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BACKGROUND

Since March of 2011, the first treatment with cannabinoids was authorized in Spain for spasticity due to multiple sclerosis (MS). It is composed primarily of two cannabinoids: CBD (cannabidiol) and THC (delta 9 tetrahydrocannabinol) and it is administered as a metered dose oro-mucosal spray. The dose should be individualized after a titration period

PURPOSE

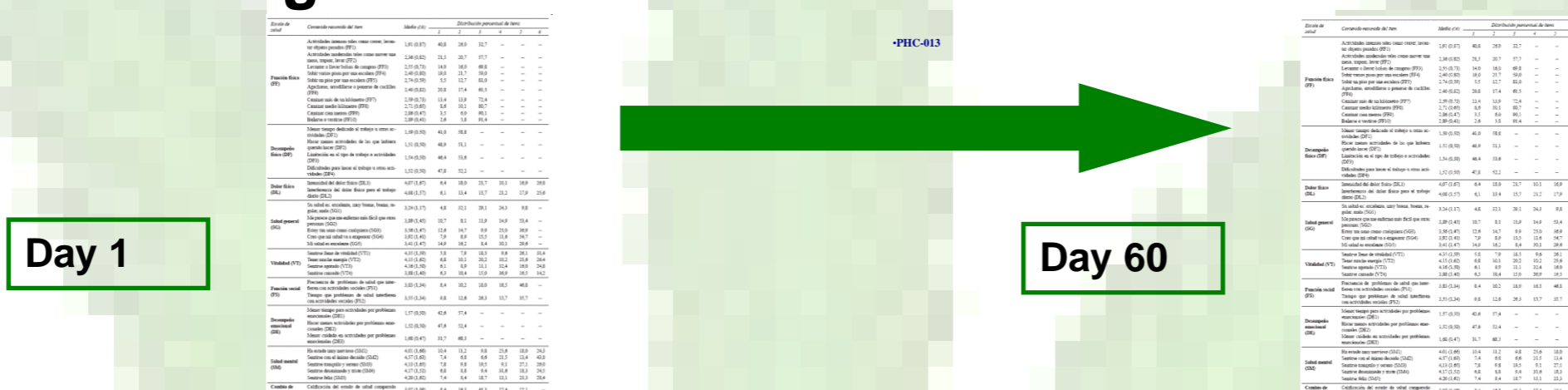
To describe the use of CBD-THC in our hospital and to evaluate adverse effects and quality of life of the treated patients.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Descriptive study of all patients treated with CBD-THC from **March 2011 to September 2012**.

Patients were monitored since their treatment began. We registered average titration period, maintenance dose and adverse reactions for each patient, besides demographic data.

They answered to a questionnaire of quality of life (SF-36) at the beginning of treatment and two months before starting



RESULTS

During this period, 7 patients began treatment with CBD-THC, prescribed by neurologists. The average age was 40 years (+-8.2), 4 males and 3 females.

It was used for spasticity due to MS in two patients and it was off-label use for the rest of patients: two cases of refractory spasticity did not caused by MS and three cases of neuropathic pain.

The **quality of life improved 21%**, showed by SF-36 questionnaire

The **average titration period was 26 days**, the average dose used was **7.8 sprays/ day** (standard dev 3.27) (min 3, max 12), spread three times a day.

All patients, except for one, suffered any **adverse reaction**, mainly mild or moderate dizziness (57% of them), dysgeusia (taste alteration) 29% and hypotension (14%).

CONCLUSIONS

Our patients treated with CBD-THC have improved their quality of life.

Due to the many adverse effects appeared and the difficult manage of this drug make important the pharmacist role, so monitoring and pharmaceutical care is very necessary.