



FUCS

CANNABINOIDES MEDICINALES EN CUIDADOS PALIATIVOS

**Fernando
Bonilla
Cervera**

Anestesiólogo,
Medicina del dolor y
Cuidados Paliativos.

CONFLICTO DE INTERÉS



- NINGUNO.

CANNABIS MEDICINAL

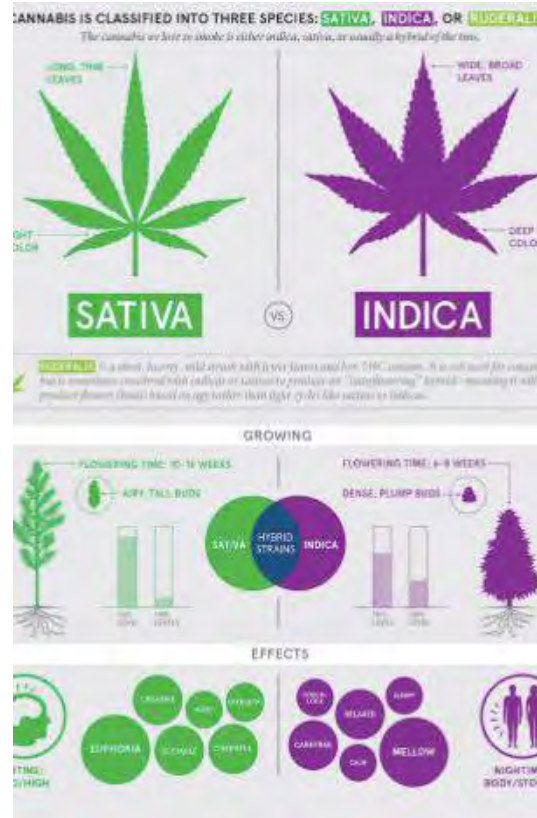
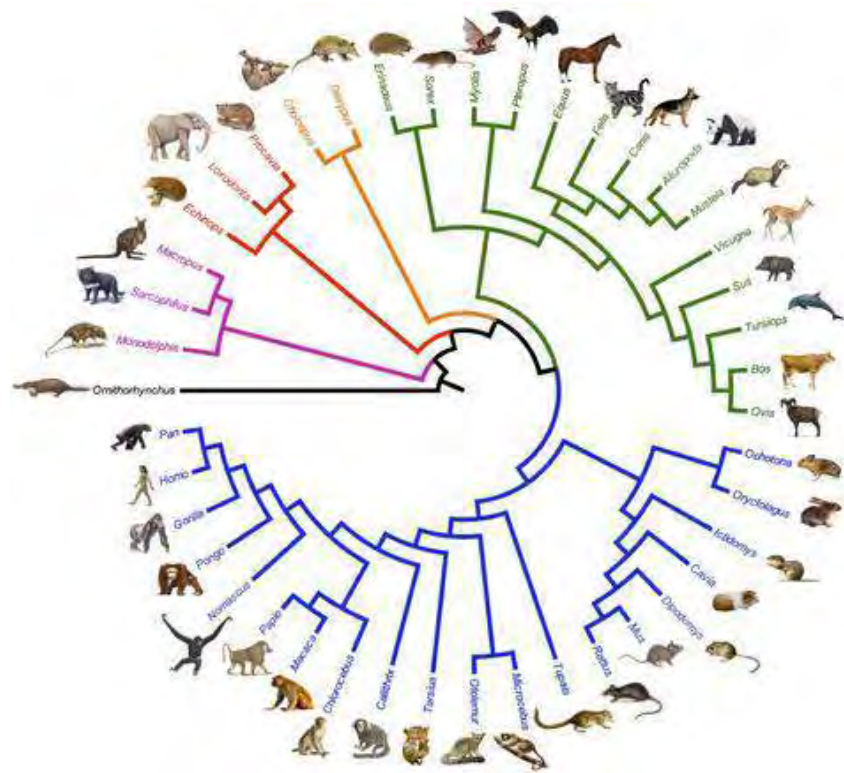


- Tema candente.
- Creencias erróneas
- Terminología inexacta e incoherente.
- ¿Legalizar o prohibir el uso de marihuana con fines médicos?
- Medicamentos obstaculizados



Pharmacology of Marijuana

Thersilla Oberbarnscheidt^{1*} and Norman S Miller²

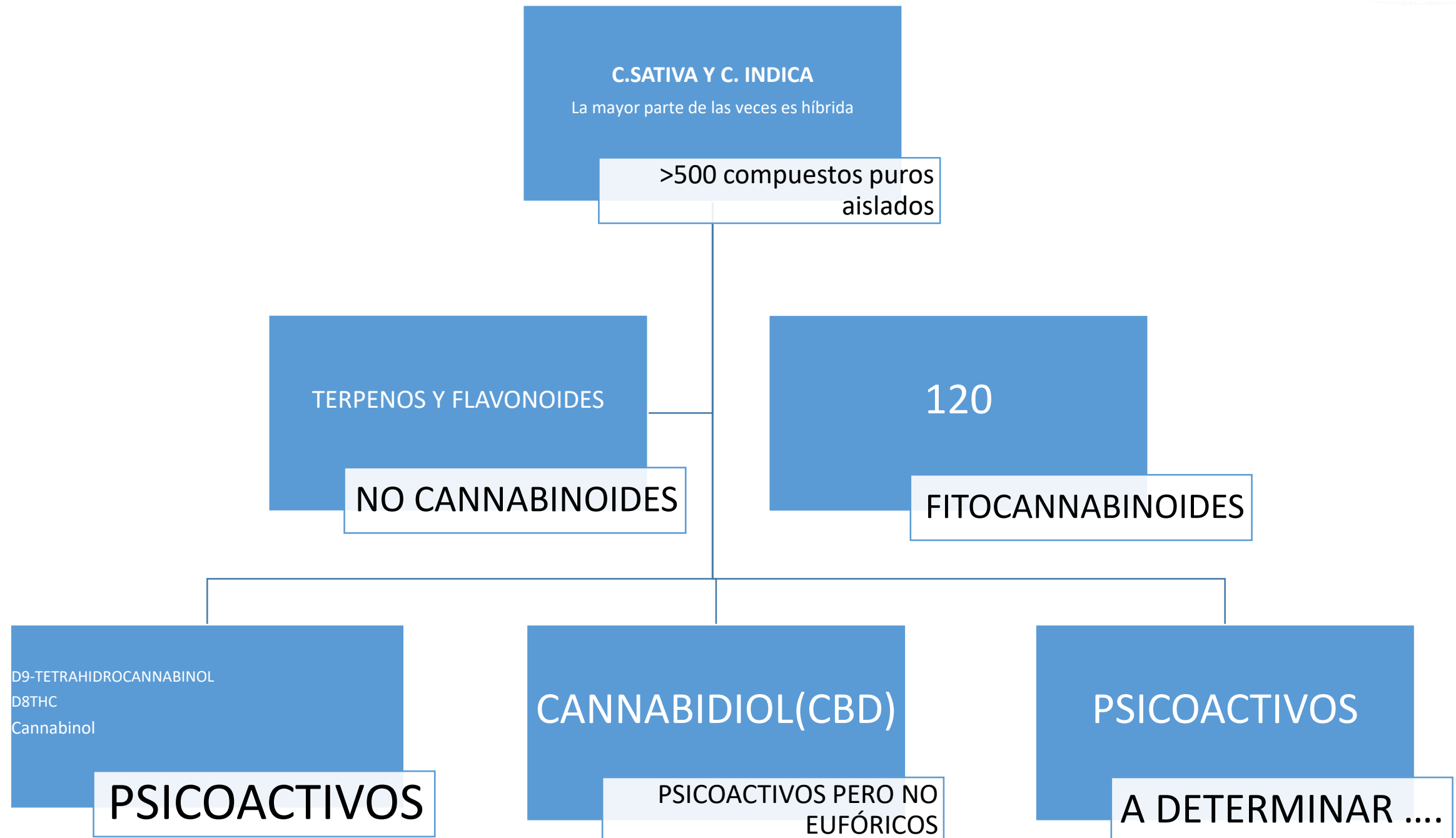


- Cannabis.
- Sativa and Indica.
- Marijuana.
- Cannabinoids.
- Delta 9 tetrahydrocannabinol. (THC)
- Endogenous Cannabinoid System.

