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Anxiety & Panic Disorders Health Center

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Anxiety Disorders

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There are many types of anxiety disorders that include panic disorder, obsessive compulsive disorder, post traumatic stress disorder, social anxiety disorder, specific phobias, and generalized anxiety disorder.

Anxiety is a normal human emotion that everyone experiences at times. Many people feel anxious, or nervous, when faced with a problem at work, before taking a test, or making an important decision. Anxiety disorders, however, are different. They can cause such distress that it interferes with a person's ability to lead a normal life.

An anxiety disorder is a serious mental illness. For people with anxiety disorders, worry and fear are constant and overwhelming, and can be crippling.

Phobias -- See What Makes Some People Afraid

What Are the Types of Anxiety Disorders?

There are several recognized types of anxiety disorders, including:

Panic disorder: People with this condition have feelings of terror that strike suddenly and repeatedly with no warning. Other symptoms of a panic attack include sweating, chest pain, palpitations (irregular heartbeats), and a feeling of choking, which may make the person feel like he or she is having a heart attack or "going crazy."

Obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD): People with OCD are plagued by constant thoughts or fears that cause them to perform certain rituals or routines. The disturbing thoughts are called obsessions, and the rituals are called compulsions. An example is a person with an unreasonable fear of germs who constantly washes his or her hands.

Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD): PTSD is a condition that can develop following a traumatic and/or terrifying event, such as a sexual or physical assault, the unexpected death of a loved one, or a natural disaster. People with PTSD often have lasting and frightening thoughts and memories of the event, and tend to be emotionally numb.

Social anxiety disorder: Also called social phobia, social anxiety disorder involves overwhelming worry and self-consciousness about everyday social situations. The worry often centers on a fear of being judged by others, or behaving in a way that might cause embarrassment or lead to ridicule.

Specific phobias: A specific phobia is an intense fear of a specific object or situation, such as snakes, heights, or flying. The level of fear usually is inappropriate to the situation and may cause the person to avoid common, everyday situations.

1 **Generalized anxiety disorder**: This disorder involves excessive, unrealistic worry and tension, even if there is little or nothing to provoke the anxiety.

What Are the Symptoms of an Anxiety Disorder?

Symptoms vary depending on the type of anxiety disorder, but general symptoms include:

Feelings of panic, fear, and uneasiness
Uncontrollable, obsessive thoughts

Repeated thoughts or flashbacks of traumatic experiences
Nightmares
Ritualistic behaviors, such as repeated hand washing
Problems sleeping
Cold or sweaty hands and/or feet
Shortness of breath
Palpitations
An inability to be still and calm
Dry mouth
Numbness or tingling in the hands or feet
Nausea
Muscle tension
Dizziness

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WebMD Medical Reference

Anxiety & Panic Disorders Guide

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Drugs Used to Treat Mental Disorders

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What Drugs Are Used to Treat Depression?

When treating depression, several drugs are available. Some of the most commonly used include:

Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs), such as Prozac, Zoloft, Paxil, Celexa, Lexapro, Luvox, and Viibryd.

Selective serotonin & norepinephrine inhibitors (SNRIs), such as Effexor, Cymbalta, Remeron, and Pristiq.

Older tricyclic antidepressants, such as Elavil, Pamelor, Senequan, and Imiparmin.

Dopaminergic drugs such as Wellbutrin and Trazadone.

Monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAOIs), such as Nardil, Parnate, and Emsam.

Your health care provider can determine which drug is right for you. Remember that medications usually take four to eight weeks to become fully effective. And if one medication does not work, there are many others to try.

In some cases, a combination of antidepressants may be necessary. Sometimes an antidepressant combined with a different type of medication, such as a mood stabilizer (like lithium) or anti-anxiety drug, is the most effective treatment.

Side effects vary, depending on what type of medication you are taking, and may improve once your body adjusts to the medication.

If you decide to stop taking your antidepressants, it is important that you gradually reduce the dose over a period of several weeks. Quitting antidepressants abruptly can cause withdrawal symptoms. It is important to discuss quitting (or changing) medications with your health care provider first.

What Medications Are Used to Treat Anxiety Disorders?

Antidepressants, particularly the SSRIs, may also be effective in treating many types of anxiety disorders.

Other anti-anxiety drugs include the benzodiazepines, such as Valium, Ativan and Xanax. These drugs do carry a risk of addiction so they are not as desirable for long-term use. Other possible side effects include drowsiness, poor concentration, and irritability.

