

EDITORIAL

The importance of nutritional factors on the road toward multimodal lifestyle interventions for persistent pain

Nutrition is an essential component of overall health and well-being and is identified as a major modifiable lifestyle factor. In recent years, the attention to the link between nutrition and persistent pain has increased. Yet, current pain management strategies do not address nutritional factors. This *Comprehensive Pain Management Editorial Series* seeks to advance the global application of pain science in clinical settings and to assist clinicians in offering personalized, multimodal lifestyle interventions with a focus on physical activity, stress, sleep, and nutrition for patients with persistent pain.^{1,2} Therefore, in this contribution to the *Editorial Series*, we will discuss the importance of nutritional factors in pain management. In particular, this paper will focus on nutritional habits of people with persistent pain, the link between pain-related mechanisms and nutrition, and evidence-based nutritional interventions in pain management.

Persistent pain and nutrition: the patient profile

The link between nutrition and pain is bidirectional. In a sample of more than 800 pain-free individuals, transitioning to a more pro-inflammatory diet (as measured by the dietary inflammatory index) increased the likelihood of pain incidence by more than 40% over a three-year follow-up period.³ A pro-inflammatory diet is high in pro-inflammatory compounds that can increase circulating inflammatory markers and trigger the inflammatory cascade. Examples of the pro- and anti-inflammatory diet components can be found in [Table 1](#).

On the other hand, persistent pain itself is reported to influence dietary behavior. For instance, compared to healthy controls, people with persistent pain showed neuroplastic changes in the central nervous system relating to the change in the hedonic value of fat which is also suggested to be one of the common mechanisms for obesity and persistent pain.⁴ Furthermore, observational studies also revealed that people

with persistent pain tend to reduce their intake of fruits and vegetables and exhibit higher pro-inflammatory dietary behaviors and lower overall diet quality.⁵⁻⁷ Such unhealthy and pro-inflammatory dietary patterns can lead to deficiencies in essential nutrients that play crucial roles in pain mechanisms and nutrition, including antioxidants, omega-3 fatty acids, vitamin D, vitamins B6 and B12, magnesium, selenium, and zinc.^{8,9} Our own research also indicated a positive association between the pro-inflammatory characteristics of diets and pain sensitivity in patients with persistent low back pain; specifically, higher inflammatory dietary intake was correlated with increased pain sensitivity.¹⁰ Moreover, a recent study employing data from the United Kingdom Biobank and using a Mendelian randomization strategy revealed a causal relationship between dietary habits and pain scores.¹¹ This study found a causal association between lower multisite persistent pain scores and higher consumption of fresh and dried fruits, cereals, and cheese. Additionally, the analysis indicated a link between higher levels of salt, alcohol, pork, and chicken consumption and increased multisite persistent pain scores.¹¹

In the context of nutrition and pain, it is important to emphasize that common comorbid factors in people with persistent pain often include nutrition-related diseases and symptoms. For instance, the risk of being overweight/obese, developing type-2 diabetes, and inflammatory bowel syndrome is significantly higher in people with persistent pain compared to pain-free controls.¹² Therefore, alongside the other components of the patient profile, as illustrated in [Fig. 1](#), identification and management of these conditions is essential to comprehensive pain management.¹²

Persistent pain, nutrition, and the immune system: understanding the mechanisms

Immune activity and inflammation, as natural responses of the body, have been linked with various persistent health

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1413-3555/© 2024 Associação Brasileira de Pesquisa e Pós-Graduação em Fisioterapia. Published by Elsevier España, S.L.U. All rights are reserved, including those for text and data mining, AI training, and similar technologies.

Table 1 Examples of pro- and anti-inflammatory diet components.

