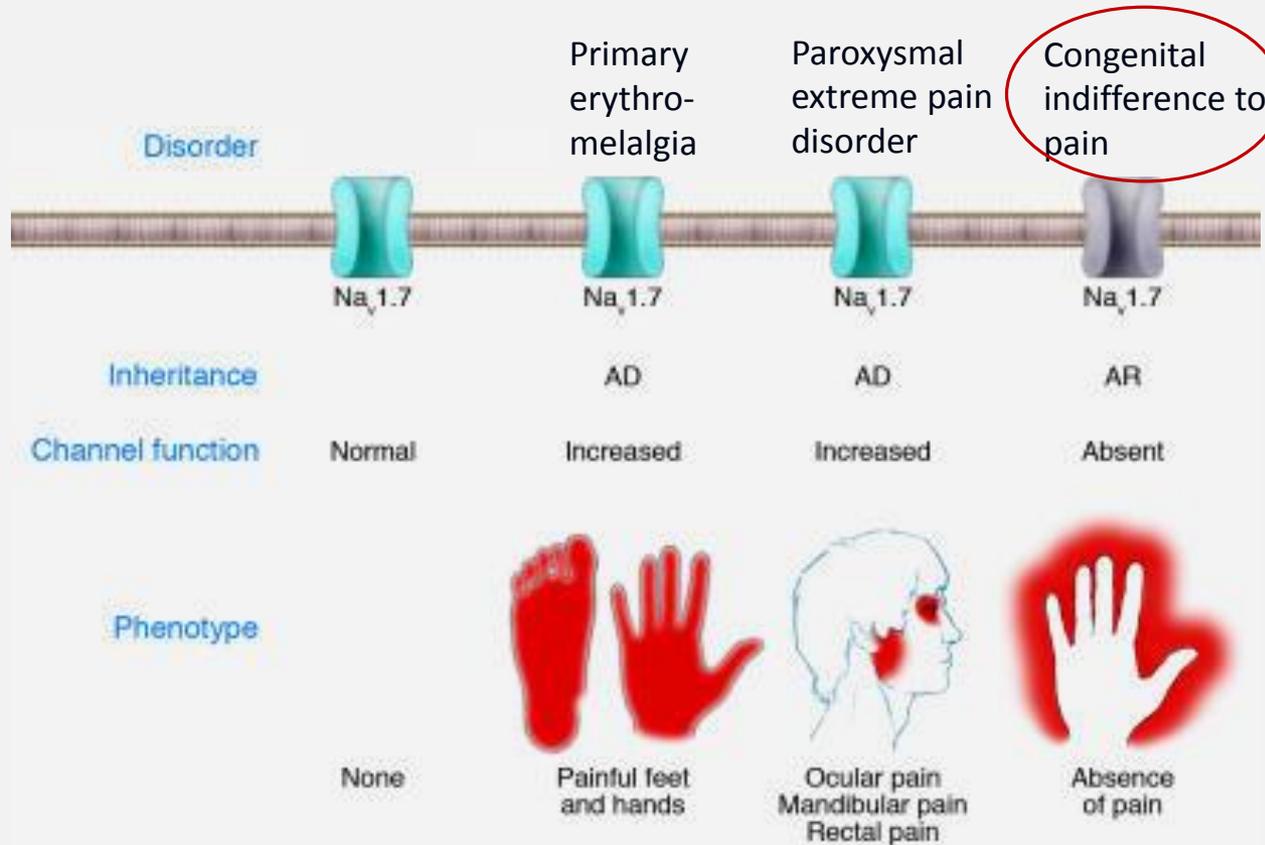
**Bedeutung von Nav1.7 bei Schmerz**

**UND Riechen**

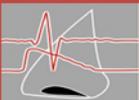


# SCN9A-vermittelte Schmerzsyndrome

(“gain-of-function mutations”, “loss-of-function-mutations” der Nav1.7-Kanäle)