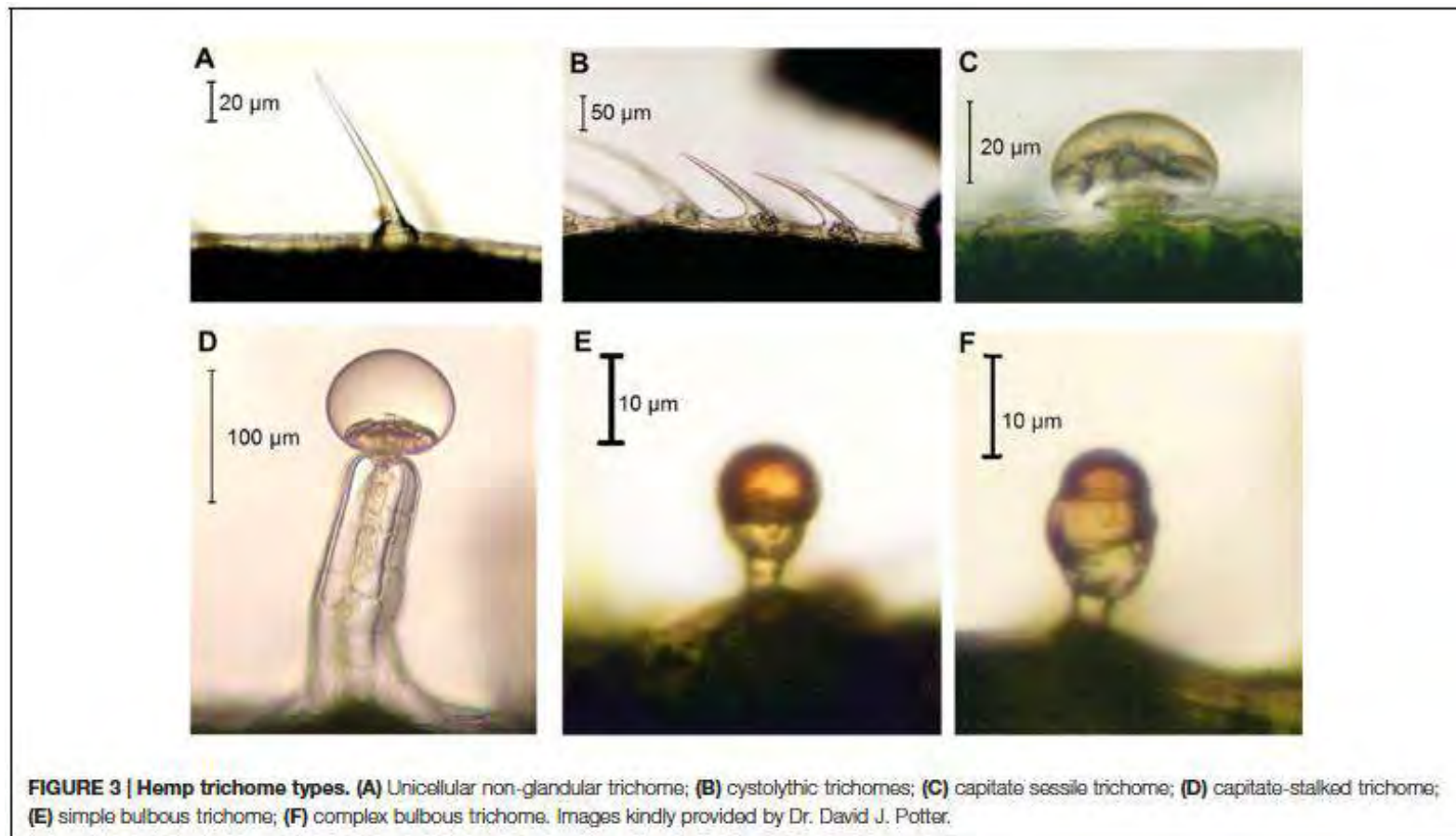
Di Marzo V. The endocannabinoid system and its modulation by Phytocannabinoids. Neurotherapeutics. 12:2692-698. (2015) ,

Prospero O. An integrative overview of cannabinergic system and mental health. Salud Mental 40(3):119-129. (2017)

¿QUÉ HAY EN CANNABIS?



CANNABIS TRICHOMES AND....



- Terpenos
- Flavinoïdes
- Proteínas
- Alcoholes
- Cétonas
- Esteres
- Esteroides
- Fenoles
- Hidrocarburos
- Pigmentos
- Compuestos de nitrógeno
- Enzimas
- Glicoproteínas
- Aldehídos

Information for Health Care Professionals: Cannabis (marihuana, Marijuana) and the Cannabinoids [Health Canada, 2013]. N.p., 12 June 2013.

Endocannabinoid Signaling and Synaptic Function

Pablo E. Castillo,^{1,*} Thomas J. Younits,¹ Andrés E. Chávez,¹ and Yuki Hashimotodani¹

¹Dominick P. Purpura Department of Neuroscience, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Bronx, NY 10461, USA

*Correspondence: pablo.castillo@einstein.yu.edu

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.neuron.2012.09.020>

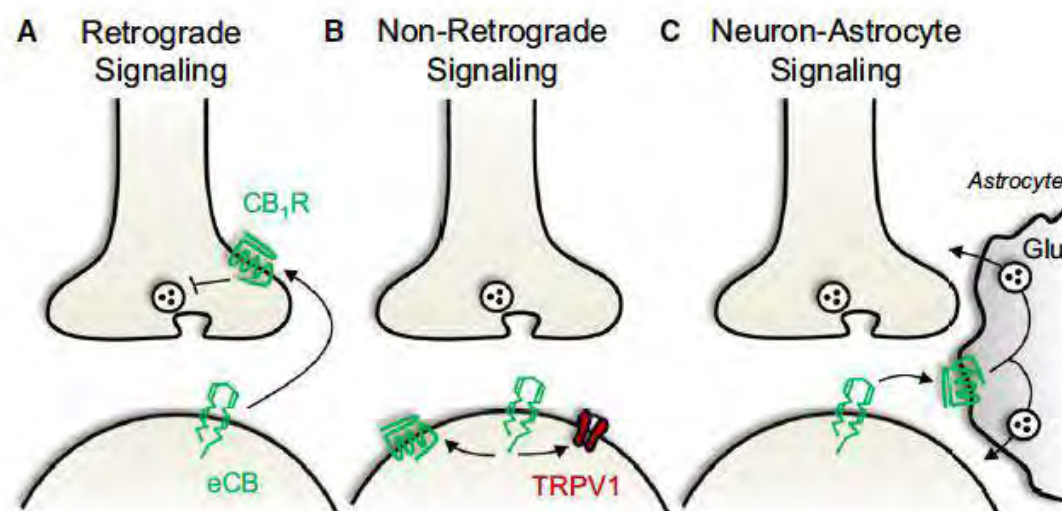
Sistema de señales de comunicación inter celular
Altamente conservado durante la evolución

(CB1R) 2 (CB2R)

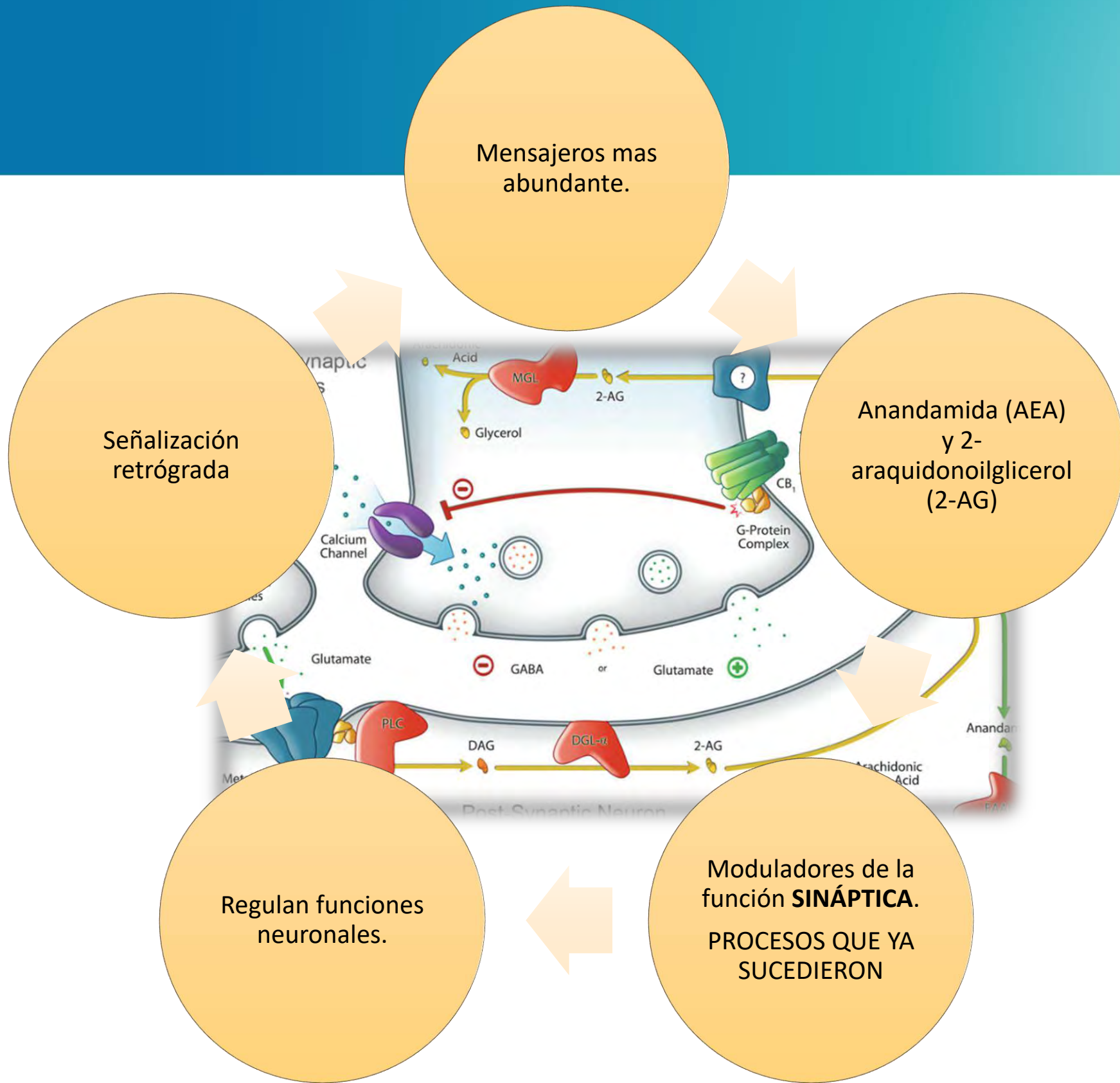
LE: anandamida

2-araquidonoilglicerol (2-AG).

