

Cannabis therapy in neurological disorders: Recent advances and perspectives

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ABSTRACT

Both phytocannabinoids (Δ 9-tetrahydrocannabinol, cannabidiol) and synthetic derivatives (nabilone, dronabinol) showed therapeutic benefits in some neurological disorders. Cannabis inhalation was reported to attenuate several symptoms (rigidity, bradykinesia, tremor) in Parkinson's disease. A significant reduction in monthly seizures in patients with epilepsy has been noted for cannabidiol, while administration of Δ 9-tetrahydrocannabinol resulted in benefits on psychomotor agitation in patients suffering from Alzheimer's disease. Although there are clinical studies supporting the use of cannabis preparations as adjuvant therapy in neurological disorders, more investigations are needed to assess their safety and efficacy.

Keywords: cannabis, phytocannabinoids, neurologic disorders

INTRODUCTION

Since ancient times, *Cannabis sativa* L. (Cannabaceae, hemp) has been used for its medicinal benefits. Reduction in nausea, vomiting, orexigenic effects in patients with AIDS or patients receiving chemotherapy, reduction of intraocular pressure, as well as general analgesic effects are among its known pharmacological effects (1-5). *Cannabis sativa* is indigenous to Central Asia being cultivated both legally for fibers and seeds, and illicitly for the production of illegal drugs such as marijuana (dried flower buds from female plants), hashish (compressed plant trichomes) and oils (rich in cannabidiol, but containing less than 0.2% tetrahydrocannabinol). The most potent phytocannabinoids are Δ 9-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) and cannabidiol (CBD). Also, two synthetic THC derivatives, nabilone and dronabinol, are used for medical purposes. THC is responsible for the

psychoactive, undesirable effects whereas CBD, as well as nabilone and dronabinol, lack such effects (6).

The endogenous cannabinoid system was discovered in 1990. Since then, extensive research on the potential use of cannabinoids in neurodegenerative disorders has been done. Endocannabinoids activate the cannabinoid receptors (G-protein-coupled receptors) resulting in an inhibitory effect on glutamate release (7).

The cannabinoid receptors, namely CB1 (cannabinoid receptor type 1) and CB2 (cannabinoid receptor type 2), are present in the nervous and immune systems. Most of CB1 receptors are located in areas of pain signalling control in central nervous system (CNS), and, to a lesser extent, in the cerebellum and hippocampus, basal ganglia, neuromuscular junctions and peripheral nerves (8). Activation of CB1 receptors

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results in the inhibition of glutamate and gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) release from the presynaptic terminals, with subsequent influence on memory processing, nociceptive pathways, psychoactivity and motor control. CB1 receptor activation explains the benefits (reduced nausea and vomiting, pain alleviation, enhanced appetite, reduced dyskinesia and intraocular pressure) but also the side effects (somnolence, fatigue, possible hallucinations) reported by patients. CB2 receptor activation leads to attenuation of chronic inflammation and suppression of chronic pain, but the complete mechanism underlying the aforementioned effects is yet to be understood. CB2 receptors are present in peripheral nerves, brain microglia, keratinocytes, bone and liver. CB2, and to a lesser extent CB1 receptors, are also found in macrophages, polymorphonuclear neutrophils and lymphocytes, their activation supporting, in part, the anti-inflammatory potential of cannabinoids (8).

The endocannabinoid system is involved in tissue homeostasis after pathological alterations, thus being a potential therapeutic target in numerous diseases, including neurological ones. Animal studies showed alterations in the endocannabinoid system in different neurological disorders and efforts have been made to use these findings for the development of new treatments. These efforts made possible the approval of nabiximols (Sativex®, a mixture of THC and CBD, each spray of 0.1 ml containing 2.7 mg THC and 2.5 mg CBD) for the treatment of pain and/or spasticity in multiple sclerosis in 2005 in U.S.A. and Canada, which was a milestone in cannabis research (9).

