two cytokines (TGF-α and IL-2) that are poorly described in the literature on peripheral nerve injury. To date, which could make them of greater interest in the future. After peripheral nerve injury, pro- and anti-inflammatory cytokines are produced by both immune, and non-immune cells that are resident in the distal part of the injured nerve or recruited from blood circulation. Cytokines and Pain. Cytokines and Pain pp 133-157 | Cite as. Hyperalgesic actions of cytokines on peripheral nerves. Authors. Authors and affiliations. Other causes of complete nerve injury such as iatrogenic transection of peripheral nerves during limb amputation may lead to deafferentation syndromes in which phantom pain is prevalent, although some models of deafferentation imply that phantom pain may be associated with regeneration [1]. Keywords. Tumor Necrosis Factor Nerve Growth Factor Neuropathic Pain Nerve Injury Schwann Cell. The peripheral nervous system is the division of the nervous system that consists of the nerves and ganglia on the outside of the brain and spinal cord. The primary function of the peripheral nerves is to connect the central nervous system to the limbs and organs, mostly serving as a communication relay between the brain, spinal cord and the rest of the organism. Incoming and outgoing impulses travel in the nerves similar to a telephone wire. Common disorders. There are numerous illnesses which involve peripheral nerves system. Some common examples of them include: • Guillain-Barre’ Strohl Syndrome (It is one of the most common causes of acute neuromuscular paralysis.