Localización ubicua en el organismo



Receptor	Localización
CB1	Neurona, glía, glándulas, tejido reproductivo (testículos), vasculatura
CB2	Linfocito B, neutrófilo, macrófago
TRPV1	Neuronas



LIPOSOLUBILIDAD



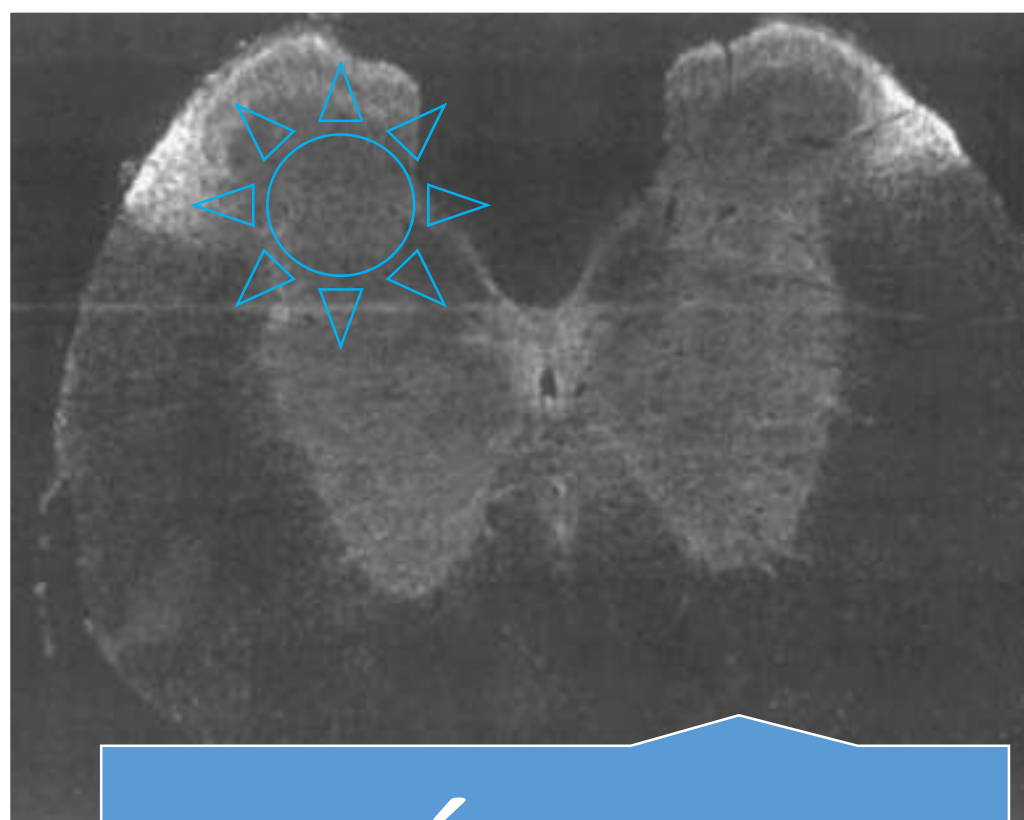
VÍA ADMINISTRACIÓN	<u>Biodisponibilidad</u>	<u>Pico plasmático</u>	Vida media	<u>Vida 1/2 eliminación</u> **
INHALADA	10-56% *	3-10 <u>minutos</u>	2-3 horas	> 12 horas
ORAL	6-20 %*	1-3 horas	6-8 horas	>48 horas
SUBLINGUAL	31-45%	30 min - 1 hora	4 horas	24-36 horas
VÍA RECTAL	20-40%	15 minutos	12h	Nd*
TÓPICA	10-40%	1.4 – 2 horas	48	Nd*
ENDOVENOSA	50%	10 min	5 horas	Nd*

European Pain Federation (EFIC) position paper on appropriate use of cannabis-based medicines and medical cannabis for chronic pain management

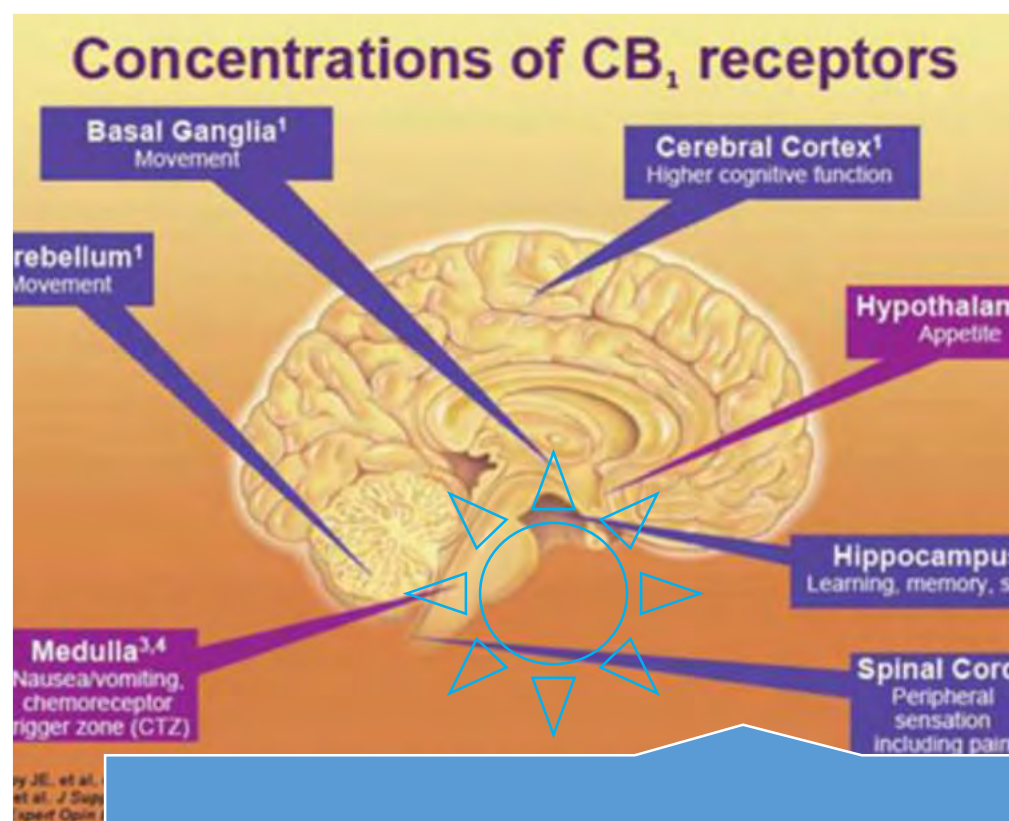
Winfried Häuser , David P. Finn, Eija Kalso, Nevenka Krceviski-Skvarc, Hans-Georg Kress, Bart Morlion, Serge Perrot, Michael Schäfer, Chris Wells, Silviu Brill

First published: 03 August 2018 | <https://doi.org/10.1002/ejp.1297>

Funding information The project was funded in full by EFIC – European Federation of IASP Chapters.



