

USE OF PRESCRIPTION CANNABIDIOL FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF SEIZURE DISORDERS AT AN INTEGRATED CARE CENTER

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BACKGROUND

- Prescription cannabidiol (CBD) is approved for the management of patients ≥ 1 years old with Dravet, Lennox-Gastaut, or Tuberous Sclerosis Syndromes as adjunct therapy with other anti-epileptic drugs (AEDs).¹
- Limited data describing real-world use of prescription CBD exists; such data would provide valuable insights into post-approval practices.

OBJECTIVE

To describe patient characteristics and medication use patterns for prescription CBD within an integrated care center.

METHODS

Design	Single-center, retrospective cohort study
Inclusion	Patients prescribed CBD through the center's neurology clinic from January 2019 through April 2020
Exclusion	Clinical trial participation or prescription CBD access or fulfillment process not completed by center's integrated specialty pharmacy (ISP)
Data sources	Electronic health records and specialty pharmacy patient management database

RESULTS

Figure 1. Patient Attrition

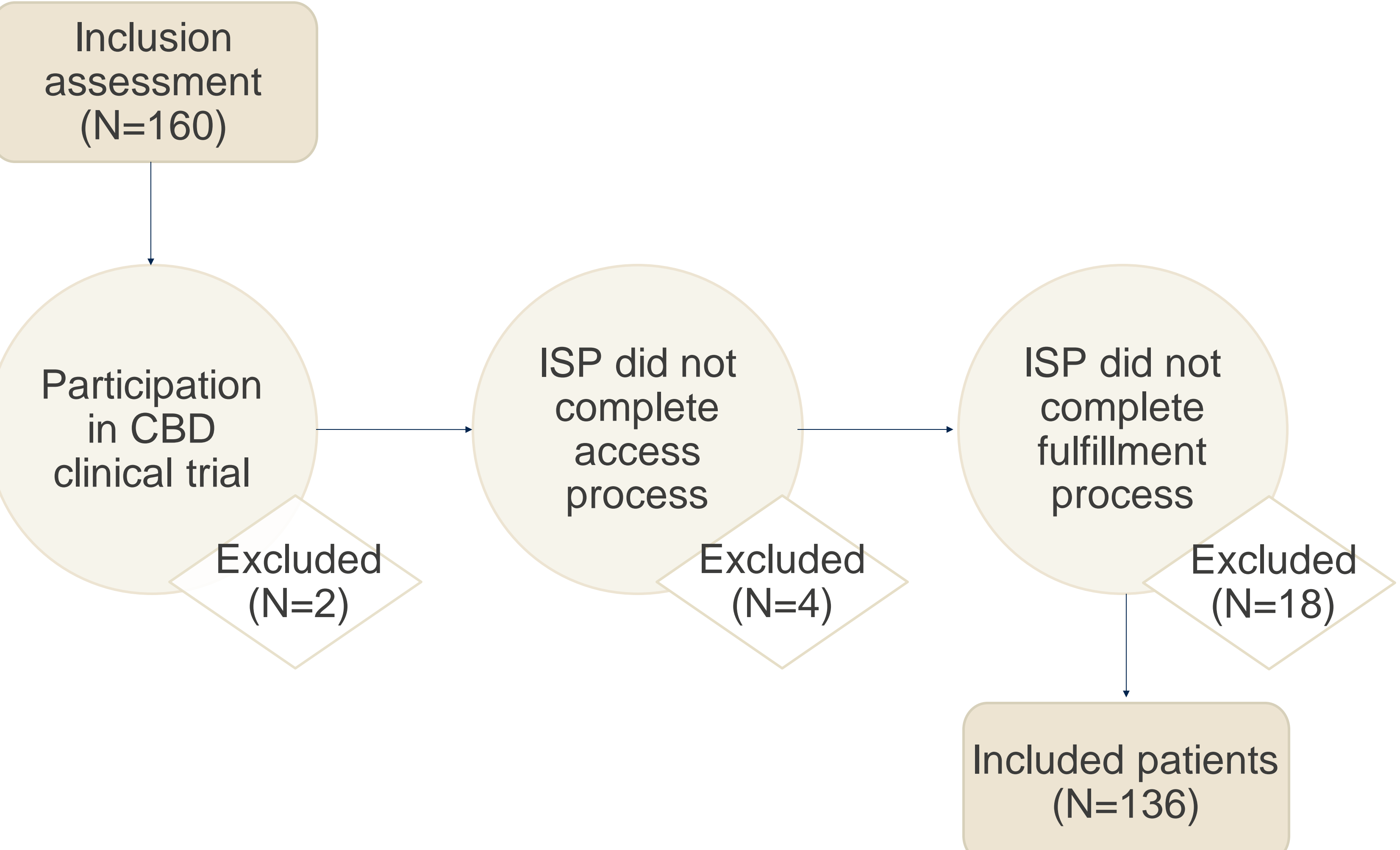
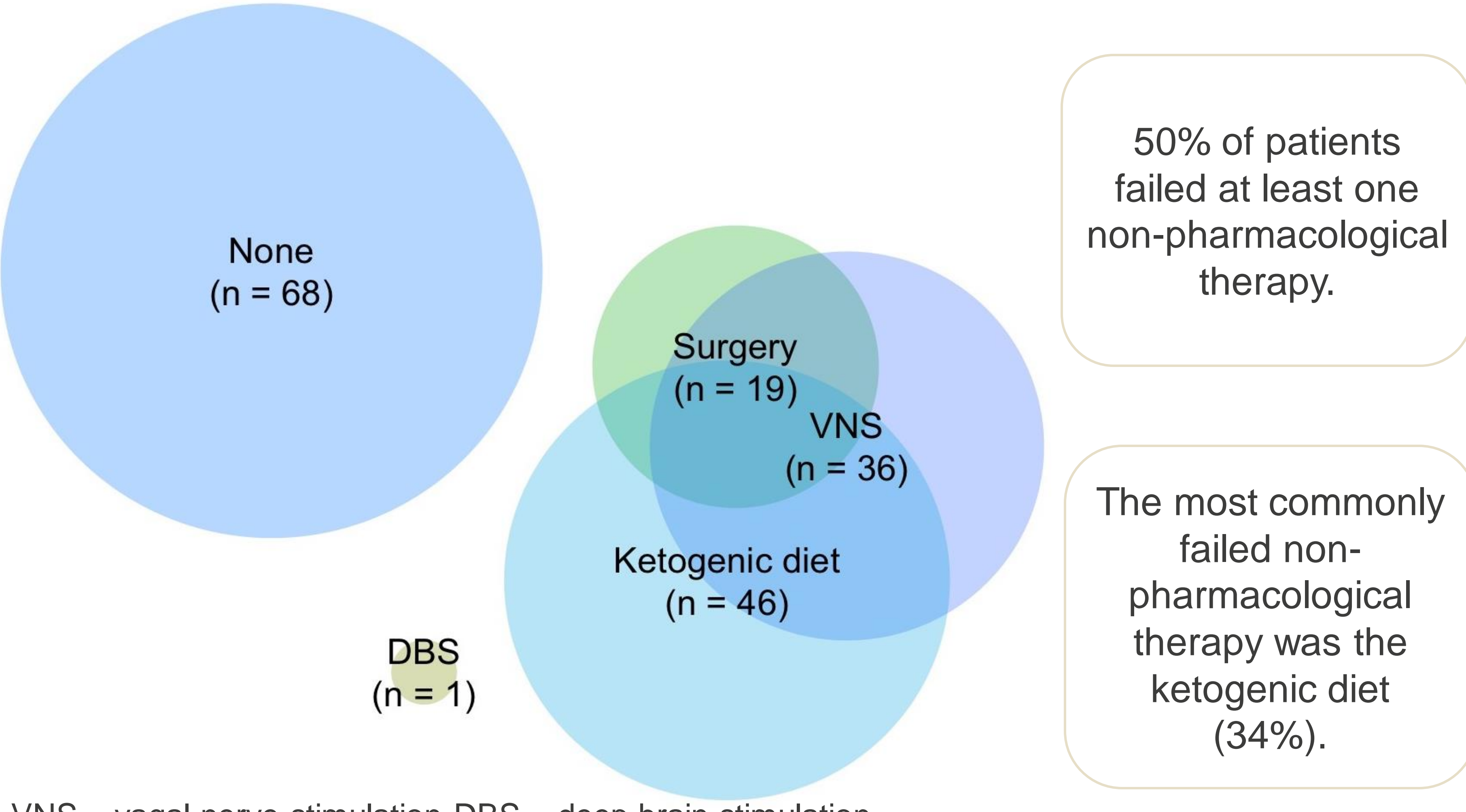


