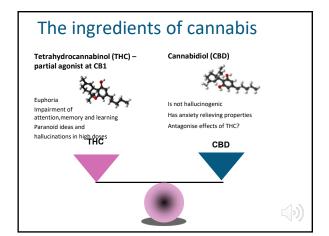
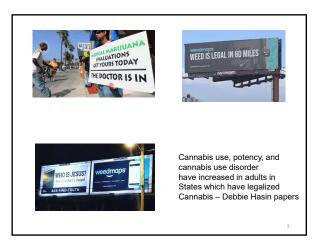


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<u>3</u>

Medicinal Cannabis

Indications with RCT evidence:



Chronic Pain - cannabis
Intractable Nausea – Nabilone
Multiple Sclerosis - Spasticity (Sativex THC-CBD) *
Childhood Epilepsy (Epidiolex - CBD) *

* Sativex and Epidiolex are very expensive

Indications without RCT evidence:

Almost everything - including Opiod addiction, depression, anxiety, PTSD, insomnia, COVID

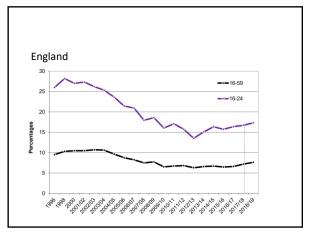
4

What has happened in UK since legalization for medicinal use - November 2018?

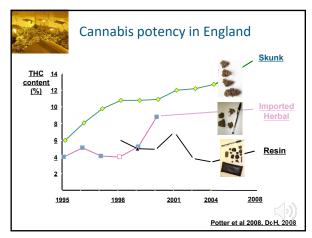
- 1. About 800 NHS prescriptions per year for licensed medications eg sativex, epidiolex
- 2. 5 NHS prescriptions for unlicensed products
- 3. About 60 private prescriptions in 2019 rising to estimated 240 in 2020

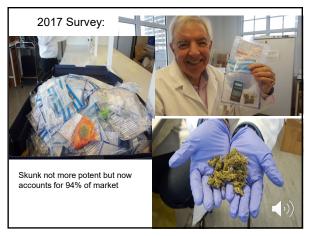


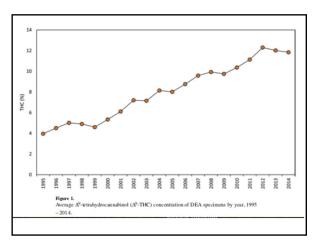
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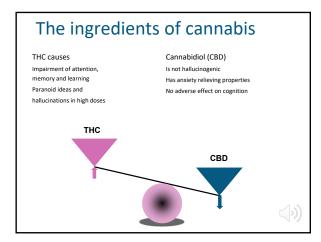


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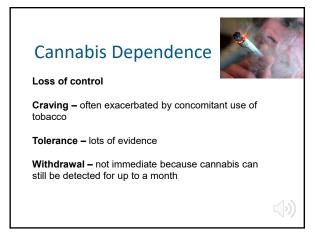




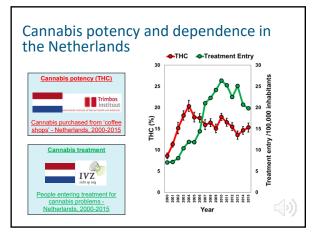




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<u>11</u>



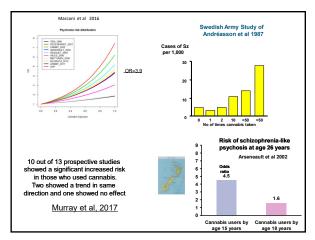
<u>12</u>

Possible but not Definite Risks

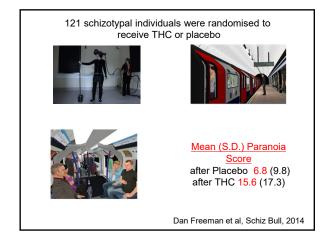
Cognitive impairment – stoners
Increased risk of depression and suicide?
Increased risk of anxiety/PTSD?
Increased risk of violence – yes but is it only through paranoia



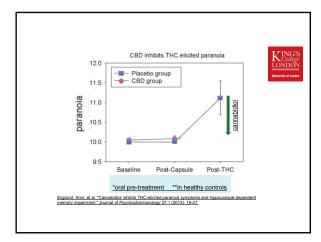
<u>13</u>



<u>14</u>



<u>15</u>



<u>16</u>

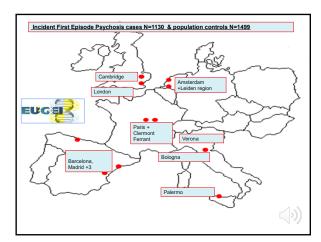
Continued Versus Discontinued Cannabis Use in Patients with Psychosis Continued cannabis use after onset of psychosis predicts adverse outcome, including higher relapse rates, longer hospital admissions, and more severe positive symptoms than for individuals who discontinue cannabis use and those who are non-users. Especially bad outcome for those who continue high potency cannabis

<u>17</u>

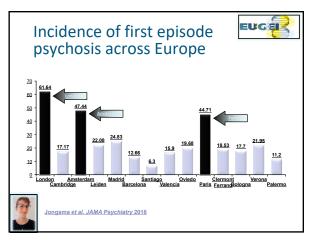
Does the frequency and potency of cannabis have any effect on the incidence of psychosis?



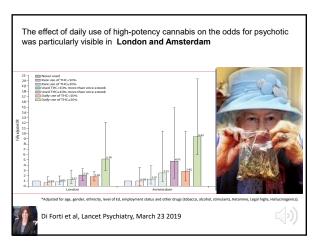
<u>18</u>



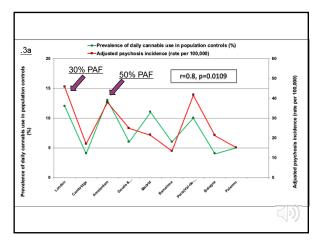
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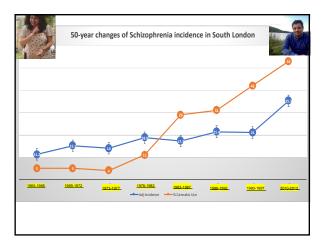
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<u>21</u>



<u>22</u>

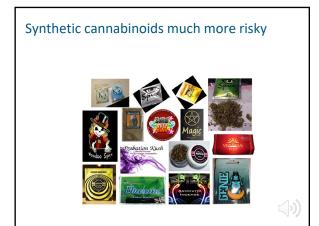


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Changes in Incidence of psychosis over time

- The incidence of cannabis-induced psychosis more than doubled in Denmark between 2006 and 2016 - Hjorthøj et al, 2019
- Cannabis was decriminalized in Portugal in 2001. From 2002 till 2015, the proportion of psychosis patients diagnosed as cannabis dependent rose from less than 1% to over 10%

<u>24</u>



<u>25</u>



<u>26</u>