

Medical Marijuana (Cannabis)



- Dried flower tops and leaves

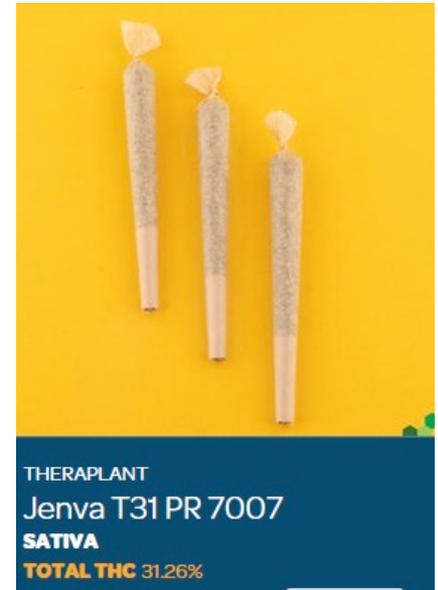


 **AGL**

We grow for good.

AGL
Hybridol J Select Grind 25.92 NDC: 7641

HYBRID
TOTAL THC 25.92%



Hashish/Hash Oil



- Extract resin from cannabis flowers compressed into bricks or condensed into oils



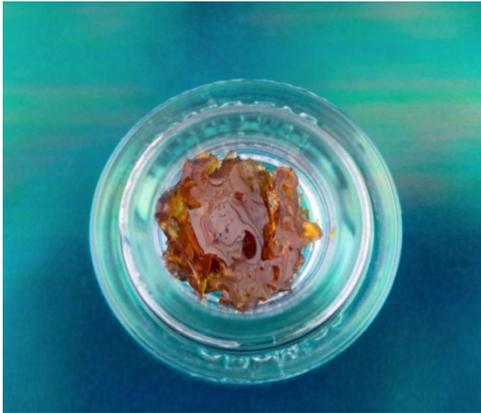
Cannabidiol H 1:1 PAX ERA T205 C203 ND...

TOTAL THC 41% **TOTAL CBD** 40.7%

Extract



- “Dabs”, Shatter, Wax, Oils



AGL

AGL
Indicol F SH 83.72 NDC:6963 (.5g)

INDICA
TOTAL THC 83.72%

Capsules, tinctures



- Tabs/Caps, lotions, tinctures



CTPHARMA
T100C100 I Lotion 7393 (2oz)
TOTAL THC 90 TOTAL CBD 102



CTPHARMA
C5 Micro Dose tabs 7336 (30pk)
TOTAL CBD 150mg



THERAPLANT
CBD1:1 C214T214 7018 (30ml)
**TOTAL THC 214.2mg TOTAL
CBD 214.2mg**



CT PHARMA
T114 Lavender Bath Salts 6813 (8oz)
HYBRID
TOTAL THC 114

Edibles



curaleaf



AGL

AGL
Sativum Blueberry Coconut Sugar Cookie...

SATIVA
TOTAL THC 20mg



AGL



AGL
Sativum Honey NDC:6768 200mg (5.6...

SATIVA

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Reviewed research including:

- Individual cannabinoids (CBD, THC etc)
- Combinations or ratios of cannabinoids(ie 1:1 THC:CBD)
- Whole plant (many cannabinoids and terpenes and flavonoids , “entourage”)

Strong evidence of efficacy:

1. CINV
2. MS spasticity
3. Adult chronic pain (neuropathic)

Moderate evidence of efficacy:

1. Improving sleep disturbance
associated with
 - Chronic pain
 - Fibromyalgia
 - MS
 - Obstructive sleep apnea
2. Decreasing intraocular pressure
associated with glaucoma



