CANNABINOIDS. Antitumor action and palliative effects in the treatment of patients with cancer

INTRODUCTION

- * Cannabis sativa L.: scientific, clinical and social importance.
- Lannabinoids: active compounds of C. sativa.
 - * Δ^{9} -tetrahidrocannabinol (THC) : \uparrow Power & Abundance
- ★ Cannabinoids activated specific receptors CB1 & CB2, which causes changes at the neuronal level and allows for tuning of different biological processes.
- ★Endocannabinoid System = Endocannabinoids + Receptors
 - Pharmacological manipulation > Disease management

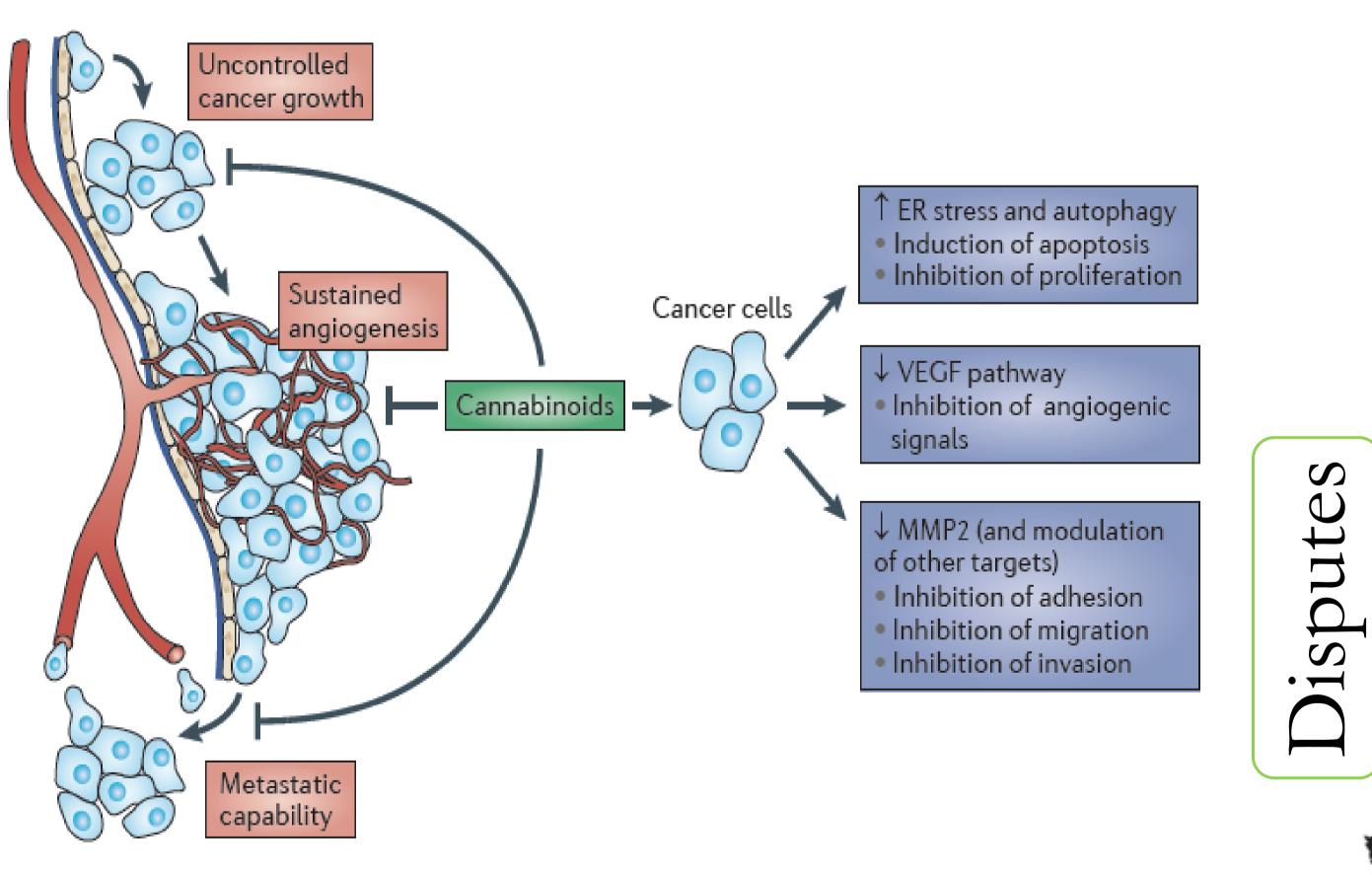
OBJECTIVES and METHODOLOGY

- 1. Describe the main mechanisms of anti-tumor action of cannabinoids and his palliative effects in cancer treatment.
- 2. Vision and social involvement by associations (FEDCAC) in the regulation and use of cannabis for therapeutic purposes.
- 3. Get a real idea about the use of cannabis for therapeutic purposes.



RESULTS

Mechanisms of antitumour effects



- General mechanisms of cannabinoid antitumour action (Velasco et al., 2012).
- 1. Induction of cancer cell death (apoptosis)
- 2. Reduction of angiogenesis
- 3. Inhibition of invasion and metastasis

Palliative effects

- Potential of cannabinoid agonists still in preclinical phase.
- Products declared as medicinal cannabis:

Cannabinoid	Source	Registered name and official status	Indications	Route of administration and formulation	Onset and duration of action
Dronabinol	Synthetic Δ ⁹ -THC	Marinol (Solvay Pharmaceuticals) FDA approval (2003)	Anorexia/weight loss (AIDS patients) Nausea and vomiting (cancer patients)	Oral Capsule formulated with sesame oil	30–60 min, 4–6 h
Nabilone	Synthetic Δ ⁹ -THC analogue	Cesamet (Valeant Pharmaceuticals) FDA approval (2006)	Nausea and vomiting (cancer patients)	Oral Crystalline powder capsule	60-90 min, 8-12 h
THC & CBD	Isolated from Cannabis sativa	Sativex (GW Pharmaceuticals) Approval with conditions in Canada (2005) Limited availability in Spain and UK	Symptomatic relief of neuropathic pain (multiple sclerosis patients)	Sublingual Oro-mucosal spray	15-40 min, 2-4 h

- Recognized role
- Inhibition of chemotherapy-induced nausea and emesis
- Emerging roles
- Pain inhibition
- Appetite stimulation (orexigenic effects)

Social interest

- **₩** FEDCAC
- Create a structure to regulate all aspects in relation with cannabis and his consumption.
- Be a model programs to reduce risks and harm associated with cannabis consumption.
- Telemedicine service (IACM).
- Real cases



- Breast cancer
- Advanced breast cancer
- Multiple system atrophy
- Degenerative osteoarthritis

CONCLUSIONS

- * Aggressiveness of certain cancers + low success of current therapies = need to develop new therapeutic strategies for the treatment of tumors.
- * Treatment with cannabinoids induces mechanisms to destruction tumor cells without causing side effects, and his palliative effects are becoming more apparent.
- ♣ It's necessary to translate research with cannabinoids into practical applications to finally cure or alleviate diseases.
- * It's essential to face the reality of the medical use of cannabis to inform consumers properly and give quality guarantees: cannabis is a therapeutic remedy with high efficacy.