

Relax, All Antispasmodics Are the Same...Right?

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Disclosure

■ None



Learning Objectives

- Describe the pharmacokinetic profile of each class of anti-spasmodic medication
- Discuss pearls for selection and dosing of anti-spasmodic medications
- Choose an appropriate anti-spasmodic based on patient specific information



Pathophysiology

- Spasticity
 - -Upper motor neuron syndrome
- ■Spasm
 - -Peripheral musculoskeletal conditions



Medications

- Antispastic agents
 - -Baclofen
 - -Tizanidine
 - -Dantrolene

- Antispasmodic
 - -Baclofen
 - -Clyclobenzaprine
 - -Methocarbamol
 - -Carisoprodol
 - -Orphenidrine
 - -Tizanidine
 - -Metaxalone



Common Uses

- Low back pain
- Neck pain
- Fibromyalgia
- Tension headaches
- Myofascial pain syndrome



What Does the Literature Say?

- Better than placebo, but NOT better than NSAIDs alone
- Cyclobenzaprine is better than placebo, but inferior to antidepressants
- No difference between metaxalone and placebo
- Some evidence that supports carisoprodol, cyclobenzaprine, orphenadrine and tizanidine for low back pain

Painweek.

Cyclobenzaprine

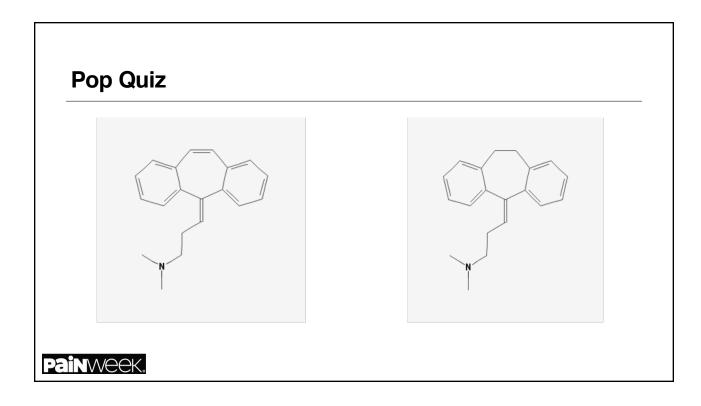


MOA	Acts at brain stem w/in CNS, decreases tonic somatic motor activity influencing both alpha and gamma motor neurons
Similar Structure	Amitriptyline
Dosing	5-10mg TID
Preparations	5mg and 10mg tablets
Onset	< I hour
Brought to Market	1977



- Caution in hepatic impairment
- Potential for serotonin syndrome
- Contraindications:
 - -Heart block
 - -Cardiac conduction issues
- Use past 2-3 weeks lacks efficacy





Methocarbamol	
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МОА	General CNS depression
Similar Structure	Derivative of guaifenesin
Dosing	I.5g PO four times daily for 2-3 days, then decrease to TDD of 4-4.5g Ig IM/IV Q8H, max of 3g/day
Preparations	500mg and 750mg tablets 100mg/mL injection
Onset	30 minutes
Brought to Market	1960s



- Caution in patients with a seizure disorder
- Contraindications:
 - -Injectable formulation in renal impairment
- Less drowsiness than other agents



Pop Quiz

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Carisoprodol

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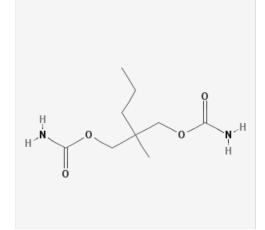
МОА	Unclear, but likely due to CNS depression, active metabolite has anxiolytic and sedative effects
Similar Structure	Meprobamate
Dosing	250-350mg TID and at bedtime for max of 2-3 weeks
Preparations	350mg tablet
Onset	30 minutes with a peak response after 4 hours
Brought to Market	1959

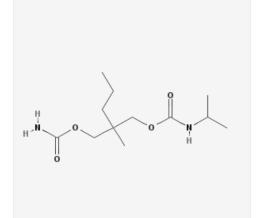


- Caution in patients with hx of drug abuse due to possibility of dependence
- Taper slowly after prolonged use



Pop Quiz





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Orphenadrine

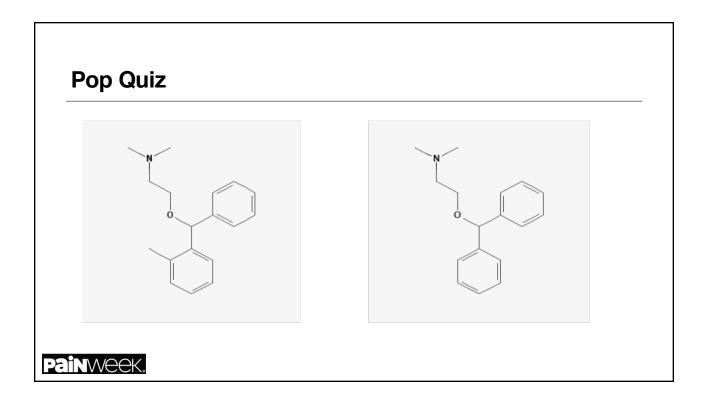
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МОА	Not defined, potentially due to analgesic and euphoric effects. Indirect skeletal muscle relaxant through central anticholinergic effects
Similar Structure	Diphenhydramine
Dosing	IM/IV: 60mg Q12H
Preparations	30mg/mL injection
Onset	I hour
Brought to Market	1940s



