



**Ted Toufas, BS, PharmD, RPh,** Acton Pharmacy Brief Overview of Low Dose Naltrexone (LDN)

# Low-Dose Naltrexone

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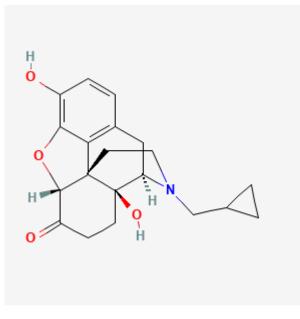
# Disclosures

 I am a pharmacist working for Dinno Health, LLC – Acton Pharmacy, Inc.

# Objectives

- To understand what LDN is
- To understand how LDN is prescribed

# What is Naltrexone?



- Naltrexone is a competitive μopioid receptor antagonist
  - Commonly prescribed at 50mg (or higher) doses for substance abuse
  - Also seen in other dependence situations (food, sex)
  - Blocks effect of endorphins and opioids which limits "high" feeling

### Hormesis

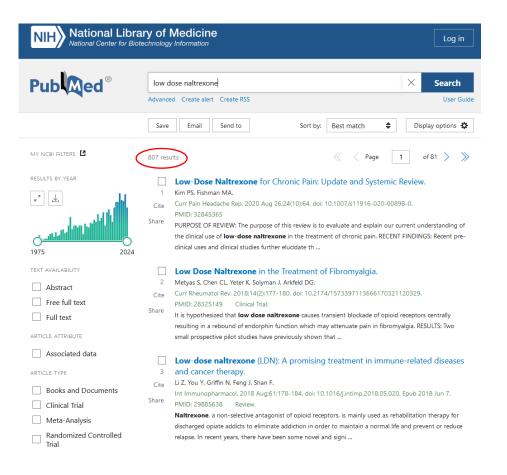
• "Hormesis is a term used by toxicologists to refer to a biphasic dose response to an environmental agent characterized by a low dose stimulation or beneficial effect and a high dose inhibitory or toxic effect...Recent findings have elucidated the cellular signaling pathways and molecular mechanisms that mediate hormetic responses which typically involve enzymes such as kinases and deacetylases, and transcription factors such as Nrf-2 and NF-κB. As a result, cells increase their production of cytoprotective and restorative proteins including growth factors, phase 2 and antioxidant enzymes, and protein chaperones."

# Low-Dose Naltrexone (LDN)

- Range defined as 0.25-10mg
  - Can be QD or multiple times a day
- Started in the 1980's by Dr. Bihari and his research into HIV/AIDS patients' immune modulation
  - Showed an increase in endorphin levels when administered at bedtime as well as an improved immune response/immune system
- Mechanism now shown to be a modification/downregulation of the Opioid Growth Factor Receptor (OGFR), reduction in Heat-Shock Protein (HSP), and reduction of Interleukin-6 (IL-6) via Toll-Like Receptors (TLR) have been seen

Cant R, Dalgleish AG, Allen RL. Naltrexone Inhibits IL-6 and TNFα Production in Human Immune Cell Subsets following Stimulation with Ligands for Intracellular Toll-Like Receptors. Front Immunol. 2017 Jul 11;8:809. doi: 10.3389/fimmu.2017.00809. PMID: 28744288; PMCID: PMC5504148.

# LDN



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| Pub  | Iow dose naltrexcree & pain     X     Search       Advanced Create alert Create RSS     User Guide   |
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| RESULTS BY YEAR  | Low-Dose Naltrexone for Chronic Pain: Update and Systemic Review.           1         Kim PS, Fishman MA.           Cite         Curr Pain Headache Rep. 2020 Aug 26;24(10):64. doi: 10.1007/s11916-020-00898-0.           PMID: 32845365         PURPOSE OF REVIEW: The purpose of this review is to evaluate and explain our current understanding of the clinical use of low-dose naltrexone in the treatment of chronic pain. RECENT FINDINGS: Recent pre-<br>clinical uses and clinical studies further eluci   |
| TEXT AVAILABILITY Abstract Free full text Full text Article Attribute Associated data            | The Safety and Efficacy of Low-Dose Naltrexone in the Management of Chronic           Pain and Inflammation in Multiple Sclerosis, Fibromyalgia, Crohn's Disease, and           Cite         Other Chronic Pain Disorders.           Patten DK, Schultz BG, Berlau DJ.           Pharmacotherapy. 2018 Mar38(3):382-389. doi: 10.1002/phar.2086. Epub 2018 Feb 23.           PMID: 29377216         Review.           It is the purpose of this review to examine the evidence of the safety, tolerability, and efficacy of low-dose naltrexone for use in chronic pain and inflammatory conditionsFewer studies support the efficacy of low-dose naltrexone |
| ARTICLE TYPE Books and Documents Clinical Trial Meta-Analysis Randomized Controlled Trial Review | Low-dose naltrexone's utility for non-cancer centralized pain conditions: a           scoping review.           Cite         Rupp A, Young E, Chadwick AL           Pain Med. 2023 Nov 2:24(11):1270-1281. doi: 10.1093/pm/pnad074.           Share         PMID: 37302106           Free PMC article.         Review.           BACKGROUND: At low doses, naltrexone (LDN) has been shown to modulate inflammation through the interruption of microglial cell activation within the central nervous systemIn summary. LDN continues to offer promising results in the management of pain and   |

#### "LDN" Search yields >1200 results

### LDN

- Browsing though search results, LDN has been studied for:
  - Autoimmune disorders
    - RA, Crohn's, UC, SLE, MS
  - Pain
    - Fibromyalgia, Chronic Pain, Neuropathy, Cancer Pain
  - Neurological Conditions
    - Autism, Depression, Dissociation, OCD
  - Cancer
- Most trials are small group studies
  - Some are patient cases
  - Some are animal or cell models

# LDN – Dosing

- Variable from patient to patient, their disease state, their response
  - General starting dose 0.5mg-1.5mg QD
    - Depends on patient and their general sensitivity to medications
  - Titrate up every 1-4 weeks by adding on another starting dose daily
  - Stop at dose that patient sees less benefit from the increase and back down to last dose that they were doing well
    - When side effects become prevalent
- Takes about 3-6 months before full benefit of medication is seen
  - Some patients see relief in a week, but that is rare

# LDN – Dosing

- Can be taken any time of day
  - QHS has been the norm for many years because of Dr. Bihari's protocols
- No administration concerns with food
  - Patients who enjoyed a glass of wine with dinner or in the evening have reported to not enjoy it as much
- Minimal drug interactions
  - Has been used in patients who take opioids currently and has shown to decrease opioid doses over time, published in clinical articles
- Drug holiday?

# LDN – Side effects

- Most reported:
  - Dizziness/Drowsiness
  - Insomnia
  - Vivid dreams/nightmares
- Headache
- Fatigue
- Unwell feeling
- \*\*Use side effects as a dosing tool!

# Questions?

# Additional Citations

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- Younger J, Noor N, McCue R, et al. *Low-Dose Naltrexone For the Treatment of Fibromyalgia*. American College of Rheumatology. 2013; 65(2): 529-538.
- McNaull B, Trang T, Sutak M, Jhamandas K. Inhibition of tolerance to spinal morphine antinociception by low doses of opioid receptor antagonists. Eur J Pharmacol. 2007 Apr 10;560(2-3):132-41. doi: 10.1016/j.ejphar.2006.12.013. Epub 2007 Jan 17. PMID: 17307158.
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