Recommended Related to Mental Health

Avoidant Personality Disorder

Avoidant personality disorder is characterized by feelings of extreme social inhibition, inadequacy, and sensitivity to negative criticism and rejection. Yet the symptoms involve more than simply being shy or socially awkward. Avoidant personality disorder causes significant problems that affect the ability to interact with others and maintain relationships in day-to-day life. About 1% of the general population has avoidant personality disorder.

Read the Avoidant Personality Disorder article > >

Further Reading:

Anxiety/Panic: Resources
Talk Therapy May Help Treat Social Anxiety
Anxiety-Home Treatment
Anxiety-Home Treatment
Anxiety: Using positive thinking
Benzodiazepines for panic disorder
Hypnosis-Topic Overview
See All Anxiety Treatments Topics

WebMD Medical Reference
SOURCE: News release, FDA. WebMD Medical Reference in collaboration with The Cleveland Clinic: "Mental Health: Medications Used to Treat Mental Disorders."

Reviewed by Amal Chakraburtty, MD on March 09, 2009

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Last updated on: 5/30/2008 10:18:00 AM PST

Is medical marijuana an effective treatment for depression, bipolar disorders, anxiety, and similar mood disorders?

General Reference (not clearly pro or con)

The American Psychiatric Association (APA) defined depression and bipolar disorder in its 2005 brochures "Let's Talk Facts About Depression" and "Let's Talk Facts About Bipoloar Disorder (Manic Depression)":

Depression:

"Depression is a serious mental illness that negatively affects how you feel, the way you think and how you act.

Depression has a variety of symptoms, but the most common are a deep feeling of sadness or a marked loss of interest or pleasure in activities. Other symptoms include:

- Changes in appetite that result in weight losses or gains unrelated to dieting
- Insomnia or oversleeping
- Loss of energy or increased fatigue
- Restlessness or irritability
- Feelings of worthlessness or inappropriate guilt
- Difficulty thinking, concentrating, or making decisions
- Thoughts of death or suicide or attempts at suicide...

For many people, depression cannot always be controlled for any length of time simply by exercise, changing diet or taking a vacation. It is, however, among the most treatable of mental disorders: between 80% and 90% of people with depression eventually respond well to treatment, and almost all patients gain some relief from symptoms."

Bipolar Disorder (Manic Depression):

"Bipolar disorder, also commonly known as manic depression, is a brain disorder that causes shifts in a person's mood, energy, and ability to function.... Bipolar disorder can cause dramatic mood swings - from high and feeling on top of the world, or uncomfortably irritable and 'revved up,' to sad and hopeless, often with periods of normal moods in between....

Because bipolar disorder is a recurrent illness, long-term preventive treatment is strongly recommended."

2005 - American Psychiatric Association (APA) ☆

Is medical marijuana an effective treatment for depression, bipolar disorders, anxiety, and similar mood disorders?

PRO (yes)

Frank Lucido, MD, a private practice physician, stated in his article "Implementation of the Compassionate Use Act in a Family Medical Practice: Seven Years Clinical Experience," available on his website (accessed June 2, 2006):

> With appropriate use of medical cannabis, many of these patients have been able to reduce or eliminate the use of opiates and other pain pills, ritalin, tranquilizers, sleeping pills, anti-depressants and other psychiatric medicines...
>
> June 2, 2006 - Frank Lucido, MD ☆☆☆☆

Lester Grinspoon, MD, Professor of Psychiatry at the Harvard Medical School stated in his 1997 book *Marihuana: The Forbidden Medicine*:

> *Thirty to forty percent of patients with bipolar disorder are not consistently helped by conventional treatment. For some of them cannabis may be useful in ameliorating the*

CON (no)

Health Services at Columbia University (HSC), in the GoAskAlice section of their website, stated in a Feb. 4, 2005 response to a question from "a concerned boyfriend" who asked "She says smoking pot is like self-medicating — it is better than using anti-depressants. She also claims smoking pot helps with depression because of how it helps produce Seratonin in the body.... Does smoking pot really help with managing your anxiety, depression, etc.?":

> Marijuana DOES NOT produce serotonin. However, it does affect a substance in the brain called anandamide. Anandamide causes a soothing sensation in the body when it reacts with THC (tetrahydrocannabinol), the active substance in marijuana. It is the anandamide that causes your girlfriend to relax when using marijuana in low to medium doses....
>
> While marijuana use may seem like a soother to your girlfriend, she may need to know about the negative effects... Marijuana appears to increase the risk of developing depression and/or schizophrenia the more that one uses it....

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symptoms, reducing side effects of lithium, or both.

