POTENCIAL TERAPÉUTICO DE LAS DENOMINADAS “DROGAS”

“La próxima revolución terapéutica en psicofarmacología”

SOCIETAT CATALANA DE PSIQUIATRIA I SALUT MENTAL

27 Noviembre 2015

Miquel Casas
Servei de Psiquiatria
Hospital Universitari Vall d ’ Hebron
Universitat Autonoma de Barcelona
CIBERSAM

LAS DROGAS COMO PSICOFÁRMACOS

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RAZONES TEÓRICAS

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La psicofarmacología actual, siendo la mayor revolución terapéutica experimentada por la psiquiatría, "mejora" y "compensa" a los pacientes pero "no cura".

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RAZONES TEÓRICAS

La psicofarmacología actual, siendo la mayor revolución terapéutica experimentada por la psiquiatría, "mejora" y "compensa" a los pacientes pero "no cura".

Las hipótesis teóricas subyacentes a la bases biológicas de los trastornos mentales no han sido demostradas, a pesar de haber sido formuladas hace más de 50 años, por lo que pueden considerarse "gigantes con pies de barro"

Andrés Laguna de Segovia

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(1499 – 1559)

Médico humanista español, especialmente dedicado a la farmacología y a la botánica médica.

Pedacio Dioscórides Anazarbeo, acerca de la materia medicinal y de los venenos mortíferos, 1563.

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“ pues no hay veneno tan pestilente, que no pueda servir en algo al uso de la medicina ”

Pedacio Dioscórides Anazarbeo, acerca de la materia medicinal y de los venenos mortíferos, 1563.

ABORDAJES TERAPÉUTICOS EN LA PRIMERA MITAD DEL SIGLO XX

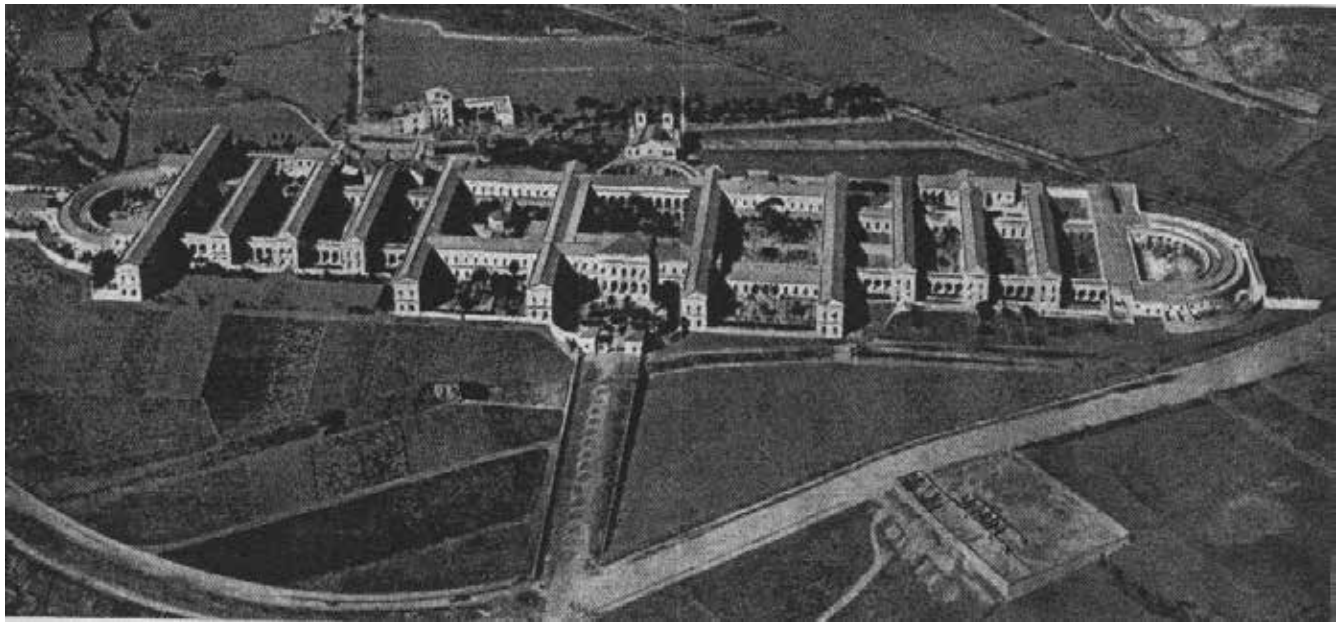
ABORDAJES TERAPÉUTICOS EN LA PRIMERA MITAD DEL SIGLO XX

"Tratamiento Moral "

Dominique ESQUIROL

La Maison Royale de Charenton

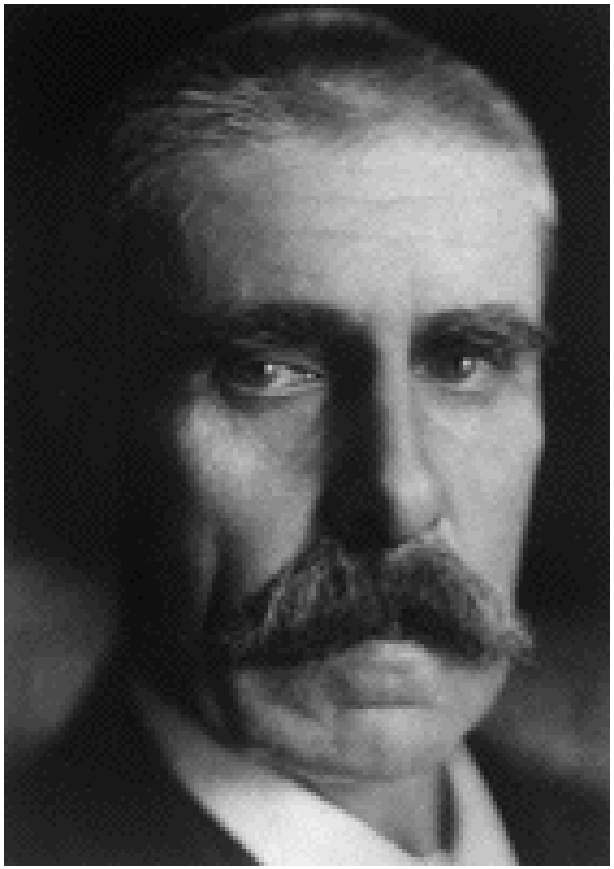
La Maison Royale de Charenton



Institut Mental de la Sta. Creu

ABORDAJES TERAPÉUTICOS EN LA PRIMERA MITAD DEL SIGLO XX

“Piretoterapia”



Wagner Von JAUREGG

ABORDAJES TERAPÉUTICOS EN LA PRIMERA MITAD DEL SIGLO XX

“Psicocirugía”

Egas MONIZ

ABORDAJES TERAPÉUTICOS EN LA PRIMERA MITAD DEL SIGLO XX

“Curas de Sakel”

SAKEL

ABORDAJES TERAPÉUTICOS EN LA PRIMERA MITAD DEL SIGLO XX

“Electro-convulsivoterapia”

Ugo CERLETTI

ABORDAJES TERAPÉUTICOS EN LA PRIMERA MITAD DEL SIGLO XX

“Psicoterapias”

Abraham Arden BRILL, Ernest JONES, Sàndor FERENCZI

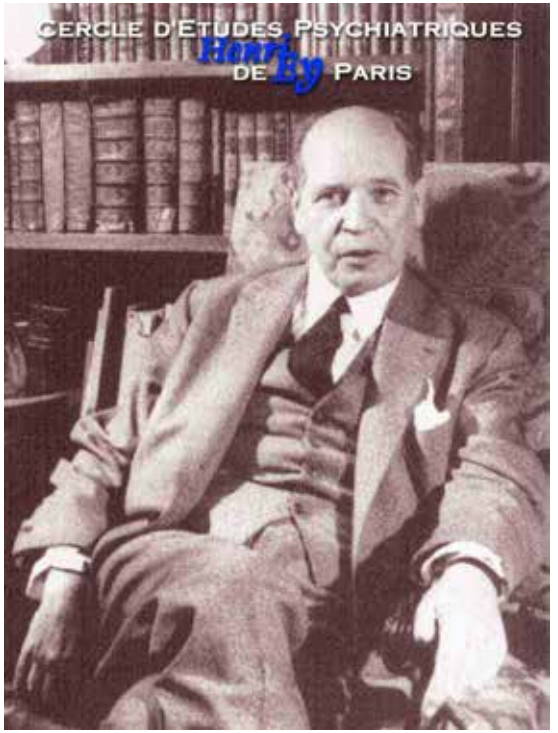
Sigmun FREUD, Stanley HALL, Carl Gustav JUNG

ABORDAJES TERAPÉUTICOS EN LA PRIMERA MITAD DEL SIGLO XX

“Psicotropo-terapias”

Emil KRAEPELIN

OPIO - LAUDANO



Henri EY

ABORDAJES TERAPÉUTICOS EN LA PRIMERA MITAD DEL SIGLO XX

"Tratamiento Moral "

Farmacoterapia

Piretoterapia

Psicocirugía

Curas de Sakel

Electroconvulsivoterapia

Psicoterapias

SERENDIPITY

SERENDIPIA

SERENDIPITY - SERENDIPIA

El término SERENDIPITY fue acuñado por Lord Horacio Walpole, IV Conde de Oxford (1717 - 1797) a partir de un antiguo cuento de Ceilán - llamada antiguamente "SERENDIP"- en el que tres príncipes hacían descubrimientos de cosas divertidas, novedosas o importantes que no tenían ninguna relación con lo que inicialmente estaban buscando, utilizando su habilidad para observar y reconducir el azar.

Foto 11. *Henry Laborit (1914-1995).*

Henry LABORIT

Jean Delay

Clorpromazina

1952

SERENDIPIA E INICIO DE LA PSICOFARMACOLOGIA

- La práctica totalidad de las grandes familias de psicofármacos clásicos han sido descubiertas por serendipia.