modifiziert nach Drenth, 2007



# Enger Zusammenhang zwischen Nozizeption and Olfaktion auf Ionenkanalebene

Ogden et al., 1959

**nature**  
International journal of science

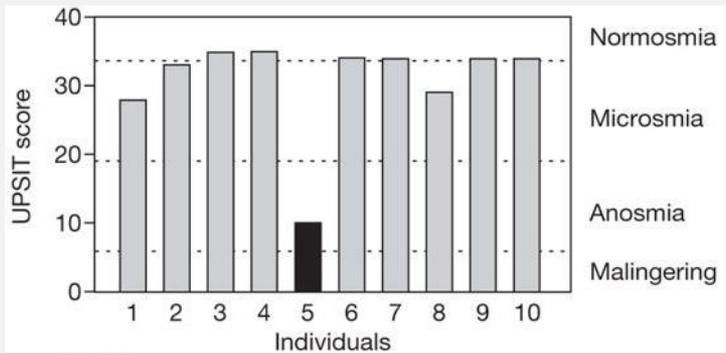
Article | Published: 23 March 2011

## Loss-of-function mutations in sodium channel $Na_v1.7$ cause anosmia

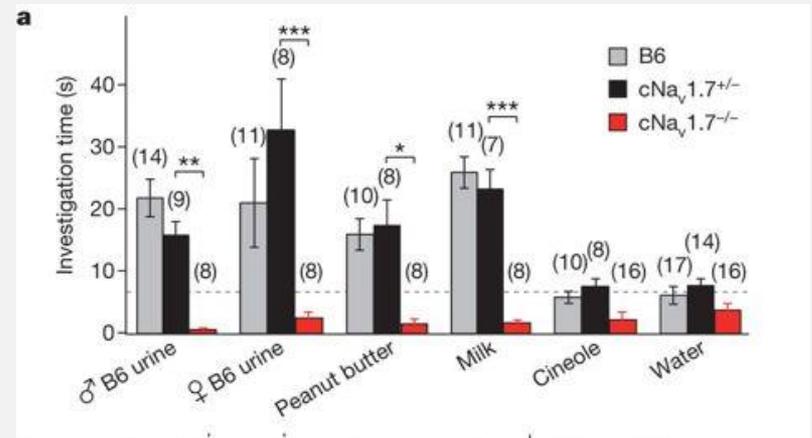
Jan Weiss, Martina Pyrski, Eric Jacobi, Bernd Bufe, Vivienne Willnecker, Bernhard Schick, Philippe Zizzari, Samuel J. Gossage, Charles A. Greer, Trese Leinders-Zufall, C. Geoffrey Woods, John N. Wood & Frank Zufall

$cNa_v1.7^{-/-}$  mice are anosmic

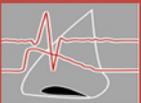
## $Na_v1.7$ in human olfaction



Weiss et al., 2011



Weiss et al., 2011



## SHORT COMMUNICATION

**Mutation in  $\text{Na}_v1.7$  causes high olfactory sensitivity**

A. Haehner<sup>1</sup>, T. Hummel<sup>1</sup>, W. Heinritz<sup>2</sup>, S. Krueger<sup>2</sup>, M. Meinhardt<sup>3</sup>, K. L. Whitcroft<sup>1,4,5</sup>, R. Sabatowski<sup>6</sup>, G. Gossrau<sup>6</sup>

1 Smell & Taste Clinic, Department of Otorhinolaryngology, TU Dresden, Germany

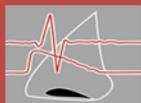
2 ÜBAG for Human Genetics Oberelbe/Spree, Cottbus/Dresden, Germany