1997 - Lester Grinspoon, MD ☆☆☆☆

George McMahon, an author and medical marijuana patient of the U.S. Federal Drug Administration's Investigational New Drug (IND) Program, stated in his 2003 book *Prescription Pot*:

> People who have never struggled with a life threatening or disabling illness often do not comprehend how debilitating the resulting depression can be. Long days spent struggling with sickness can wear patients down, suppress their appetites and slowly destroy their wills to live. This psychological damage can result in physiological effects that may be the difference between living and dying.
>
> The elevated mood associated with cannabis definitely affected my health in a positive manner. I was more engaged with life. I took walks and rode my bike, things I never considered doing before in my depressed state, even if I had been physically capable. I ate regular meals and I slept better at night. All of these individual factors contributed to a better overall sense of well-being.

2003 - George McMahon ☆

Tod Mikuriya, MD, a psychiatrist and medical coordinator, cowrote in the 1997 book *Marijuana Medical Handbook*:

> The power of cannabis to fight depression is perhaps its most important property.

1997 - Tod Mikuriya, MD ☆☆☆☆

The *Journal of Clinical Investigation* stated in an Oct. 13, 2005 article "Cannabinoids Promote Embryonic and Adult Hippocampus Neurogenesis and Produce Anxiolytic- and Antidepressant-like Effects" (Article in PDF format) by Xia Zhang et al.:

> We show that 1 month after chronic HU210 [high -potency cannabinoid] treatment, rats display increased newborn neurons [brain cell growth] in the hippocampal dentate gyrus [a portion of the brain] and significantly reduced measures of anxiety- and depression-like behavior.
>
> Thus, cannabinoids appear to be the only illicit drug whose capacity to produce increased hippocampal newborn neurons is positively correlated with its anxiolytic- and antidepressant-like effects.

Oct. 13, 2005 - Journal of Clinical Investigation ☆☆

The *Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome*, stated in a Jan. 2004 article on a study designed by Prentiss, Power, Balmas, Tzuang and Israelski "to examine the prevalence and patterns of smoked marijuana and perceived benefit" among 252 HIV patients:

> Overall prevalence of smoked marijuana in the previous month was 23%. Reported benefits included relief of anxiety and/or depression (57%), improved appetite (53%), increased pleasure (33%), and relief of pain (28%).

Jan. 2004 - Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome ☆ ☆

> [Y]our girlfriend believes that she is self-medicating, when she may be contributing to her depression. Her depression could manifest itself in the future, since marijuana users typically withdraw from social situations, adding to depression.
>
> Also consider what it is about antidepressants that are so abhorrent to your girlfriend. Why would marijuana, an illegal substance, be preferable to a controlled medication taken under medical advisement to manage her stress and depression?...
>
> [S]he may agree to see her medical or primary care provider for a medical exam and evaluation. If she then has a diagnosis of depression and/or anxiety, or is referred to someone who specializes in working with people with these conditions, then chances are she will feel better than when she 'prescribes' marijuana for herself.

Feb. 4, 2005 - Health Services at Columbia University (HSC) ☆

Karen Cameron, RNC, MSN, Correspondent for WebMD, stated in a June 14, 2004 WebMD article "Are Depression and Marijuana Linked?":

> It is pretty well known that the psychoactive chemicals in marijuana interfere with the balancing process that antidepressants work toward.
>
> As you may already know, depression is a biochemical illness -- an imbalance in chemicals in the brain. Those antidepressants help things become better balanced, but they can't do the job nearly as well if one is smoking marijuana.
>
> Marijuana contributes to depression and destroys natural sleep. There really is no good reason to continue smoking it.

June 14, 2004 - Karen Cameron, RNC, MSN ☆

The UK's National Health Service (NHS) stated in its Feb. 9, 2006 website article "Does Cannabis Interact With Antidepressants Or Lithium?":

> *It is not clear how often cannabis itself can cause depression, but research suggests that this can happen. It is therefore recommended that if you are depressed, and you use cannabis regularly, you should try giving up and see if that helps. One small study suggests that a chemical in cannabis might cause severe anxiety and unease in people with moderate to severe depression.*
>
> *Tachycardia (an abnormally fast heart-beat), dizziness, anxiety, drowsiness, nausea, vomiting, difficulty sleeping and confusion are all possible side effects of cannabis. These side effects can also be caused by certain antidepressants, so using cannabis at the same time can make them worse.*
>
> *Laboratory work suggests that cannabis might affect the way these [anti-depressant] medicines work. It is not clear what affect this may have on people, so MAOIs and cannabis should not be taken together.*
>
> *There is no published research that has looked at taking these medicines and cannabis. However, they are too new to be sure and a problem might have been missed. Therefore the newer antidepressants should not be taken with cannabis due to lack of information.*

