



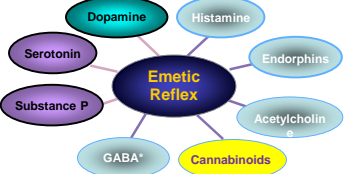

## Oils Ain't Oils

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## Neurotransmitters involved in CINV

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## Older cannabinoids and CINV

6 systematic reviews of RCT's including dronabinol, levonantradol and nabilone showed that the cannabinoids were (inconsistently) more effective than placebo, and standard antiemetics such as prochlorperazine, metoclopramide and domperidone but no comparisons with newer NK1 RAs.

However they were more toxic with an absolute risk difference favoring controls of 19% in one review

The elderly have more difficulty with toxicity

S. Tafelski · W. Häuser · M. Schäfer. Efficacy, tolerability, and safety of cannabinoids for chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting—a systematic review of systematic reviews. Schmerz. 2016 . 30:14–24



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## Promise of the newer cannabinoids

Cannabinoid extracts where CBD (cannabidiol) is part of the preparation with THC (tetrahydrocannabinol) may have efficacy with reduced toxicity

In CINV the areas where improved control is needed is in the prevention of nausea, the control of delayed nausea and vomiting and salvage therapy after CINV has not responded to triple antiemetic therapy (5HT3 RAS, NK1 RA and dexamethasone)




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## Current trials

In NSW there is a multicentre, 1:1 randomised cross-over, placebo-controlled pilot study which has recruited 62 of a planned 80 adult patients with any malignancy, experiencing CINV during moderate to highly emetogenic chemotherapy despite guideline-consistent antiemetics

Patients receive oral TN-TC11M (THC 2.5mg/CBD 2.5 mg) capsules or placebo capsules three times a day on day -1 to day 5 of cycle A of chemotherapy, followed by the alternative drug regimen during cycle B of chemotherapy and the preferred drug regimen during cycle C.

Antony Mersiades et al Oral cannabinoid-rich THC/CBD cannabis extract for secondary prevention of chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting: a study protocol for a pilot and definitive randomised double-blind placebo-controlled trial (CannabisCINV) BMJ Open 2018;6:e020745



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## Current trials

BOD Australia is conducting a Phase 1 clinical trial of a cannabis wafer product which is ongoing

The wafer allows sublingual absorption which has been a satisfactory method of administration previously in CINV



<https://smallcaps.com.au/bod-australia-licence-export-medical-cannabis-product-range/>



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