SERENDIPIA E INICIO DE LA PSICOFARMACOLOGIA

- La práctica totalidad de las grandes familias de psicofármacos clásicos han sido descubiertas por *serendipia.*

- La gran mayoria de fármacos descubiertos por serendipitia siguen siendo el **“ patrón oro ”** sobre el que se miden los nuevos fármacos

PSICOFARMACOS DESCUBIERTOS A TRAVES DE " SERENDIPIA "

- Clorpromacina
- Imipramina
- Iproniacina
- Haloperidol
- Clordiacepóxido
- Sales de Lítio

Pierre Deniker

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Roland Kuhn

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Nathan Kline

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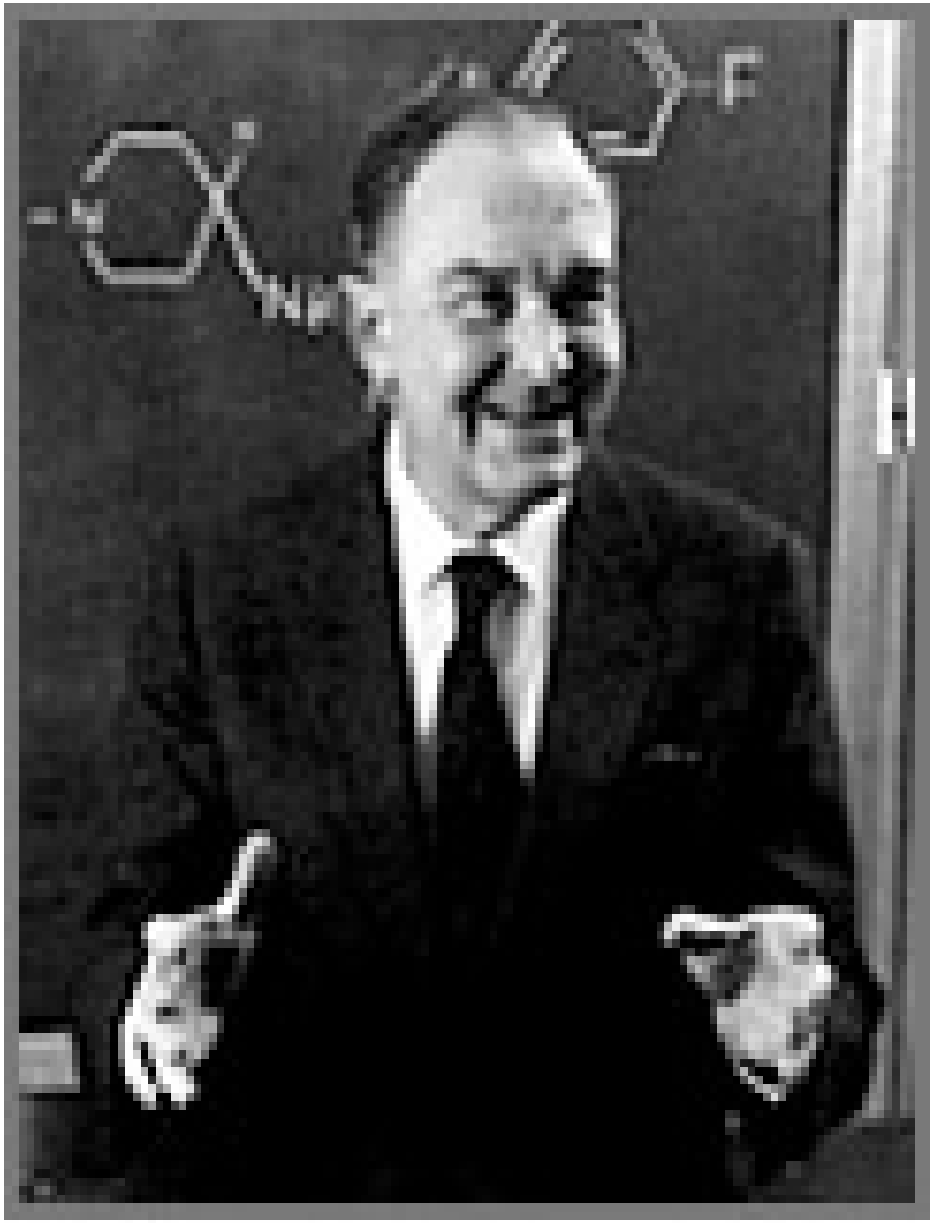

Paul Janssen

PSICOFARMACOS DESCUBIERTOS A TRAVES DE " SERENDIPIA "

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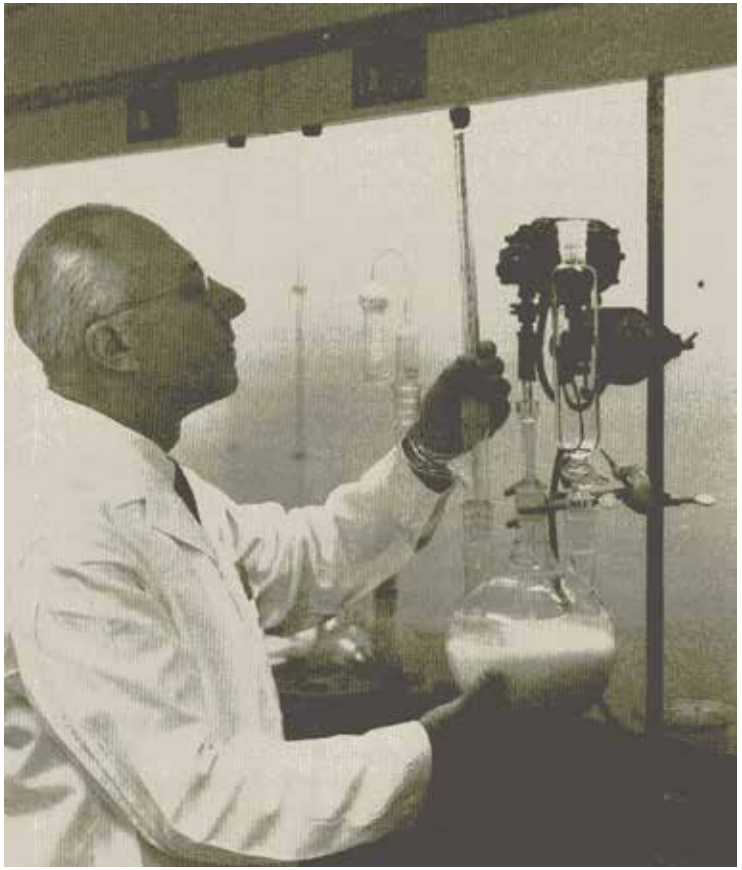
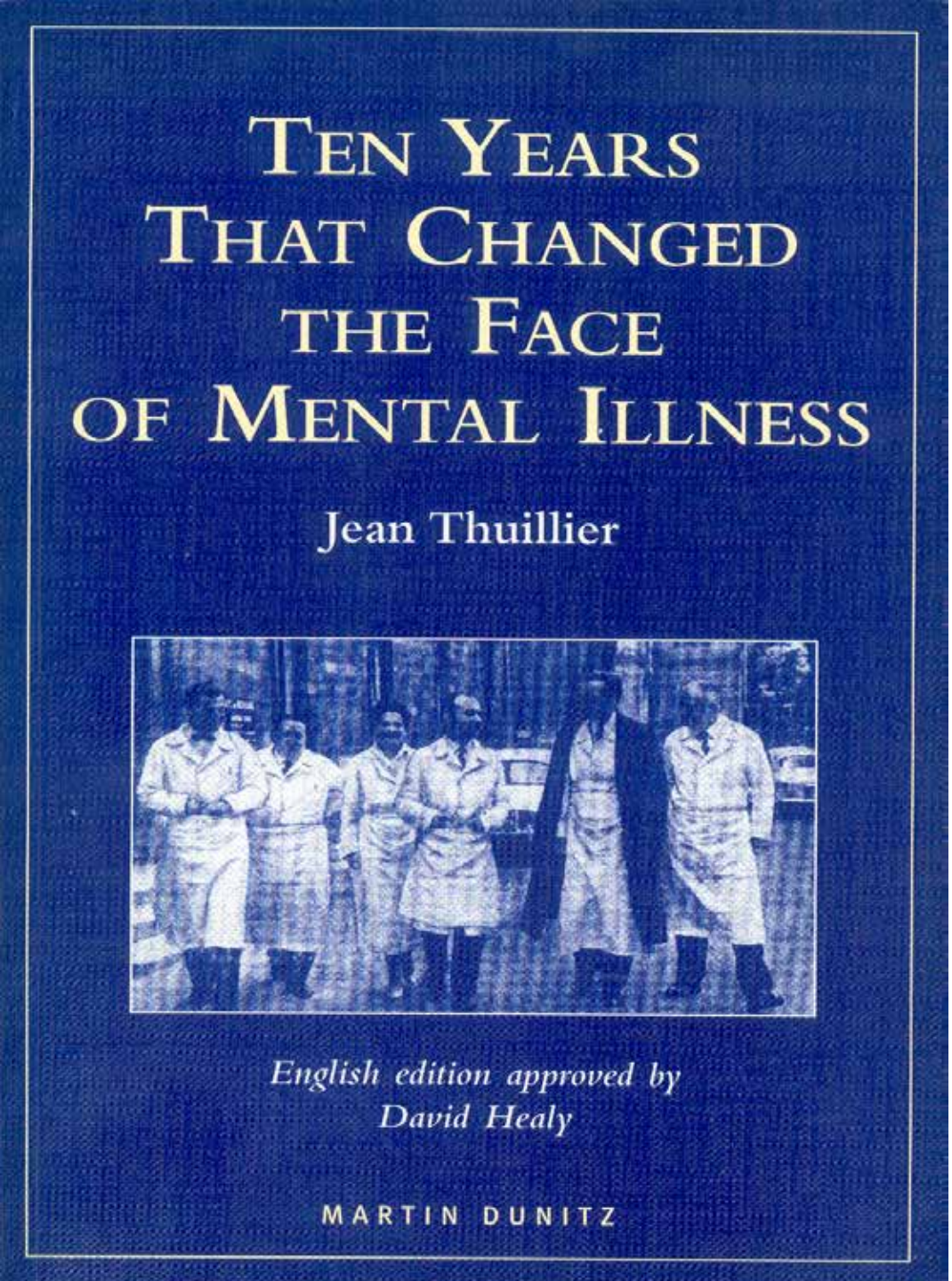
- Iproniacina
- Haloperidol
- Clordiacepóxido
- Sales de Lítio



Leo Sternbach



Ten Years That Changed the Face of Mental Illness

J. Thuillier

Marin Dunitz

London, 1999

PSICOFARMACOLOGIA

La PSICOFARMACOLOGIA ha avanzado:

cualitativamente, con descubrimientos efectuados a través de **"*serendipia“.***

cuantitativamente a través de una **“*complicada relación dialéctica ”*** entre la investigación acadèmica clásica y los intereses de la industria farmacéutica.

