Low-Concentration Topical Capsaicin for Chronic Neuropathic Pain in Adults

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Objective

To assess the efficacy and tolerability of topically applied low-concentration (less than 1%) capsaicin for treating chronic neuropathic pain in adults.

Type of Review

The current review examined the evidence from seven double-blind randomized, controlled trials that compared the application of low-concentration (less than 1%) topical capsaicin cream with placebo or other active treatment for a minimum duration of six weeks.

Relevance for Nursing

Neuropathic pain is caused by nerve damage or dysfunction as a result of injury or disease, and is described as chronic if experienced on most days for a three-month period. It has been variously described as a burning sensation; sharp, stabbing, or shooting pain; or pain similar to an electric shock. Topical creams such as capsaicin can be applied externally and are taken in through the skin. When applied, capsaicin, the active compound in chili peppers, binds to the sensory receptors in the skin that are responsible for sending pain signals. Adverse events such as burning and stinging at the application site have been noted in the skin. Capsaicin 0.075% in a cream base was used by 449 participants four times a day for 6, 8, or 12 weeks. A total of 325 participants received a placebo cream, and 117 patients used oral amitriptyline. The primary outcome measurement was clinical improvement, ideally a 50% reduction in pain, as reported by patients using validated scales. Secondary outcomes included the number of participants with local (at the application site) and systemic adverse events; coughing or sneezing; and the number of withdrawals because of all causes, lack of efficacy, and adverse events. The reviewers noted that the methodologic quality of studies was considered adequate; however, studies were small in size. Allocation concealment was unclear in all studies, but at least half of the included studies had a low risk of bias for random sequence generation, blinding of participants and personnel, blinding of outcome assessment, and attrition bias. Researchers noted that maintaining double-blinding of studies was difficult because of the application of capsaicin causing redness, burning, or stinging in some participants.

Summary of Key Evidence

Considerable heterogeneity existed in the results, possibly as a result of the studies with small numbers of participants, as well as the different pain conditions studied and different definitions of clinical success. Only two studies reported data for the preferred primary outcome of at least 50% pain relief, and too few data were gathered for pooling. Reporting also was inconsistent for adverse events. Local skin reactions were more common with capsaicin, were usually tolerable, and attenuated with time. Pooled analysis from five studies comparing capsaicin with placebo for the number of patients with burning, stinging, or erythema at the application site indicated the relative risk (RR) of treatment was 2.6 (95% confidence interval [CI] [2.1, 3.3]), and the number needed to harm (NNH) or cause an event was 2.5 (95% CI [2.1, 3.1]).

For coughing and sneezing, the RR of treatment compared with placebo was 5.7 (95% CI [2.1, 15]), and the NNH for experiencing coughing or sneezing after six to eight weeks of treatment was 13 (95% CI [8.7, 25]). No analysis was possible for systemic adverse events. Withdrawals of participants were examined only for systemic adverse events. The reviewers noted that the methodologic quality of studies was considered adequate; however, studies were small in size. Allocation concealment was unclear in all studies, but at least half of the included studies had a low risk of bias for random sequence generation, blinding of participants and personnel, blinding of outcome assessment, and attrition bias. Researchers noted that maintaining double-blinding of studies was difficult because of the application of capsaicin causing redness, burning, or stinging in some participants.

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