3 Department of Pathology, TU Dresden, Germany

4 UCL Ear Institute, University College London, UK

5 Centre for the Study of the Senses, School of Advanced Study, London, UK

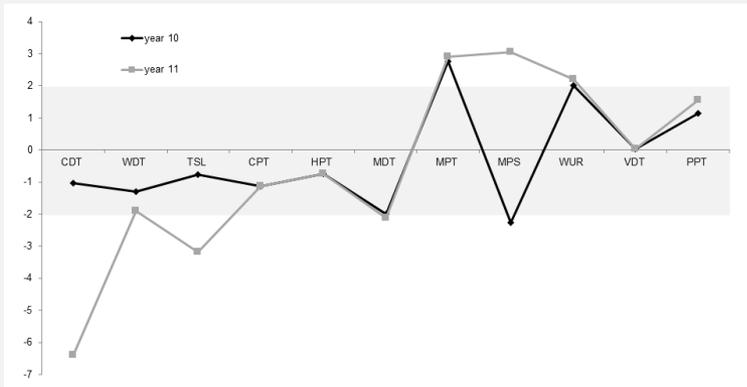
6 Pain Center, TU Dresden, Germany



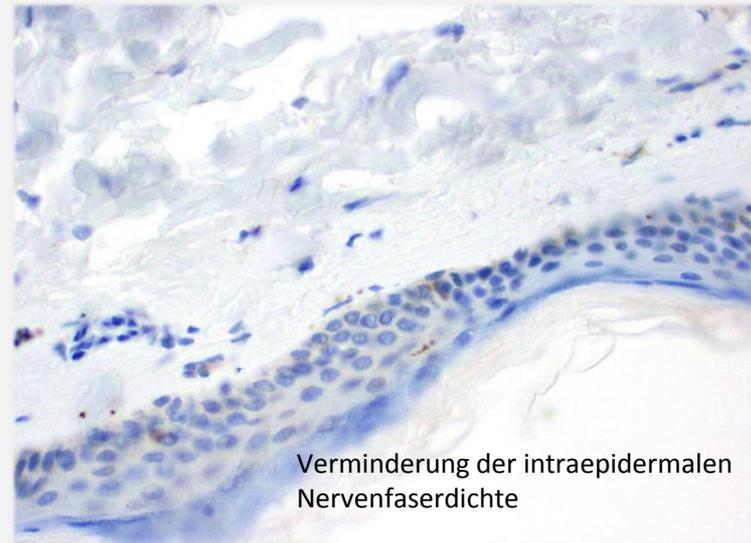
# Befunde:

keine neurologischen/orthopädischen Auffälligkeiten; Labor i.O.

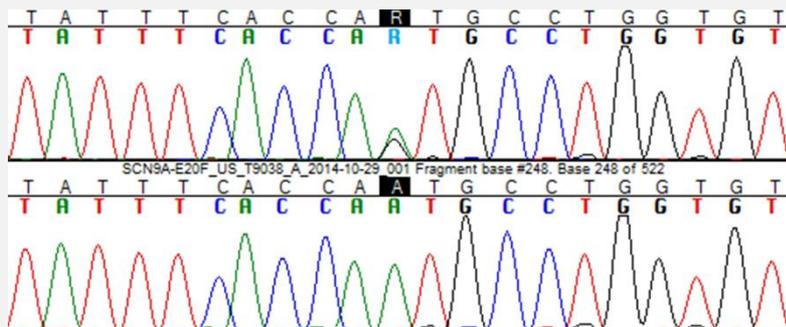
## QST:



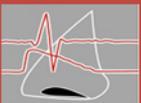
## Hautbiopsie:



## Genetik:



Part of a sequence SCN9A-Gen Exon 20 (c.3724-3744) with mutation c.3734A>G (p.Asn1245Ser) heterocytot (top: patient, bottom: control)



# Chemosensorische Testung

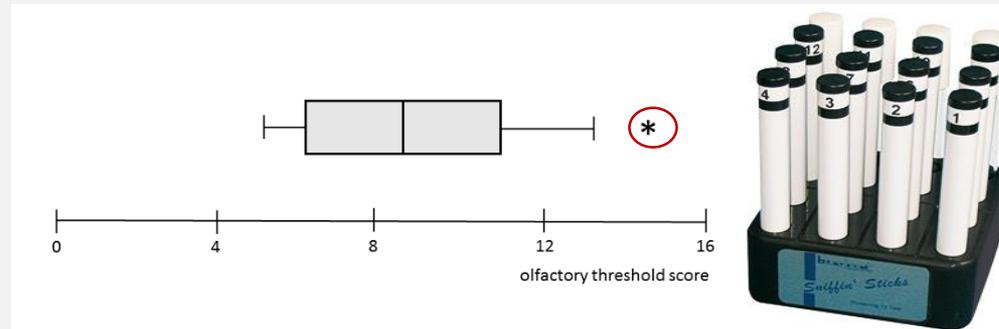
Riechfunktion war immer sehr gut

SDI: 34.5

T 14.5

D 10

I 10



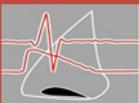
## Trigemurale Testung:

