Executive Certificate in Medical Cannabis Care and Management

Medical Cannabis Fundamentals

A2LA: The American Association for Laboratory Accreditation is an organization that provides accreditation for laboratories, including those that test medical cannabis products, to ensure they meet certain standards of quality and accuracy. Related terms include ISO/IEC 17025, laboratory accreditation, and testing standards. The A2LA accreditation is important for ensuring the quality and safety of medical cannabis products.

Absolute Risk: The absolute risk of a particular health outcome is the chance or probability of that outcome occurring in a given population, and is often used to describe the potential risks associated with cannabis use. Related terms include relative risk, odds ratio, and risk assessment. Understanding absolute risk is important for evaluating the potential benefits and risks of medical cannabis.

ACMPR: The Access to Cannabis for Medical Purposes Regulations is a set of rules that govern the use of medical cannabis in Canada, including how patients can access cannabis and how licensed producers can grow and distribute it. Related terms include MMPR, cannabis regulations, and medical cannabis access. The ACMPR has been replaced by the Cannabis Act, but it remains an important part of the history of medical cannabis regulation in Canada.

Addiction: Addiction is a chronic disease characterized by the compulsive use of a substance, including cannabis, despite negative consequences, and is a potential risk associated with medical cannabis use. Related terms include dependence, substance use disorder, and withdrawal. Understanding addiction is important for managing the risks associated with medical cannabis.

Adjuvant: An adjuvant is a substance that is added to a medicine or treatment to enhance its effectiveness, and is sometimes used in conjunction with medical cannabis to improve its therapeutic effects. Related terms include adjunctive therapy, combination therapy, and pharmacokinetics. Adjuvants can be used to enhance the benefits of medical cannabis.

Agricultural Practice: Agricultural practices refer to the methods and techniques used to grow and cultivate cannabis plants, including irrigation, fertilization, and pest management, and are important for ensuring the quality and safety of medical cannabis products. Related terms include cultivation, horticulture, and crop management. Good agricultural practices are essential for producing high-quality medical cannabis.

Allopathic: Allopathic medicine is a system of medicine that focuses on treating symptoms and diseases using pharmacological or surgical interventions, and is often contrasted with alternative or complementary approaches to health care, including medical cannabis. Related terms include conventional medicine, Western medicine, and pharmacology. Allopathic medicine is the dominant approach to health care in many

countries.

Analgesia: Analgesia refers to the relief of pain without the loss of consciousness, and is one of the primary therapeutic effects of medical cannabis. Related terms include pain management, analgesic, and nociception. Medical cannabis is often used to manage chronic pain.

Anandamide: Anandamide is a type of endocannabinoid that is produced by the body and plays a role in regulating mood, appetite, and other physiological processes, and is also the name of a cannabinoid receptor agonist that has been studied for its potential therapeutic effects. Related terms include endocannabinoid system, cannabinoid receptors, and neurotransmitters. Anandamide is an important part of the endocannabinoid system.

Anticonvulsant: An anticonvulsant is a type of medication that is used to treat seizures and epilepsy, and some medical cannabis products have been shown to have anticonvulsant effects. Related terms include epilepsy, seizure disorder, and neurology. Medical cannabis has been used to treat epilepsy and other seizure disorders.

Antiemetic: An antiemetic is a type of medication that is used to prevent or treat nausea and vomiting, and some medical cannabis products have been shown to have antiemetic effects. Related terms include nausea, vomiting, and chemotherapy. Medical cannabis is often used to manage nausea and vomiting.

Anxiolytic: An anxiolytic is a type of medication that is used to treat anxiety and other mood disorders, and some medical cannabis products have been shown to have anxiolytic effects. Related terms include anxiety disorder, mood disorder, and psychiatry. Medical cannabis has been used to treat anxiety and other mood disorders.

Apoptosis: Apoptosis is the process of programmed cell death, and some medical cannabis products have been shown to induce apoptosis in cancer cells, making them a potential therapeutic agent for the treatment of cancer. Related terms include cancer treatment, oncology, and cell biology. Medical cannabis has been studied for its potential anti-cancer effects.

Arthritis: Arthritis is a type of inflammatory joint disease that can cause pain, stiffness, and swelling, and some medical cannabis products have been shown to have anti-inflammatory and analgesic effects that may be beneficial for treating arthritis. Related terms include rheumatology, joint disease, and inflammation. Medical cannabis is often used to manage arthritis symptoms.