For Adults, Debilitating Medical Conditions

- Cancer (Effective 2012)
- Glaucoma (Effective 2012)
- Positive Status for Human Immunodeficiency Virus or Acquired Immune Deficiency (Effective 2012)
- Parkinson's Disease (Effective 2012)
- Multiple Sclerosis (Effective 2012)
- Damage to the Nervous Tissue of the Spinal Cord with Objective Neurological Indicators and Spasticity (Effective 2012)
- Epilepsy (Effective 2012)
- Cachexia (Effective 2012)
- Wasting Syndrome (Effective 2012)
- Crohn's Disease (Effective 2012)
- Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (Effective 2012)
- Sickle Cell Disease (Effective 2016)*
- Post Laminectomy Syndrome with Chronic Radicular Pain
- Severe Psoriasis and Psoriatic Arthritis (Effective 2016)
- Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (Effective 2016)*
- Ulcerative Colitis (Effective 2016)*
- Complex Regional Pain Syndrome, Type 1 and Type 2
- Cerebral Palsy (Effective 2016)
- Cystic Fibrosis (Effective 2016)
- Irreversible Spinal Cord Injury with Objective Neurological Findings (Effective 2016)
- Terminal Illness Requiring End-Of-Life Care (Effective 2016)
- Uncontrolled Intractable Seizure Disorder (Effective 2016)
- Spasticity or Neuropathic Pain Associated with Fibromyalgia
- Severe Rheumatoid Arthritis (Effective 2018)*
- Post Herpetic Neuralgia (Effective 2018)*
- Hydrocephalus with Intractable Headache (Effective 2018)
- Intractable Headache Syndromes (Effective 2018)*
- Neuropathic Facial Pain (Effective 2018)*
- Muscular Dystrophy (Effective 2018)*
- Osteogenesis Imperfecta (Effective 2018)*
- Chronic Neuropathic Pain Associated with Degenerative Disc Disease
- Interstitial Cystitis (Effective 2019)*
- MALS Syndrome (Median Arcuate Ligament Syndrome)
- Vulvodynia and Vulvar Burning (Effective 2019)*
- Intractable Neuropathic Pain that Is Unresponsive to Standard Treatment
- Tourette Syndrome (Effective 2019)*
- Chronic Pain of at least 6 months duration associated with a specific medical condition and not responsive to other treatment intervention (Effective 2020)*
- Ehlers-Danlos Syndrome Associated with Chronic Pain

No Medical Organization Supports MM

- American Society of Addiction Medicine
- American Cancer Society
- American Psychiatric Association
- American Glaucoma Foundation
- National Multiple Sclerosis Society
- The American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP)

Decisions not science based but swayed with headlines, social media and first person narrative



Study: Opioid Use Decreases in States that Legalize Medical Marijuana

A new study suggests doctor prescribe medical marijuana in place of opioids. By Kimberly Leonard, Staff Writer | Sept. 15, 2016, at 4:07 p.m.



U.S. CAN LEGAL MARIJUANA SOLVE THE OPIOID CRISIS? MEDICAL POT STATES SEE DECREASE IN PAINKILLER ABUSE

BY JANICE WILLIAMS ON 3/20/17 AT 12:30 PM



Opioid Abuse Is Plummeting In States With Legal Marijuana



Social Media vs Science



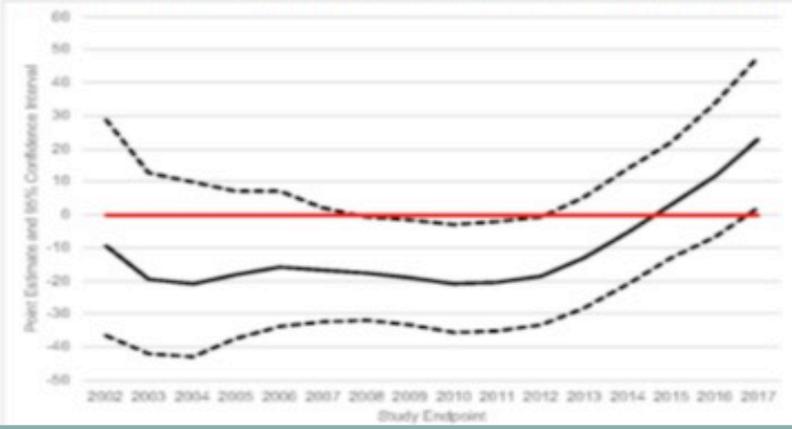
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BRIEF REPORT

Association between medical cannabis laws and opioid overdose mortality has reversed over time

