

CHAPTER VI

CONCLUSION

The objectives of the present study were to determine the effect of N/OFQ administration on the development of CSD-evoked depolarization shift and trigeminal nociception. The results of this study demonstrated that N/OFQ administration could enhance the generation of CSD and facilitated trigeminal nociception. In electrophysiological study, N/OFQ could increase number of peak, amplitude, and AUC of depolarization shift. These findings reflected the cortical hyper excitability. Furthermore, N/OFQ administration could increase amplitude of depolarization shift in early-phase. In immunohistochemical study N/OFQ could enhance trigeminal nociception indicated by expression of TRPV1 in TG and c-Fos in TNC. N/OFQ may play an important role in migraine attack and trigeminal nociceptive system. The ORL-1 receptor could be the target of pharmaceutical treatment of migraine.