Feb. 9, 2006 - National Health Service (UK) ☆

Jay Cavanaugh, PhD, National Director for the American Alliance for Medical Cannabis, wrote in his 2003 article "Cannabis and Depression," published on the American Alliance For Medical Cannabis website:

> Numerous patients report significant improvement and stabilization with their bipolar disorder when they utilize adjunctive therapy with medical cannabis. While some mental health professionals worry about the impact of cannabis on aggravating manic states, most bipolar patients trying cannabis find they 'cycle' less often and find significant improvement in overall mood. Bipolar disorders vary tremendously in the time spent in the depressive versus manic states. Those who experience extended depressive episodes are more likely to be helped with cannabis.
>
> Patients who use cannabis to 'relax' may be treating the anxiousness sometimes associated with depression. Cannabis aids the insomnia sometimes present in depression and can improve appetite. Better pain control with cannabis can reduce chronic pain related depression. While cannabis cannot yet be considered a primary treatment of major depression it may improve mood when used under physicians supervision and in combination with therapy and/or SSRI's.
>
> 2003 - Jay Cavanaugh, PhD ☆☆☆

Bill Zimmerman, PhD, former President of the Americans For Medical Rights, stated in his 1998 book *Is Marijuana the Right Medicine For You?*:

> Some patients have found the mood altering effects of marijuana to be helpful for treating mood disorders such as anxiety, depression and bipolar (manic-depressive) illness. Using marijuana to treat mood disorders was described in medical writings in the 19th and early 20th centuries...
>
> However, using marijuana to treat mood disorders can be very tricky... If you intend to use marijuana for this purpose, it is very important that you thoroughly discuss it with your doctor. Patients who respond well report that marijuana not only diminishes their undesirable moods, it also motivates them to productivity. For some of these patients, depression was a by-product of a debilitating disease or illness for which marijuana provided a welcome remedy. For others, the marijuana seems to have acted directly on the depression.
>
> The mental component of the pre-menstrual syndrome (PMS) often causes psychological problems and is now technically classified as an atypical (not typical) depression. Many women report benefit from using marijuana to improve the symptoms of PMS.
>
> 1998 - Bill Zimmerman, PhD ☆☆☆

Nancy Schimelpfening, the About Guide to Depression for About.com, stated in her About.com article "Is It A Bad Idea to Use Marijuana to Relieve Depression" (accessed on June 2, 2006):

> Although there is preliminary evidence that marijuana may have antidepressant properties, many argue there are also some important drawbacks to it's usage. There is a well-known phenomenon called 'amotivational syndrome' in which chronic cannabis users become apathetic, socially withdrawn, and perform at a level of everyday functioning well below their capacity prior to their marijuana use.
>
> Although the depressed person may feel relief from their symptoms, this may be an illusion of well-being if the person loses motivation and productivity. Furthermore, if the drug is smoked, it can be far more harmful to the respiratory system that tobacco use because of the fact that it is not filtered.
>
> June 2, 2006 - Nancy Schimelpfening ☆

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Clinical Studies and Case Reports

On this site you will find clinical studies with cannabis or single cannabinoids in different diseases and case reports on the use of cannabis by patients.
You may search for diseases (indications), authors, medication, study design (controlled study, open trial, case report etc.) and other criteria.

