INTRODUCTION

- Colitis is a chronic inflammatory disease of the digestive tract.
- Several animal models have been developed to mimic human colitis.
- This study aimed to evaluate the efficacy and safety of olorinab.

OBJECTIVE

- To evaluate the safety and tolerability of olorinab in healthy volunteers.

NON-CLINICAL METHODS

- Animal models: induction of colitis and treatment efficacy.
- Dose selection: single and multiple ascending dose (SAD and MAD) studies.
- Pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics studies.

CLINICAL METHODS

- Phase 1 clinical design: single and multiple ascending dose.
- Subjects: healthy volunteers.
- Efficacy and safety assessments.

CLINICAL RESULTS

- Subjects: healthy volunteers.
- Efficacy assessments: colonic nociceptor hypersensitivity.

CONCLUSIONS

- Olorinab showed efficacy in a rodent model of colitis-induced visceral hyperalgesia.
- The study provided evidence for the potential of olorinab as a therapeutic agent for IBD.

REFERENCE