HIPÓTESIS BIOLÓGICAS

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La constatación de la real efectividad de los nuevos psicofármacos descubiertos por "**serendipitia**, propició el estudio de su mecanismo de acción.

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La constatación de la real efectividad de los nuevos psicofármacos descubiertos por "**serendipitia**, propició el estudio de su mecanismo de acción.

A partir de los recién descubiertos mecanismos de acción de los nuevos psicofármacos, se formularon las "**HIPOTESIS BIOLÓGICAS**" actuales.

HIPÓTESIS DA DE LA ESQUIZOFRENIA

Arvid CARLSSON

1964

Premio Nobel 2000

HIPÓTESIS BIOLÓGICAS

La constatación de la real efectividad de los nuevos psicofármacos descubiertos por "**serendipitia**, propició el estudio de su mecanismo de acción.

A partir de los recién descubiertos mecanismos de acción de los nuevos psicofármacos, se formularon las "**HIPOTESIS BIOLÓGICAS**" actuales.

El problema radica en que estas hipótesis son **grandes GIGANTES** con pies de barro.

LA PSIQUIATRIA MODERNA

(1960 - 2015)

PSIQUIATRIA MODERNA

(1960 - 2015)

“ ANTIPSIQUIATRÍA ”

LA PSIQUIATRIA MODERNA

(1960 - 2015)

“ ANTIPSIQUIATRÍA ”

REFORMA PSIQUIÁTRICA

LA PSIQUIATRIA MODERNA

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REFORMA PSIQUIÁTRICA

PSIQUIATRÍA EN H. GENERALES

LA PSIQUIATRIA MODERNA

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“ ANTIPSIQUIATRÍA ”

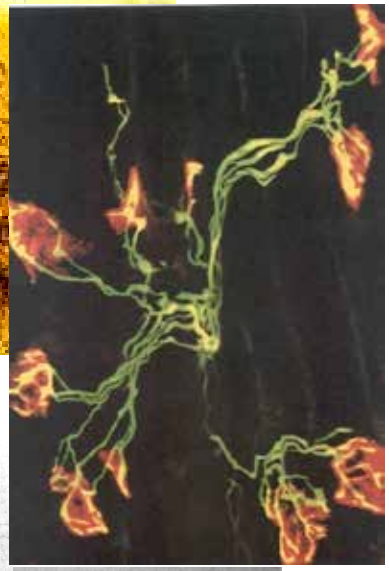
REFORMA PSIQUIÁTRICA

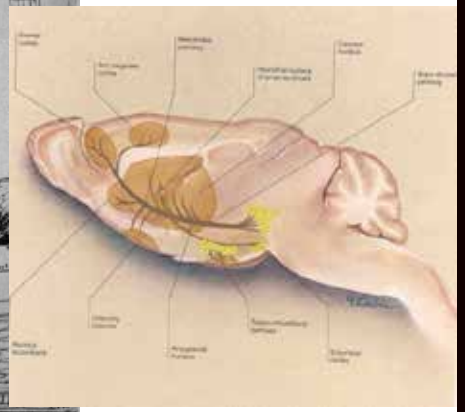
PSIQUIATRÍA EN H. GENERALES

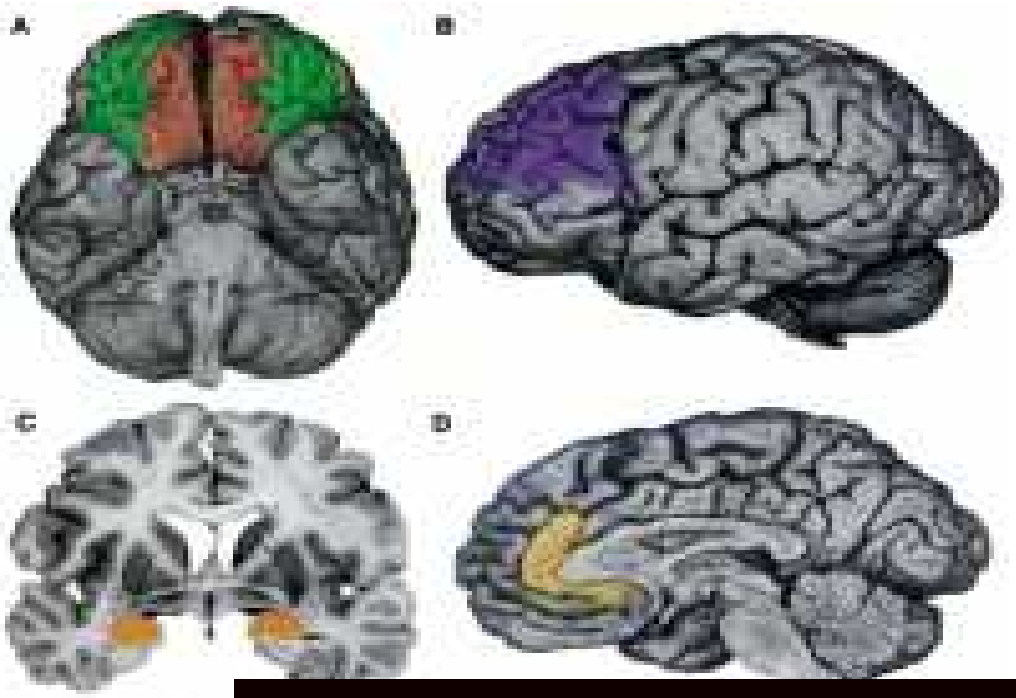
PSIQUIATRÍA COMUNITARIA

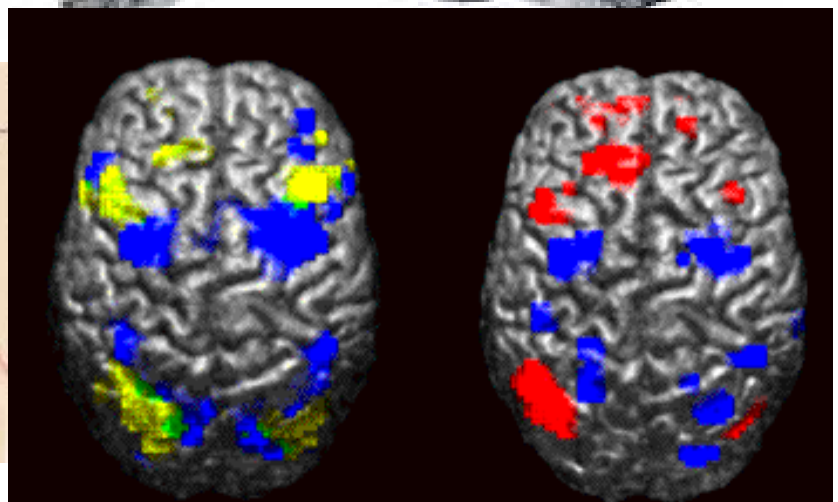
PSIQUIATRIA Y NEUROCIENCIAS

PSIQUIATRÍA Y NEUROCIENCIAS









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(1960 - 2015)

“ ANTIPSIQUIATRÍA ”

REFORMA PSIQUIÁTRICA

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PSIQUIATRÍA COMUNITARIA

PSIQUIATRIA Y NEUROCIENCIAS

PSIQUIATRÍA Y ADICCIONES

Shorter Hospital Stays and More Rapid Improvement Among Patients With Schizophrenia and Substance Disorders

Richard K. Ries, M.D.
Joan Russo, Ph.D.
Dane Wingerson, M.D.
Mark Snowden, M.D.
Katherine A. Comtois, Ph.D.
Debra Srebnik, Ph.D.
Peter Roy-Byrne, M.D.