Lateralisations-Test: 18/20

CO<sub>2</sub> Schmerzschwelle: 350 ms



Small Fiber Neuropathie, Erythromelalgie, chronisches abdominelles Schmerzsyndrom und olfaktorische Hypersensitivität bei Vorliegen einer Nav1.7 Missense-Mutation (Funktionsgewinn)

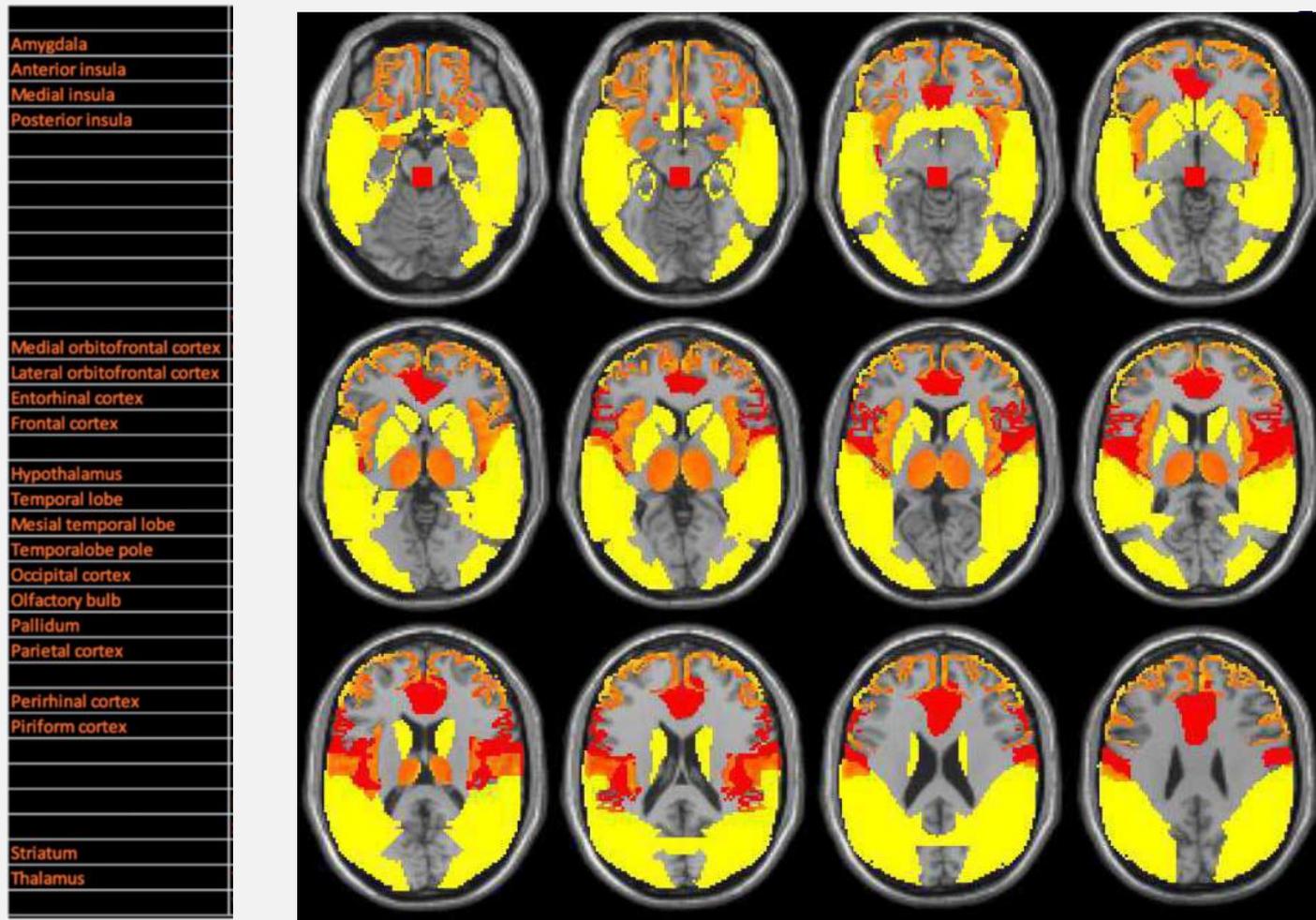


# Intersektionen auf molekularer Ebene

Expression von 26 der 463 schmerzrelevanten Gene im Bulbus olfactorius

Gene	Gene name	NCBI
<i>ANXA1</i>	Annexin A1	301
<i>APOD</i>	Apolipoprotein D	347
<i>AQP4</i>	Aquaporin 4	361
<i>ATP1A1</i>	Atpase, Na <sup>+</sup> /K <sup>+</sup> transporting, alpha 1 polypeptide	476
<i>ATP1A2</i>	Atpase, Na <sup>+</sup> /K <sup>+</sup> transporting, alpha 2 polypeptide	477
<i>C3</i>	Complement component 3	718
<i>CAMK2A</i>	Calcium/calmodulin-dependent protein kinase II alpha	815
<i>GFAP</i>	Glial fibrillary acidic protein	2670
<i>GJA1</i>	Gap junction protein alpha 1	2697
<i>GNAO1</i>	Guanine nucleotide binding protein (G protein), alpha activating activity polypeptide O	2775