ASCO: The American Society of Clinical Oncology is a professional organization that promotes the advancement of cancer care and research, and has published guidelines and recommendations for the use of medical cannabis in cancer treatment. Related terms include oncology, cancer care, and medical cannabis. ASCO has recognized the potential benefits of medical cannabis for cancer patients.

Bioavailability: Bioavailability refers to the extent to which a substance is absorbed and becomes available to

the body, and is an important factor in determining the effectiveness of medical cannabis products. Related terms include pharmacokinetics, absorption, and metabolism. Bioavailability is critical for understanding the effects of medical cannabis.

Biomarker: A biomarker is a measurable indicator of a biological process or disease, and is often used to diagnose or monitor the progression of a disease, and may be used to study the effects of medical cannabis on biological processes. Related terms include diagnostic marker, prognostic marker, and disease monitoring. Biomarkers can be used to evaluate the effects of medical cannabis.

Blinded Study: A blinded study is a type of research study in which the participants or researchers are unaware of the treatment or intervention being tested, and is often used to reduce bias and ensure the accuracy of the results, and may be used to study the effects of medical cannabis. Related terms include randomized controlled trial, double-blind study, and clinical trial. Blinded studies are important for establishing the efficacy of medical cannabis.

Cachexia: Cachexia is a condition characterized by weight loss, muscle wasting, and loss of appetite, and is often associated with chronic diseases such as cancer and HIV/AIDS, and some medical cannabis products have been shown to have therapeutic effects on cachexia. Related terms include wasting syndrome, appetite stimulation, and nutritional support. Medical cannabis is often used to manage cachexia symptoms.

Cannabinoid: A cannabinoid is a type of compound that is found in the cannabis plant, and is responsible for its therapeutic effects, and includes THC, CBD, and other related compounds. Related terms include phytocannabinoid, endocannabinoid, and cannabinoid receptors. Cannabinoids are the active ingredients in medical cannabis.

Cannabinoid Receptor: A cannabinoid receptor is a type of protein that is found on the surface of cells and is responsible for binding to cannabinoids, and is involved in regulating a variety of physiological processes, including pain, mood, and appetite. Related terms include CB1 receptor, CB2 receptor, and endocannabinoid system. Cannabinoid receptors are the target of cannabinoid therapies.

Cannabis: Cannabis is a type of plant that produces a group of compounds called cannabinoids, which have therapeutic effects, and is used to produce medical cannabis products. Related terms include marijuana, hemp, and cannabis sativa. Cannabis is the source of medical cannabis.

Cannabis-Based Medicine: A cannabis-based medicine is a type of medication that is derived from the cannabis plant and contains cannabinoids, and is used to treat a variety of medical conditions, including pain, nausea, and epilepsy. Related terms include pharmaceutical cannabis, cannabis extract, and cannabinoid-based therapy. Cannabis-based medicines are a type of medical cannabis product.

CB1 Receptor: The CB1 receptor is a type of cannabinoid receptor that is found in the brain and is involved in regulating a variety of physiological processes, including pain, mood, and appetite, and is the primary target of THC and other psychoactive cannabinoids. Related terms include CB2 receptor, endocannabinoid

system, and cannabinoid receptors. The CB1 receptor is the primary target of THC.

CB2 Receptor: The CB2 receptor is a type of cannabinoid receptor that is found in the immune system and is involved in regulating inflammation and immune responses, and is the primary target of CBD and other non-psychoactive cannabinoids. Related terms include CB1 receptor, endocannabinoid system, and cannabinoid receptors. The CB2 receptor is the primary target of CBD.

CBD: CBD is a type of non-psychoactive cannabinoid that is found in the cannabis plant and has therapeutic effects, including anti-inflammatory and anti-anxiety effects, and is often used to treat a variety of medical conditions, including epilepsy and multiple sclerosis. Related terms include THC, CBD oil, and cannabinoid-based therapy. CBD is a non-psychoactive cannabinoid.

Certificate of Analysis: A certificate of analysis is a document that provides information about the chemical composition and potency of a cannabis product, including the levels of THC, CBD, and other cannabinoids, and is often used to ensure the quality and safety of medical cannabis products. Related terms include laboratory testing, potency testing, and product labeling. A certificate of analysis is essential for ensuring the quality of medical cannabis.