Psychiatric Services, 51:210-215, 2000

Nicotine treatment of obsessive–compulsive disorder

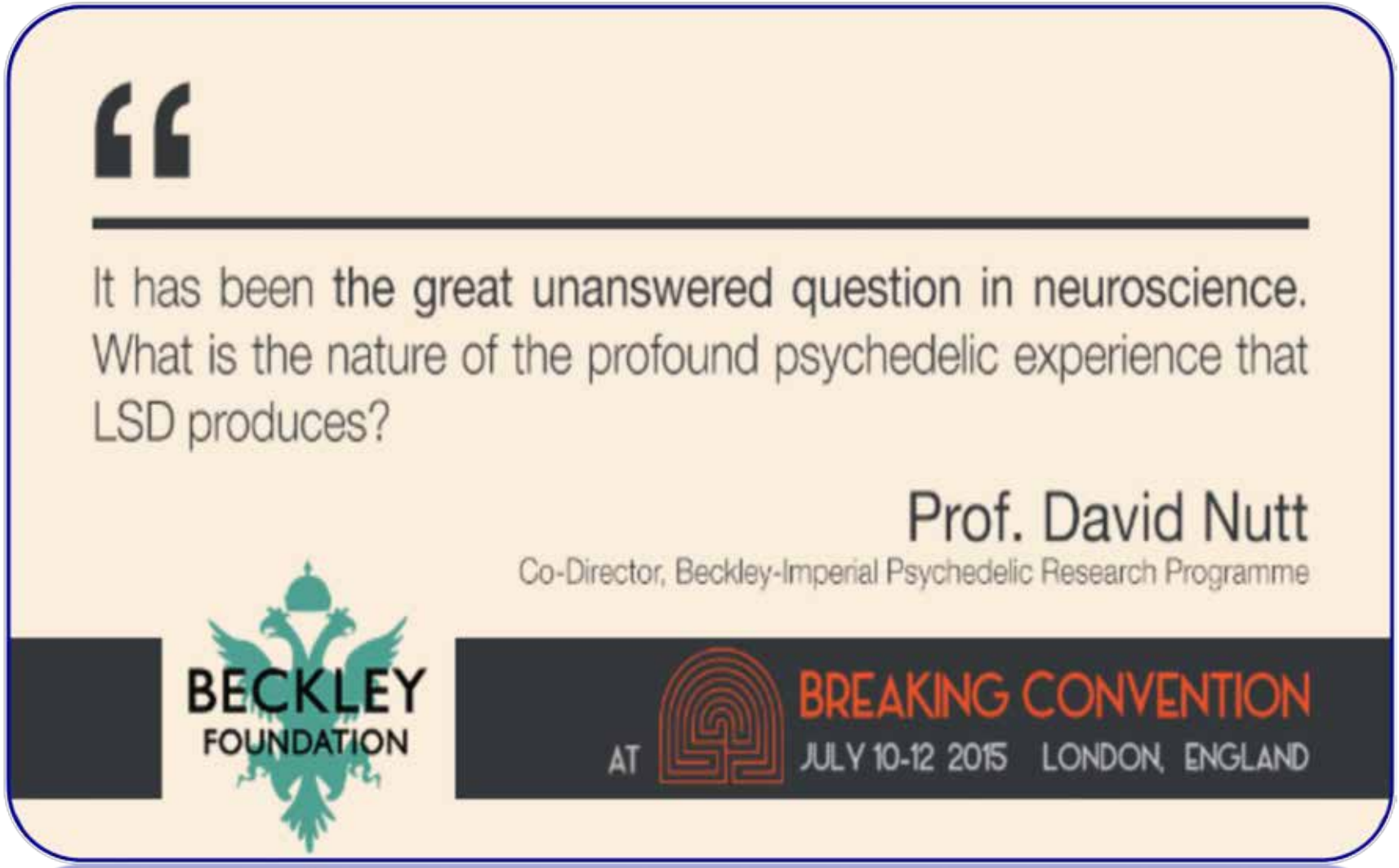
Stefan Lundberg[a], Arvid Carlsson[b], Per Norfeldt[a], Maria L. Carlsson[b,c,*]

Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology & Biological Psychiatry 28 (2004) 1195–1199

INVESTIGACIÓN CON "DROGAS"