Pro-inflammatory diet	Anti-inflammatory diet
Red and processed meat	Vegetables
Sugar sweetened beverages	Legumes
Refined carbohydrates	Fruits
Fried or ultra-processed foods	Nuts
Trans fats	Fatty fish

conditions and suggested as the dominant mechanism behind the link between nutrition and persistent pain as illustrated in Fig. 2.¹³ Cross-sectional analysis of data from over 50,000 participants recorded in the United Kingdom Biobank revealed a direct relationship between serum inflammatory biomarker levels, particularly C-reactive protein levels, and the presence of persistent pain compared to people reporting acute pain or no pain.¹⁴ Nutritional factors, including insufficient anti-inflammatory and antioxidative dietary intake, disrupt the body's detoxification and induce an increase in peripheral inflammatory biomarkers.¹⁵ When it persists, such peripheral inflammation triggers central immune responses.¹⁵ A prolonged pro-inflammatory state is linked to neuroinflammation which contributes to pain by directly enhancing the sensitivity of the peripheral and central nervous systems (i.e., sensitization) and contributes to the chronification of pain through aberrant glial cell and astrocyte activity and increased secretion of pro-inflammatory cytokines.¹⁶

Another factor contributing to central neuroimmune activity and pain sensitization is the dysregulation of the gut microbiome.¹⁵ Compared to healthy, pain-free individuals, data in people with persistent pain show evidence of gut dysbiosis, and an increased presence of certain microbes and viruses (e.g., *Borrelia* species, *Mycobacterium leprae*,

and Human Immunodeficiency Virus).¹⁷ Nutritional factors but also physical (in)activity can directly impact the diversity and composition of microbes residing in the gastrointestinal tract. An unhealthy, pro-inflammatory dietary intake induces an inflammatory response in the gastrointestinal system via gut dysbiosis.⁹ An increased and sustained inflammatory response can trigger cascades of neuroinflammatory reactions (e.g., aberrant glial cell activity, inflammatory cytokine release as described above) in the central nervous system by activating vagal nerve afferents. Preclinical studies suggest that this nutrition and gut-brain axis can significantly modulate persistent pain via central sensitization,⁹ a key underlying mechanism of many patients with persistent pain.¹⁸

A last important aspect of the link between nutrition and pain can be found at the level of the nutrients as the nervous system requires certain nutrients to function properly. A deficiency or abundance of certain nutrients, either due to unhealthy dietary behavior or dysregulated nutrient metabolism, can directly affect the nervous system, impacting pain processing. For instance, an abundance of arachidonic acid, an omega-6 fatty acid, facilitates the secretion of prostaglandins, which can act as nociceptive factors and contribute to peripheral and central sensitization mechanisms.¹⁹ In contrast, sufficient omega-3 intake can have anti-inflammatory and antinociceptive effects similar to ibuprofen by decreasing cyclooxygenase activity and the secretion of prostaglandins.¹⁹ Furthermore, magnesium deficiency has been suggested to play a role in enhanced pain sensitivity, as magnesium acts as a blocker of N-methyl-D-aspartate (i.e., NMDA) receptors, which are essential for the sensation of pain.²⁰ The hyperactivation of these receptors contributes to central sensitization and increased pain sensitivity by amplifying and modulating pain signals.²⁰ Additionally, essential amino acids are required for the secretion of neurotransmitters with a significant impact on pain modulation, such as tryptophan for serotonin secretion.²¹ Thus, a dietary