Chemotype: A chemotype is a type of cannabis plant that is characterized by its unique chemical composition, including the levels of THC, CBD, and other cannabinoids, and is often used to classify and distinguish between different types of cannabis. Related terms include strain, cultivar, and chemical profile. Chemotypes are used to classify cannabis plants.

Chronic Pain: Chronic pain is a type of pain that persists for a long time and is often associated with chronic diseases such as arthritis and fibromyalgia, and some medical cannabis products have been shown to have analgesic and anti-inflammatory effects that may be beneficial for treating chronic pain. Related terms include pain management, analgesia, and inflammation. Medical cannabis is often used to manage chronic pain.

Clinical Trial: A clinical trial is a type of research study that is designed to evaluate the safety and efficacy of a medical treatment, including medical cannabis, and is often used to gather data and evidence to support the approval of a new medication or therapy. Related terms include randomized controlled trial, double-blind study, and clinical research. Clinical trials are essential for establishing the efficacy of medical cannabis.

Cultivar: A cultivar is a type of cannabis plant that has been bred and cultivated for its unique characteristics, including its chemical composition, growth habits, and yield, and is often used to produce medical cannabis products. Related terms include strain, chemotype, and breeding program. Cultivars are used to produce medical cannabis.

Decarboxylation: Decarboxylation is a chemical reaction that occurs when cannabis is heated, and is responsible for converting the non-psychoactive cannabinoid acids into their psychoactive forms, including THC and CBD. Related terms include activation, cannabinoid conversion, and vaporization. Decarboxylation

is essential for activating cannabinoids.

Dose-Response Curve: A dose-response curve is a graphical representation of the relationship between the dose of a substance and its effect, and is often used to study the therapeutic effects of medical cannabis and to determine the optimal dose for a particular condition or patient. Related terms include pharmacodynamics, pharmacokinetics, and therapeutic window. Dose-response curves are used to optimize medical cannabis dosing.

Dronabinol: Dronabinol is a type of synthetic cannabinoid that is used to treat nausea and vomiting in patients with cancer and AIDS, and is often used as a comparison to natural cannabinoids in research studies. Related terms include THC, cannabis-based medicine, and antiemetic. Dronabinol is a synthetic cannabinoid.

Drug-Drug Interaction: A drug-drug interaction occurs when two or more medications are taken together and interact with each other in a way that can affect their efficacy or increase the risk of side effects, and is an important consideration for patients who are using medical cannabis in combination with other medications. Related terms include pharmacokinetics, pharmacodynamics, and polypharmacy. Drug-drug interactions can be dangerous and must be carefully managed.

Edible: An edible is a type of cannabis product that is designed to be ingested and absorbed through the digestive system, and can include foods, beverages, and other products that contain cannabinoids. Related terms include oral administration, bioavailability, and pharmacokinetics. Edibles are a type of medical cannabis product.

Endocannabinoid: An endocannabinoid is a type of compound that is produced by the body and plays a role in regulating physiological processes, including pain, mood, and appetite, and is part of the endocannabinoid system. Related terms include cannabinoid receptors, anandamide, and 2-AG. Endocannabinoids are natural cannabinoids.

Endocannabinoid System: The endocannabinoid system is a complex network of receptors, chemicals, and metabolic pathways that plays a role in regulating physiological processes, including pain, mood, and appetite, and is the target of medical cannabis therapies. Related terms include cannabinoid receptors, endocannabinoids, and neurotransmitters. The endocannabinoid system is the target of medical cannabis.

Epidemiology: Epidemiology is the study of the distribution and determinants of health-related events, diseases, or health-related characteristics among populations, and is often used to study the effects of cannabis use on public health. Related terms include public health, disease surveillance, and health statistics. Epidemiology is used to study the effects of cannabis use.

Extraction: Extraction is the process of separating the cannabinoids and other desirable compounds from the cannabis plant, and can be done using a variety of methods, including solvent-based extraction and mechanical separation. Related terms include solvent, concentrate, and cannabis oil. Extraction is used to

produce medical cannabis products.

FDA: The Food and Drug Administration is a government agency that is responsible for regulating the safety and efficacy of food and medications, including medical cannabis products, and has approved several cannabis-based medications for the treatment of certain medical conditions. Related terms include regulatory agency, pharmaceutical regulation, and medical cannabis approval. The FDA has approved several cannabis-based medications.