A systematic review done by the American Academy of Neurology, evaluating publications from 1948 to 2013 regarding cannabinoids use in multiple sclerosis, motor diseases, and epilepsy, revealed that only THC in combination with CBD or CBD alone (oral administration) seemed to alleviate spasticity in multiple sclerosis (10). Other formulations seemed to be effective against the aforementioned disorders, but with less evidence. Proof was insufficient to conclude on the efficacy of smoked cannabis. There was no conclusive evidence regarding the effectiveness of cannabis and cannabis-derived products in other neurological disorders, such as Huntington's disease and Tourette syndrome (11).

PARKINSON'S DISEASE

In 1888, Gowers noticed some benefits for "Indian hemp" in a patient with Parkinson's disease (12).

As the cannabinoid receptors have a high density in basal ganglia, the potential benefits of cannabinoids in Parkinson's disease were extensively investigated, but with inconclusive results. Most studies reported high levels of endocannabinoids in patients with Parkinson's disease. However, levodopa was found to decrease these higher levels of endocannabinoids in the cerebrospinal fluid of affected patients (13). In the lipopolysaccharide and oxidopamine treated rats, THC, CBD and Δ^9 -tetrahydrocannabinol (THCV) showed antiparkinsonian effects. The benefits were ascribed to the antioxidant effects of THC and CBD whereas, in case of THCV, CB2 agonism and CB1 antagonism were evoked (14).

Several clinical trials analyzed cannabinoids effects on dyskinesias in Parkinson's disease patients, but with inconclusive results. One randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, crossover trial in seven patients found nabilone (synthetic cannabinoid agonist on both CB1 and CB2 receptors) to induce a drastic reduction in dyskinesias (15). Lotan et al. (2014) reported that cannabis smoking has beneficial effects on tremor, rigidity, and bradykinesia, causing only a very small improvement in patients posture (16,17). In a double-blind study evaluating CBD benefits in patients suffering from Parkinson's disease, Chagas et al. (2014) found that improvement in life quality was noted at the highest dose tested (300 mg of CBD daily for six weeks) (18). A survey done by Venderová et al. (2004) on 339 Czech patients receiving fresh or dried cannabis leaves (half a teaspoon daily) outlined a significant alleviation of symptoms after approximately 1.7 months after first cannabis use. Although subjective, authors noted improvements in rigidity, bradykinesia, resting tremor, and general function (19).

HUNTINGTON'S DISEASE

Huntington's disease affects the dopaminergic neurons in globus pallidus with consequent locomotor, mood and/or mental impairments. Pharmacological interventions in the endocannabinoid metabolism protected neurons in different models of Huntington's disease. Endocannabinoid reuptake inhibitors had anti-hyperkinetic effects in animals treated with 3-nitropropionic acid, mostly via activation of TRPV1 (transient receptor potential cation channel subfamily V member 1, a capsaicin-like receptor, also activated by endocannabinoids in pain sensation) (20).

One double-blind, randomized, controlled study assessed the effects of CBD (10 mg/kg/day, oral administration for six weeks) in patients with Huntington's disease. No clinically significant improvements were observed in chorea sensitivity, functional ability or information recall in comparison with placebo (21). The latter findings were confirmed by a double-blind, placebo-controlled, randomized, crossover, pilot study initiated by Lopez-Sendon Moreno et al. (2016) on 26 patients with Huntington's disease. The study investigated the potential benefits of nabiximols and revealed that while nabiximols (Sativex®) were well tolerated, they did not improve the clinical outcomes (22).

MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS

Spasticity is the main cause of disability in patients with multiple sclerosis. Cannabinoids reduce glutamate release, thereby regulating glutamatergic excitability and consequently spasticity (23). In mice models with autoimmune encephalomyelitis which recreates multiple sclerosis in humans, CBD seemed to ameliorate disease symptoms. The mechanisms underlying the reduction in spasticity are the decrease in pro-inflammatory mediators and activation of PPAR γ (peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma, also known as glitazone receptor) and PI3K-AKT-mTOR pathway (regulator of cell cycle) (24).