MÉDULA

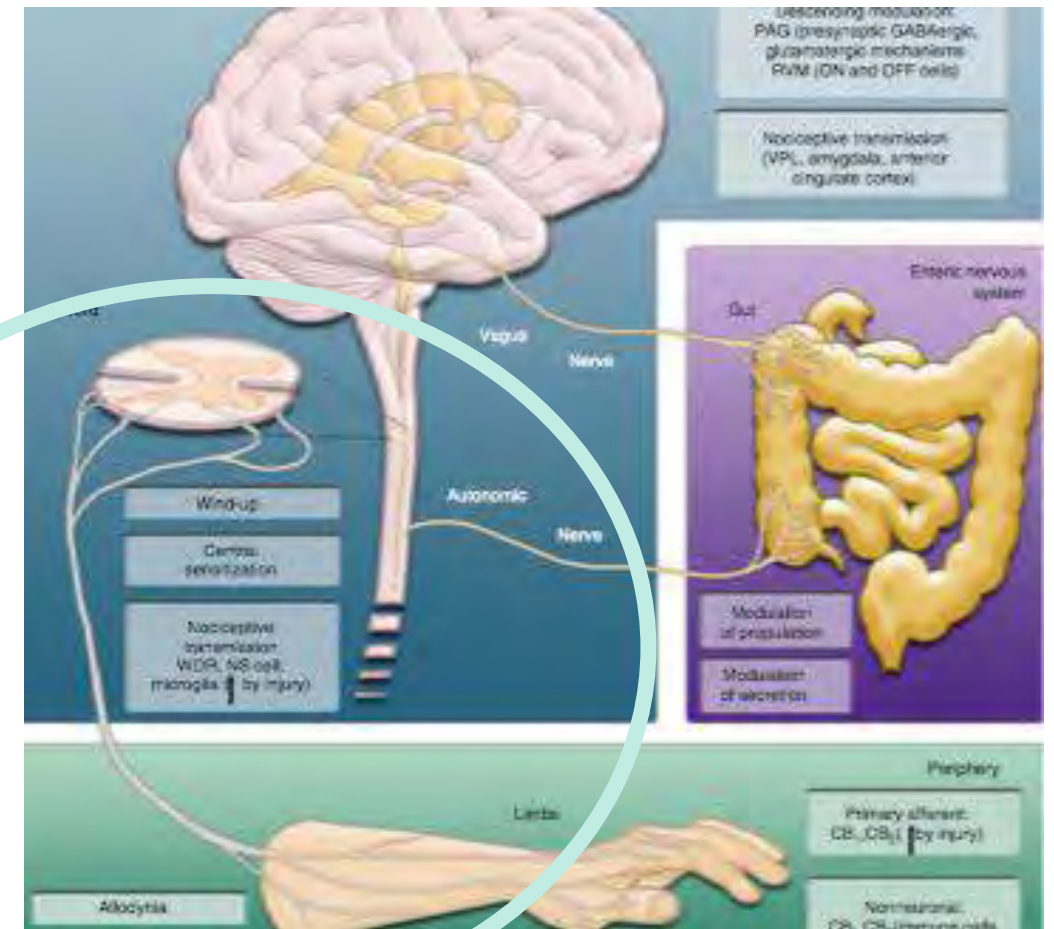
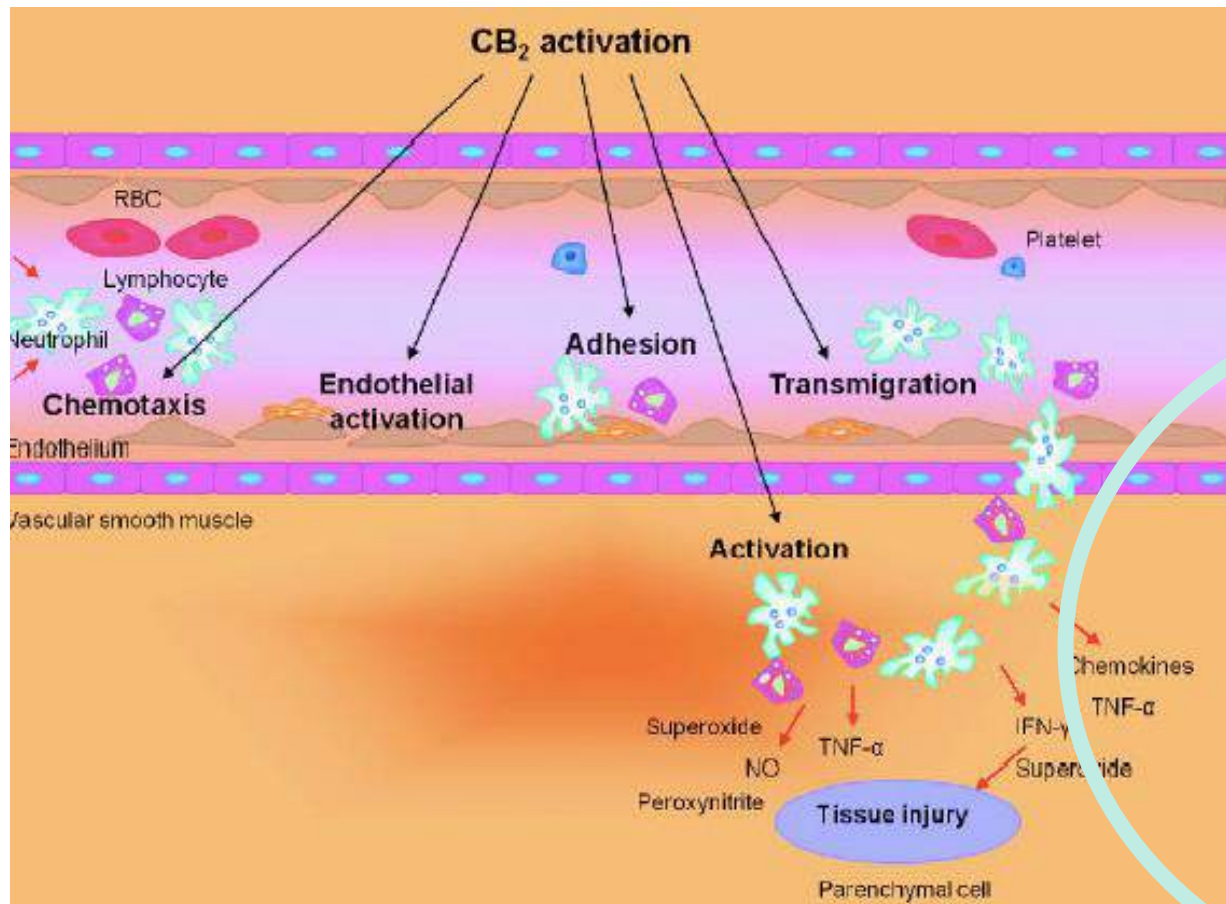


SNC

CB2



Macrófagos, Monocitos, Células B, Hígado, Bazo, Amígdalas, SNC, SNE



Múltiples procesos fisiológico

ORIGINAL ARTICLE | [Free Access](#)

European Pain Federation (EFIC) position paper on appropriate use of cannabis-based medicines and medical cannabis for chronic pain management

Winfried Häuser , David P. Finn, Eija Kalso, Nevenka Krcevski-Skvarc, Hans-Georg Kress, Bart Morlion, Serge Perrot, Michael Schäfer, Chris Wells, Silviu Brill

First published: 03 August 2018 | <https://doi.org/10.1002/ejp.1297>

Funding information The project was funded in full by EFIC – European Federation of IASP Chapters.



Two FDA Approved Cannabinoids



Dronabinol and
Nabilone.

Aproved for
Nausea and
Vomiting asociated
to cancer
chemotherapy.

Appetite
stimulation for
wasting llnesses.
HIV

JAMA June 23/30, 2015 Volume 313, Number 24

Cannabinoids for Medical Use

A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis

Penny F. Whiting, PhD; Robert F. Wolff, MD; Sohan Deshpande, MSc; Marcello Di Nisio, PhD; Steven Duffy, PgD; Adrian V. Hernandez, MD, PhD; J. Christiaan Keurentjes, MD, PhD; Shona Lang, PhD; Kate Misso, MSc; Steve Ryder, MSc; Simone Schmidtkofer, MSc; Marie Westwood, PhD; Jos Kleijnen, MD, PhD

ORIGINAL ARTICLE |  Free Access

European Pain Federation (EFIC) position paper on appropriate use of cannabis-based medicines and medical cannabis for chronic pain management

Winfried Häuser , David P. Finn, Eija Kalso, Nevenka Krceviski-Skvarc, Hans-Georg Kress, Bart Morlion, Serge Perrot, Michael Schäfer, Chris Wells, Silviu Brill

First published: 03 August 2018 | <https://doi.org/10.1002/ejp.1297>

Funding information The project was funded in full by EFIC – European Federation of IASP Chapters.

- ¿Pruebas sustanciales de que el cannabis es un tratamiento efectivo para el dolor crónico en adultos?



Cannabinoids for Medical Use

A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis

Penny F. Whiting, PhD; Robert F. Wolff, MD; Sohan Deshpande, MSc; Marcello Di Nisio, PhD; Steven Duffy, PgD; Adrian V. Hernandez, MD, PhD; J. Christiaan Keurentjes, MD, PhD; Shona Lang, PhD; Kate Misso, MSc; Steve Ryder, MSc; Simone Schmidtkofer, MSc; Marie Westwood, PhD; Jos Kleijnen, MD, PhD



OBJETIVO RS de los beneficios y los eventos adversos de cannabinoides. 2002 a abril de 2015.

PRINCIPALES RESULTADOS Y MEDIDAS SF36, EVA.

- 79 RCTs were included (No. of reports [No. of patients])^b
- 28 Nausea and vomiting due to chemotherapy (37 [1772])
- 28 Chronic pain (63 [2454])
- 14 Spasticity due to multiple sclerosis or paraplegia (33 [2280])
- 4 HIV/AIDS (4 [255])
- 2 Sleep disorder (5 [54])
- 2 Psychosis (9 [71])
- 2 Tourette syndrome (7 [36])
- 1 Anxiety disorder (1 [24])
- 1 Glaucoma (1 [6])
- 0 Depression

RESULTADOS

79 ensayos (6462 participantes)

La mayoría de los ensayos mostraron una mejoría en los síntomas.

Significancia estadística baja para dolor.

NÁUSEAS Y VÓMITOS (47% frente a 20%; [OR], 3,82 [IC 95%, 1,55-9,42])

REDUCCIÓN DEL DOLOR (37% frente a 31%; OR, 1,41 [IC 95%, 0,99 a 2,00].)

IESCALA DE ESPASTICIDAD DE ASHWORTH disminución (-0.36 [IC 95%, -0.69 a -0.05])

PLACEBO 90% - MARIHUANA CON CANNABINOIDES SINTÉTICOS!!!!