Formulation: A formulation is a specific preparation of a medication or product that is designed to deliver a specific dose and profile of active ingredients, and is often used to describe the composition of medical cannabis products. Related terms include dosage form, pharmaceutical formulation, and product development. Formulations are used to optimize medical cannabis products.

Gastrointestinal: The gastrointestinal system is responsible for the digestion and absorption of nutrients and other substances, and is often affected by medical cannabis use, particularly when taken orally. Related terms include digestive system, gut health, and oral administration. The gastrointestinal system is affected by medical cannabis use.

Hemp: Hemp is a type of cannabis plant that is bred and cultivated for its industrial and commercial uses, including the production of fiber, seeds, and CBD oil, and is often distinguished from marijuana, which is bred and cultivated for its psychoactive effects. Related terms include cannabis sativa, industrial hemp, and CBD oil. Hemp is a type of cannabis plant.

Horticulture: Horticulture is the practice of cultivating and caring for plants, including cannabis, and is an important aspect of medical cannabis production. Related terms include agriculture, cultivation, and plant care. Horticulture is essential for producing high-quality medical cannabis.

Hyperemesis: Hyperemesis is a condition characterized by severe nausea and vomiting, and is often associated with pregnancy and other medical conditions, and some medical cannabis products have been shown to have antiemetic effects that may be beneficial for treating hyperemesis. Related terms include morning sickness, nausea, and vomiting. Medical cannabis is often used to treat hyperemesis.

Hypertension: Hypertension is a condition characterized by high blood pressure, and is a risk factor for cardiovascular disease and other health problems, and some medical cannabis products have been shown to have effects on blood pressure and cardiovascular health. Related terms include blood pressure, cardiovascular disease, and cardiovascular health. Medical cannabis may affect blood pressure.

Inflammation: Inflammation is a natural response of the body to injury or infection, and is characterized by redness, swelling, and pain, and is a common symptom of many medical conditions, including arthritis and multiple sclerosis, and some medical cannabis products have been shown to have anti-inflammatory effects. Related terms include immune response, inflammation, and anti-inflammatory. Medical cannabis has anti-inflammatory effects.

Informed Consent: Informed consent is a process by which a patient is fully informed about the risks and benefits of a medical treatment, including medical cannabis, and is able to make an informed decision about whether to use the treatment. Related terms include patient education, medical decision-making, and treatment agreement. Informed consent is essential for ensuring patient safety.

Insomnia: Insomnia is a condition characterized by difficulty sleeping or staying asleep, and is often associated with stress, anxiety, and other medical conditions, and some medical cannabis products have been shown to have effects on sleep and relaxation. Related terms include sleep disorder, sleep quality, and relaxation. Medical cannabis is often used to treat insomnia.

Interactions: Interactions refer to the effects that occur when two or more substances are taken together, and can include drug-drug interactions, drug-food interactions, and other types of interactions, and is an important consideration for patients who are using medical cannabis in combination with other medications or substances. Related terms include pharmacokinetics, pharmacodynamics, and polypharmacy. Interactions can be dangerous and must be carefully managed.

Labeling: Labeling refers to the process of providing information about a product, including its ingredients, instructions for use, and potential risks and benefits, and is an important aspect of medical cannabis regulation and patient safety. Related terms include packaging, product information, and patient education. Accurate labeling is essential for ensuring patient safety.

Limonene: Limonene is a type of terpene that is found in the cannabis plant and has been shown to have therapeutic effects, including anti-inflammatory and antimicrobial effects, and is often used in aromatherapy and other applications. Related terms include terpene, essential oil, and aromatherapy. Limonene is a therapeutic terpene.

Lipid-Based Extraction: Lipid-based extraction is a method of extracting cannabinoids and other desirable compounds from the cannabis plant using lipids, such as oils and fats, and is often used to produce cannabis oil and other medical cannabis products. Related terms include solvent-based extraction, mechanical separation, and cannabis oil. Lipid-based extraction is a common method of extraction.

Lymphoma: Lymphoma is a type of cancer that affects the immune system, and is often treated with chemotherapy, radiation, and other therapies, and some medical cannabis products have been shown to have effects on lymphoma and other types of cancer. Related terms include cancer treatment, oncology, and immunotherapy. Medical cannabis may affect lymphoma.