The MUSEC trial (2012), a double-blind, placebo-controlled, phase III study, involving 279 patients, assessed the effects of oral administration of a standardized Cannabis sativa extract (0.8-1.8 mg CBD and 2.5 mg THC) on spasticity, pain, but also sleep quality in multiple sclerosis. The study revealed the capacity of Cannabis sativa standardized extract to alleviate muscle stiffness in multiple sclerosis. Authors also concluded that there was an effective pain remission in patients, especially in patients having high baseline pain score (25). In a randomized, placebo-controlled, crossover trial, Corey-Bloom et al. (2012) showed that inhaled cannabis reduced the treatment-resistant spasticity in multiple sclerosis (26). A placebo-controlled, double-blind, between-groups study on 493 patients with progressive multiple sclerosis, did not find any effect on disease progression when receiving a daily oral cannabis extract (standardized in 0.8-1.8 mg CBD and 2.5 mg THC), dose-adjusted for each patient to a maximum of 28 mg of THC daily for ten weeks (27). As noted elsewhere, 40-60% of individuals with multiple sclerosis manifest some degree of cognitive

dysfunction, therefore the use of cannabis products may further compromise cognitive functions (28).

AMYOTROPHIC LATERAL SCLEROSIS

The main symptoms of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis are miastenia, spasticity, and respiratory difficulties. The disease is fatal and affects the upper and lower motor neurons originating in the motor cortex in brain and spinal cord, respectively. Cannabinoids are supposed to act in the aforementioned regions, thus being potentially useful in alleviating symptoms such as spasticity, dysphagia, negative mood and pain (29). As the immune cells express CB2 receptors, cannabis might play a role in downregulating cytokine and chemokine production, hence reducing neuroinflammation associated with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis pathogenesis. Additionally, cannabis may provide neuroprotection by modulating glutamatergic transmission (30).

Currently there is a lack of clinical data to support cannabinoids use in amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. However, there is only one randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, crossover trial that investigated the benefits of dronabinol in 27 patients. It has been noted that even though 5 mg of dronabinol is well-tolerated, there was no alleviation in the number or intensity of cramps, quality of life, appetite, sleep, or mood (31).

EPILEPSY AND SEIZURES

Epilepsy affects 50.4 per 100,000 people per year, being one of the most frequent neurological disorders. Approximately 30% of the patients with epilepsy have a drug-resistant form, that is failure to control one's seizures with the adjusted dose of at least two antiepileptic drugs (32). CBD showed anticonvulsant effects in the pentylenetetrazole-induced epilepsy model, pilocarpine temporal lobe epilepsy model and penicillin-induced partial seizure model most probably via G-protein-coupled receptor 55 (GPR55) antagonism and TRPV1 desensitization (33).

Only two randomized, placebo-controlled studies done by Devinsky et al. (2016, 2017), evaluated the potential benefits of CBD as adjuvant therapy in epilepsy. In the 2016 study, Devinsky et al. evaluated the efficacy of CBD (2-5 mg/kg/day for 12 weeks) as an add-on therapy to the classical treatment (antiepileptic drugs) on 137 patients with Dravet and Lennox-Gastaut syndromes, which are severe forms of epilepsy. Authors noted a reduction in monthly

seizures frequency in 36.5% of patients, with the most significant reduction in patients with focal and atonic seizures (34). In 2017, Devinsky et al. performed a double-blind, randomized clinical study on 120 patients (both children and adults) suffering from Dravet syndrome and drug-resistant epilepsy, split into two groups, control and placebo. The control group received 20 mg/kg/day CBD for 14 weeks as adjuvant therapy. 43% of patients in the control group had more than 50% reduction in seizures frequency. Also, in the control group, 5% of patients had no seizures (35).

ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE

Tau proteins, essential for microtubule assembly, integrity of cytoskeleton and signal transport in neurons, are the main protagonists in this disease, developing fibrillary tangles. In a model of Alzheimer's disease-related neuroinflammation (intrahippocampal injection of the human amyloid- β in mice), CB1 agonists showed promising effects against neuronal tau hyperphosphorylation and behavioral impairments (36). Additionally, cannabinoids inhibit acetylcholinesterase and β amyloid aggregation, while agonism on CB1 and 2 receptors results in a significant increase of β amyloid clearance across the blood-brain barrier (37-39). Casajeros et al. (2013) noted that nabiximols reduced tangling of tau proteins in mice, improving dopamine metabolism, glial function and oxidative stress, as well as reduction in anxiety and self-injury (40).

