

Supplementary Materials

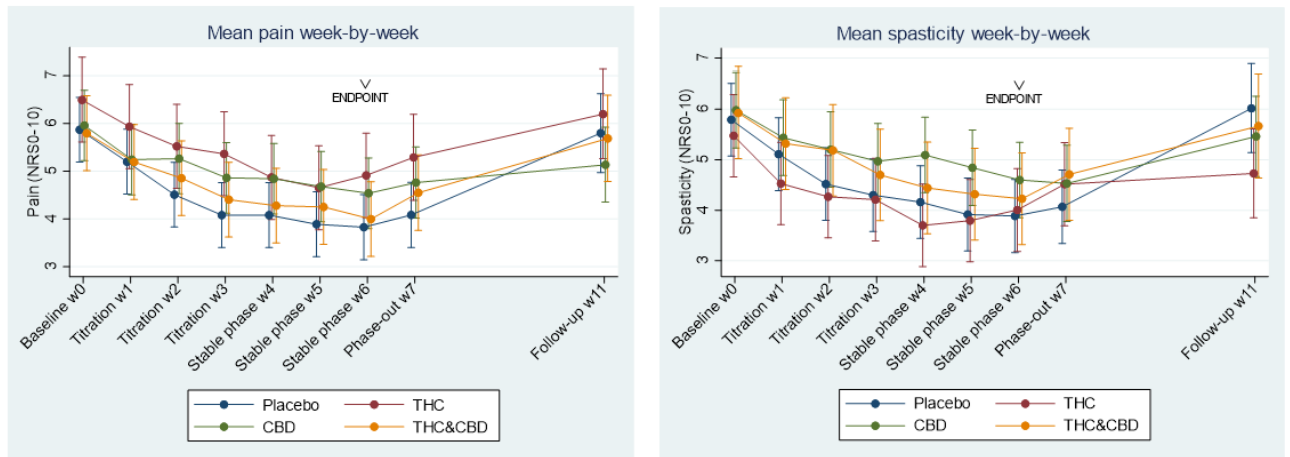


Figure S1. Neuropathic pain (left) and spasticity (right) presented as means week-by-week in the per-protocol population, MIXED method analysis.

Legend Figure S1: Weekly intensity of neuropathic pain and spasticity, stable week 6 is the endpoint measurement, week 7 is phaseout, and follow-up registration was performed 4 weeks after treatment. THC: delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol, CBD: cannabidiol, THC&CBD: delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol and cannabidiol, NRS: numerical rating scale 0–10.

