

Supplementary Material 7

The other potential mechanism

According to the proposed dynamic reverberation theory, an imbalance in the oscillatory pattern of a sensory corticothalamocortical reverberatory loop can result in central pain.[13] The spinothalamic tract and the thalamic cingulate gyrus pathways regulate CPSP. Recent findings indicate that a primate model of CPSP exhibits an elevation in functional connectivity between the mediodorsal nucleus of the thalamus and the amygdala.[16] In addition, the signaling of lysophosphatidic acid receptor 3 and lysophosphatidic acid receptor 1 plays a critical role in developing and maintaining CPSP by influencing neuroplasticity.[33] Furthermore, morphological changes in neurons, including synaptic loss within the ipsi-posterior insular cortex/secondary somatosensory cortex, are also implicated in the onset and advancement of CPSP.[34]