In 2006, Walther et al. initiated an open-label, two-week study, on five Alzheimer's disease patients and one patient with vascular dementia. Patients presented improvements in the nocturnal motor activity, hunger, agitation, and irritability with no adverse events when receiving 2.5 mg THC at 19:00 h, on a daily basis (41). However, a randomized, controlled trial conducted by van den Elsen et al. (2015) on 50 patients with dementia receiving 1.5 mg THC (three times a day, for three weeks), failed to show any benefit in comparison with placebo. Authors also noted that a total absence of adverse reactions might be due to inadequate dosage regimens (42).

NEUROPATHIC PAIN

Cannabis has been used to alleviate pain since 2900 b.C., as mentioned in ancient Chinese texts. The cause of neuropathic pain are inadequate messages sent to pain centers by damaged spinal and/or sensory nerves. In diabetic patients with neuropathy, for example, pain sensation is not in the foot tissue per

se, being localized in the peripheral nociceptors. As the disease affects them, the brain misinterprets the incoming signals as pain in the affected tissues.

Cannabis plants per se are rarely used as painkiller medicine, patients using instead NSAIDs, GABA agonists (gabapentin, pregabalin) and opioids (43,44).

When damage is inflicted, all cells synthesize anandamide (an endogenous cannabinoid derived from arachidonic acid) which modulates pain signals transmission by CB receptors agonism, in turn leading to a reduced inflammation and sensitization. THC also acts as an agonist on CB receptors. CB1 receptors control the release of neurotransmitters in CNS; they are present in sensory neurons of the dorsal basal ganglia and trigeminal ganglion. To a lesser extent, CB2 receptors are found in CNS and dorsal basal ganglia, being up-regulated in response to peripheral nerve injuries. They modulate neuronal and immune interactions and inflammatory hyperalgesia (43).

A recent systematic review and meta-analysis examined 28 randomized trials involving 2,454 patients with chronic pain and noted that administration of cannabinoids was associated with a greater reduction in pain compared with placebo (37% vs. 31%). According to Whiting et al. (2015), moderate evidence emerged in supporting cannabinoids use in the chronic pain treatment, especially in the neuropathic pain (45). A placebo-controlled trial (not included in Whiting's meta-analysis), using aerosolized cannabis, showed attenuation of the conventional analgesics-resistant pain in patients with diabetic neuropathy; the analgesic effect was dose-dependent (46). The randomized, placebo-controlled, crossover study of Wilsey et al. (2013), involving 39 patients with central neuropathic pain (related to spinal cord damage and disease) using vaporized cannabis, showed dose-independently reductions in neuropathic pain scale ratings (47). Literature examination showed no conclusive studies regarding cannabis benefits in different headache disorders, though it appears that cannabis may emerge as a potential treatment.

SAFETY

The use of cannabis is subjected to concerns regarding THC and CBD concentrations, as they might vary with species and extraction methods. In addition, common adverse reactions similar to other CNS depressants (barbiturates, benzodiazepines, neuroleptic medication) might occur.

TABLE 1. Summary of clinical trials involving cannabis, phytocannabinoids and synthetic cannabinoids