<i>GNAQ</i>	Guanine nucleotide binding protein (G protein), q polypeptide	2776
<i>LGALS1</i>	Lectin, galactoside-binding, soluble, 1	3956
<i>NCAM1</i>	Neural cell adhesion molecule 1	4684
<i>NEFL</i>	Neurofilament, light polypeptide	4747
<i>PRKCA</i>	Protein kinase C, alpha	5578
<i>MAPK3</i>	Mitogen-activated protein kinase 3	5595
<i>PRNP</i>	Prion protein	5621
<i>PTGDS</i>	Prostaglandin D2 synthase	5730
<i>PTPRZ1</i>	Protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor-type, Z polypeptide 1	5803
<i>RAB3A</i>	RAB3A, member RAS oncogene family	5864
<i>S100B</i>	S100 calcium binding protein B	6285
<i>SLC1A3</i>	Solute carrier family 1 (glial high affinity glutamate transporter), member 3	6507
<i>SNAP25</i>	Synaptosome associated protein 25kda	6616
<i>SYN2</i>	Synapsin II	6854
<i>UCHL1</i>	Ubiquitin C-terminal hydrolase L1	7345
<i>VSNL1</i>	Visinin like 1	7447

# Intersektionen auf zentraler Ebene



Lötsch et al., 2016



# Supernase durch Training!

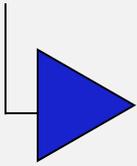
“...the notable nose is  
bred rather than born“