Prohibición 1971

ALUCINÓGENOS



CANNABIS

CÀNNABIS

http://www.semillasdemarihuana.es/

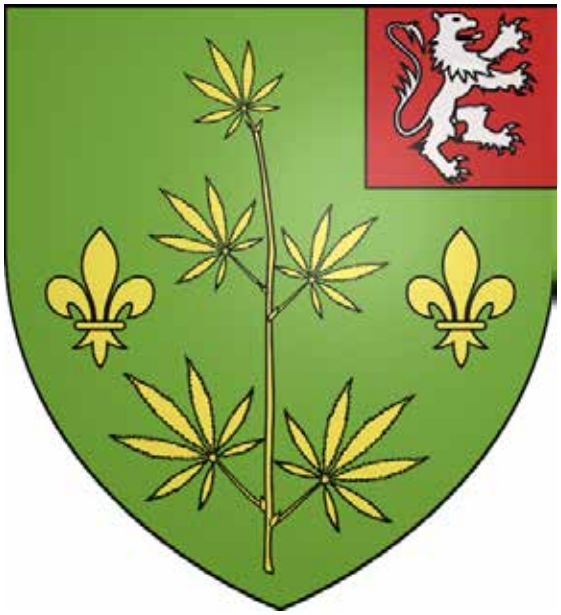
CÀNNABIS SATIVA

TÈXTIL

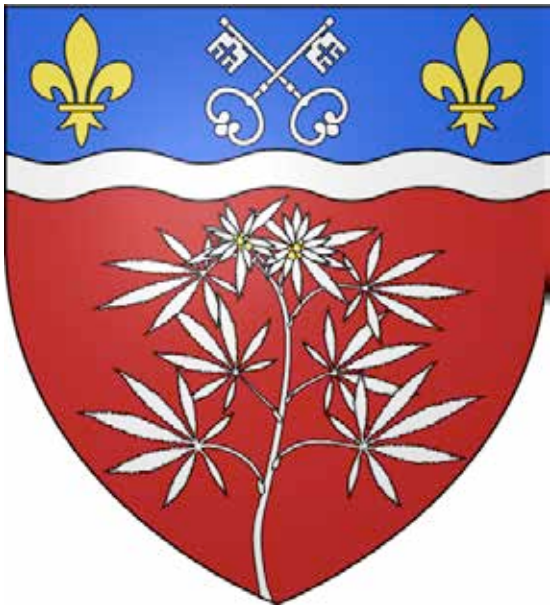
CÀNNABIS SATIVA

TÈXTIL

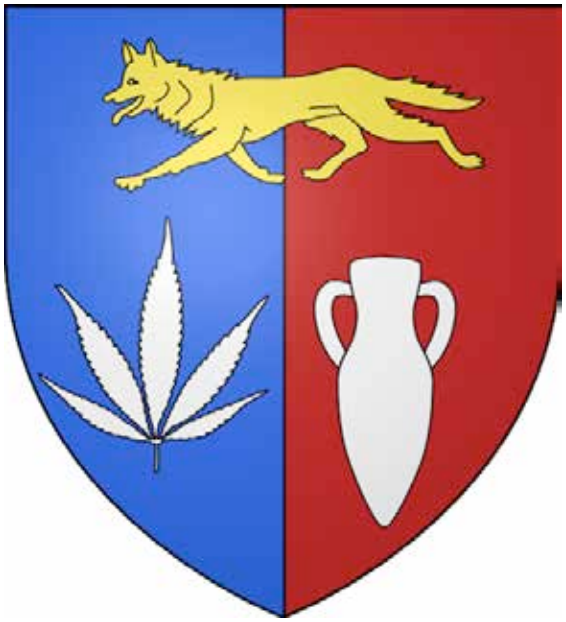
CÀNNABIS



Chennevières-lès-Louvres
Valle del Oise
Francia



Valle del Marne
Francia



Servant
Puy-de-Dôme
Francia

CÀNNABIS

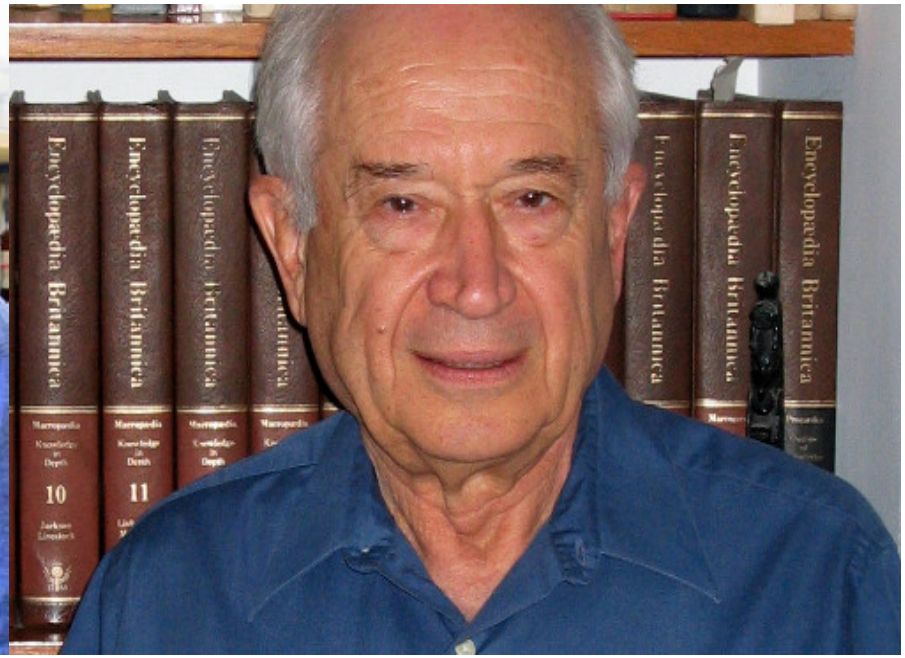
Cañamares
Cuenca
España

Santa Cruz de los Cáñamos
Ciudad Real
España

Jacques – Joseph Moreau de Tours

1885

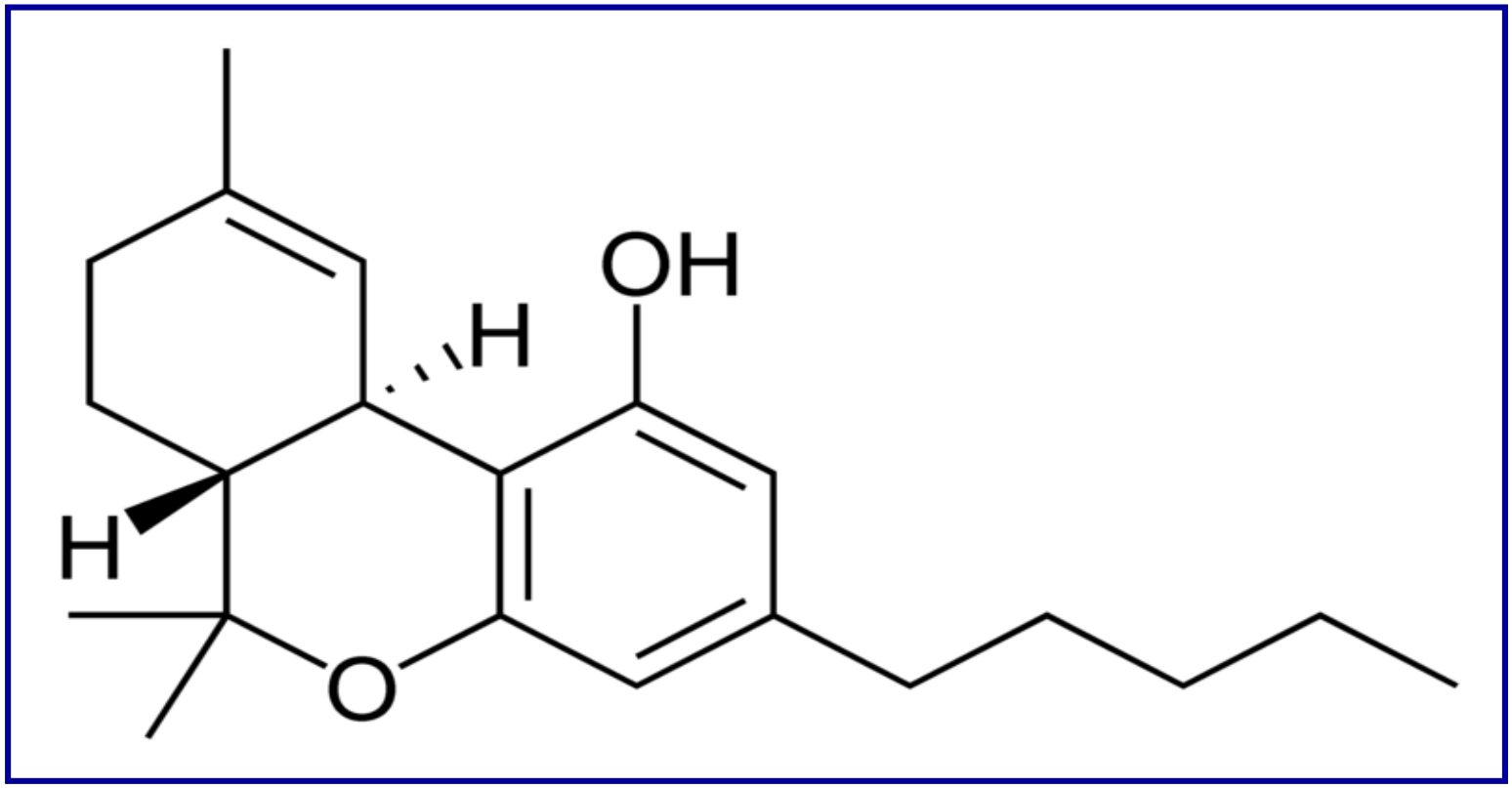
CANNABIS (1960 – 1970)



En 1964, el Prof. Raphael MECHOULAN y su grupo de investigación (Israel) lograron aislar, por primera vez, el Δ^9 Tetrahidrocannabinol (THC)

CANNABINOIDES

DELTA - 9 TETRAHYDROCANNABINOL



S. DOPAMINÉRGICO

Cuerpo estriado:

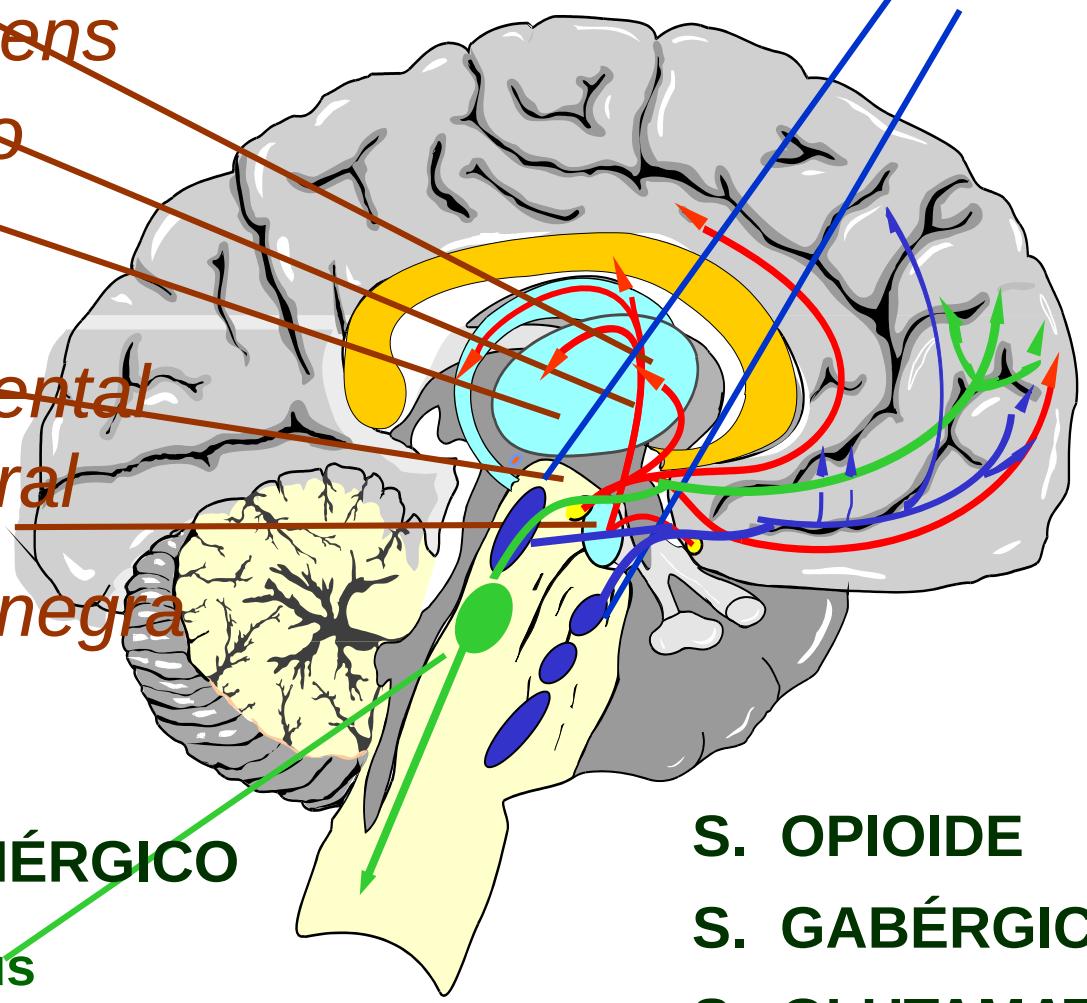
- *N. accumbens*
- *N. caudado*
- *Putamen*

Mesencéfalo:

- *Area tegmental anteroventral*
- *Sustancia negra*

S. SEROTONÉRGICO

Núcleos del rafe



S. NORADRENÉRGICO

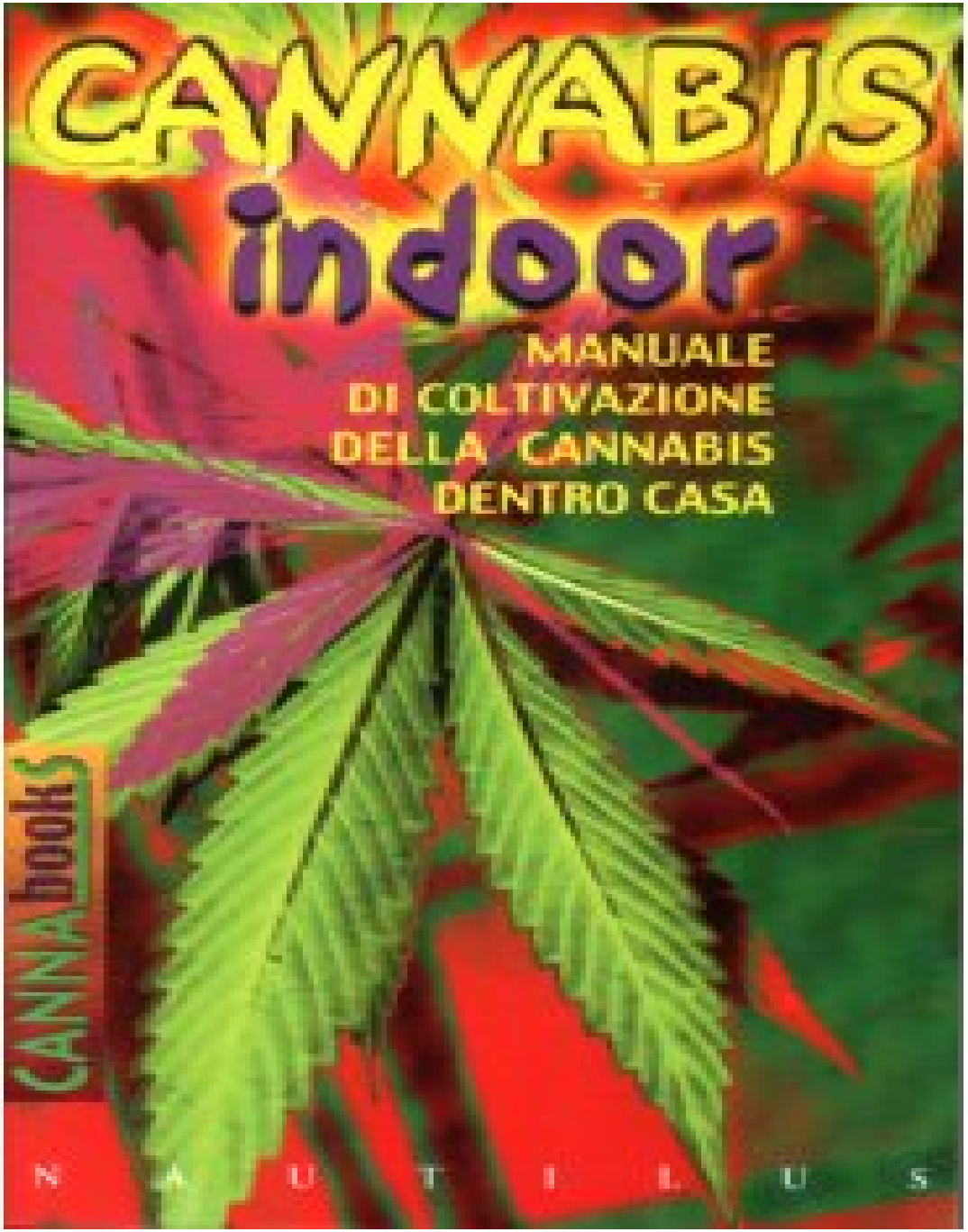
Locus coeruleus

S. OPIOIDE

S. GABÉRGICO

S. GLUTAMATÉRGICO

S. ENDOCANNÁBICO


CANNABIS
indoor
MANUALE
DI COLTIVAZIONE
DELLA CANNABIS
DENTRO CASA
CANNAbooks
NAUTILUS

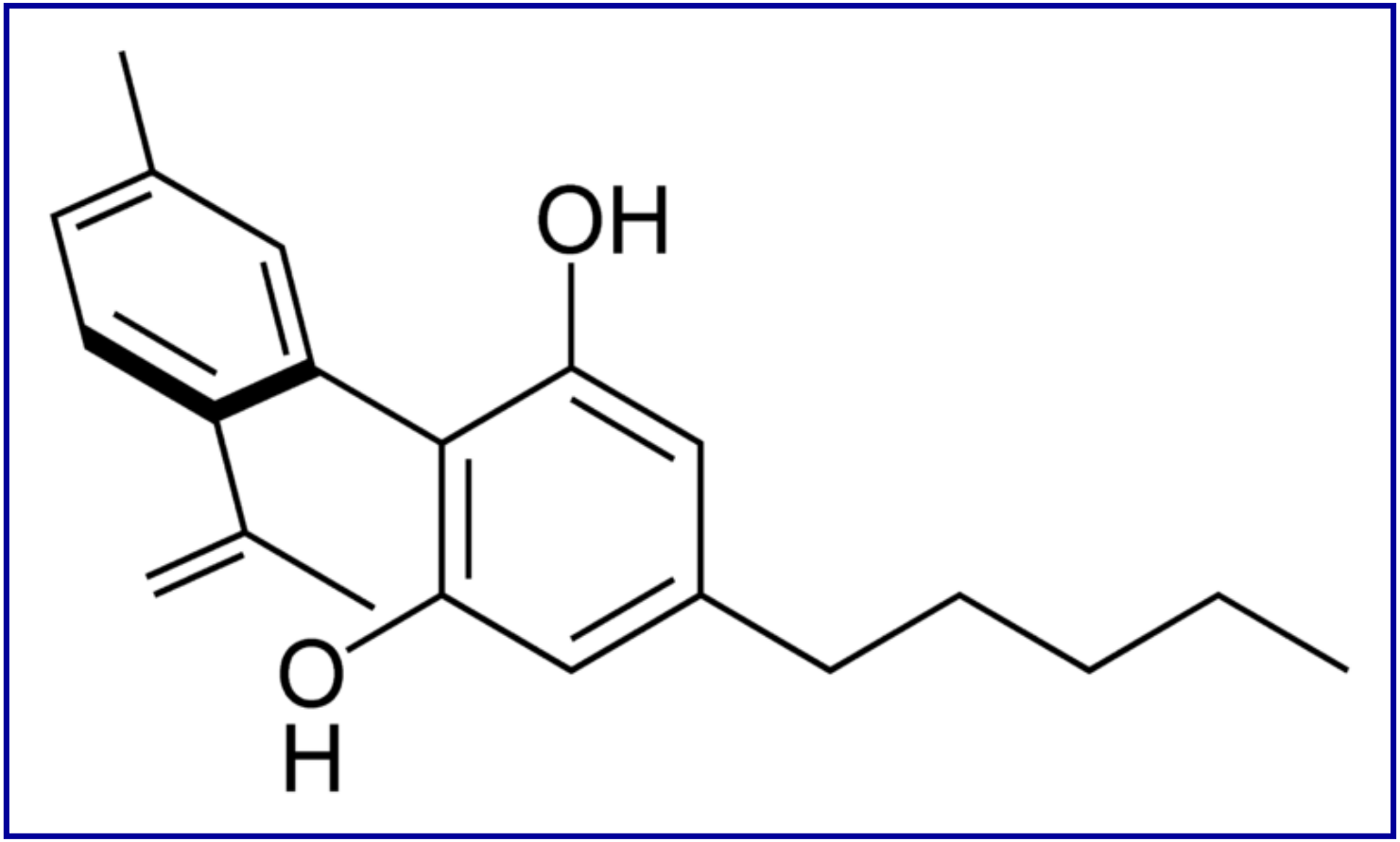
CANNABINOIDES

Cannabinoides más frecuentes en el Cannabis:

- **Δ^9 Tetrahidrocannabinol (THC)**
- **Cannabidiol (CBD)**
- **Cannabinol**
- **Tetra-hidro-cannabivarina**
- **Cannabicromeno, etc.**

CANNABINOIDES

CANNABIDIOL (CBD)



ESQUIZOFRENIA Y CANNABIS

Cannabidiol monotherapy for treatment-resistant schizophrenia

Antonio Waldo Zuardi *Department of Neuropsychiatry and Medical Psychology, Faculty of Medicine, University of São Paulo, Ribeirão Preto, São Paulo, Brazil.*

Jaime E.C. Hallak *Department of Neuropsychiatry and Medical Psychology, Faculty of Medicine, University of São Paulo, Ribeirão Preto, São Paulo, Brazil.*

Serdar Murat Dursun *Neuroscience and Psychiatry Unit, University of Manchester, Manchester, UK.*

Sílvio L. Morais *Department of Neuropsychiatry and Medical Psychology, Faculty of Medicine, University of São Paulo, Ribeirão Preto, São Paulo, Brazil.*

Rafael Faria Sanches *Department of Neuropsychiatry and Medical Psychology, Faculty of Medicine, University of São Paulo, Ribeirão Preto, São Paulo, Brazil.*

Richard E. Musty *Department of Psychology, University of Vermont, Burlington, USA.*

José Alexandre S. Crippa *Department of Neuropsychiatry and Medical Psychology, Faculty of Medicine, University of São Paulo, Ribeirão Preto, São Paulo, Brazil.*

J Psychopharmacol 2006

ESQUIZOFRENIA y CANNABIS

DOUBLE BLIND, CONTROLLED CLINICAL TRIAL OF CANNABIDIOL MONOTHERAPY VERSUS AMISULPIRIDE IN THE TREATMENT OF ACUTELY PSYCHOTIC SCHIZOPHRENIA PATIENTS

F. Leweke,* D. Koethe, C. W. Gerth, B. M. Nolden, D. Schreiber, S. Gross, L. Kranaster, C. Hoyer, F. Schultze-Lutter, M. Hellmich, R. Pukrop, J. Klosterkötter

Schizophrenia Bull, 2007

ESQUIZOFRENIA y CANNABIS

Opposite Effects of Δ-9-Tetrahydrocannabinol and Cannabidiol on Human Brain Function and Psychopathology

Sagnik Bhattacharyya[1], Paul D Morrison[2], Paolo Fusar-Poli[1,3], Rocio Martin-Santos[1,4], Stefan Borgwardt[1,5], Toby Winton-Brown[1], Chiara Nosarti[6], Colin M O' Carroll[7], Marc Seal[8], Paul Allen[1], Mitul A Mehta[9], James M Stone[1], Nigel Tunstall[2], Vincent Giampietro[10], Shitij Kapur[11], Robin M Murray[2], Antonio W Zuardi[12,13], José A Crippa[12,13], Zerrin Atakan[1] and Philip K McGuire[1]