- List of Clinical Studies and Case Reports

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Diagnosis	Title	Author(s)	Year	Medication(s)	Design	Major outcome(s)
Show Pain	A Randomized, Controlled Study to Investigate the Analgesic Efficacy of Single Doses of the Cannabinoid Receptor-2 Agonist GW842166, Ibuprofen or Placebo in Patients With Acute Pain Following Third Molar Tooth Extraction.	Ostenfeld T, Price J, Albanese M, Bullman J, Guillard F, Meyer I, Leeson R, Costantin C, Ziviani L, Nocini PF, Milleri S.	2011	Other cannabinoids	Controlled study	No superior analgetic effect of the synthetic cannabinoid GW842166 over placebo.
Show Obsessive compulsive disorder	Dronabinol, a cannabinoid agonist, reduces hair pulling in trichotillomania: a pilot study.	Grant JE, Odlaug BL, Chamberlain SR, Kim SW.	2011	Delta-9-THC	Open study	Statistically significant reduction in symptom severity.
Show	Increased Blood Pressure Following Abrupt Cessation of Daily Cannabis Use.	Vandrey R, Umbricht A, Strain EC.	2011	Cannabis;Nabilone	Survey	In 6 of 13 subjects blood pressure increased significantly after cessation of cannabis use.
Show Appetite loss/weight loss;Cancer;Nausea/vomiting;Pain;Spasticity	[Cannabinoids in children] [Article in German] Cannabinoide bei Kindern.	Gottschling S.	2011	Delta-9-THC	Uncontrolled case report	Reduced pain, spasticity and improved appetite and nausea
Show Appetite loss/weight loss;Cancer	Delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol may palliate altered chemosensory perception in cancer patients: results of a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled pilot trial.	Brisbois TD, de Kock IH, Watanabe SM, Mirhosseini M, Lamoureux DC, Chasen M, Macdonald N, Baracos VE, Wismer WV.	2011	Delta-9-THC	Controlled study	THC improved taste and appetite
Show	Subjective and Physiological Effects After Controlled Sativex and Oral THC Administration.	Karschner EL, Darwin WD, McMahon RP, Liu F, Wright S, Goodwin RS, Huestis MA.	2011	Cannabis;Delta-9-THC;Cannabidiol	Controlled study	Oral THC and the cannabis extract Sativex produced similar effects
Show Anxiety	Cannabidiol Reduces the Anxiety Induced by Simulated Public Speaking in Treatment-Naïve Social Phobia Patients.	Bergamaschi MM, Queiroz RH, Chagas MH, de Oliveira DC, De Martinis BS, Kapczinski F, Quevedo J, Roesler R, Schröder N, Nardi AE, Martín-Santos R, Hallak JE, Zuardi AW, Crippa JA.	2011	Cannabidiol	Controlled study	Cannabidiol significamtly reduced anxiety.
Show	Separate and combined effects of the cannabinoid agonists nabilone and Δ(9)-THC in humans discriminating Δ(9)-THC.	Lile JA, Kelly TH, Hays LR.	2011	Delta-9-THC;Nabilone	Controlled study	THC caused similar effects as nabilone
Show Anxiety	Neural basis of anxiolytic effects of cannabidiol (CBD) in generalized social anxiety disorder: a preliminary report.	Crippa JA, Derenusson GN, Ferrari TB, Wichert-Ana L, Duran FL, Martin-Santos R, Simões MV, Bhattacharyya S, Fusar-Poli P, Atakan Z, Santos Filho A, Freitas-Ferrari MC, McGuire PK, Zuardi AW,	2011	Cannabidiol	Controlled study	CBD reduces anxiety in patients with generalized social anxiety disorder.