Chelsea L. Shover, Corey S. Davis, Sanford C. Gordon, and Keith Humphreys

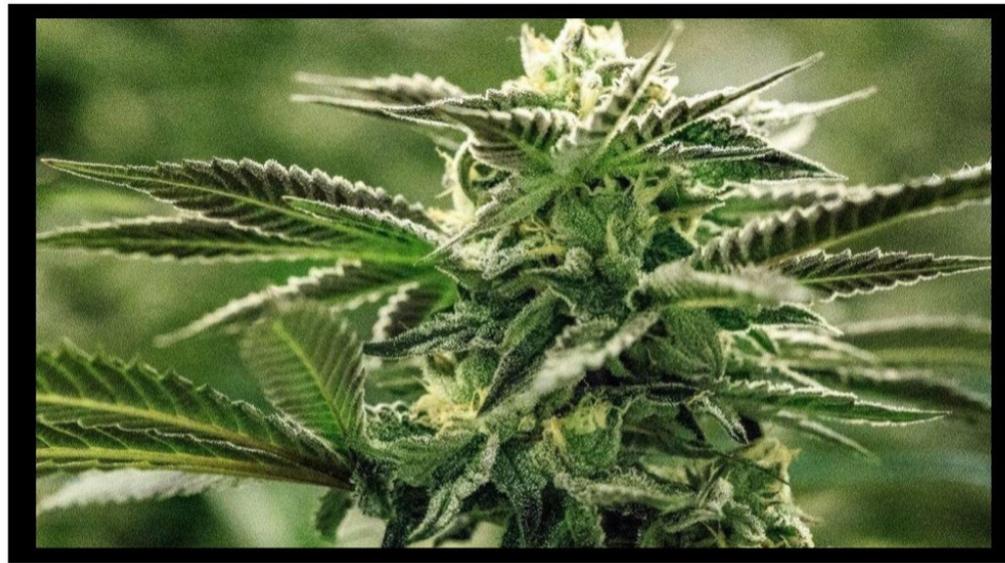


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J. Craig Allen, MD @JCAllenMD · Jun 27

Swayed by scientific evidence Physician Board Rules Against Adding Opioid Withdrawal As Condition For Medical Marijuana courant.com/news/connectic...
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[@GosnoldCapeCod](#) [@KevinSabet](#) [@drmanejwala](#) #medicaleducation #addiction



A marijuana plant growing in an Advanced Grow Labs grow room in West Haven. (Mark Mirko / Hartford Courant)

By **Matthew Ormseth** · **Contact Reporter**

JUNE 25, 2018, 6:30 PM

A board of physicians that acts as gatekeeper to the state's **medical marijuana** program rejected a proposal on Monday to add opioid use disorder and withdrawal as a qualifying condition, scrapping one of the country's first attempts to combat opioid abuse with cannabis and dealing a blow to patients who say the drug blunts withdrawal symptoms.

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Neuropsychiatric Effects:

- Development of schizophrenia or other psychoses
- Increased symptoms of mania and hypomania in those with bipolar disorders
- Increased incidence social anxiety disorder
- Increased risk depressive disorders
- Increased incidence suicidal ideation and suicide attempt
- Increased incidence suicide completion

“More Reasons for Concern Regarding Adolescent Cannabis Use”



- **Psychiatric Times, September 16, 2019**

Karen Kineen Wagner, MD, PhD., is Professor and Chair, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, University of Texas Medical Branch, Galveston, TX. She is President of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry

“...Recent studies add significantly to the evidence that cannabis use in adolescents has adverse effects on mental health with risk for depression, psychosis, and cognitive impairment, especially inhibitory control.”