Neurological disorder	Type of study	Patients	Treatment	Study medication	Outcome	Reference
Parkinson's disease	survey	339	Yes	oral cannabis leaves	improvement in cardinal motor symptoms and dyskinesia	Venderova et al. (2004)
	placebo-controlled, double-blind trial	21		75 to 300 mg CBD, 6 weeks	no effects on motor functioning	Chagas et al. (2014)
	open-label observational	22	No	inhaled cannabis	reduced effect on bradykinesia small improvement in tremor, rigidity and posture	Lotan et al. (2014)
Huntington's disease	double-blind, crossover, randomized, controlled trial	15	No	10 mg/kg/day CBD for 6 weeks	no improvements in disease symptoms	Consroe et al. (1991)
	double-blind, placebo-controlled, randomized, crossover, pilot trial	24	Yes	Nabiximols (Sativex®) oral spray, 12 sprays/day for 12 weeks		Lopez-Sendon Moreno et al. (2016)
Alzheimer's	open-label, pilot	5	-	2.5 mg Dronabinol (THC) daily for 2 weeks	improvement in nocturnal motor activity, agitation, appetite, and irritability	Walther et al. (2006)
	randomized, double-blind, placebo controlled-trial	50	Yes	1.5 mg THC thrice a day for 3 weeks	no significant improvements in NPS* score, agitation and quality of life	van den Elsen et al. (2015)
Multiple sclerosis	double-blind, placebo controlled	279	Yes/No	oral cannabis extract (max. 25 mg THC daily for 10 weeks)	significant reduction in muscle stiffness	Zajicek et al. (2012)
	placebo controlled, double-blind crossover study	30	No	smoked cannabis (4%THC) for 3 days	significant reduction in spasticity and pain	Corey-Bloom et al. (2012)
	placebo-controlled, double-blind, between-groups	493	Yes	oral THC (dose-adjusted, max 28 mg daily) for 36 months	no overall treatment effect on clinical disease progression	Zajicek et al. (2013)
Amyotrophic lateral disease	randomized, double-blind, placebo controlled, crossover trial	27	No	5 mg THC twice a day for 2 weeks	no significant improvement in cramp intensity	Weber et al. (2010)
Epilepsy	open-label trial	214	Yes	2-5 mg/kg/day oral CBD for 12 weeks	possible reduction of seizures frequency	Devinsky et al. (2016)
	double-blind, placebo-controlled trial	120	Yes	20mg/kg oral CBD for 14 weeks	reduction in convulsive-seizure frequency; higher rates of adverse events	Devinsky et al. (2017)
Neuropathic pain	placebo-controlled, double-blind, crossover study	39	-	inhaled, cannabis (1.29%/ 3.53% THC)	reduction in pain; dose-independent efficacy	Wilsey et al. (2013)
	placebo-controlled, double-blind, between groups trial	246	Yes	sublingual, nabiximols (Sativex®) 24 sprays/day for 14 weeks	significant improvements in pain and sleep quality	Serpell et al. (2014)
	meta-analysis	6462 (79 trials)	Yes/No	different formulations of cannabis or derivatives	benefits associated with cannabinoids but without statistical significance	Whiting et al. (2015)

*NPS – neuro-psychiatric symptoms

While some evidence suggests that there may be a small reduction in the hippocampal volume in cannabis users vs. non-users, but with no clinical manifestations, other

data show that chronic, heavy use of smoked cannabis is associated with a decline in some cognitive abilities (decision-making and conceptual planning) (48, 49).

Unlike THC, CBD seems to have little influence on vital signs such as blood pressure and respiratory function. However, as Devinsky et al. (2017) noted, patients with Dravet syndrome treated with CBD reported significant adverse events such as somnolence (36%), diarrhea (31%), fatigue (20%), vomiting (15%), fever (15%), lethargy (13%) (35). Another potential concern regarding CBD use in different neurological disorders is drug-drug interactions, as CBD may inhibit several CYP450 enzymes (CYP2C9, CYP2D6), in turn leading to a delay in the metabolism of common OTC and prescription drugs that are metabolized by the aforementioned enzymes (50).

CONCLUSIONS

Although some clinical studies underline beneficial effects of cannabis formulations as an adjuvant

therapy in different neurological disorders, research in this field is in its beginnings. Therefore, more studies should be performed to draw a solid conclusion regarding any medical therapy.

More research is needed to answer important questions regarding the safety profiles of either cannabis plant or its different pharmaceutical formulations and potential medical indications, especially in neurological diseases such as amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, multiple sclerosis, epilepsy and Alzheimer's disease.

Author contributions

Alexandru Mandici – conceptualization, original draft preparation; Daniel Cojocariu – collection of data; Anca Miron – conceptualization, supervision, review, editing.

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