		Busatto GF, Hallak JE.				
Show	The cannabinoid receptor agonist delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol does not affect visceral sensitivity to rectal distension in healthy volunteers and IBS patients.	Klooker TK, Leliefeld KE, Van Den Wijngaard RM, Boeckxstaens GE.	2011	Delta-9-THC	Controlled study	THC did not modify visceral perception to rectal distension.
Show Pain	Cannabis use in patients with fibromyalgia: effect on symptoms relief and health-related quality of life.	Fiz J, Durán M, Capellà D, Carbonell J, Farré M.	2011	Cannabis	Open study	The use of cannabis was associated with reduction of some fibromyalgia symptoms.
Show	Cannabinoid effects on ventilation and breathlessness: A pilot study of efficacy and safety.	Pickering EE, Semple SJ, Nazir MS, Murphy K, Snow TM, Cummin AR, Moosavi S, Guz A, Holdcroft A.	2011	Cannabis	Controlled study	With cannabis participants felt less "air hunger" compared to placebo.
Show Cancer	Spontaneous regression of septum pellucidum/forniceal pilocytic astrocytomas-possible role of Cannabis inhalation.	Foroughi M, Hendson G, Sargent MA, Steinbok P.	2011	Cannabis	Uncontrolled case report	Spontaneous regression of benign brain tumour may have been associated with cannabis use.
Show Multiple sclerosis;Spasticity	A randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, parallel-group, enriched-design study of nabiximols* (Sativex(®)), as add-on therapy, in subjects with refractory spasticity caused by multiple sclerosis.	Novotna A, Mares J, Ratcliffe S, Novakova I, Vachova M, Zapletalova O, Gasperini C, Pozzilli C, Cefaro L, Comi G, Rossi P, Ambler Z, Stelmasiak Z, Erdmann A, Montalban X, Klimek A, Davies P; the Sativex Spasticity Study Group.	2011	Cannabis	Controlled study	The cannabis extract significantly reduced spasticity.
Show Tourette's syndrome	Cannabinoids improve driving ability in a Tourette's patient.	Brunnauer A, Segmiller FM, Volkamer T, Laux G, Müller N, Dehning S	2011	Delta-9-THC	Uncontrolled case report	THC improved driving ability
Show Gastrointestinal disorder;Inflammation	Cannabis use amongst patients with inflammatory bowel disease.	Lal S, Prasad N, Ryan M, Tangri S, Silverberg MS, Gordon A, Steinhart H.	2011	Cannabis	Survey	Cannabis use is frequent in patients with chronic intestinal inflammation
Show Posttraumatic stress disorder	Medical cannabis use in post-traumatic stress disorder: a naturalistic observational study.	Reznik I.	2011	Cannabis	Open study	In most cases a significant improvement in quality of life and pain, with some positive changes in severity of posttraumatic stress disorder was observed.
Show	The medicinal use of cannabis and cannabinoids: an international survey on methods of intake.	Hazekamp A, Grotenhermen F, Abrams D, Russo E, Ware M, Navarrete-Varo R, Brenneisen R, Müller-Vahl K.	2011	Cannabis;Delta-9-THC;Nabilone	Survey	Preferred modes of use were smoking of cannabis (62.9 per cent), inhalation of cannabis with a vaporizer (23.6 per cent), oral use of cannabis in baked goods (7.9 per cent), oral use of cannabis as a tea (2.4 per cent), and oral use of dronabinol/Marinol (1.8 per cent).
Show Diarrhoea;Gastrointestinal disorder;Inflammation	Treatment of Crohn's disease with cannabis: an observational study.	Naftali T, Lev LB, Yablekovitz D, Half E, Konikoff FM.	2011	Cannabis	Open study	Of the 30 patients 21 improved significantly
Show Diarrhoea;Gastrointestinal disorder	Pharmacogenetic Trial of a Cannabinoid Agonist Shows Reduced Fasting Colonic Motility in Patients with Non-Constipated Irritable Bowel Syndrome.	Wong BS, Camilleri M, Busciglio I, Carlson P, Szarka LA, Burton D, Zinsmeister AR.	2011	Delta-9-THC	Controlled study	Dronabinol reduces fasting motility of the colon in IBS patients with diarrhoea
Show	Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) for cramps in amyotrophic lateral sclerosis: a randomised, double-blind crossover trial.	Weber M, Goldman B, Truniger S.	2010	Delta-9-THC	Controlled study	No changement of cramps with this dose of THC
Show Cancer	Marijuana use is not associated with cervical human papillomavirus natural history or cervical neoplasia in HIV-seropositive or HIV-seronegative women.	D'Souza G, Palefsky JM, Zhong Y, Minkoff H, Massad LS, Anastos K, Levine AM, Moxley M, Xue XN, Burk RD, Strickler HD.	2010	Cannabis	Open study	Cannabis use is not associated with cervical human papillomavirus natural history or cervical neoplasia in HIV-seropositive or HIV-seronegative women.
Show Nausea/vomiting	Motion sickness, stress and the endocannabinoid system.	Choukèr A, Kaufmann I, Kreth S, Hauer D, Feuerecker M, Thieme D,	2010		Open study	Subjects who developed motion sickness had lower endocannabinoid levels in blood.