- 1. Gobbi G, Atkin T, Zytynski T, et al. Associations of cannabis use in adolescence and risk of depression, anxiety, and suicidality in young adulthood: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *JAMA Psychiatry*. 2019;76:426-434.
- 2. Leadbeater BJ, Ames ME, Linden-Carnichael AN. Age-varying effects of cannabis use frequency and disorder on symptoms of psychosis, depression and anxiety in adolescents and adults. *Addiction*. 2018;114:278-293.
- 3. Morin JG, Afzali MH, Bourque J, et al. A population-based analysis of the relationship between substance use and adolescent cognitive development. *Am J Psychiatry*. 2019;176:98-106.
- 4. Blair RJ, White SF, Tyler PM, et al. Threat responsiveness as a function of cannabis and alcohol use disorder severity. *J Child Adolesc Psychopharmacol*. June 2019; Epub ahead of print.
- 5. Wilson J, Freeman TP, Mackie CJ. Effects of increasing cannabis potency on adolescent health. *Lancet Child Adolesc Health*. 2019;3:121-128.



J. Craig Allen, MD @JCAllenMD · Jun 15

Healthcare Providers, Be Cannabis Litterate!!! "All Young Cannabis Users Face Psychosis Risk" @RushfordNews @IOL [medscape.com/viewarticle/89...](https://www.medscape.com/viewarticle/89...) via @medscape

New Online

Views **659** | Citations **0** | Altmetric **98**

Research Letter

June 6, 2018

Association of Cannabis Use With Adolescent Psychotic Symptoms

Josiane Bourque, MSc¹; Mohammad H. Afzali, PhD¹; Patricia J. Conrod, PhD¹

» [Author Affiliations](#)

JAMA Psychiatry. Published online June 6, 2018. doi:10.1001/jamapsychiatry.2018.1330



John Santopietro MD
@MDSantopietro



@JAllenMD

175 **American Psychiatric Association** @APAPsychiatric · Jan 13

The risk for schizophrenia following substance-induced psychosis is about 11%, with the strongest association among vulnerable users of #marijuana, according to a 2019 study in the American Journal of Psychiatry.

consumer.healthday.com/public-health-...



J. Craig Allen. MD
@JAllenMD



Important info mental health providers need to know
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[@askdrllloyd](#) [@DrHowardLiu](#) [@NationalCouncil](#)
[@DrJoeParks](#) [@chuckingoglia](#) [@learnaboutsam](#)
[@KevinSabet](#)



John Santopietro MD @MDSantopietro · Jan 14
[@JAllenMD](#) twitter.com/APAPsychiatric...

Published online July 21, 2021.

Development Over Time of the Population-Attributable Risk Fraction for Cannabis Use Disorder in Schizophrenia in Denmark

Carsten Hjorthøj, PhD^{1,2,3}; Christine Merrild Posselt, MSc¹; Merete Nordentoft, DrMedSc^{1,3}

Author Affiliations

doi:10.1001/jamapsychiatry.2021.1471

Question Has the population-attributable risk fraction for cannabis use disorder in schizophrenia increased over time, as would be expected with increasing use and potency of cannabis?

Findings In this Danish nationwide, register-based cohort study, the population-attributable risk fraction for cannabis use disorder in schizophrenia increased from approximately 2% in the period to 1995 to approximately 6% to 8% since 2010.

Meaning These findings may indicate that cannabis use disorders are associated with an increase in the proportion of cases of schizophrenia.

Effect of Medical Marijuana Card Ownership on Pain, Insomnia, and Affective Disorder Symptoms in Adults

A Randomized Clinical Trial

March 18, 2022



Jodi M. Gilman, PhD; Randi M. Schuster, PhD; Kevin W. Potter, PhD; William Schmitt, BA; Grace Wheeler, BA; Gladys N. Pachas, MD; Sarah Hickey, BSN; Megan E. Cooke, PhD; Alyson Dechert, BA; Rachel Plummer, BA; Brenden Tervo-Clemmens, PhD; David A. Schoenfeld, PhD; A. Eden Evins, MD, MPH

Question:

What are the risks and benefits of obtaining a medical marijuana card for adults who seek medical marijuana for pain, insomnia, and anxiety or depressive symptoms?

Findings

In this randomized clinical trial involving 186 participants, immediate acquisition of a medical marijuana card increased the incidence and severity of cannabis use disorder (CUD) and resulted in no significant improvement in pain, anxiety, or depressive symptoms, but improved self-reported sleep quality.

Meaning

Findings from this study suggest the need for further investigation into the benefits of medical marijuana card ownership for insomnia symptoms and the risk of CUD, particularly for those with anxiety