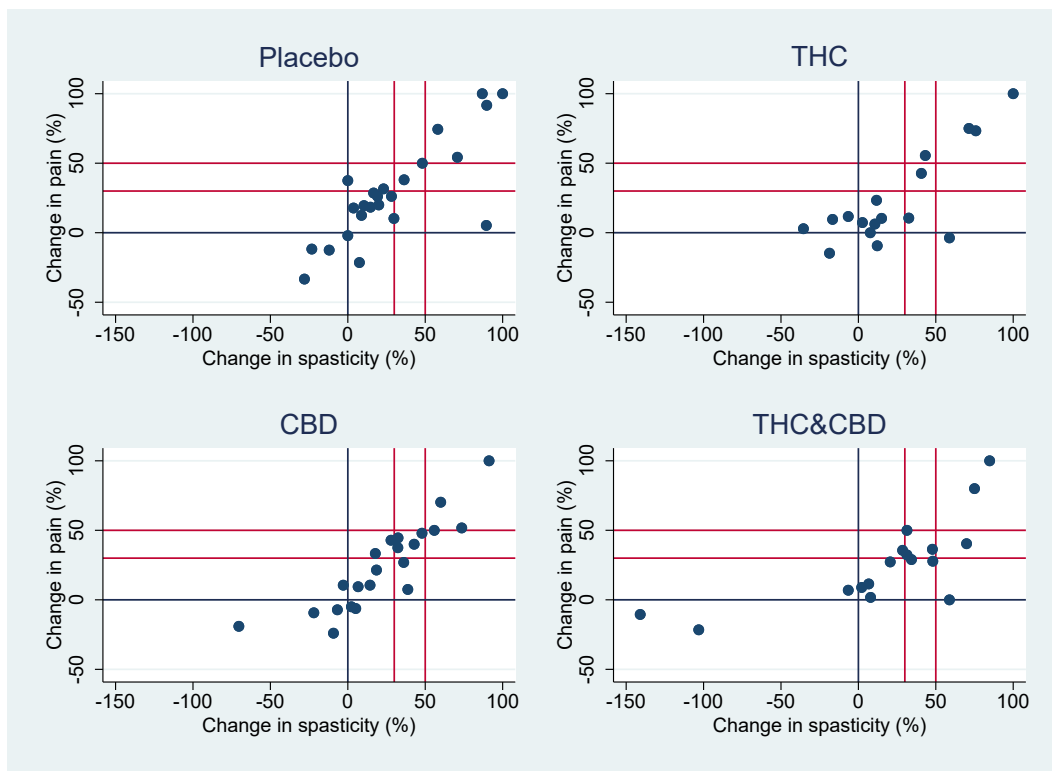


Figure S2. Scatterplot illustrates the relative change in percentages for pain and spasticity for patients fulfilling both the inclusion criteria for pain AND spasticity.

Legend Figure S2. THC: delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol, CBD: cannabidiol, THC&CBD: delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol and cannabidiol. A Spearman's rho (ρ) and p -values showed a strong positive correlation for the difference in pain and spasticity for all patient groups that had both pain and spasticity (placebo ρ 0.75,

$p < 0.001$, THC $q = 0.64$, $p = 0.005$, CBD $q = 0.91$, $p < 0.001$, THC&CBD $q = 0.75$, $p < 0.001$). Vertical red lines are 30% and 50% change in spasticity. Horizontal red lines are 30% and 50% change in pain, respectively. The blue lines (horizontal and verticals are the “0”-lines.) Each dot reflects one subject’s change in pain and spasticity, respectively.

Table S1. Adverse events “other”.

Treatment	Adverse Event(s)
Placebo ($n = 3$)	Sleep disturbance, joint pain
	Prolonged bladder emptying, urge to urinate at night, stress incontinence, restless night’s sleep
	Pain on the outside of the thighs and hips. General fatigue in lower legs and arms (evening/night)
THC ($n = 7$)	Increased appetite, abdominal pain, and nausea
	Exacerbation of spasms and affected (poorer) standing function
	Affected “internal thermostat”
	Stinging sensation in the hands and decreased desire for exercise
	Affected short-term memory
CBD ($n = 3$)	Negative emotions are more overwhelming, thoughts “flying”
	Instability and gait disturbance, stiffness, uncontrolled motions, incontinence
	Itching
THC&CBD ($n = 14$)	Pain—Gallstone attack
	Flatulence
	Obstipation
THC&CBD ($n = 14$)	Confusion/affected ability to concentrate
	Affected “overview” (short term)
	Affected (poorer) gait function and quality of life
	Affected (poorer) gait function and decreased appetite
	Eye pain, cramps in the calves and feet, affected (poorer) short-term memory, feeling “strange”
	“Cheese bell” sensation
	Increased appetite and weight gain
	Bad mood
	Feeling stoned, with red eyes
	Affected (poorer) gait function
	Feeling irritated, especially before the next dose
	Burning sensation in extremities (like an attack), feeling drunk, sweating
Legend Table S1. THC: delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol, CBD: cannabidiol, THC&CBD: delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol and cannabidiol.	