*(Bedichek, 1960; Engen, 1982; Royet, 2013)*

Frühe Untersuchungen bei  
Parfümeuren, Önologen,  
Sommeliers

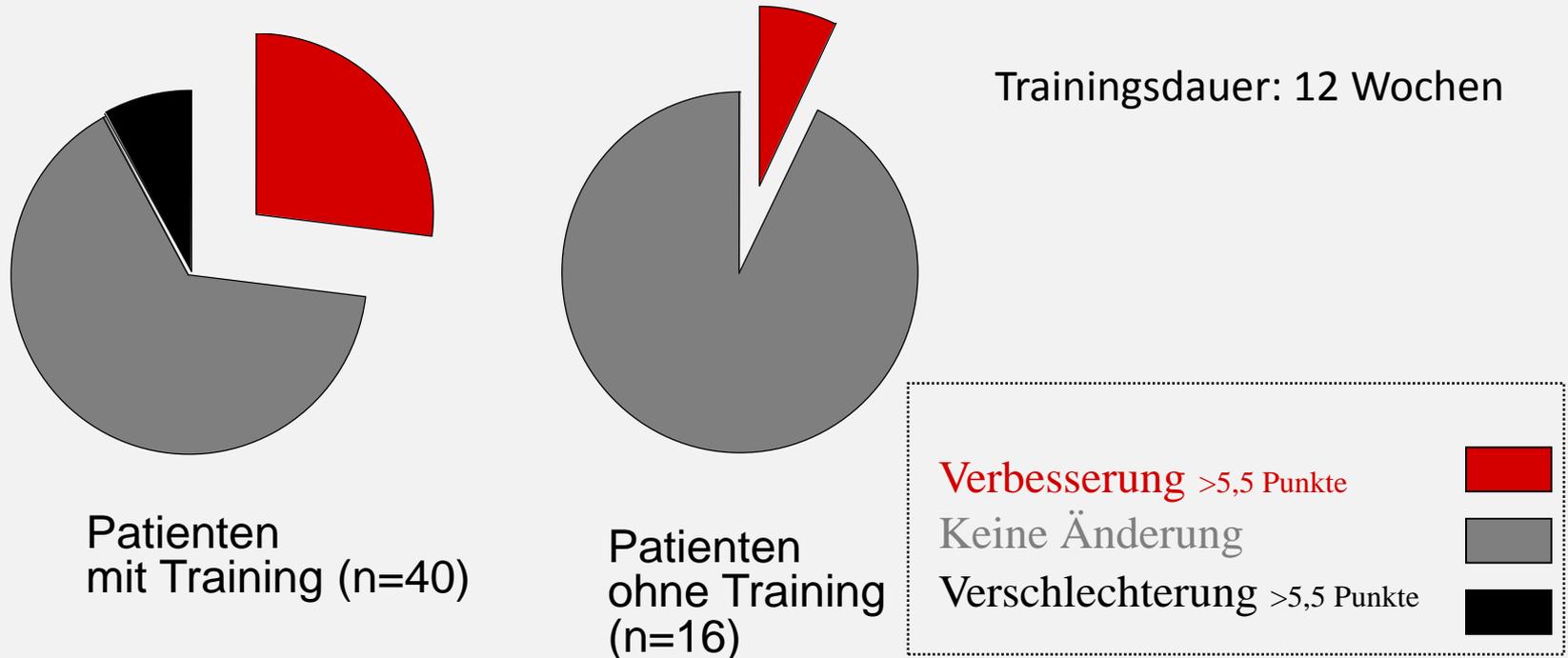
*James, 1890; Gibson, 1953*

*Mariño-Sanchez FS et al. (2010) Smell training increases cognitive smell skills of **wine tasters** compared to the general healthy population. The WINECAT Study.*



# Riechtraining bei Patienten mit Riechstörung

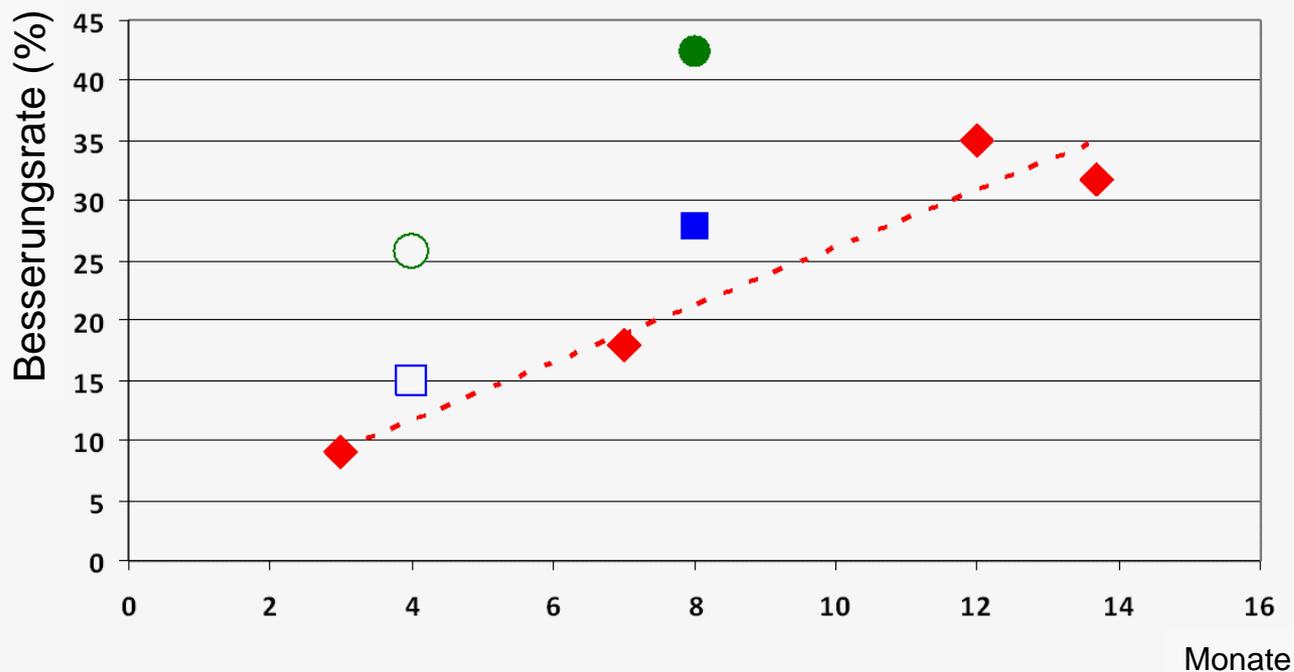
Hummel et al. (2009)



