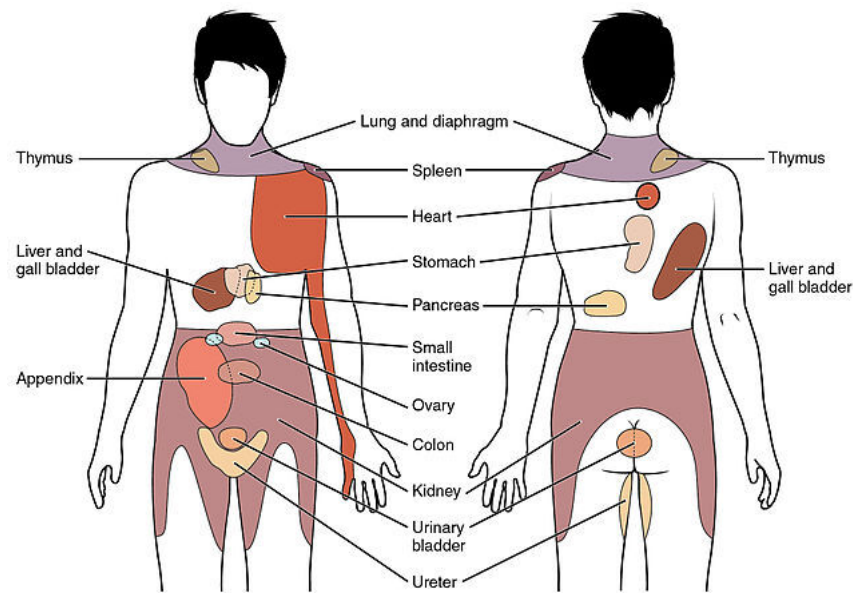


# Referred Pain Map



- The size of referred pain is influenced by the intensity and duration of the ongoing or triggered pain.
- Temporal summation is a key mechanism in generating referred muscle pain, while central hyperexcitability plays a significant role in determining its extent.
- Patients with chronic musculoskeletal pain tend to have larger areas of referred pain when exposed to experimental stimuli.
- The spread of referred muscle pain toward the proximal regions is commonly seen in chronic musculoskeletal pain patients, but it rarely occurs in healthy individuals.
- Somatosensory changes specific to certain modalities can occur in referred pain areas, highlighting the importance of using a multimodal sensory testing approach for accurate assessment.
- Referred pain is often experienced on the same side of the body as its source, although this is not always the case.

## Additional notes

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