COMPARADOR DIFERENTE AL PLACEBO



- 28 estudios (1772 participantes) .
- 14 nabilona
- 3 dronabinol
- 1 nabiximols
- 4 levonantradol
- 6 THC.
- 2 combinada de dronabinol con ondansetrón o proclorperazina.
- 8 placebo.

Todos los estudios sugirieron un mayor beneficio de los cannabinoides en comparación con ambos comparadores activos y placebo.

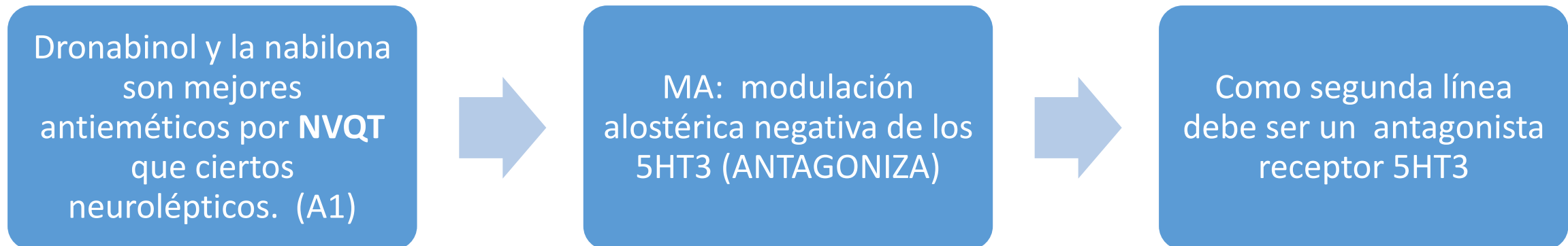
OR, 3,82 [IC del 95%, 1,55 a 9,42].

Duran M, I. Preliminary efficacy and safety of an oromucosal standardized cannabis extract in chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting. *Br J Clin Pharmacol.* 2010;70(5):656-663.

Meiri E, Efficacy of dronabinol alone and in combination with ondansetron versus ondansetron alone for delayed chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting. *Curr Med Res Opin.* 2007;23(3):533-543.

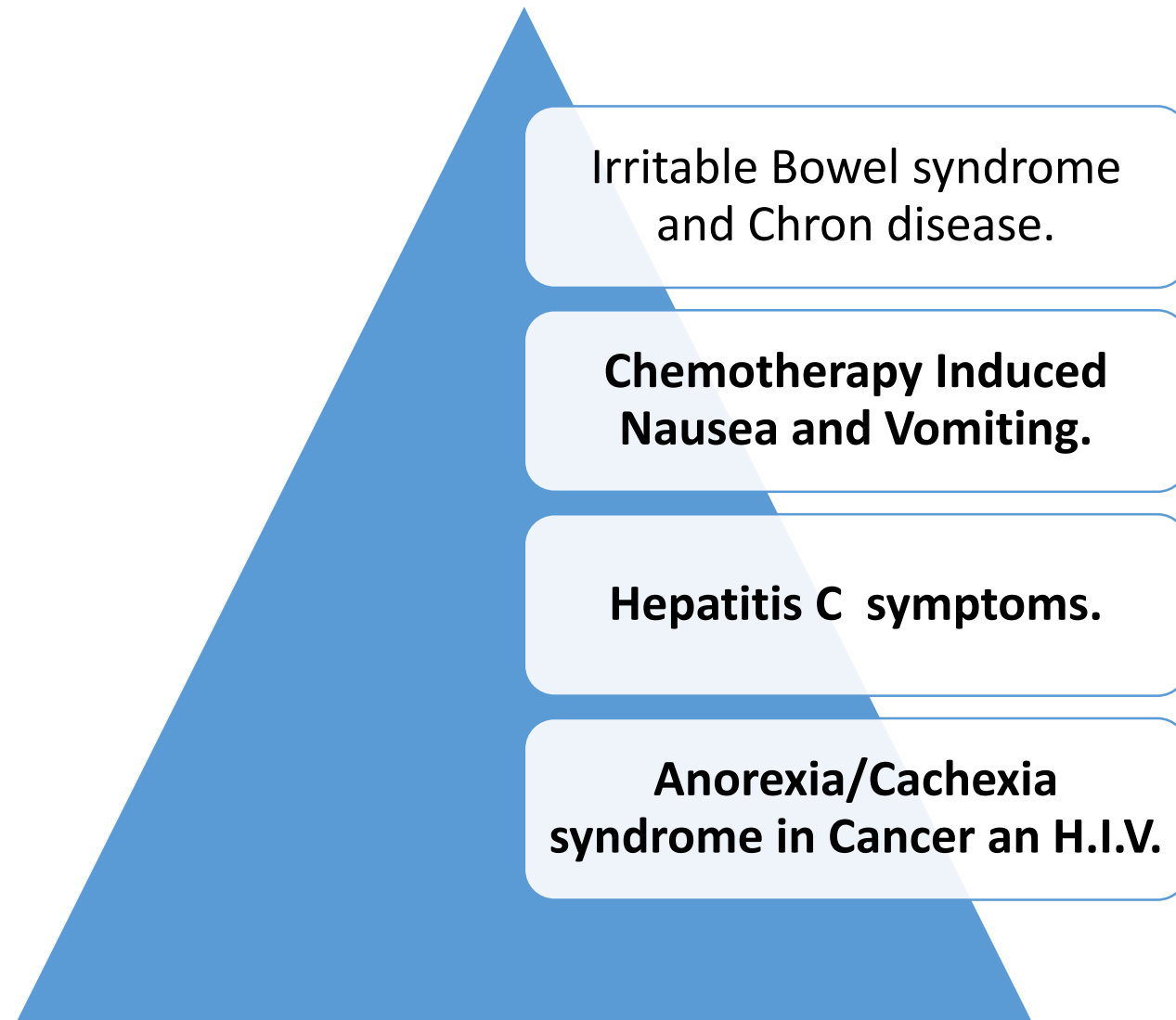
Cannabinoids for Symptom Management and Cancer Therapy: The Evidence

Mellar P. Davis, MD



© JNCCN—Journal of the National Comprehensive Cancer Network | Volume 14 Number 7 | July 2016

Cannabinoids in Gastroenterologic disorders.



Machado Rocha FC. Therapeutic use of Cannabis sativa on chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting among cancer patients: systematic review and meta-analysis. Eur J Cancer Care (Engl). 2008.

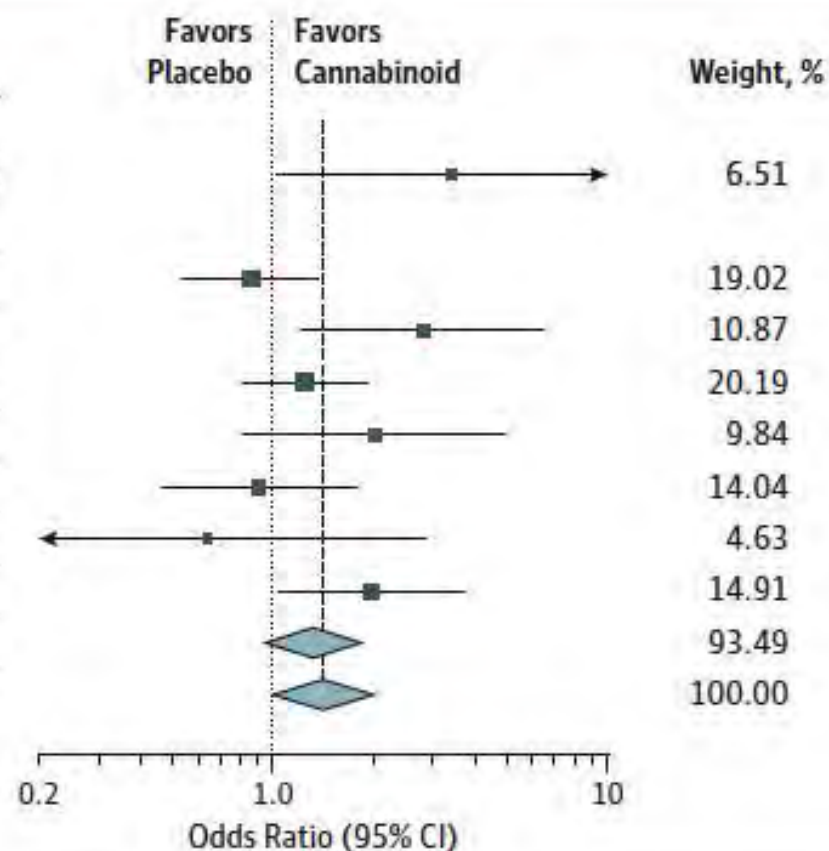
Prentiss D, Power R, Balmas G, et al. Patterns of marijuana use among patients with HIV/AIDS followed in a public health care setting. J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr. 2004.