## Olfactory Training Is Helpful in Postinfectious Olfactory Loss: A Randomized, Controlled, Multicenter Study

n=144

Michael Damm, MD; Louisa Katharina Pikart, MD; Heike Reimann, MD; Silke Burkert, MD;  
Önder Göktaş, MD; Boris Haxel, MD; Sabine Frey, MD; Ioannis Charalampakis, MD; Achim Beule, MD;  
Berthold Renner, MD; Thomas Hummel, MD; Karl-Bernd Hüttenbrink, MD

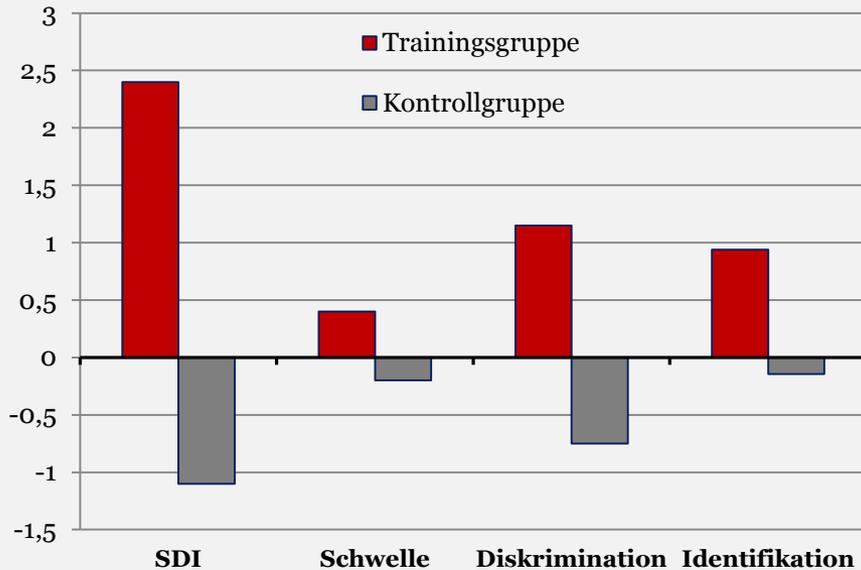


Riechtraining verbessert signifikant das Outcome nach einem postviralen Riechverlust!

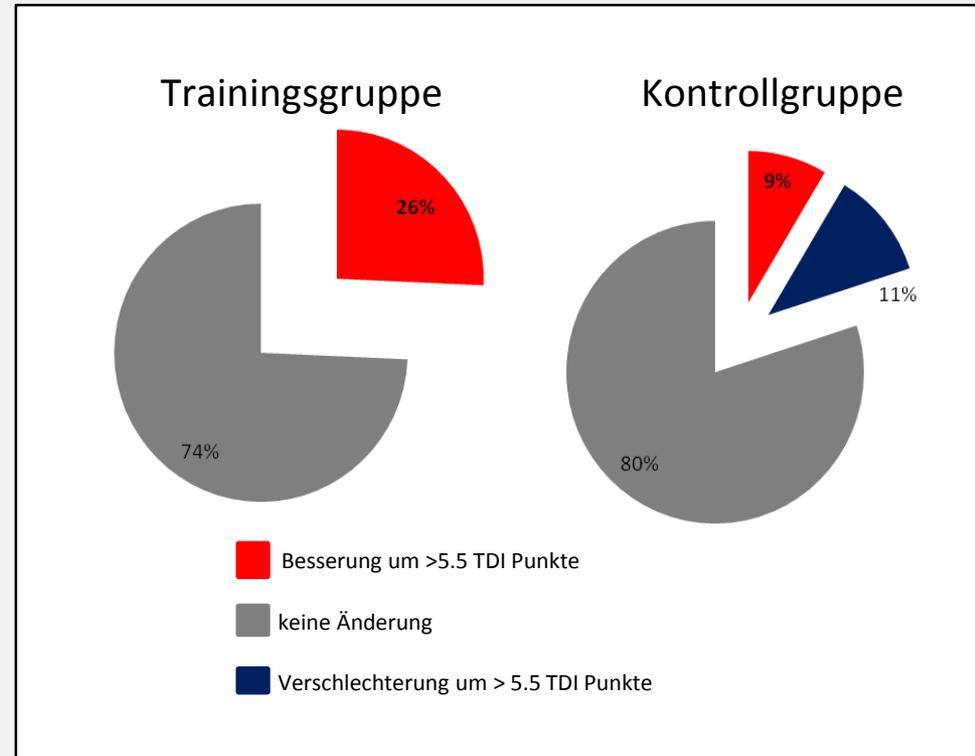
Eine kürzere Krankheitsdauer ist mit einem besseren Ansprechen des Riechtrainings assoziiert.

