

EXPERIENCE OF USE OF CANNABIDIOL IN PAEDIATRIC PATIENTS

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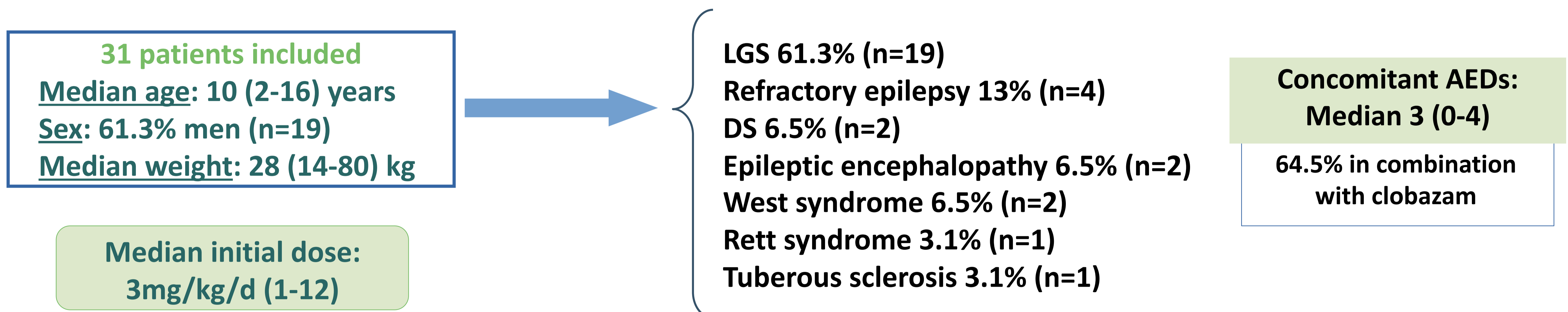
BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVE

- Cannabidiol (CBD) is an orphan medicine recently approved in Europe for the treatment of Dravet (DS) and Lennox-Gastaut syndromes (LGS) in combination with clobazam, and for tuberous sclerosis. However, there is growing evidence that other types of refractory epilepsy could be treated with this drug.
- Objective: To evaluate the use of CBD in a paediatric hospital, as well as its effectiveness and safety.

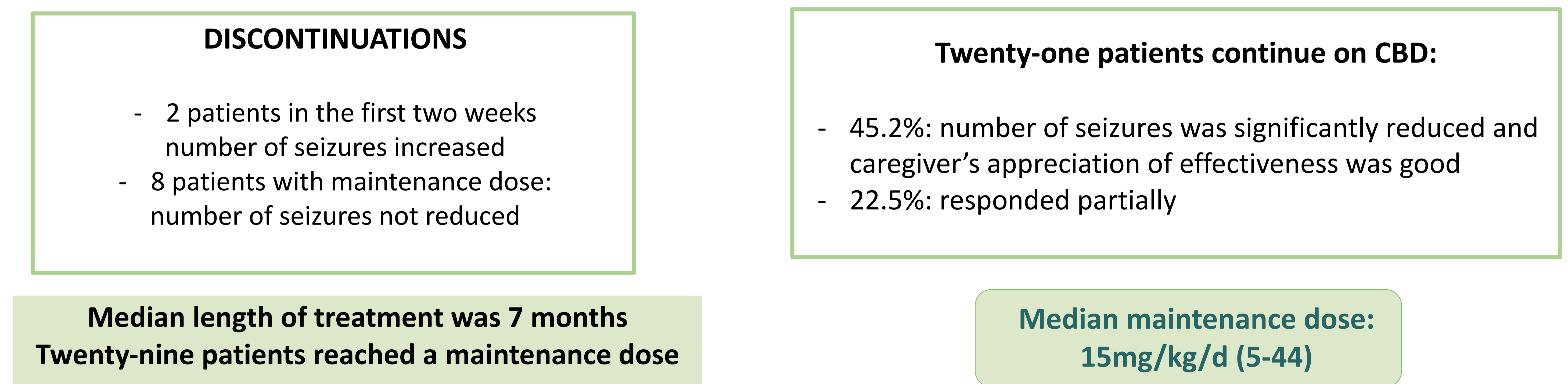
MATERIALS AND METHODS

- A retrospective observational study including all patients treated with CBD in our paediatric hospital (January 2017-September 2021) was carried out.
- Variables collected from electronic medical records and pharmacy dispensing program were: age, sex, weight, concomitant antiepileptic drugs (AEDs), length of treatment, initial and maintenance dose, reasons for discontinuation and adverse events (AEs) related to CBD. Efficacy was assessed following two criteria: reduction in number of seizures and opinion of caregivers.

RESULTS



EFFECTIVENESS RELATED TO CANNABIDIOL



ADVERSE EFFECTS RELATED TO CANNABIDIOL

Irritability 24.4% (n=7)	Diarrhoea 13.79% (n=4)	Anorexia 10.34% (n=3)
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Other AEs described were: Drooling 6.9% (n=2), somnolence (n=2); rash 3.4% (n=1), hepatobiliary disorders (n=1) and asthenia (n=1).

CONCLUSIONS

In our hospital, CBD was prescribed in numerous indications due to the lack of therapeutic alternatives in some seizures-refractory patients. It has been an effective option in most of our patients and its security profile is consistent with clinical trials.