		Vogeser M, Thiel M, Schelling G.				
Show Nausea/vomiting	Motion sickness, stress and the endocannabinoid system.	Choukèr A, Kaufmann I, Kreth S, Hauer D, Feuerecker M, Thieme D, Vogeser M, Thiel M, Schelling G.	2010		Open study	Volunteers who developed acute motion sickness (n = 7) showed lower endocannabinoid levels during parabolic flights.
Show Spasticity	Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) for cramps in amyotrophic lateral sclerosis: a randomised, double-blind crossover trial.	Weber M, Goldman B, Truniger S.	2010	Delta-9-THC	Controlled study	There were no effects on cramp intensity, number of cramps and fasciculation intensity.
Show Tourette's syndrome	Oral Delta 9-tetrahydrocannabinol improved refractory Gilles de la Tourette syndrome in an adolescent by increasing intracortical inhibition: a case report.	Hasan A, Rothenberger A, Münchau A, Wobrock T, Falkai P, Roessner V.	2010	Delta-9-THC	Uncontrolled case report	THC improved tics allowing parallel stimulant treatment of comorbid ADHD.
Show Appetite loss/weight loss	Cannabidiol attenuates the appetitive effects of Delta 9-tetrahydrocannabinol in humans smoking their chosen cannabis.	Morgan CJ, Freeman TP, Schafer GL, Curran HV.	2010	Cannabis	Open study	Effects depended on the ratio of CBD and THC with high CBD reducing appetite enhancing effects of THC.
Show Spasticity;Spinal cord injury	A randomized, double-blinded, crossover pilot study assessing the effect of nabilone on spasticity in persons with spinal cord injury.	Pooyania S, Ethans K, Szturm T, Casey A, Perry D.	2010	Nabilone	Controlled study	There was a significant decrease in spasticity by nabilone.
Show Dystonia	Tardive Dystonia and the Use of Cannabis.	Beckmann Y, Seçil Y, Güngör B, Yiğit T.	2010	Cannabis;Delta-9-THC	Uncontrolled case report	Significant improvement by cannabis and dronabinol.
Show	Dramatic improvement of refractory Isaacs' syndrome after treatment with dronabinol.	Meyniel C, Ollivier Y, Hamidou M, Péréon Y, Derkinderen P.	2010	Delta-9-THC	Uncontrolled case report	Dramathic improvement of symptoms (profuse sweating, muscular twitching, weight loss)
Show	The relationship between substance use and posttraumatic stress disorder in a methadone maintenance treatment program.	Villagonzalo KA, Dodd S, Ng F, Mihaly S, Langbein A, Berk M.	2010	Cannabis	Survey	Cannabis may be used to self-treat posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD)
Show	Improvement in refractory psychosis with dronabinol: four case reports.	Schwarcz G, Karajgi B.	2010	Delta-9-THC	Uncontrolled case report	Significant improvement in four patients
Show Pain	An Open-Label Comparison of Nabilone and Gabapentin as Adjuvant Therapy or Monotherapy in the Management of Neuropathic Pain in Patients with Peripheral Neuropathy.	Bestard JA, Toth CC.	2010	Nabilone	Open study	The benefits of nabilone are similar as gabapentin
Show Nausea/vomiting;Cancer;Cancer chemotherapy	Preliminary efficacy and safety of an oromucosal standardized cannabis extract in chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting.	Duran M, Pérez E, Abanades S, Vidal X, Saura C, Majem M, Arriola E, Rabanal M, Pastor A, Farré M, Rams N, Laporte JR, Capellà D.	2010	Cannabis	Controlled study	Cannabis was superior to placebo in reducing nausea and vomiting in patients refractory to other medications
Show Pain	Effect of dronabinol on central neuropathic pain after spinal cord injury: a pilot study.	Rintala DH, Fiess RN, Tan G, Holmes SA, Bruel BM.	2010	Delta-9-THC	Controlled study	No significant difference between THC and diphenhydramine.
Show Multiple sclerosis	Randomized controlled trial of Sativex to treat detrusor overactivity in multiple sclerosis.	Kavia RB, De Ridder D, Constantinescu CS, Stott CG, Fowler CJ.	2010	Cannabis	Controlled study	The cannabis extract had some effect on overactive bladder symptoms.
Show Appetite loss/weight loss;HIV/AIDS	Efficacy and tolerability of high-dose dronabinol maintenance in HIV-positive marijuana smokers: a controlled laboratory study.	Bedi G, Foltin RW, Gunderson EW, Rabkin J, Hart CL, Comer SD, Vosburg SK, Haney M.	2010	Delta-9-THC	Controlled study	Tolerance developed to the appetite-increasing effects of THC.
Show Pain	Smoked cannabis for chronic neuropathic pain: a randomized controlled trial.	Ware MA, Wang T, Shapiro S, Robinson A, Ducruet T, Huynh T, Gamsa A, Bennett GJ, Collet JP.	2010	Cannabis	Controlled study	Cannabis improved pain and sleep quality.
Show Cancer;Pain	Multicenter, Double-Blind, Randomized, Placebo-Controlled, Parallel-Group Study of the Efficacy, Safety, and Tolerability of THC:CBD Extract and THC Extract in Patients With Intractable Cancer-Related Pain.	Johnson JR, Burnell-Nugent M, Lossignol D, Ganae-Motan ED, Potts R, Fallon MT.	2010	Cannabis;Delta-9-THC	Controlled study	A cannabis extract containing THC and CBD was superior in reducing pain than placebo.
	Opposite relationships between	Ringen PA, Vaskinn A, Sundet K, Engh JA, Jónsdóttir				In bipolar disorder subjects, cannabis use was associated