Neuropsychopharmacology (2010) 35, 764–774

ESQUIZOFRENIA y CANNABIS

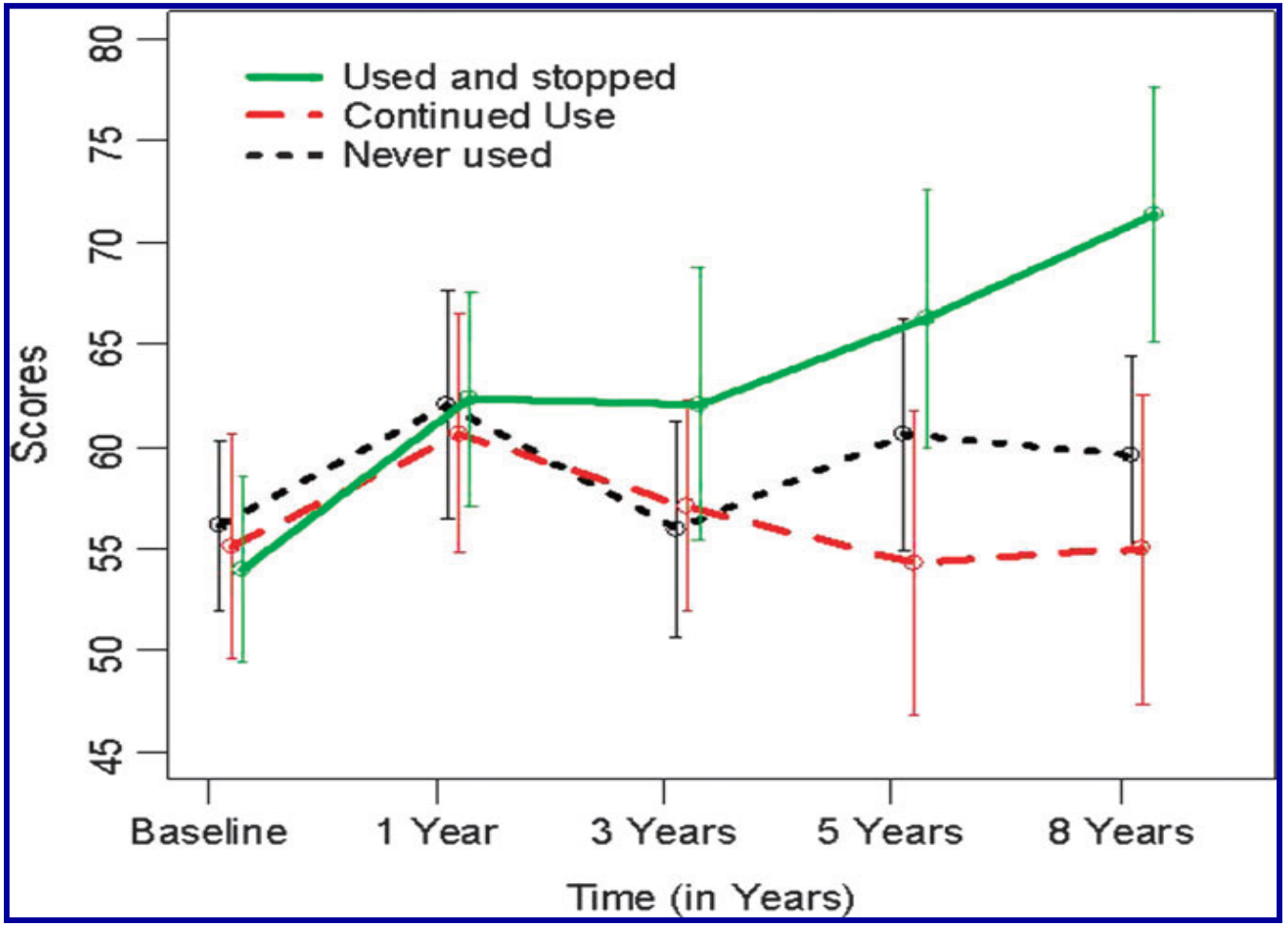


Fig. 1. Global Assessment of Functioning (GAF) Outcome by Cannabis Use Group.

ESQUIZOFRENIA y CANNABIS

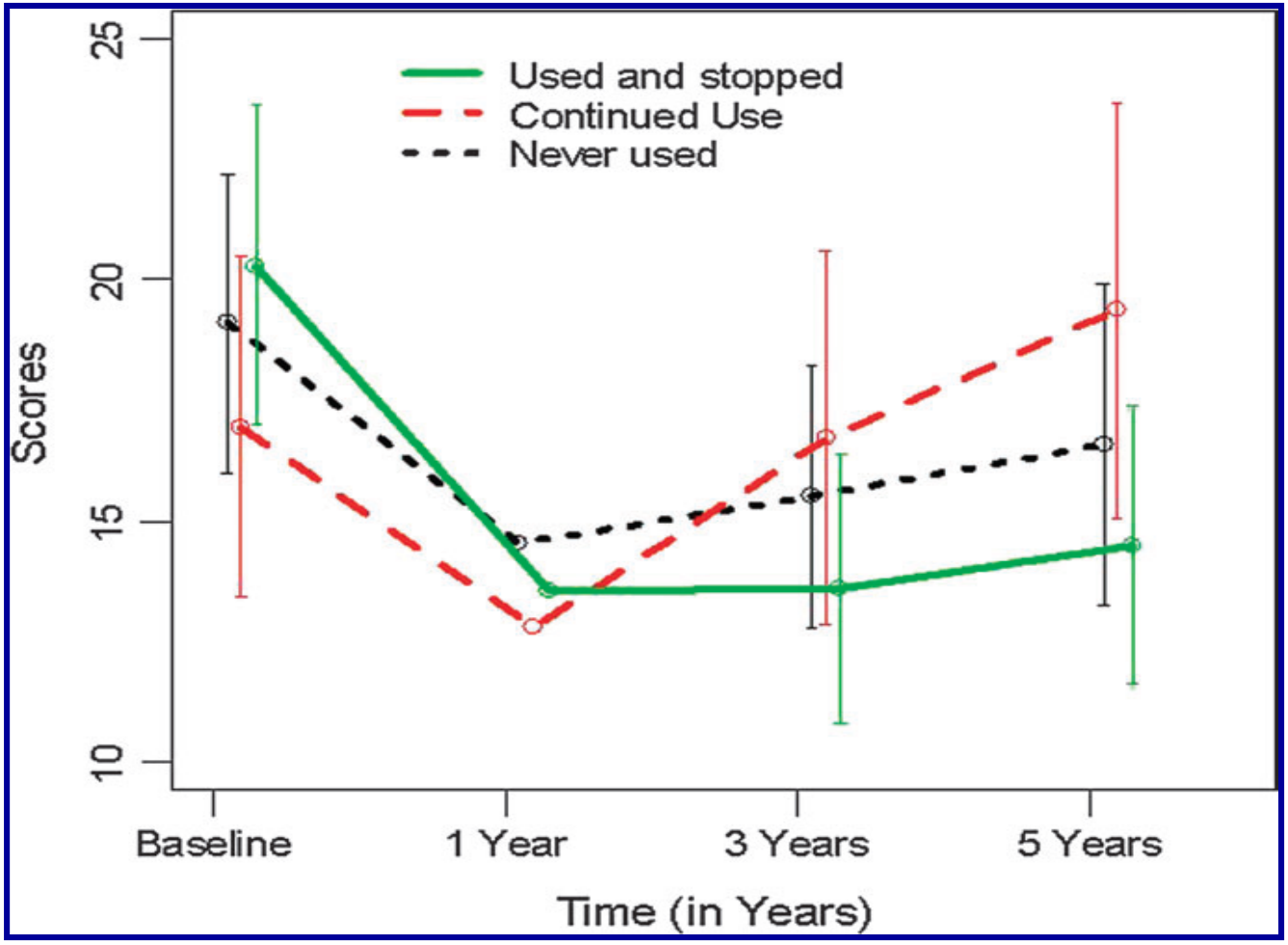


Fig. 3. Positive and Negative Symptoms Scale (PANSS) Negative Symptoms Outcome by Cannabis Use Group.

CANNABIS y PSICOSIS

Cannabis with high cannabidiol content is associated with fewer psychotic experiences

Christian D. Schubart[a,*], Iris E.C. Sommer[a], Willemijn A. van Gastel[a], Rogier L. Goetgebuer[a], René S. Kahn[a], Marco P.M. Boks[a,b]

Schizophrenia Research 130 (2011)

CANNABIS

Prognosis of schizophrenia in persons with and without a history of cannabis use

E. Manrique-Garcia[1]*, S. Zammit[2], C. Dalman[3], T. Hemmingsson[4,5], S. Andreasson[1] and P. Allebeck[1]

[1] *Department of Public Health Sciences, Division of Social Medicine, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden*

[2] *Department of Psychological Medicine and Neurology, MRC Centre for Neuropsychiatric Genetics and Genomics, Cardiff University, Cardiff, UK*

[3] *Department of Public Health Sciences, Division of Public Health Epidemiology, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden*

[4] *Institute of Environmental Medicine, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden*

[5] *Centre for Social Research on Alcohol and Drugs, Stockholm University, Stockholm, Sweden*

Psychological Medicine (2014), **44**, 2513–2521.

CANNABIS y PSICOSIS

Review

Endocannabinoid system: Potential novel targets for treatment of schizophrenia

Atsushi Saito [a,d,1], Michael D.L. Ballinger [a,1], Mikhail V. Pletnikov [a,b], Dean F. Wong [a,b,c], Atsushi Kamiya [a,*]

[a] Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, USA

[b] Department of Neuroscience, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, USA

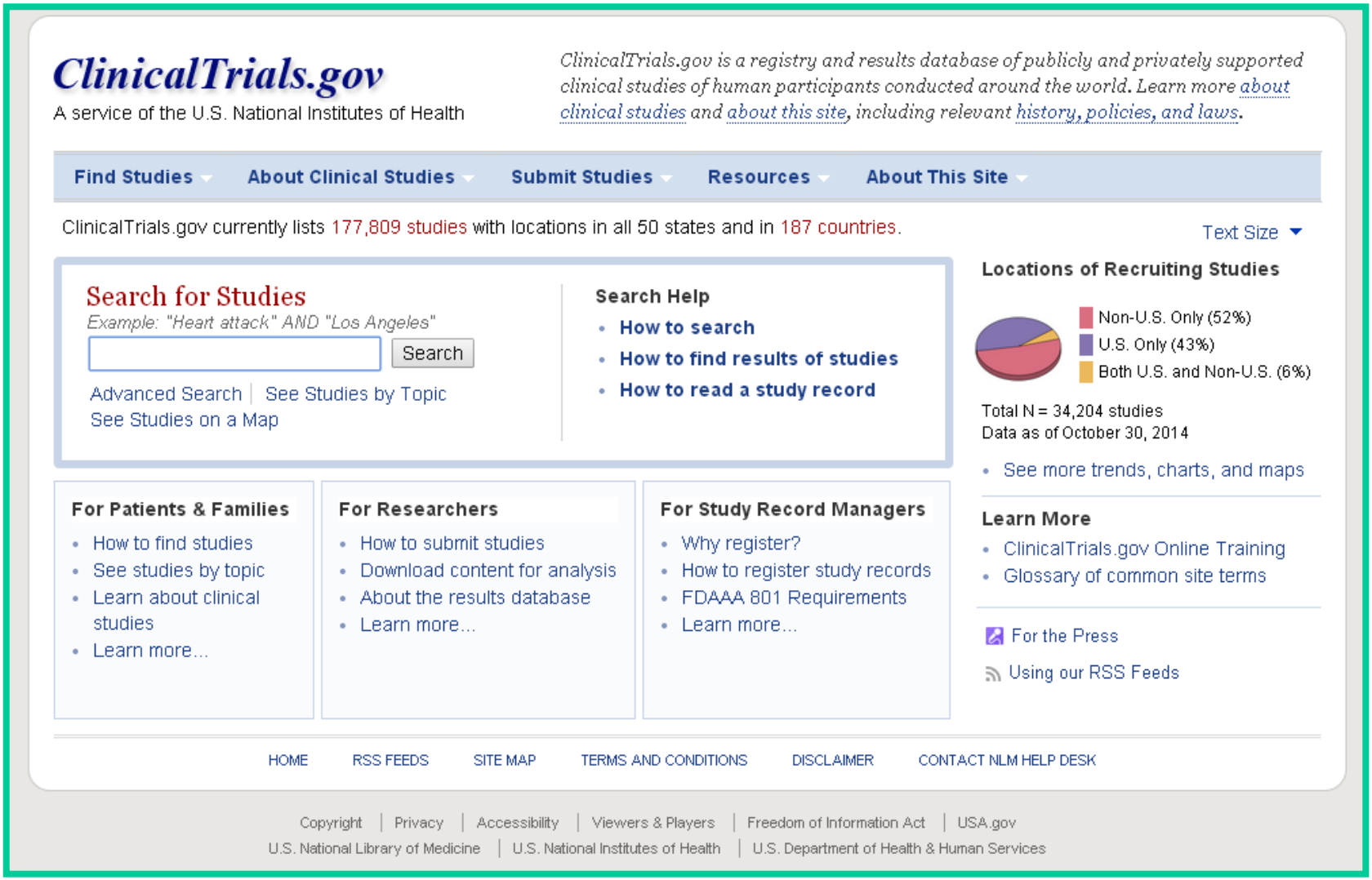
[c] Division of Nuclear Medicine, Department of Radiology and Radiological Science, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, USA

