

# Actual and potential Medical Uses of Cannabis

## Traditional Medicine

- Sedative, relaxant, anxiolytic (26)
- Analgesic
- Antidiarrheal (27)
- Anticonvulsant
- Antipyretic
- Antibiotic
- Appetite stimulant
- Treatment of withdrawal reactions (Alcohol, Opiates)

## Modern Medicine

### Accepted uses

- anti-nauseant, antiemetic (1-4)
- appetite stimulant (5-6)
- cancer chemotherapy (7-9),
- AIDS (10-12)

### Possible uses worth study/under investigations:

- analgesia (13-14)
- antispasticity (e.g. multiple sclerosis) (15-16)
- immunosuppressant/immunoregative (17-19)
- glaucoma (20-23)
- anticonvulsant, mainly cannabidiol (CBD), not THC (24-25)

# 3 Ps strategy in Medicine & Medicinal Cannabis

Preventive/Predictive/Personalized

## - Preventive and Predictive Features of Medical cannabis:

Endocannabinoid system (ECS) can be an indicator of our homeostatic status, one of the most crucial roles of Preventive and Predictive Medicine which is to help us maintain our internal balance. Any changes or alteration in ECS system

## - Personalized Feature of Medical cannabis:

Medicinal Cannabis provides the patients with control over their treatments. The patients decide which strain of cannabis plant best suits their treatment goals and what dosing amount and schedule is most appropriate for them. This alone makes the experience more personal.

## Economic and financial Opportunity:

Providing and maintaining the items above and establishing a system to serve the patients using or plan to use the medical cannabis can be a very good source of monetary factor which can eventually be one of the best source of financial aids for research, education and health care system improvement.

*\*\*Specialised EPMA J. issue 2020 is in preparation*

## References

# Anti-Nauseant, Antiemetic

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# Appetite Stimulant

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# Cancer

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# HIV/AIDS

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# Analgesia

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# Antispasticity (e.g. multiple sclerosis)

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# Immunosuppressant/ immunoregaltive

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# Glaucoma

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