Expertise:
Analgesics
Clinical Therapeutics in Endodontics
Hyperalgesia
Inflammation
Pain

Title of Talk: Pain Control: From Current Therapy to NextGen Analgesics

Objectives: At the completion of this talk, the practitioner should be able to:
1. Describe a fast and efficient routine for managing dental pain emergency patients
2. Select the best combination of analgesics to manage dental pain
3. Describe new areas of pain research

Synopsis: This evidence-based seminar is designed to provide effective and practical strategies for managing acute dental pain emergencies. The latest information on NSAIDS, acetaminophen-containing analgesics and local anesthetics will be provided with the objective of having immediate application to your next patient emergency. In addition, we will discuss the discovery of “endo-capsaicins” and the role they play in mediating acute and chronic pain. Discovery of these oxidized lipids has led to the development of novel classes of analgesic drugs.

Bio: Ken Hargreaves received his DDS from Georgetown University School of Dentistry, his PhD in physiology from the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences in Bethesda, MD, a post-doctoral fellowship in clinical and basic pain research at the NIH, and completed his residency in endodontics from the University of Minnesota. He joined the University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio in 1997, as professor and Chair of the Department of Endodontics, and is jointly appointed as a professor in the Departments of Pharmacology and Physiology and Surgery (Medical School). Ken’s area of research focuses on the pharmacology of pain and inflammation and currently he serves as PI or co-PI on $30m in NIH research grants and has received an NIH MERIT Award and the 2013 UTHSCSA Presidential Distinguished Senior Research Scholar Award. Ken has published 160 papers, two textbooks and has five patents issued/pending. Among these papers are the description and validation of the “Hargreaves method”, which is broadly recognized as a standard method for evaluating new analgesic drugs, and is in the top 5% of all papers cited in the field of pain research.