- Caution in patients with tachycardia or arrhythmias
- Contraindicated in myasthenia gravis and glaucoma
- Potential to be very sedating





Baclofen			
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MOA	Acts on spinal end of upper motor neurons to cause muscle relaxation, general CNS depressant
Similar Structure	Derivative of the GABA neurotransmitter
Dosing	5mg TID, max of 80mg/day
Preparations	5mg, I 0mg tablets Injectable
Onset	3-4 days
Brought to Market	1992



- Black Box Warning: Avoid abrupt discontinuation, use a slow taper
- Dose reduction required in CrCl < 80mL/min
- Potential to cause acute urinary retention
- Caution in patients with GI disorders



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Tizanidine		
Painweek.		
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MOA	Alpha-2 adrenergic agonist
Similar Structure	Clonidine
Dosing	2mg TID, can titrate up to a max of 36mg/day
Preparations	2mg, 4mg tablets
Onset	I-2 hours
Brought to Market	1996

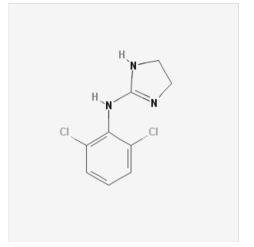
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Clinical Pearls

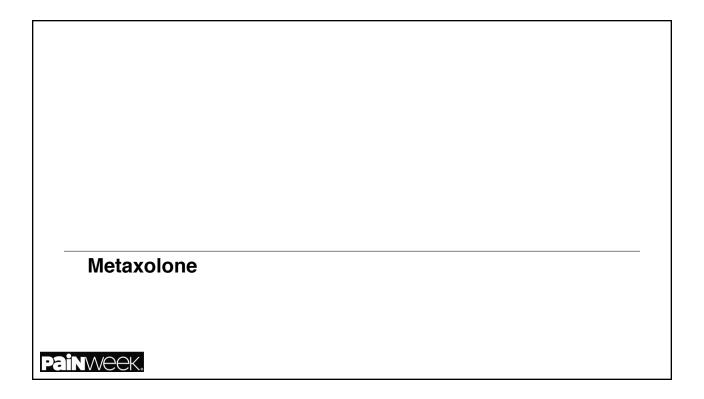
- Reduce dose in CrCl < 25mL/min
- Dose reduce in hepatic impairment
- Contraindications:
 - -Use with ciprofloxacin or fluvoxamine
- Can cause hypotension
- Taper recommended



Pop Quiz



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Clinical information Precise mechanism has not been established; clinical effect may be associated with general MOA depression of the nervous system; no direct effect on the contractile mechanism of striated muscle, the nerve fiber or the motor end plate Similar N/A **S**tructure **Dosing** 800mg 3-4 times daily **Preparations** 400mg, 800mg tablets Onset ~3 hours **Brought to** 1962 Market Painweek.

Clinical Pearls
 Increased bioavailability and half-life in female patients No dose adjustments needed Serum concentrations may be increased when taken with food

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Benzodiazepines	
Painweek.	

MOA	Act at GABA synapse, leading to increased affinity of receptors to GABA and skeletal muscle relaxation. (GABA is major inhibitory neurotransmitter)
Similar Structure	N/A
Dosing	Medication dependent
Preparations	Medication dependent
Onset	Medication dependent



- Taper recommended with chronic use
- Half-life
 - -Clonazepam>diazepam>lorazepam>alprazolam
- Sedating



Clinical Comparison

Medication	Onset (hours)	Half- life	Active metabolite?	Equivalent Dose	Comments
Alprazolam	1-2	12-15	Yes	Img	
Clonazepam	1-4	10-46	Yes	0.5mg	Avoid in hepatic impairment
Diazepam	0.25-2.5	>100	Yes	10mg	Avoid in hepatic impairment
Lorazepam	2	10-20	No	2mg	Preferred agent in hepatic and renal failure



Case 1

JP is a 44 year old female that was in a recent automobile accident. Works full time and does not want to take medications that cause her to be too sedated, but us also unable to sleep at night. CC: "Every time I stand up I am in so much pain, feels like my back is tightening up whenever I try to move" PMH: Old herniated disks at L4/L5 and L5/S1 NKDA Current medication list: Gabapentin 600mg at bedtime Montelukast 10mg at bedtime Melatonin 2.5mg at bedtime Painweek. Case 2 PainWeek.

MN is an 80 year old male

CC: "My whole body hurts, my legs feel tight"

PMH: Epilepsy, afib, stroke 5 years ago, fibromyalgia

NKDA

Current medication list:

Lisinopril 10mg daily

Metoprolol tartrate 12.5mg BID

Acetaminophen 500mg Q4H prn pain

Pregabalin 75mg BID



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