Medical Cannabis: Medical cannabis refers to the use of cannabis and its cannabinoids to treat a variety of medical conditions, including pain, nausea, and epilepsy, and is often used as a complementary or alternative therapy. Related terms include cannabis-based medicine, cannabinoid therapy, and medical marijuana. Medical cannabis is a therapeutic agent.

Medical Marijuana: Medical marijuana is a term that is often used to refer to the use of cannabis for medical

purposes, and is often used interchangeably with medical cannabis, although some people make a distinction between the two terms. Related terms include medical cannabis, cannabis-based medicine, and cannabinoid therapy. Medical marijuana is a type of medical cannabis.

Metabolism: Metabolism refers to the process by which the body breaks down and processes substances, including medications and nutrients, and is an important aspect of medical cannabis use, as it can affect the levels and effects of cannabinoids in the body. Related terms include pharmacokinetics, bioavailability, and metabolic pathway. Metabolism is essential for understanding medical cannabis effects.

Multiple Sclerosis: Multiple sclerosis is a type of chronic disease that affects the central nervous system, and is characterized by symptoms such as numbness, weakness, and vision problems, and some medical cannabis products have been shown to have effects on multiple sclerosis and other neurological conditions. Related terms include neurology, autoimmune disease, and disease management. Medical cannabis is often used to treat multiple sclerosis.

Myrcene: Myrcene is a type of terpene that is found in the cannabis plant and has been shown to have therapeutic effects, including anti-inflammatory and antimicrobial effects, and is often used in aromatherapy and other applications. Related terms include terpene, essential oil, and aromatherapy. Myrcene is a therapeutic terpene.

Nausea: Nausea is a common symptom of many medical conditions, including cancer, HIV/AIDS, and pregnancy, and is often treated with antiemetic medications, including medical cannabis. Related terms include vomiting, antiemetic, and chemotherapy. Medical cannabis is often used to treat nausea.

Neurology: Neurology is the branch of medicine that deals with the diagnosis and treatment of disorders of the nervous system, including the brain, spinal cord, and peripheral nerves, and is an important aspect of medical cannabis use, as many neurological conditions are treated with medical cannabis. Related terms include neuroscience, neurology, and neurological disorders. Neurology is essential for understanding medical cannabis effects.

Neuropathic Pain: Neuropathic pain is a type of chronic pain that is caused by damage to the nervous system, and is often characterized by shooting, burning, or stabbing sensations, and is a common symptom of many medical conditions, including diabetes, HIV/AIDS, and multiple sclerosis. Related terms include chronic pain, nerve damage, and pain management. Medical cannabis is often used to treat neuropathic pain.

Oncology: Oncology is the branch of medicine that deals with the diagnosis and treatment of cancer, and is an important aspect of medical cannabis use, as many cancer patients use medical cannabis to manage symptoms such as pain, nausea, and fatigue. Related terms include cancer treatment, chemotherapy, and radiation therapy. Oncology is essential for understanding medical cannabis effects.

Opioid: An opioid is a type of medication that is used to treat pain and is often associated with addiction

and other risks, and some medical cannabis products have been shown to have effects on opioid use and addiction. Related terms include pain management, opioid crisis, and addiction treatment. Medical cannabis may affect opioid use.

Pain Management: Pain management refers to the use of medications and other therapies to treat and manage chronic pain, and is an important aspect of medical cannabis use, as many patients use medical cannabis to manage chronic pain. Related terms include analgesia, pain relief, and chronic pain. Medical cannabis is often used for pain management.

Patch: A patch is a type of transdermal delivery system that is used to administer medications, including cannabinoids, through the skin, and is often used to provide a steady and sustained release of the active ingredients. Related terms include transdermal delivery, topical application, and patch technology. Patches are a type of medical cannabis product.

Patient Education: Patient education refers to the process of providing patients with information and resources to help them understand their medical condition and treatment options, including medical cannabis, and is an important aspect of healthcare, as it enables patients to make informed decisions about their care. Related terms include health education, patient empowerment, and treatment adherence. Patient education is essential for ensuring patient safety.

Pharmaceutical: A pharmaceutical is a type of medication that is manufactured and regulated by the pharmaceutical industry, and is often used to treat a variety of medical conditions, including pain, nausea, and epilepsy, and is an important aspect of medical cannabis use, as many pharmaceuticals are used in combination with medical cannabis. Related terms include medication, prescription, and pharmacy. Pharmaceuticals are commonly used with medical cannabis.