DOLOR CRÓNICO (TODOS LOS TIPOS)



Figure 2. Improvement in Pain

Improvement in Pain With Cannabinoid vs Placebo by Study	Cannabinoid Events		Placebo Events		Odds Ratio (95% CI)
	No.	Total No.	No.	Total No.	
Tetrahydrocannabinol (smoked)					
Abrams et al, ⁷⁷ 2007	13	25	6	25	3.43 (1.03-11.48)
Nabiximols					
GW Pharmaceuticals, ²² 2005	54	149	59	148	0.86 (0.54-1.37)
Johnson et al, ⁶⁹ 2010	23	53	12	56	2.81 (1.22-6.50)
Langford et al, ⁶⁵ 2013	84	167	77	172	1.25 (0.81-1.91)
Nurmikko et al, ⁷⁶ 2007	16	63	9	62	2.00 (0.81-4.96)
Portenoy et al, ⁶⁷ 2012	22	90	24	91	0.90 (0.46-1.76)
Selvarajah et al, ⁷⁰ 2010	8	15	9	14	0.63 (0.14-2.82)
Serpell et al, ⁸⁸ 2014	34	123	19	117	1.97 (1.05-3.70)
Subtotal $I^2 = 44.5\%$, ($P = .0.94$)	241	660	209	660	1.32 (0.94-1.86)
Overall $I^2 = 47.6\%$, ($P = .0.64$)	254	685	215	685	1.41 (0.99-2.00)



Odds indicate 30% or greater improvement in pain with cannabinoid compared with placebo, stratified according to cannabinoid. The square data markers indicate odds ratios (ORs) from primary studies, with sizes reflecting the statistical weight of the study using random-effects meta-analysis. The

horizontal lines indicate 95% CIs. The blue diamond data markers represent the subtotal and overall OR and 95% CI. The vertical dashed line shows the summary effect estimate, the dotted shows the line of no effect (OR = 1).

TODO TIPO DE DOLOR!

Cannabinoids in Neuropathic Pain



- Conditions associated with neuropathic pain.
- Finding even modest benefit is important given the limited options.
- **NNT to achieve 30% pain reduction is 3.5 for Cannabis.**

Bushlin I, Rozenfeld R, Devi LA. Cannabinoid-opioid interactions during neuropathic pain and analgesia. *Curr Opin Pharmacol.* 2010;10(1):80-86.

Hazekamp A, Grotenhermen F. Review on clinical studies with cannabis and cannabinoids 2005–2009. *Cannabinoids.* 2010;5:1-21.

Abrams D. Cannabinoids in Pain and Palliative Care: An Update [Abstract].

Available at <http://www.cannabis-med.org/meeting/Cologne2013/reader.pdf>. Last accessed October 30, 2014.

CONSENSUS STATEMENT

Pharmacological management of chronic neuropathic pain: Revised consensus statement from the Canadian Pain Society

DE Moulin MD, A Boulanger MD, AJ Clark MD, H Clarke MD PhD, T Dao DMD PhD, GA Finley MD, A Furlan MD PhD, I Gilron MD MSc, A Gordon MD, PK Morley-Forster MD, BJ Sessle MDS PhD, P Squire MD, J Stinson RN PhD, P Taenzer PhD, A Velly DDS PhD, MA Ware MD, EL Weinberg MD, OD Williamson MBBS



Medline y Cochrane para identificar RS, metanálisis, ECAs con evaluación dolor neuropático.



ECAS excluidos: intervención vrs placebo, tamaño de muestra de <10 pacientes y NeP inducido por QT.

Calidad de la evidencia de analgésico.

Eficacia

Efectos secundarios

Facilidad de uso.

Pharmacological management of chronic neuropathic pain: Revised consensus statement from the Canadian Pain Society

DE Moulin MD, A Boulanger MD, AJ Clark MD, H Clarke MD PhD, T Dao DMD PhD, GA Finley MD, A Furlan MD PhD, I Gilron MD MSc, A Gordon MD, PK Morley-Forster MD, BJ Sessle MDS PhD, P Squire MD, J Stinson RN PhD, P Taenzer PhD, A Velly DDS PhD, MA Ware MD, EL Weinberg MD, OD Williamson MBBS

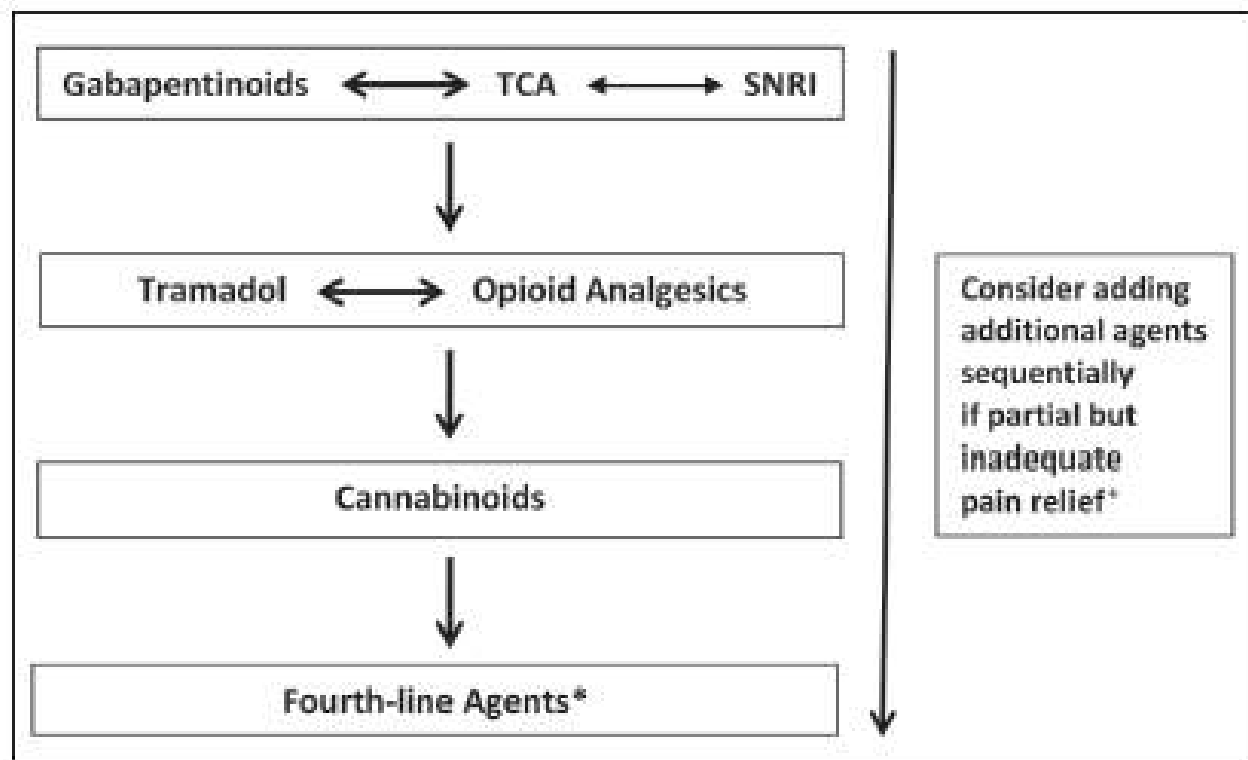
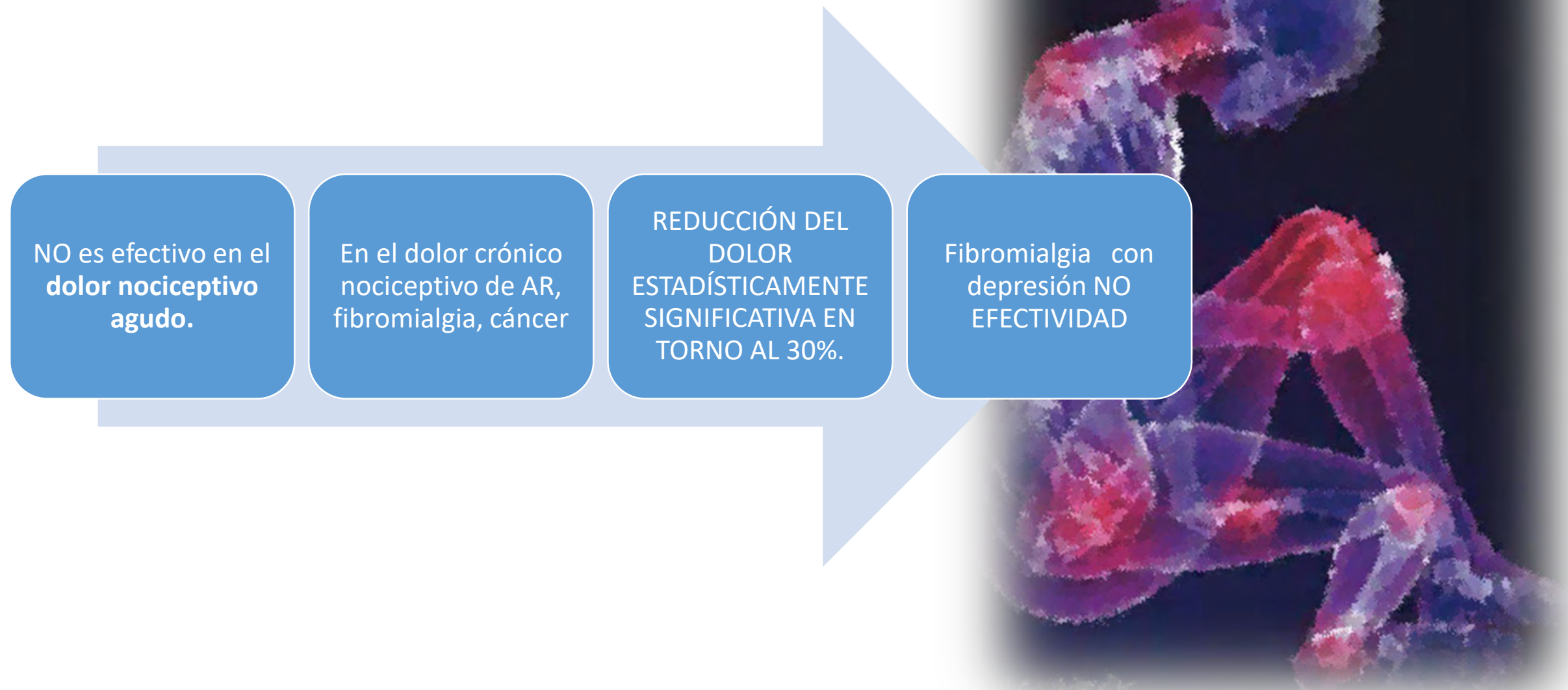