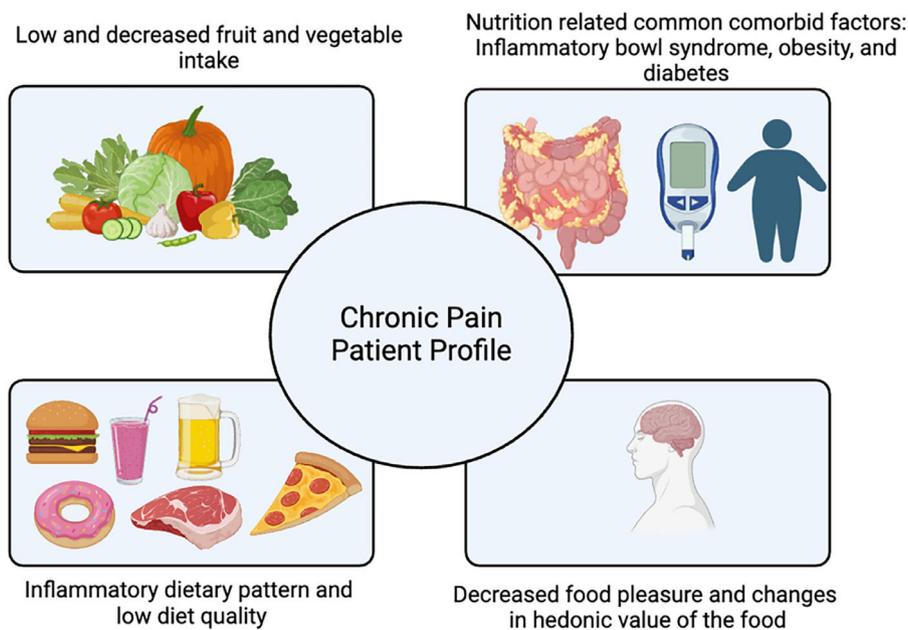


Fig. 1 Nutritional profile of patients with persistent pain.

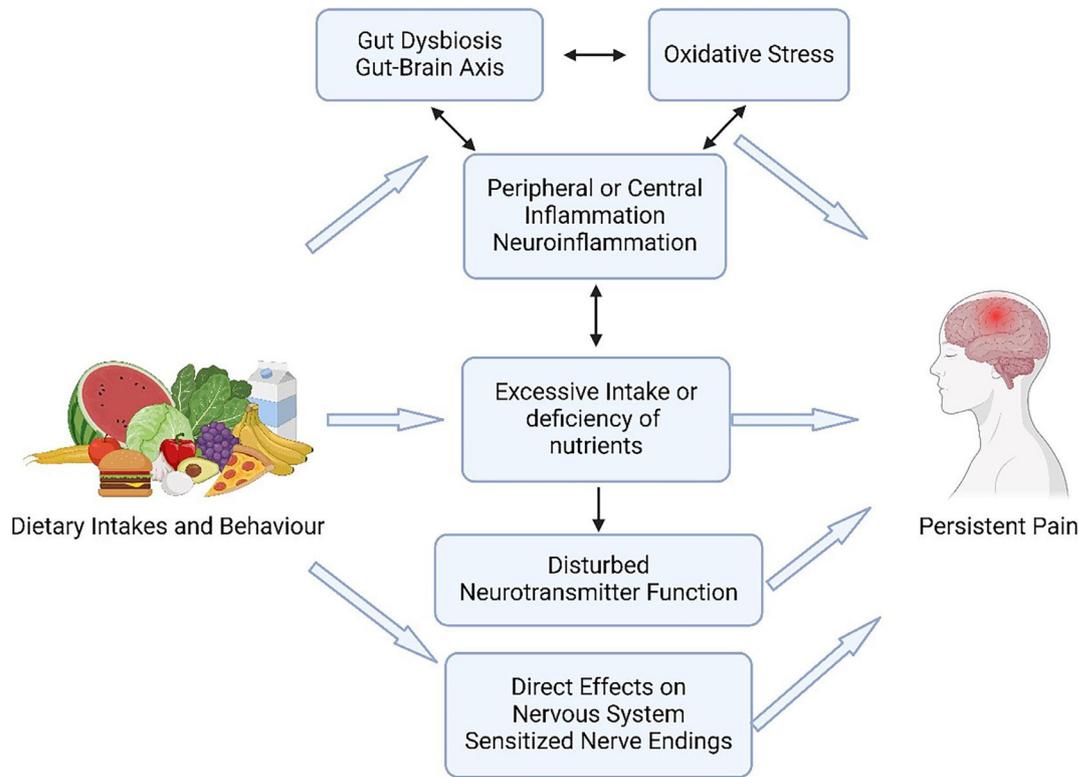


Fig. 2 Action mechanisms behind the link between nutrition and persistent pain.

deficiency in certain precursors of neurotransmitters is suggested to play a role in the analgesic effect of dietary intakes.²¹ Moreover, besides increasing oxidative stress and leading to oxidative stress-induced inflammation, a prolonged hyperglycemic state and an abundance of serum glucose can directly interact with free nerve endings, decrease the pain threshold, and increase pain sensitivity.²²

