

Sapere Aude

Reflexión ante nuevos retos

USO DE CANNABINOIDES EN EL TRATAMIENTO DEL DOLOR

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ÍNDICE





Uso de cannabis en dolor

Evidencia y limitaciones

Conclusiones





Endocannabinoides (derivados del organismo)



- AnandamidaN-arachidoniletanolamida
- 2-arachidonilglicerol(2-AG)



Fitocannabinoides

THC: propiedades psicoactivas

CBD: propiedades ansioliticas,

sedantes.

Es

España

- Israel, Canadá, Alemania, Holanda
- España solo autorizado si su contenido en THC < 0,2 %

Nabiximol THC: CBD Sativex

> Epidiolex CBD 99%

Cannabinoides sintéticos (sintetizados en laboratorios)

(Derivados de la planta)





Nabilona delta-9-THC-sintético

Dronabinol delta-9-THC sintético

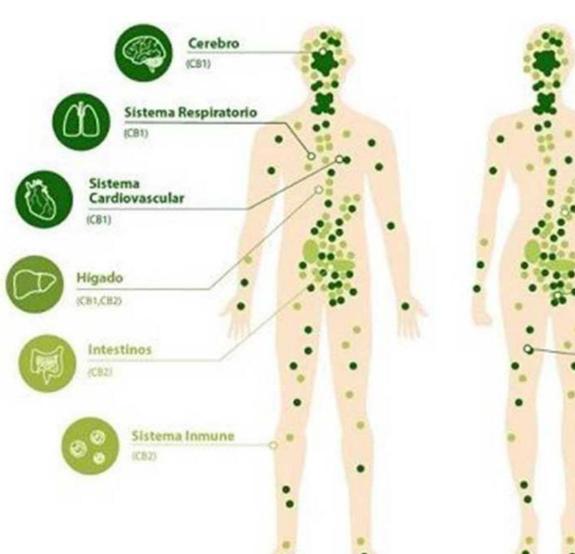


Localizado fundamentalmente en el SNC, responsable de los efectos psicoactivos del THC (euforia, alteraciones cogitivas. Así como efectos terapéuticos (analgesia)





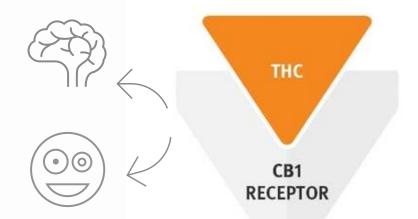
Localizados principalmente en el sistema inmunológico, actúa como modulador del sistema inmune.











THC: agonista parcial

Receptor CB1 localizado en las neuronas presinápticas del SNC CB1
RECEPTOR

CBD: baja afinidad por receptores CB1 y CB2

Modulador alostérico negativo CB1: atenúa efectos de THC

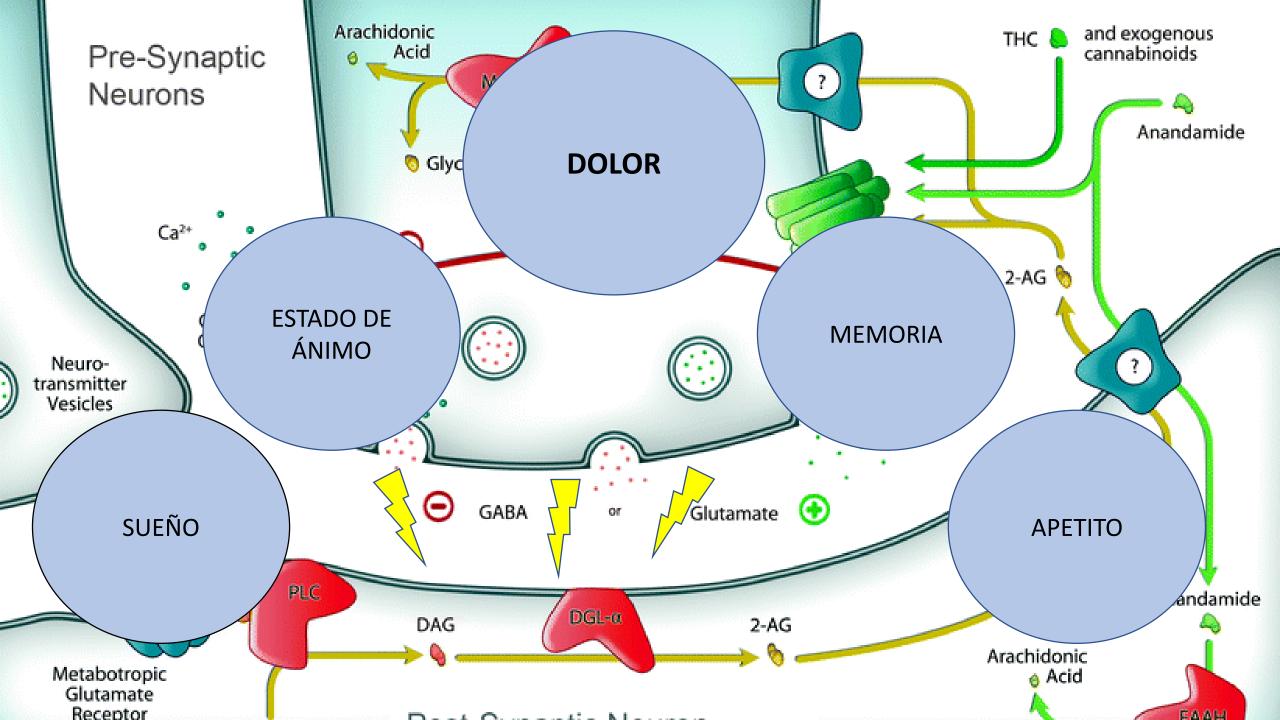
Receptores:

- 5-TH1A
- GPR55
- PPAR-lambda



- Ansiolíticos
- Anticonvulsivantes
- Antiinflamatorios
- **Neuroprotectores**







INTERACCIONES

THC y CBD inhiben:

CBD inhibe: CYP1A1,

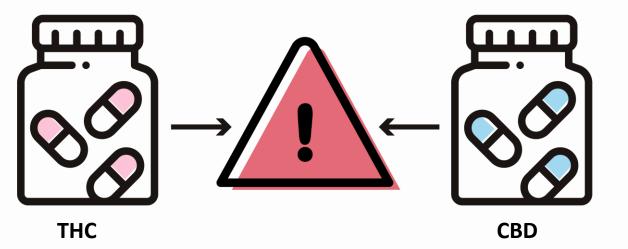
CYP3A4

CYP1A2, CYP1B1,

CYP2D6

CYP2B6, CYP2C8,

CYP2C9, CYP2C19





OPIOIDES



CARBAMAZEPINA

BENZODIAZEPINAS

ANESTÉSICOS

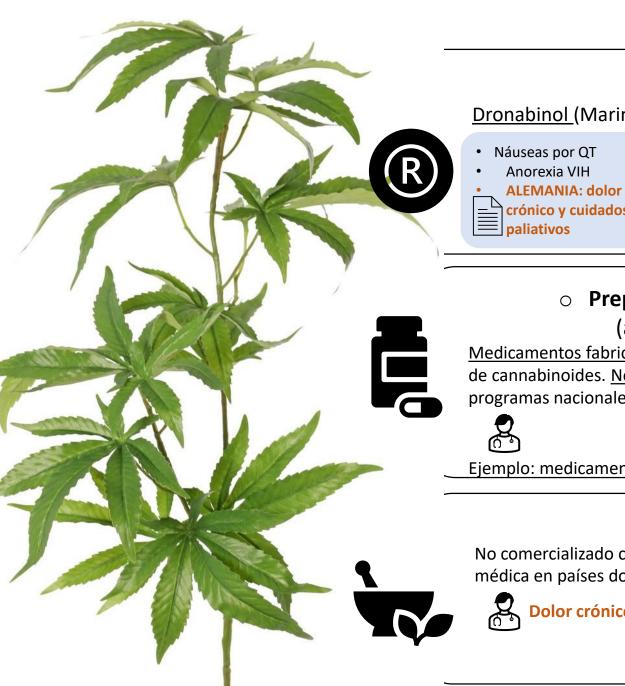
Metabolizado por:

- CYP3A4
- CYP2C9

CONGRESO

Metabolizado por:

- CYP3A4
- CYP2C19



Medicamentos registrados

<u>Dronabinol</u> (Marinol[®]). <u>Nabilona</u> (Casemet[®]) <u>Naviximol</u> (Sativex[®]) <u>CBD 99 % (Epidiolex[®])</u>

- crónico y cuidados
- Náuseas y vómitos por QT
- No importación en España
- Adyuvante espasticidad EM
- CANADA: dolor asociado a EM
- Epilepsia refractaria

Preparados industriales farmacéuticos estandarizados

(aceites, comprimidos, inhaladores, supositorios)

Medicamentos fabricados bajo condiciones de GMP, con control de calidad y composición definida de cannabinoides. No autorización centralizada, se venden con prescripción médica y bajo programas nacionales.

Ejemplo: medicamentos de la marca Panaxia comercializados en Israel o EEUU.

○ Flores secas de cannabis

No comercializado como medicamento terminado. Se dispensan en farmacias bajo prescripción médica en países donde su uso está regulado (Alemania, Canadá, Paises Bajos, Israel).