Figure 1) Algorithm for the pharmacological management of neuropathic pain. *Topical lidocaine (second line for postherpetic neuralgia), methadone, lamotrigine, lacosamide, tapentadol, botulinum toxin; +Limited randomized controlled trial evidence to support add-on combination therapy. TCA Tricyclic antidepressants; SNRI Serotonin noradrenaline reuptake inhibitors

- PRIMERA LÍNEA gabapentinoides, antidepresivos tricíclicos, 5HT
- SEGUNDA LÍNEA : Tramadol y opiáceos de liberación controlada
- TERCERA LÍNEA Cannabinoides
- CUARTA LÍNEA metadona, anticonvulsivos con menor evidencia de eficacia (p. ej., lamotrigina, lacosamida), tapentadol y toxina botulínica.
- Se requieren estudios adicionales para examinar cabeza a cabeza comparaciones entre analgésicos, combinaciones de analgésicos, resultados a largo plazo y tratamiento de NeP pediátrico, geriátrico y central.

DOLOR NOCICEPTIVO



Kraft B. Is there any clinically relevant cannabinoid-induced analgesia? *Pharmacology*. 2012;89(5-6):237-246.

Voscopoulos C, Lema M. When does acute pain become chronic? *Br J Anaesth*. 2010;105(Suppl 1):i69-i85.

DESÓRDENES NEUROPSIQUIÁTRICOS



- Multiple Sclerosis.
- Posttraumatic stress disorder.



The American Academy of Neurology asserts that clinicians might offer oral cannabis extract to patients with multiple sclerosis to reduce patient-reported symptoms of spasticity and pain (excluding central neuropathic pain).

(<http://www.guideline.gov/content.aspx?id=47909>.
Last accessed November 10, 2014.)

Level of Evidence: A (Established as effective for the given condition in the specified population)

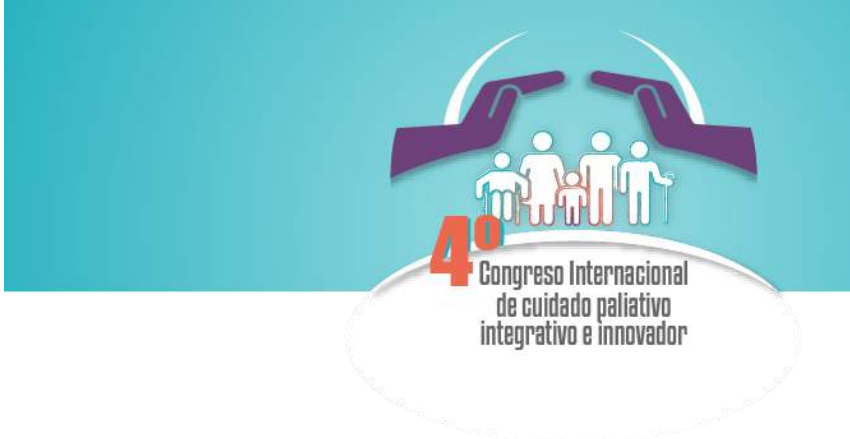
Zajicek JP, Apostu VI. Role of cannabinoids in multiple sclerosis. *CNS Drugs*. 2011;25(3):187-201.

Passie T, Emrich HM, Karst M, Brandt SD, Halpern JH. Mitigation of post-traumatic stress symptoms by Cannabis resin: a review of the clinical and neurobiological evidence. *Drug Test Anal*. 2012;4(7-8):649-659.

Fraser GA. The use of a synthetic cannabinoid in the management of treatment-resistant nightmares in posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD). *CNS Neurosci Ther*. 2009;15(1):84-88. Porter BE, Jacobson C. Report of a parent survey of cannabidiol-enriched cannabis use in pediatric treatment-resistant epilepsy. *Epilepsy Behav*. 2013;29(3):574-577.

MULTiple Sclerosis and Extract of Cannabis: results of the MUSEC trial

John Peter Zajicek,¹ Jeremy C Hobart,¹ Anita Slade,¹ David Barnes,² Paul G Mattison,³ on behalf of the MUSEC Research Group



- Doble ciego, controlado con placebo Fase II
- 279 ptes, con EM estable en 22 centros de UK
- Aleatorio para cannabis n=144 placebo n=135
- Estratificado por centro, capacidad para caminar, uso de medicación antiespasmódica

- Dosis de dos semanas dosis de titulación
- 5mg a un máximo de 25 mg de THC
- FASE DE MANTENIMIENTO: 2 SEMANAS
- RESULTADO: SE EVIDENCIÓ CAMBIO EN LA RIGIDEZ MUSCULAR

Table 3 Response rates in categorical rating scales for relief from symptoms at weeks 4, 8 and 12—frequency table per visit

Symptom †	Week 4		Week 8		Week 12	
	Cannabis extract (N = 143) n (%)	Placebo (N = 134) n (%)	Cannabis extract (N = 143) n (%)	Placebo (N = 134) n (%)	Cannabis extract (N = 143) n (%)	Placebo (N = 134) n (%)
Muscle stiffness	44 (30.8)	20 (14.9**)	41 (28.7)	22 (16.4****)	42 (29.4)	21 (15.7****)
Body pain	40 (28.0)	23 (17.2**)	43 (30.1)	26 (19.4****)	40 (28.0)	25 (18.7)
Muscle spasms	40 (28.0)	26 (19.4*)	42 (29.4)	29 (21.6*)	44 (30.8)	18 (13.4****)
Sleep quality	60 (42.0)	25 (18.7****)	51 (35.7)	23 (17.2****)	48 (33.6)	26 (19.4**)

CANNABINOIDES Y DISGEUSIA



Queja común durante la QT en estadios IV
Compromiso nutricional.

Dronabinol (5mg/día)
evidencia moderado pues
NO diferencia significativa con
megestrol.

Mejor evidencia:
suplementos de zinc (50
mg, 3 veces al día).

¿CANNABINOIDES SINTÉTICOS?

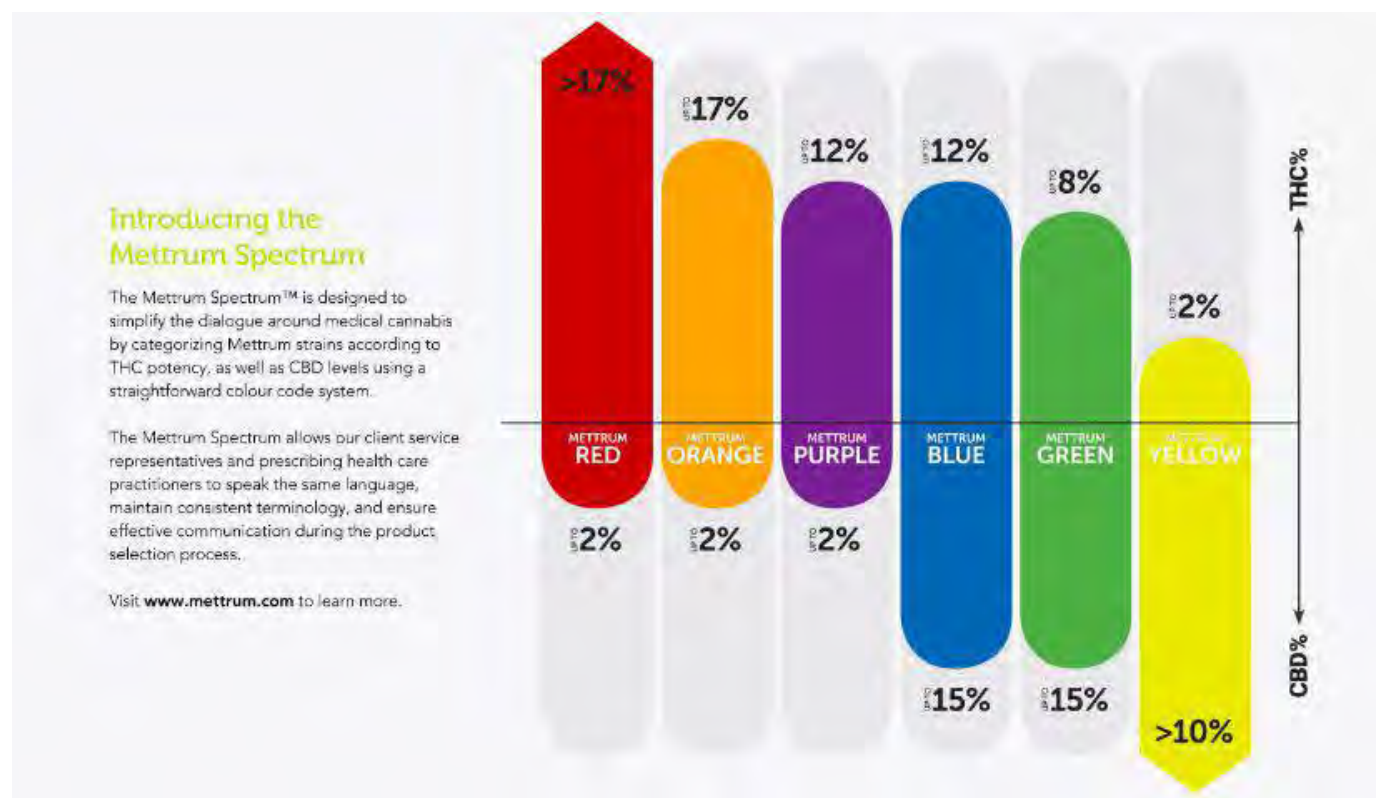


Otra empresa de cannabis medicinal llega a Colombia

La canadiense Canopy Growth pagará US\$90 millones en acciones por Colombian Cannabis, en distintas etapas.