Pharmacokinetics: Pharmacokinetics refers to the study of how the body absorbs, distributes, metabolizes, and eliminates substances, including medications and nutrients, and is an important aspect of medical cannabis use, as it can affect the levels and effects of cannabinoids in the body. Related terms include bioavailability, metabolism, and pharmacodynamics. Pharmacokinetics is essential for understanding medical cannabis effects.

Pharmacology: Pharmacology is the study of the interactions between substances and living organisms, and is an important aspect of medical cannabis use, as it can help to understand the effects and mechanisms of action of cannabinoids and other substances. Related terms include pharmacokinetics, pharmacodynamics, and toxicology. Pharmacology is essential for understanding medical cannabis effects.

Phytocannabinoid: A phytocannabinoid is a type of cannabinoid that is produced by the cannabis plant, and is one of the main active ingredients in medical cannabis products, and is often used to treat a variety of medical conditions, including pain, nausea, and epilepsy. Related terms include cannabinoid, THC, and CBD. Phytocannabinoids are the active ingredients in medical cannabis.

Placebo: A placebo is a type of control substance that is used in research studies to compare the effects of a treatment or medication, and is often used to study the effects of medical cannabis and other substances. Related terms include placebo effect, control group, and clinical trial. Placebos are used to establish the efficacy of medical cannabis.

Polypharmacy: Polypharmacy refers to the use of multiple medications by a patient, and is an important consideration for patients who are using medical cannabis in combination with other medications, as it can increase the risk of drug-drug interactions and other adverse effects. Related terms include medication management, pharmacokinetics, and pharmacodynamics. Polypharmacy can be dangerous and must be carefully managed.

Potency: Potency refers to the strength or concentration of a substance, including cannabinoids, and is an important aspect of medical cannabis use, as it can affect the levels and effects of cannabinoids in the body. Related terms include concentration, dose, and bioavailability. Potency is essential for understanding medical cannabis effects.

Psychiatry: Psychiatry is the branch of medicine that deals with the diagnosis and treatment of mental health disorders, including anxiety, depression, and psychosis, and is an important aspect of medical cannabis use, as many psychiatric conditions are treated with medical cannabis. Related terms include mental health, psychology, and psychiatric disorders. Psychiatry is essential for understanding medical cannabis effects.

Psychopharmacology: Psychopharmacology is the study of the interactions between substances and the brain, and is an important aspect of medical cannabis use, as it can help to understand the effects and mechanisms of action of cannabinoids and other substances on the brain and nervous system. Related terms include pharmacology, neuroscience, and psychiatric disorders. Psychopharmacology is essential for understanding medical cannabis effects.

Quality Control: Quality control refers to the process of ensuring that a product meets certain standards of quality, including purity, potency, and safety, and is an important aspect of medical cannabis production and regulation, as it can affect the safety and efficacy of medical cannabis products. Related terms include quality assurance, testing, and certification. Quality control is essential for ensuring the quality of medical cannabis.

Randomized Controlled Trial: A randomized controlled trial is a type of research study that is designed to evaluate the safety and efficacy of a medical treatment, including medical cannabis, and is often used to gather data and evidence to support the approval of a new medication or therapy. Related terms include clinical trial, double-blind study, and placebo-controlled trial. Randomized controlled trials are essential for establishing the efficacy of medical cannabis.

Receptor: A receptor is a type of protein that is found on the surface of cells and is responsible for binding to specific substances, including cannabinoids, and is an important aspect of medical cannabis use, as it can

affect the levels and effects of cannabinoids in the body. Related terms include cannabinoid receptor, CB1 receptor, and CB2 receptor. Receptors are the target of medical cannabis.

Regulation: Regulation refers to the process of controlling or directing the production, distribution, and use of a substance, including medical cannabis, and is an important aspect of medical cannabis use, as it can affect the safety and efficacy of medical cannabis products. Related terms include law, policy, and enforcement. Regulation is essential for ensuring the safety of medical cannabis.

Research Study: A research study is a type of scientific investigation that is designed to gather data and evidence to answer a specific question or hypothesis, and is often used to study the effects and mechanisms of action of medical cannabis and other substances. Related terms include clinical trial, experiment, and data analysis. Research studies are essential for understanding medical cannabis effects.

Resin: Resin is a type of cannabis extract that is produced by collecting the trichomes from the cannabis plant, and is often used to produce cannabis oil and other medical cannabis products. Related terms include trichome, cannabis oil, and extraction. Resin is a type of medical cannabis product.