# Olfactory Training in Patients with Parkinson's Disease

Antje Haehner<sup>1\*</sup>, Clara Tosch<sup>1</sup>, Martin Wolz<sup>2,4</sup>, Lisa Klingelhoef<sup>2</sup>, Mareike Fauser<sup>2</sup>, Alexander Storch<sup>2</sup>, Heinz Reichmann<sup>3</sup>, Thomas Hummel<sup>1</sup>



► Riechfunktion in der Trainingsgruppe signifikant gebessert



Duftexposition verbessert die Geruchssensitivität bei Kindern (*Mori, 2015*) und führt bei Älteren zur Verbesserung des Riechens, der Stimmung und der kognitiven Funktion (*Wegener, 2017*)!

# Riechtraining – Studien mit Evidenz für die Wirksamkeit

Authors	Subject
Hummel et al., 2009	Effects of olfactory training in patients with olfactory loss
Fleiner et al., 2012	Active olfactory training for the treatment of smelling disorders
Damm et al., 2013	Olfactory training is helpful in postinfectious olfactory loss: a randomized, controlled, multicenter study
Geißler et al., 2013	Olfactory training for patients with olfactory loss after upper respiratory tract infections
Konstantinidis et al., 2013	Use of olfactory training in post-traumatic and postinfectious olfactory dysfunction
Haehner et al., 2013	Olfactory training in patients with Parkinson's disease
Kollndorfer et al., 2014	Recovery of olfactory function induces neuroplasticity effects in patients with smell loss
Schriever et al., 2014	Preventing olfactory deterioration: olfactory training may be of help in older people
Altundag et al., 2015	Modified olfactory training in patients with postinfectious olfactory loss
Mori et al., 2015	Exposure to odours improves olfactory function in healthy children
Knudsen et al., 2015	Olfactory function in Parkinson's Disease - effects of training
Konstantinidis et al., 2016	Long term effects of olfactory training in patients with post-infectious olfactory loss
Wegener et al., 2017	Olfactory training with older people
Haehner et al., 2019 (subm)	Training with odors impacts olfaction, mood, and cognition in Parkinson's disease

# Anwendungsgebiete außerhalb der HNO:

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Intermittierende nächtliche Beduftung bei Patienten mit posttraumatischer Belastungsstörung *Donner, 2018*

signifikante Effekte der Beduftung auf Einschlafdauer, Schlafeffizienz, subjektive Erholung, Traumintensität und emotionale Färbung der Träume

„Sniffin’ Away the Feeding Tube“ *Schriever, 2018*

Schnellere Sondenentwöhnung von Frühgeborenen > 27. SSW durch repetitive Stimulation mit Vanille-Geruch

Einfluss einer Duftexposition auf Patienten mit chronischen Rückenschmerzen

*Gossrau & Hähner, subm.*

Erhöhung der Schmerzschwelle im Vergleich zur Kontrollgruppe durch strukturierte Duftexposition

Einfluss eines Riechtrainings auf die Schmerzwahrnehmung bei Kindern und Jugendlichen mit Kopfschmerzen *(laufende Studie)*