Khiron, cannabis colombiano abre en la bolsa de Toronto

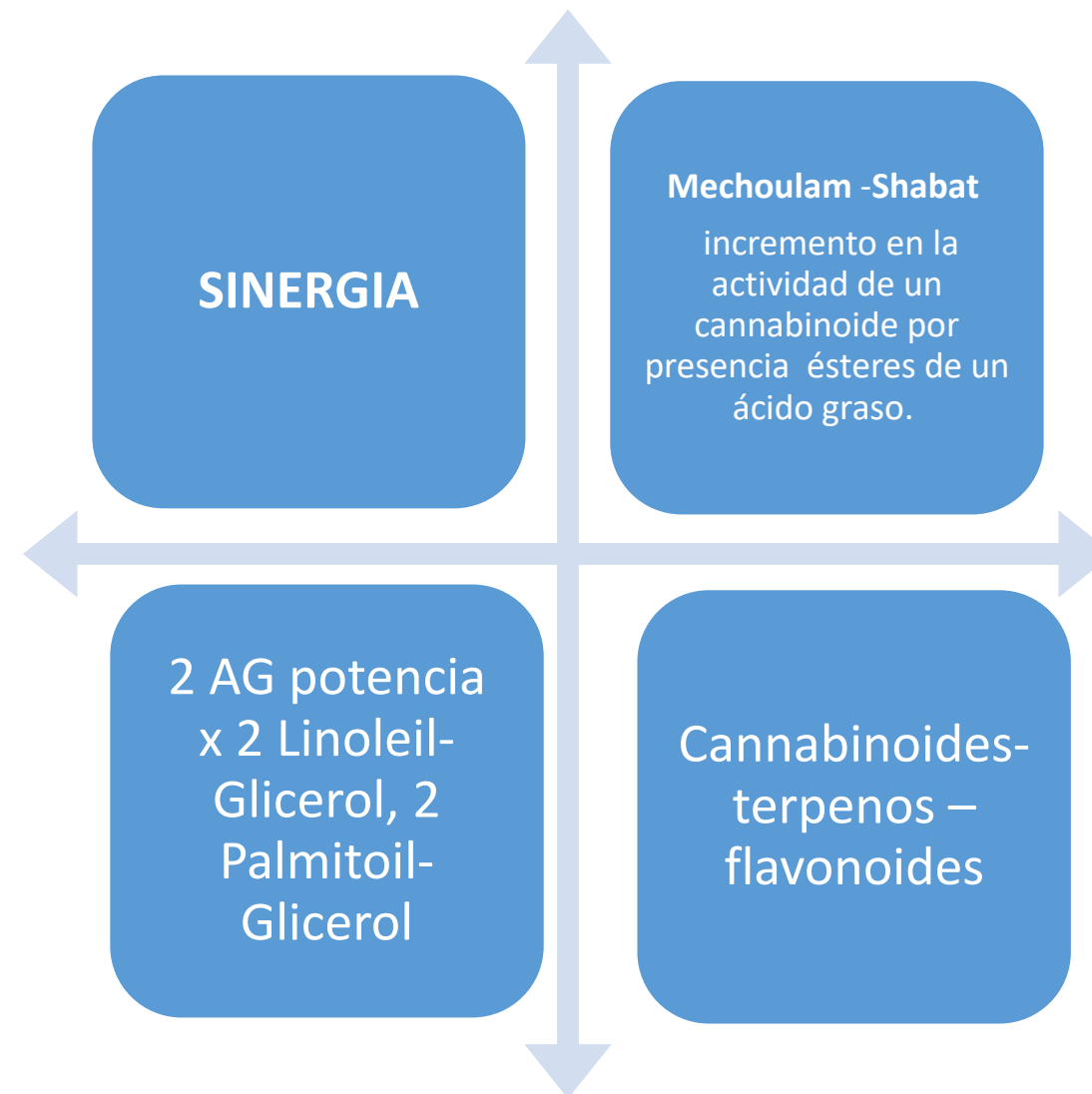
La firma que inició operaciones en Colombia, debutó en el mercado bursátil de Canadá.





An entourage effect: inactive endogenous fatty acid glycerol esters enhance 2-arachidonoyl-glycerol cannabinoid activity

Shimon Ben-Shabat ^a, Ester Fride ^a, Tzviel Sheskin ^a, Tsippy Tamiri ^b, Man-Hee Rhee ^c, Zvi Vogel ^c, Tiziana Bisogno ^d, Luciano De Petrocellis ^e, Vincenzo Di Marzo ^d, ^{a*}

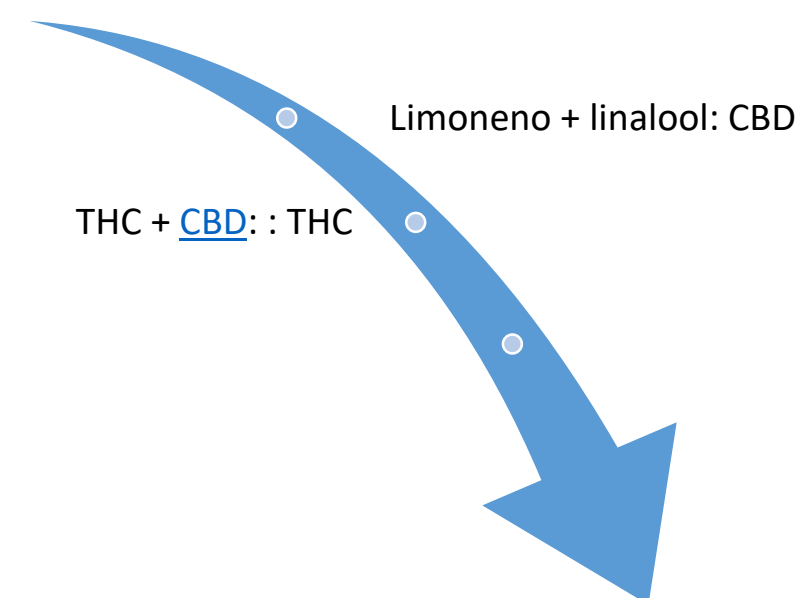


CANNABINOIDES, TERPENOS Y EL EFECTO SÉQUITO



TERPENOS	ACTIVIDAD FARMACOLÓGICA	SINERGISMO CANNABINOIDES
LIMONENE	Ansiolítico, antidepresivo promueve apoptosis en Cáncer de Seno, antibacteriano	CBD,CBDG, THC
MIRCENCE	Mas prevalente con actividad ansiolítica, sedativa anti inflamatoria	THC, CBD
PINENE	Antiinflamatorio, bronco dilatador, inhibidor N acetil colinesterasa	CBD, THC
LINALOL	Sedativo, analgésico , anticonvulsivante .	CBD, CBDG, THC, THCV
CARIOFILLENE	Antimalarico , cito protector gastrico, agonista CB2 selectivo, antipruriginoso	CBD,THC
OXIDO CARIOFILLENE	Antifúngico, insecticida	THC,CBD, CEGA
NERIDOL	Sedativo, antimalarico	THC,CBN

Limoneno + pineno + linalool: THC



Limoneno + linalool: CBD

THC + CBD: : THC

CONCLUSIONES .



- La mejor evidencia apoya el uso en náuseas y los vómitos relacionados con QT, síndromes de dolor específicos y la espasticidad de la EM.
- Para la mayoría de las condiciones la evidencia no cumple con los estándares de la FDA.
- No se pueden extrapolar estudios de marihuana y cannabinoides aislados, son muchos los componentes que sinergizan el efecto.
- Faltan ensayos clínicos que soporten la evidencia al uso de cannabinoides sintéticos.
- La evidencia es limitada para otras situaciones clínicas en las que hay estudios a favor tales como trastornos de ansiedad, convulsiones refractarias, calidad de sueño, anorexia por cáncer, SII, espasticidad por lesión ME, trastornos motores, abstinencia por sustancias adictivas, salud mental en esquizofrenia.