Evidence-based nutritional interventions for persistent pain problems

Targeting persistent pain with nutritional interventions not only holds potential for optimizing pain management but can also aid in the prevention of diseases and management of general health, constituting a sustainable intervention option. Identifying individual symptoms and needs, and addressing these needs based on the current best evidence, is the core of individualized nutritional interventions. From a dietary perspective, one can target a person's overall diet quality by targeting dietary patterns. Addressing overall diet quality using either predefined dietary indices or dietary patterns, ensures consideration of the complex interactions between the various foods and nutrients consumed together and is preferred over the focus on single nutrient intake. Overall, healthy plant-based dietary patterns such as vegan, vegetarian, and Mediterranean diets are classified as anti-inflammatory because they are rich in antioxidative and anti-inflammatory nutrients, contribute to gut health, and align with daily recommended nutrient intake levels.^{8,9,23,24} Additionally, the use of elimination diets such

as low-FODMAP diets, aspartame/glutamate-free diets, or gluten- or lactose-free diets has been reported to have positive effects among the persistent pain population due to their consideration of individuals' allergic reactions and intolerances to certain food components.⁸ Based on the available evidence, components of nutrition intervention in persistent pain and overall recommendations regarding these components are presented in Table 2.^{9,24-27}

In conclusion, integrating nutrition into the treatment of persistent pain should be considered as part of the pain management process. Emerging evidence suggests that dietary interventions can play a significant role in pain management, with potential benefits extending beyond pain relief to include offering sustainable solutions to long-term health and well-being, a preventive role against non-communicable diseases, and better management of comorbidities associated with persistent pain.

Conflicts of Interest

All authors were involved in the investigation of the link between persistent pain and nutritional factors for which their institutions received funding from various funding bodies, including the Research Foundation Flanders (FWO) and Bournemouth University Pump-Priming. This work was also supported by the Strategic Research Program SRP90 ('Pain Never Sleeps: Unravelling the Sleep-Pain Interaction in Patients with Chronic Pain') funded by the research council of the Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Brussels, Belgium. Jo Nijs and Vrije Universiteit Brussel received lecturing/teaching fees from various professional associations and educational organizations.

Table 2 Summary of evidence-based nutrition intervention in patients with persistent pain.

Components	Recommendations
Dietary Intakes	
Carbohydrate Intake	Avoid ultra-processed foods and added-sugar, try low-glycemic indexed options over high-glycemic indexed ones.
Fat Intake	Reduce saturated fat intake, consider 1:1 ratio in omega-3/omega-6 poly unsaturated fat intake. Give preference to extra virgin olive oil.
Meat and Protein Intake	Avoid ultra processed meats, reduce red meat intake. Consume oily fish as it is high in omega 3. Consider legumes, nuts, and seeds for protein intake.
Dairy	Yogurt is rich in probiotics for gut health. Give preference to high quality dairy.
Fruits and Vegetables	Consume 4–5 servings a day. Give attention to high-FODMAP* fruits and vegetables in case of malabsorption.
Drinks	Reduce alcohol and caffeine intake and consume at least 1.5–2 L of water daily.
Dietary Patterns	
Plant-based Dietary Patterns (Vegan – Vegetarian)	Rich in antioxidants and phytonutrients and provides required daily nutrient intake, consistent with healthy eating guidelines.
Mediterranean Diet	Rich in fruits, vegetables, pre- and pro-biotics, and nutrients known for their antioxidative and anti-inflammatory properties. Thus, classified as anti-inflammatory and analgesic.
Elimination Diet	Allow the elimination of the nutrients and foods that patients are intolerant to or have association with their pain. Low-FODMAP diet, aspartame and glutamate eliminated diets, and gluten or lactose free diets are the common types of elimination diets.

* FODMAP – Fermentable oligosaccharides, disaccharides, monosaccharides, and polyols are poorly absorbed short-chain carbohydrates.

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