

Lesson 3 Summary of Key Points



- Open and non-judgmental communication with patients without stigmatization is key to safe and collaborative therapeutic trials.
- Health Canada identifies two categories of cannabis products for medical use: nabilone (oral synthetic) and nabiximols (THC/CBD oromucosal spray).
- Medical cannabis extracts and dried cannabis can also be legally obtained by patients with a medical authorization from strictly regulated producers licensed by Health Canada to sell directly to patients (currently online only).
- Routes of administration for medical and recreational cannabis include oral ingestion, inhalation, and topical formulations.
- Health providers should be alert for potential drug interactions between cannabinoids and other medications, such as warfarin, clopidogrel, clobazam, and CNS depressants.
- Patients can acquire medical cannabis through licensed producers or by growing their own supply. They may also purchase cannabis through recreational sources such as provincial or territorial authorized retail outlets and online sales platforms. However, retailers cannot dispense medical advice, and these purchases are not tax-exempt.