Dolor crónico refractario (neuropático), espasticidad EM, náuseas QT, anorexia VIH/cancer

Formulas magistrales



Medical cannabis or cannabinoids for chronic non-cancer and cancer related pain: a systematic review and meta-analysis of randomised clinical trials

Li Wang, ^{1,2,3} Patrick J Hong, ⁴ Curtis May, ⁵ Yasir Rehman, ^{2,3} Yvgeniy Oparin, ¹ Chris J Hong, ⁶ Brian Y Hong, ⁷ Mahmood AminiLari, ^{2,3} Lucas Gallo, ⁸ Alka Kaushal, ⁹ Samantha Craigie, ²

In this systematic review of randomised controlled trials, moderate to high certainty evidence shows a small to very small increase in the proportion of people living with chronic pain (cancer and non-cancer) who experience an important improvement in pain relief, physical functioning, and sleep quality with non-inhaled medical cannabis or cannabinoids when compared with placebo, along with several transient adverse side effects. The accompanying *BMJ* Rapid Recommendation provides contextualised guidance based on this body of evidence.

2021

Clinical Guidelines

4 April **2025**

Cannabis or Cannabinoids for the Management of Chronic Noncancer Pain: Best Practice Advice From the American College of PhysiciansFREE

Authors:

& DISCLOSURE INFORMATION

Publication: Annals of Internal Medicine

Volume 178, Number 5

https://doi.org/10.7326/ANNALS-24-03319

Annals of Internal Medicine

Cannabis-Based Products for Chronic Pain

A Systematic Review

Marian S. McDonagh, PharmD; Benjamin J. Morasco, PhD; Jesse Wagner, MA; Azrah Y. Ahmed, BA; Rongwei Fu, PhD; Devan Kansagara, MD, MCR; and Roger Chou, MD

Background: Contemporary data are needed about the utility of cannabinoids in chronic pain.

Purpose: To evaluate the benefits and harms of cannabinoids for chronic pain.

associated with large increased risk for study withdrawal due to adverse events and dizziness. Sublingual spray with comparable THC-to-CBD ratio (1.1:1) probably is associated with small improvement in pain severity and overall function and may be associated with large increased risk for dizziness and

Conclusion: Oral, synthetic cannabis products with high THC-to-CBD ratios and sublingual, extracted cannabis products with comparable THC-to-CBD ratios may be associated with short-term improvements in chronic pain and increased risk for dizziness and sedation. Studies are needed on long-term outcomes and further evaluation of product formulation effects.



2022



There was no high-quality evidence suggesting that any cannabis-based medicine (herbal cannabis, THC/CBD oromucosal spray, synthetic or plant-based THC) was of value in treating people with chronic neuropathic pain.

Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews

2020

Cannabis-based medicines for chronic neuropathic pain in adults (Review)

Mücke M, Phillips T, Radbruch L, Petzke F, Häuser W

Review

Are Cannabis-Based Medicines a Useful Treatment for Neuropathic Pain? A Systematic Review

Nawaf Almuntashiri ^{1,2}, Basma M. El Sharazly ^{1,3} and Wayne G. Carter ^{1,*}

2025

The Use of Cannabinoids in the Treatment of Peripheral Neuropathy and Neuropathic Pain: A Systematic Review Janice Choi, BA* · Gabrielle Li, BA* · Kristen

L. Stephens, MD† kls7tz@uvahealth.org · Michael

P. Timko, PhD‡ · Brent R. DeGeorge, MD, PhD*,†

Affiliations & NotesArticle Info



- Los medicamentos basados en cannabis mejoran dolor neuropático.
- Beneficios modestos y resultados variables.

Reducción significativa en la intensidad del dolor en escala NRS (-0,6, IC 95%, p < 0,001) tras 12 semanas.

Reducción significativa en la puntuación del dolor neuropático asociado a lumbalgia crónica (-7,3 IC 95%, p = 0,017).

> eventos adversos (leves o moderados y transitorios)

Cannabis for medical use versus opioids for chronic non-cancer pain: a systematic review and network meta-analysis of randomised clinical trials 2024

Haron M. Jeddi , ¹ Jason W. Busse , ^{1,2,3} Behnam Sadeghirad , ^{1,2,3} Mitchell Levine, ^{1,4,5,6,7} Michael J. Zoratti, ¹ Li Wang, ^{2,3} Atefeh Noori, ^{1,8} Rachel J. Couban, ² Jean-Eric Tarride,

- En comparación con opioides, el cannabis medicinal puede ser igual de efectivo y con menos discontinuaciones por eventos adversos.
- Calidad de **evidencia baja/moderada**

nature medicine
Septiembre 2025

Article

ttps://doi.org/10.1038/s41591-025-03977-0

Full-spectrum extract from *Cannabis sativa* DKJ127 for chronic low back pain: a phase 3 randomized placebo-controlled trial

