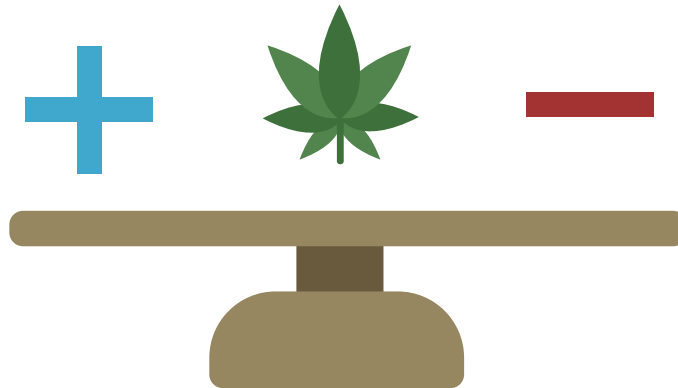


# Lesson 1 Summary of Key Points



- Current evidence is sufficient to consider cannabinoids as 3rd-line therapy for neuropathic pain, nausea and vomiting due to chemotherapy, and spasticity secondary to multiple sclerosis (MS) or spinal cord injury.
- Cannabinoids are contraindicated in the following patients:
  - Personal or family history of psychosis
  - Current or past cannabis use disorder (CUD)
  - Active substance use disorder (SUD)
  - Cardiovascular or respiratory disease
  - Youth (<25 years)
- Pregnant, planning to become pregnant, or breastfeeding
- The CPSBC provides a practice standard for Cannabis for Medical Purposes (2020) that must be adhered to by all prescribers. It outlines requirements such as appropriate documentation, guidance for patient conversations, and eligibility assessment for medical cannabis.
- Benefits and harms of recreational/medical cannabis should be discussed with patients early. Adverse events may include respiratory and cardiovascular complications and other side effects. Although cannabis use predicts psychotic disorders, the relationship of cannabis use with schizophrenia remains controversial.