[d] Department of Biological Psychiatry and Neuroscience, Dokkyo Medical University School of Medicine, Mibu, Japan

Neurobiology of Disease 53 (2013) 10–17

ENSAYOS CLÍNICOS CANNABIS

http://ClinicalTrials.gov/



ClinicalTrials.gov
A service of the U.S. National Institutes of Health

ClinicalTrials.gov is a registry and results database of publicly and privately supported clinical studies of human participants conducted around the world. Learn more about clinical studies and about this site, including relevant history, policies, and laws.

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ClinicalTrials.gov currently lists 177,809 studies with locations in all 50 states and in 187 countries.

Text Size

Search for Studies
Example: "Heart attack" AND "Los Angeles"
Search
Advanced Search | See Studies by Topic
See Studies on a Map

Search Help
- How to search
- How to find results of studies
- How to read a study record

Locations of Recruiting Studies
Non-U.S. Only (52%)
U.S. Only (43%)
Both U.S. and Non-U.S. (6%)
Total N = 34,204 studies
Data as of October 30, 2014
- See more trends, charts, and maps

For Patients & Families
- How to find studies
- See studies by topic
- Learn about clinical studies
- Learn more...

For Researchers
- How to submit studies
- Download content for analysis
- About the results database
- Learn more...

For Study Record Managers
- Why register?
- How to register study records
- FDAAA 801 Requirements
- Learn more...

Learn More
- ClinicalTrials.gov Online Training
- Glossary of common site terms

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ENSAYOS CLÍNICOS CANNABIS

http://ClinicalTrials.gov/

NCT Number	Title
NCT00628290	Evaluation of the Antipsychotic Efficacy of Cannabidiol in Acute Schizophrenic Psychosis
NCT02088060	A Four-week Clinical Trial Investigating Efficacy and Safety of Cannabidiol as a Treatment for Acutely Ill Schizophrenic Patients
NCT00309413	A Clinical Trial on the Antipsychotic Properties of Cannabidiol
NCT02073474	An Observational Post-Marketing Safety Registry of SativexÂ®
NCT01844687	Laboratory Study of Cannabidiol on the Effects of Smoked Marijuana
NCT00916201	Evaluation Study of New Compounds With Potential Use in Schizophrenia
NCT02006628	A Study of GWP42003 as Adjunctive Therapy in the First Line Treatment of Schizophrenia or Related Psychotic Disorder
NCT02249299	Experimental Medicine in ADHD – Cannabinoids
NCT00397605	Cannabinoids in Bipolar Affective Disorder
NCT00743119	Characterization of the Analgesic Effects of Oral THC and Smoked Marijuana in Non-treatment Seeking Marijuana Smokers
NCT01964404	Cannabis, Schizophrenia and Reward: Self-Medication and Agonist Treatment?
NCT00217971	Dronabinol Treatment for Marijuana Addiction
NCT01302340	Delta-THC in Behavioral Disturbances in Dementia
NCT01608217	Delta-THC in Dementia

ALUCINÓGENOS

ALUCINÓGENOS

Lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) for alcoholism: meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials

Teri S Krebs[1,2] and Pål-Ørjan Johansen[1,2]

Psychopharm

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SAGE

Abstract

Assessments of lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) in the treatment of alcoholism have not been based on quantitative meta-analysis. Hence, we performed a meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials in order to evaluate the clinical efficacy of LSD in the treatment of alcoholism. Two reviewers independently extracted the data, pooling the effects using odds ratios (ORs) by a generic inverse variance, random effects model. We identified six eligible trials, including 536 participants. There was evidence for a beneficial effect of LSD on alcohol misuse (OR, 1.96; 95% CI, 1.36–2.84; p = 0.0003). Between-trial heterogeneity for the treatment effects was negligible (I^2 = 0%). Secondary outcomes, risk of bias and limitations are discussed. A single dose of LSD, in the context of various alcoholism treatment programs, is associated with a decrease in alcohol misuse.

ALUCINÓGENOS

LSD-assisted psychotherapy for anxiety associated with a life-threatening disease: A qualitative study of acute and sustained subjective effects

Peter Gasser[1], Katharina Kirchner[2] and Torsten Passie[3]

Journal of Psychopharmacology 2015

ARTICLE

Pilot Study of Psilocybin Treatment for Anxiety in Patients With Advanced-Stage Cancer

Charles S. Grob, MD; Alicia L. Danforth, MA; Gurpreet S. Chopra, MD; Marycie Hagerty, RN, BSN, MA; Charles R. McKay, MD; Adam L. Halberstadt, PhD; George R. Greer, MD

Arch Gen Psychiatry. Published online September 6, 2010.

ALUCINÓGENOS

Safety, Tolerability, and Efficacy of Psilocybin in 9 Patients With Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder

Francisco A. Moreno, M.D.; Christopher B. Wiegand, M.D.;
E. Keolani Taitano, Ph.D.; and Pedro L. Delgado, M.D.

(J Clin Psychiatry 2006;67:1735–1740)

ALUCINÓGENOS

Original Paper

Pilot study of the 5-HT_{2A}R agonist psilocybin in the treatment of tobacco addiction

Matthew W Johnson[1], Albert Garcia-Romeu[1], Mary P Cosimano[1] and Roland R Griffiths[1,2]

Psychopharm

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2014, Vol. 28(11) 983–992

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SAGE

Abstract

Despite suggestive early findings on the therapeutic use of hallucinogens in the treatment of substance use disorders, rigorous follow-up has not been conducted. To determine the safety and feasibility of psilocybin as an adjunct to tobacco smoking cessation treatment we conducted an open-label pilot study administering moderate (20 mg/70 kg) and high (30 mg/70 kg) doses of psilocybin within a structured 15-week smoking cessation treatment protocol. Participants were 15 psychiatrically healthy nicotine-dependent smokers (10 males; mean age of 51 years), with a mean of six previous lifetime quit attempts, and smoking a mean of 19 cigarettes per day for a mean of 31 years at intake. Biomarkers assessing smoking status, and self-report measures of smoking behavior demonstrated that 12 of 15 participants (80%) showed seven-day point prevalence abstinence at 6-month follow-up. The observed smoking cessation rate substantially exceeds rates commonly reported for other behavioral and/or pharmacological therapies (typically <35%). Although the open-label design does not allow for definitive conclusions regarding the efficacy of psilocybin, these findings suggest psilocybin may be a potentially efficacious adjunct to current smoking cessation treatment models. The present study illustrates a framework for future research on the efficacy and mechanisms of hallucinogen-facilitated treatment of addiction.

Keywords

Hallucinogen, tobacco, smoking cessation, nicotine, addiction, psilocybin, psychedelic

ALUCINÓGENOS

Ayahuasca-Assisted Therapy for Addiction: Results from a Preliminary Observational Study in Canada

Gerald Thomas[*,1], Philippe Lucas[1], N. Rielle Capler[2], Kenneth W. Tupper[3] and Gina Martin[1]

Current Drug Abuse Reviews, 2013, *6*, 30-42

MDMA "Extasis"

Durability of improvement in post-traumatic stress disorder symptoms and absence of harmful effects or drug dependency after 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine-assisted psychotherapy: a prospective long-term follow-up study

Michael C Mithoefer[1,2], Mark T Wagner[3], Ann T Mithoefer[1,2], Lisa Jerome[4], Scott F Martin[5], Berra Yazar-Klosinski[6], Yvonne Michel[7], Timothy D Brewerton[1,8] and Rick Doblin[9]

Journal of Psychopharmacology 2013

MDMA "Extasis"

MDMA assisted psychotherapy found to have a large effect for chronic post-traumatic stress disorder

Henri Chabrol

Journal of Psychopharmacology 2013

INVESTIGACIÓN CON "DROGAS"

"I believe that the scientific investigation of psychedelic drugs in the 1960s and '70s was a truncated but promising avenue of research, and that these medications, these drugs, could have significant value for a variety of indications if studied adequately"

Jeffrey A. Lieberman

POTENCIAL TERAPÉUTICO DE LAS DENOMINADAS “DROGAS”

“La próxima revolución terapéutica en psicofarmacología”

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