

Δ-9-TETRAHYDROCANNABINOL FOR THE TREATMENT OF MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS SPASTICITY: EVALUATION OF EFFECTIVENESS AND SAFETY

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BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

- ✓ Multiple sclerosis (MS) have a range of symptoms, such as impaired sleep, bladder dysfunction and mobility restrictions like spasticity that worsen as the disease progresses.
- ✓ Spasticity is common in the patients affected of Multiple sclerosis. Its impact on patients functioning and quality of life is profound.
- ✓ The most of patients become resistant to antispastic drugs or not tolerate.
- ✓ Δ-9-tetrahydrocannabinol, oromucosal spray containing cannabinoid, improves the spasticity $\geq 20-30\%$ from baseline, evaluated with a numerical rating scale (NRS).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Design of study

A retrospective cohort study was conducted in all patients who began Δ-9-tetrahydrocannabinol between January 2021 and August 2022 (18 months) and the data was retrieved from the web-based register of the Italian Medicines Agency and through the analysis of clinical prescriptions. The patients were broken down by gender, it was calculated the average age and the values of NRS and EDSS.

The main outcome

Evaluate effectiveness and safety of Δ-9-tetrahydrocannabinol in the patients with MS.

Safety

Presence of adverse reactions was reviewed to assess safety.

RESULTS

EFFECTIVENESS

BEFORE TREATMENT

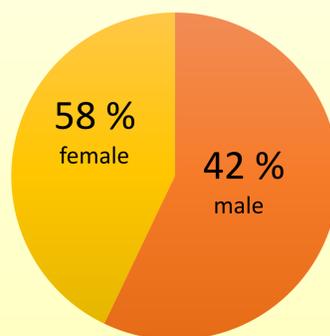
➤ NRS: $6,82 \pm 1,35$



AFTER TREATMENT

➤ NRS: $4,87 \pm 1,11$

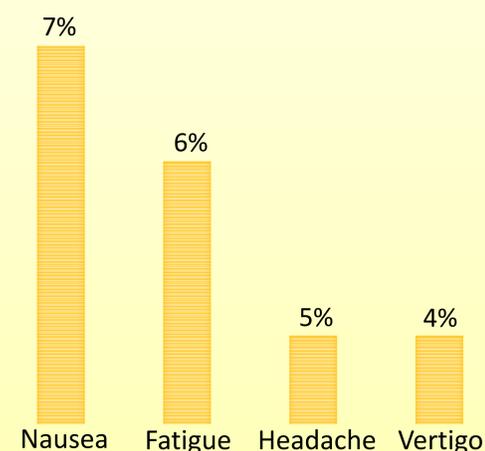
%PATIENTS



- ✓ 2,8% patients left by voluntary decision,
- ✓ 3,1% had a progression of the pathology

SAFETY

%PATIENTS



CONCLUSION AND RELEVANCE

The symptomatic relief of spasticity led to quantifiable and sustainable benefits in the ability to perform daily activities and improved their quality of life. The use of Δ-9-tetrahydrocannabinol was effective and well tolerated in the management of the spasticity of patients with MS, and is an effective alternative for the classical antispasticity medications.