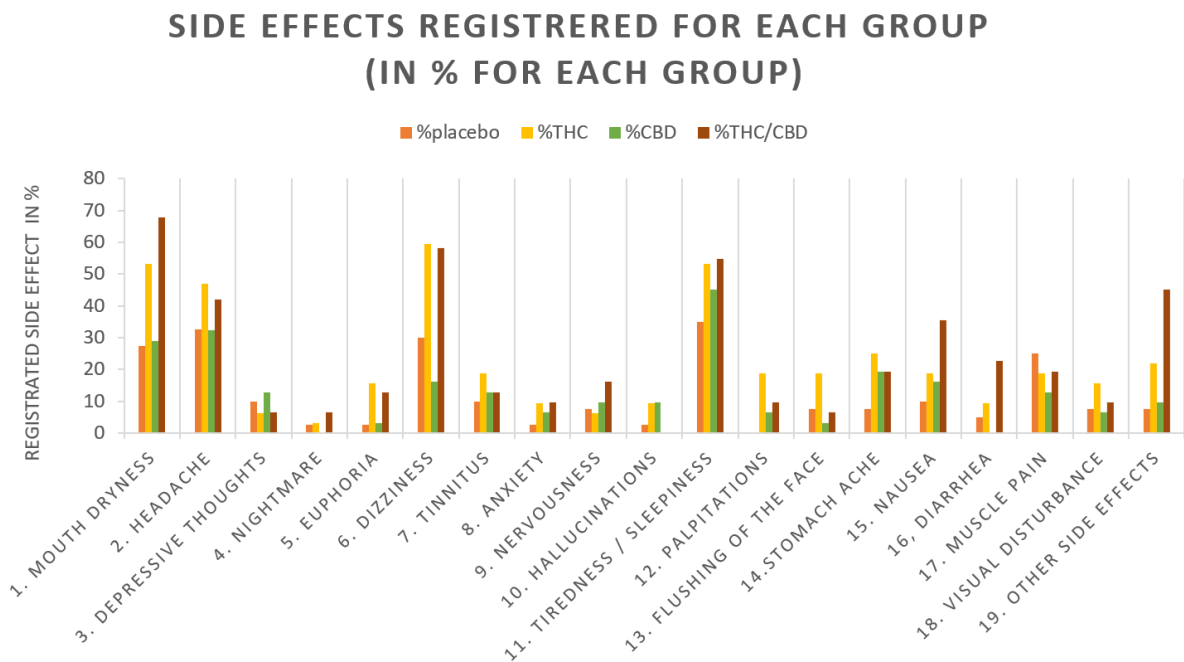


Figure S3. Showing adverse events in percentage for each group.

Legend Figure S3. Adverse events in percentage for each of the groups. A complete list of “other adverse events” is reported in table S1.

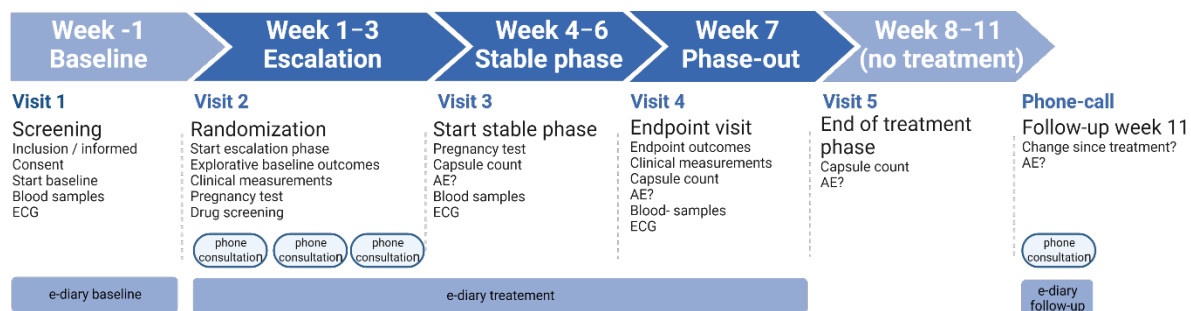


Figure S4. Study visits and contents of different phases during the study.

Legend Figure S4. Study design and content. AE: adverse event, ECG: electrocardiogram, e-diary: electronic diary. Figure created in Biorender.com.