Route of Administration: The route of administration refers to the method by which a substance is delivered to the body, including oral, topical, and inhalational routes, and is an important aspect of medical cannabis use, as it can affect the levels and effects of cannabinoids in the body. Related terms include bioavailability, pharmacokinetics, and dosing. The route of administration is essential for understanding medical cannabis effects.

Safety: Safety refers to the risk of adverse effects or harm associated with the use of a substance, including medical cannabis, and is an important aspect of medical cannabis use, as it can affect the well-being and health of patients. Related terms include risk, adverse effect, and side effect. Safety is essential for ensuring the well-being of patients.

Sativex: Sativex is a type of cannabis-based medication that is used to treat multiple sclerosis and other conditions, and is a pharmaceutical formulation of cannabis that contains a combination of THC and CBD. Related terms include cannabis-based medicine, pharmaceutical cannabis, and multiple sclerosis treatment. Sativex is a cannabis-based medication.

Schizencephaly: Schizencephaly is a rare congenital disorder that affects the development of the brain, and is characterized by abnormal brain structure and function, and some medical cannabis products have been shown to have effects on schizencephaly and other neurological conditions. Related terms include neurology, congenital disorder, and brain development. Medical cannabis may affect schizencephaly.

Seizure: A seizure is a type of neurological event that is characterized by abnormal electrical activity in the brain, and is often associated with epilepsy and other neurological conditions, and some medical cannabis products have been shown to have anticonvulsant effects that may be beneficial for treating seizures. Related terms include epilepsy, neurology, and anticonvulsant. Medical cannabis is often used to treat

seizures.

Side Effect: A side effect is an adverse effect or reaction that occurs when a substance is used, and is an important consideration for patients who are using medical cannabis, as it can affect their health and well-being. Related terms include adverse effect, risk, and safety. Side effects must be carefully managed.

Solvent: A solvent is a type of substance that is used to extract or dissolve other substances, including cannabinoids, and is often used in the production of medical cannabis products, including cannabis oil and other extracts. Related terms include extraction, solvent-based extraction, and cannabis oil. Solvents are used to produce medical cannabis products.

Strain: A strain is a type of cannabis plant that has been bred and cultivated for its unique characteristics, including its chemical composition, growth habits, and effects, and is often used to produce medical cannabis products. Related terms include cultivar, chemotype, and breeding program. Strains are used to produce medical cannabis.

Sublingual: Sublingual refers to the administration of a substance under the tongue, where it is absorbed into the bloodstream, and is often used to deliver cannabinoids and other medications, including medical cannabis products. Related terms include oral administration, bioavailability, and pharmacokinetics. Sublingual administration is a type of medical cannabis delivery.

Synthetic: Synthetic refers to a substance that is man-made or created in a laboratory, and is often used to describe medications and other products that are not derived from natural sources, including synthetic cannabinoids and other pharmaceuticals. Related terms include pharmaceutical, medication, and laboratory-produced. Synthetic cannabinoids are man-made cannabinoids.

Terpene: A terpene is a type of compound that is found in the cannabis plant and has been shown to have therapeutic effects, including anti-inflammatory and antimicrobial effects, and is often used in aromatherapy and other applications. Related terms include essential oil, aromatherapy, and phytochemical. Terpenes are therapeutic compounds.

Therapeutic Index: The therapeutic index is a measure of the safety and efficacy of a medication or substance, including medical cannabis, and is often used to compare the benefits and risks of different treatments. Related terms include efficacy, safety, and risk-benefit ratio. The therapeutic index is essential for understanding medical cannabis effects.

Therapeutic Window: The therapeutic window refers to the range of doses at which a medication or substance, including medical cannabis, is effective and safe, and is an important consideration for patients who are using medical cannabis, as it can affect the levels and effects of cannabinoids in the body. Related terms include dose-response curve, pharmacokinetics, and pharmacodynamics. The therapeutic window is essential for optimizing medical cannabis dosing.

Tincture: A tincture is a type of cannabis extract that is produced by dissolving the cannabinoids and other desirable compounds in a solvent, such as ethanol or glycerin, and is often used to produce medical cannabis products, including cannabis oil and other extracts. Related terms include extraction, solvent-based extraction, and cannabis oil. Tinctures are a type of medical cannabis product.

Titration: Titration refers to the process of adjusting the dose of a <