



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

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Disclosure

- None



Learning Objectives

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

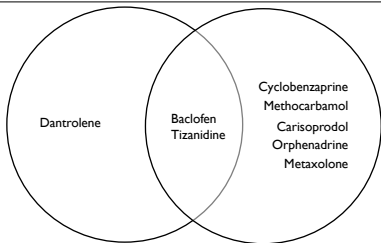


Pathophysiology

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



Medications



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

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Case

JP is a 44 year old female who was in a recent automobile accident. Works full time and does not want to take medications that cause her to be too sedated, but is 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 600 mg at bedtime
Montelukast 10 mg at bedtime
Melatonin 2.5 mg at bedtime

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Orphenadrine

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Clinical Information

MOA	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	1 hour
Brought to Market	1940s

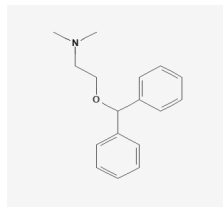
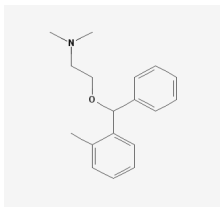
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Clinical Pearls

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

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Pop Quiz



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Carisoprodol

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Clinical Information

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

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Clinical Pearls

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

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Methocarbamol

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Clinical Information

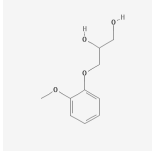
MOA	General CNS depression
Similar Structure	Derivative of guaifenesin
Dosing	1.5g PO 4 times daily for 2-3 days, then decrease to TDD of 4-4.5g 1g IM/IV Q8H, max of 3g/day
Preparations	500 mg and 750 mg tablets 100 mg/mL injection
Onset	30 minutes
Brought to Market	1960s

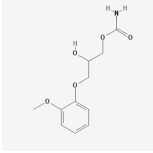
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Clinical Pearls

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

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Metaxolone

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Clinical Information

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

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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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Cyclobenzaprine

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Clinical Information

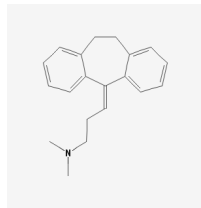
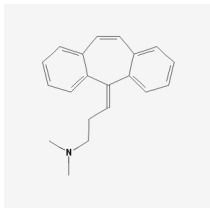
MOA	Acts at brain stem w/in CNS, decreases tonic somatic motor activity influencing both alpha and gamma motor neurons
Similar Structure	Amitriptyline
Dosing	5-10 mg TID
Preparations	5 mg and 10 mg tablets
Onset	<1 hour
Brought to Market	1977

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Clinical Pearls

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

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Baclofen

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Clinical Information

MOA	Acts on spinal end of upper motor neurons to cause muscle relaxation, general CNS depressant
Similar Structure	Derivative of the GABA neurotransmitter
Dosing	5 mg TID, max of 80 mg/day
Preparations	5 mg, 10 mg tablets Injectable
Onset	3-4 days
Brought to Market	1992

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Clinical Pearls

- 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

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Clinical Information

MOA	Alpha-2 adrenergic agonist
Similar Structure	Clonidine
Dosing	2 mg TID, can titrate up to a max of 36 mg/day
Preparations	2 mg, 4 mg tablets
Onset	1-2 hours
Brought to Market	1996

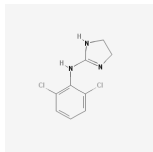
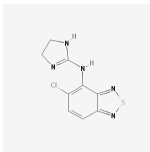
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Clinical Pearls

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

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Pop Quiz



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Benzodiazepines

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Clinical Information

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

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Clinical Pearls

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

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Clinical Comparison

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

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Case

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 10 mg daily
 Metoprolol tartrate 12.5 mg BID
 Acetaminophen 500 mg Q4H prn pain
 Pregabalin 75 mg BID

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