Table 1. Patient Characteristics and Medication Use

	Pediatric (N=92) % (N)	Adult (N=44) % (N)
Age , years [median, (IQR)]	10 (5 – 14)	28 (21 – 44)
Gender , female	47 (43)	57 (25)
Race , white	84 (77)	86 (38)
Insurance type		
Medicaid	73 (67)	32 (14)
Commercial	20 (18)	23 (10)
Medicare	--	46 (20)
Tricare	8 (7)	0 (0)
Height , cm [median, (IQR)]	130 (102 – 147)	164 (153 – 173)
Weight , kg [median, (IQR)]	29 (17 – 38)	62 (49 – 76)
Diagnosis		
Lennox-Gastaut Syndrome	89 (82)	80 (35)
Dravet Syndrome	4 (4)	5 (2)
Tuberous Sclerosis	1 (1)	2 (1)
Other	5 (5)	14 (6)
Route of administration		
By mouth	78 (72)	93 (41)
G-tube	19 (17)	7 (3)
Other*	3 (3)	0 (0)

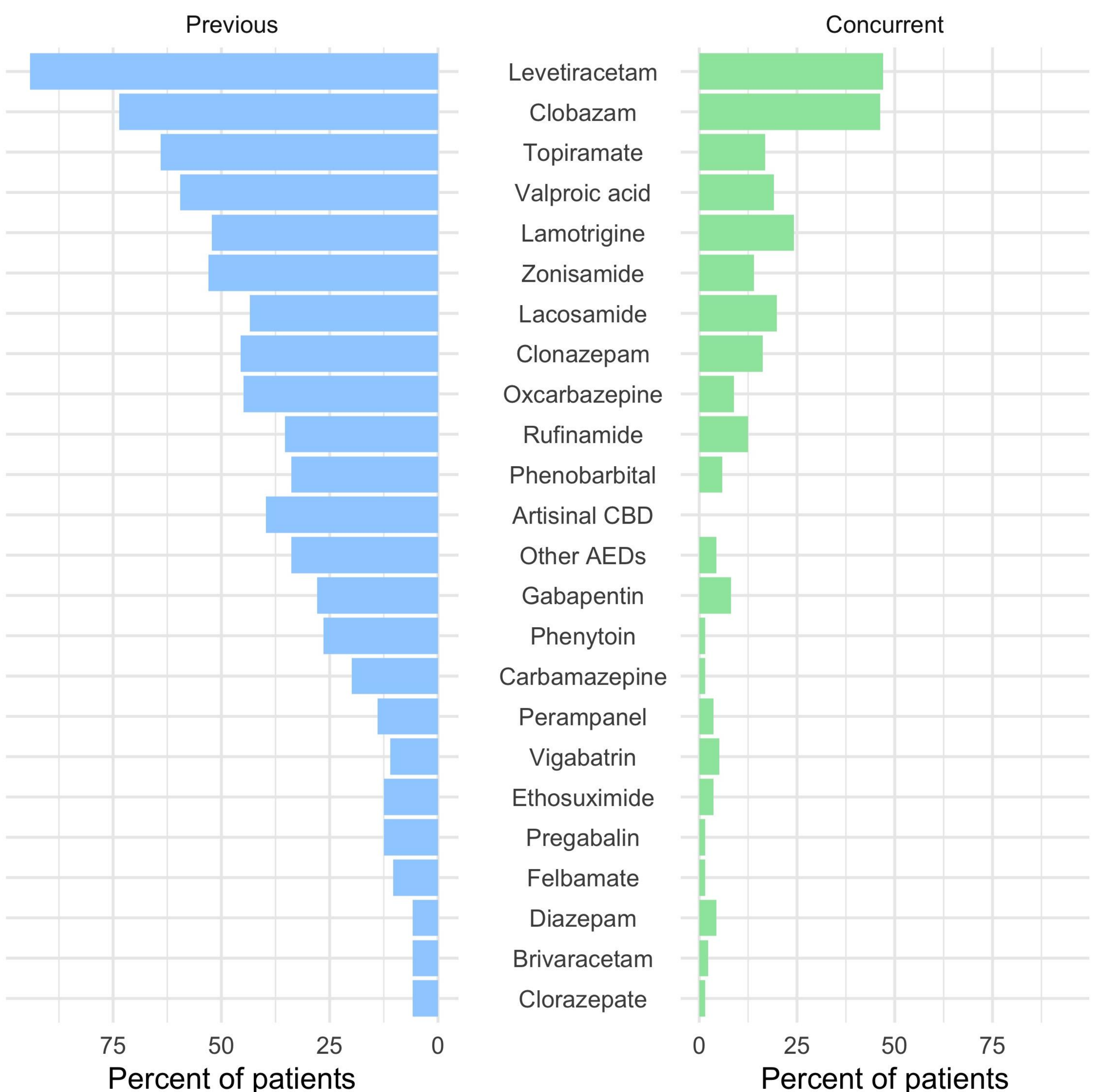
IQR = Interquartile range
 *Other: J-tube, combination of by mouth and g-tube administration

Figure 2. Prior Non-Pharmacological Therapies



RESULTS

Figure 3. Prior and Concurrent AEDs at Time of Prescription CBD Initiation



- The median number of prior AEDs trialed was 7 (IQR 5,11).
- A median number of 3 (IQR 2, 4) concurrent AEDs were continued when the patient initiated prescription CBD therapy.

CONCLUSIONS

- Our findings reveal prominent patient characteristics and the often-complex medication use patterns of patients prescribed CBD.
- Further studies are needed to evaluate the long-term outcomes of prescription CBD therapy in a real-world setting.

References: 1. Epidiolex (cannabidiol) oral solution [package insert]. Carlsbad, CA: Greenwich Biosciences, Inc.; April 2020. Authors of this study have the following financial or personal relationships with commercial entities that may have a direct or indirect interest in the subject matter of this presentation: Autumn Zuckerman – Pfizer, AstraZeneca; Nisha Shah – Pfizer, AstraZeneca.