

67th WPI IIS Seminar

Treatment of pain in cancer patients and possible usefulness of orexin receptor agonists

In 2014, 880,000 patients were newly diagnosed with cancer in Japan. Seventy percent of advanced cancer patients present moderate to severe pain and are treated with opioids. Major side-effects are nausea/vomiting, constipation and somnolence. While the first two are treatable with anti-emetics and laxatives, there are no drugs clinically available in Japan to treat somnolence. Somnolence significantly reduces quality of life, and is a major limiting factor of pain treatment. Meanwhile, with the advancement of cancer treatment, use of neurotoxic chemotherapy agents has become widespread. Pain due to chemotherapy-induced peripheral neuropathy (CIPN) is difficult to treat and has become a major issue. Possible usefulness of orexin receptor agonists for the treatment of opioid-induced somnolence and CIPN will be presented.



Speaker:

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Date: Friday, October 16, 2015

Time: 13:00 - 14:00

**Venue: 1F Auditorium, IIS Building
University of Tsukuba**



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