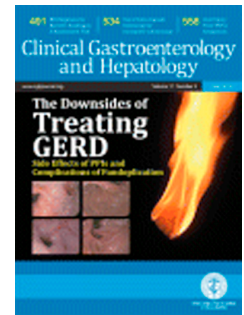


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Tetrahydrocannabinol Does not Reduce Pain in Patients With Chronic Abdominal Pain in a Phase 2 Placebo-controlled Study

Marjan de Vries, Dagmar C.M. van Rijckevorsel, Kris C.P. Vissers, Oliver H.G. Wilder-Smith, Harry van Goor



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**Tetrahydrocannabinol Does not Reduce Pain in Patients With Chronic Abdominal Pain in a Phase 2 Placebo-controlled Study** Marjan de Vries<sup>1</sup>, Dagmar C M van Rijckevorsel<sup>1</sup>, Kris C P Vissers<sup>2</sup>, Oliver H G Wilder-Smith<sup>2,3</sup>, and Harry van Goor<sup>1</sup>

Pain and Nociception Neuroscience Research Group,

<sup>1</sup> Department of Surgery, Radboud university medical center, Nijmegen, The Netherlands,

<sup>2</sup> Department of Anesthesiology, Pain and Palliative Medicine, Radboud university medical center, Nijmegen, The Netherlands,

<sup>3</sup> Centre for Sensory-Motor Interaction, Department of Health Sciences, Aalborg University, Aalborg, Denmark

Short title: THC in chronic abdominal pain

Abbreviations: AE= adverse event; AppLe= appetite level; CB= cannabinoid receptor; CI= confidence interval; CP= chronic pancreatitis; HADS= hospital anxiety and depression scale; NRS= numeric rating scale; PASS= pain anxiety symptom scale; PCS= pain catastrophizing scale; PGIC= patient global impression of change; PK= pharmacokinetics; PSP= postsurgical pain; RAND SF-36= quality of life short form; RCT= randomized controlled trial; THC=  $\Delta$ -9-tetrahydrocannabinol; TID= three times a day; TSQM= treatment satisfaction questionnaire for medication; VAS= visual analogue scale

Corresponding author: Marjan de Vries, MSc

Department of Surgery (route 618), PO Box 9101, 6500 HB Nijmegen, The Netherlands

Tel: 0031 (0)24 36 10903

E-mail: marjan.devries@radboudumc.nl

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