Alemania

820 participantes

THC:CBD (1:1)

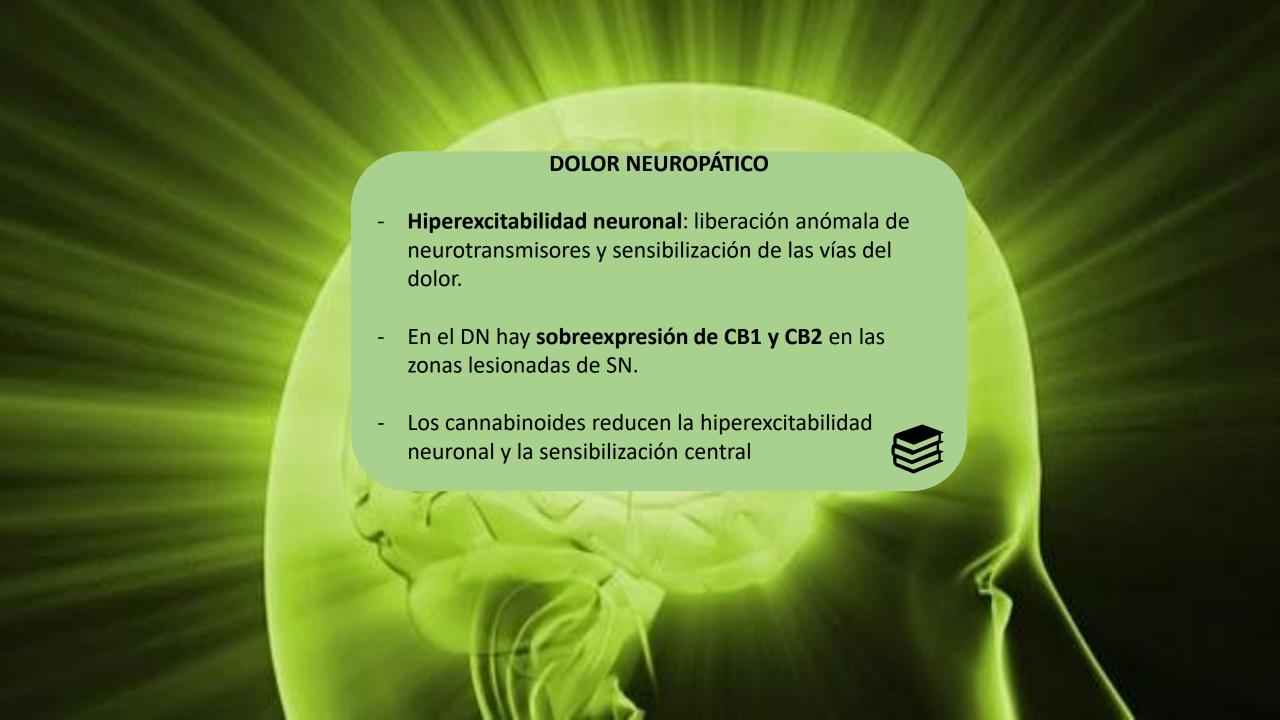
25 mg/ 12 h oral

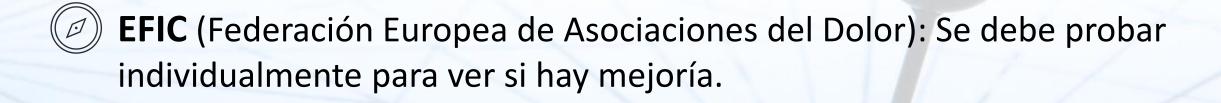
Tto Coadyuvante

Received: 2 May 2025 Matthias Karst 1 Minfried Meissner 2, Sabine Sator 4, Volker Schoder 4, Winfried Häuser 1 Minfried Häuser 1 Minfried Häuser 1 Minfried Häuser 1 Minfried Häuser 2 Minfried Häuser 3 Minfried Häuser 3 Minfried Häuser 3 Minfried Häuser 3 Minfried Minfried

Accepted: 25 August 2025

akina Catani lana Kallan Ma





(Asociación Internacional para el Estudio del Dolor): no hay evidencia ni a favor ni en contra.





THC vs THC:CBD

IASP

Publicaciones

Dolor crónico neuropático

Evidencia débil

La evidencia para cualquier tratamiento del dolor crónico es bastante escasa



Interacciones





No hay buenos
ensayos
clínicos:
Sesgos de uso,
cegamiento,
tamaño

EFIC

... Hacen falta más estudios que confirmen su uso en el tratamiento del DOLOR