Show Bipolar disorders	cannabis use and neurocognitive functioning in bipolar disorder and schizophrenia.	H, Simonsen C, Friis S, Opjordsmoen S, Melle I, Andreassen OA.	2010	Cannabis	Survey	with better neurocognitive function, but the opposite was the case for the schizophrenia subjects.
Show Pain	Randomised Placebo Controlled Double Blind Clinical Trial of Cannabis Based Medicinal Product (Sativex) in Painful Diabetic Neuropathy: Depression is a Major Confounding Factor.	Selvarajah D, Gandhi R, Emery CJ, Tesfaye S.	2010	Cannabis	Controlled study	No difference between cannabis extract and placebo.
Show Pain	The effects of nabilone on sleep in fibromyalgia: results of a randomized controlled trial.	Ware MA, Fitzcharles MA, Joseph L, Shir Y.	2010	Nabilone	Controlled study	Improvement of sleep by nabilone.
Show	PTSD contributes to teen and young adult cannabis use disorders.	Cornelius JR, Kirisci L, Reynolds M, Clark DB, Hayes J, Tarter R.	2010	Cannabis	Survey	People with PTSD have a higher risk for cannabis use
Show Pain	Adjuvant topical therapy with a cannabinoid receptor agonist in facial postherpetic neuralgia.	Phan NQ, Siepmann D, Gralow I, Ständer S.	2010	Other cannabinoids	Open study	Five of eight patients experienced a good pain relief
Show HIV/AIDS;Pain	Smoked medicinal cannabis for neuropathic pain in HIV: a randomized, crossover clinical trial.	Ellis RJ, Toperoff W, Vaida F, van den Brande G, Gonzales J, Gouaux B, Bentley H, Atkinson JH.	2009	Cannabis	Controlled study	Significant pain relief with cannabis.
Show	Treatment of a hyperkinetic movement disorder during pregnancy with dronabinol.	Farooq MU, Ducommun E, Goudreau J.	2009	Delta-9-THC	Uncontrolled case report	Improvement of her hyperkinetic movement disorder with no signs of tolerance
Show	Effect of Delta(9)-tetrahydrocannabinol, a cannabinoid receptor agonist, on the triggering of transient lower oesophageal sphincter relaxations in dogs and humans.	Beaumont H, Jensen J, Carlsson A, Ruth M, Lehmann A, Boeckxstaens GE.	2009	Delta-9-THC	Controlled study	THC reduced acid reflux episodes in the first hour after a meal.
Show Multiple sclerosis	Psychopathological and cognitive effects of therapeutic cannabinoids in multiple sclerosis: a double-blind, placebo controlled, crossover study.	Aragona M, Onesti E, Tomassini V, Conte A, Gupta S, Gilio F, Pantano P, Pozzilli C, Inghilleri M.	2009	Cannabis	Controlled study	Cannabis did not impair cognition
Show Nausea/vomiting;HIV/AIDS;Pain;Depression;Anxiety	Marijuana Effectiveness as an HIV Self-Care Strategy.	Corless IB, Lindgren T, Holzemer W, Robinson L, Moezzi S, Kirksey K, Coleman C, Tsai YF, Sanzero Eller L, Hamilton MJ, Sefcik EF, Canaval GE, Rivero Mendez M, Kemppainen JK, Bunch EH, Nicholas PK, Nokes KM, Dole P, Reynolds N.	2009	Cannabis	Survey	Participants rated cannabis as similar effective as other medications for the treatment of their symptoms.
Show	Relief oriented use of marijuana by teens.	Bottorff JL, Johnson JL, Moffat BM, Mulvogue T.	2009	Cannabis	Survey	20 participants said that they used cannabis to treat health problems.
Show	Intestinal Lymphatic Transport Enhances the Post-Prandial Oral Bioavailability of a Novel Cannabinoid Receptor Agonist Via Avoidance of First-Pass Metabolism.	Trevaskis NL, Shackleford DM, Charman WN, Edwards GA, Gardin A, Appel-Dingemanse S, Kretz O, Galli B, Porter CJ.	2009	Other cannabinoids	Controlled study	Systemic bioavailability of the cannabinoid CRA13 increased by more than 4-fold if taken together with a fat-rich meal.
Show Headache/migraine	Cluster attacks responsive to recreational cannabis and dronabinol.	Robbins MS, Tarshish S, Solomon S, Grosberg BM.	2009	Cannabis;Delta-9-THC	Uncontrolled case report	Cannabis and THC aborted attacks of headaches.
Show Dependency/withdrawal	Intermittent marijuana use is associated with improved retention in naltrexone treatment for opiate-dependence.	Raby WN, Carpenter KM, Rothenberg J, Brooks AC, Jiang H, Sullivan M, Bisaga A, Comer S, Nunes EV	2009	Cannabis	Open study	Better adherence to natrexone therapy with intermittend cannabis use
Show	Synthetic delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol (dronabinol)	Schwarcz G, Karajgi B,	2009	Cannabis	Open study	Improvement in 4 of 6 participants, of whom 3 showed a

	can improve the symptoms of schizophrenia.	McCarthy R.				significant improvement.
Show Spasticity;Multiple sclerosis	Lack of effect of cannabis-based treatment on clinical and laboratory measures in multiple sclerosis.	Centonze D, Mori F, Koch G, Buttari F, Codecà C, Rossi S, Cencioni MT, Bari M, Fiore S, Bernardi G, Battistini L, Maccarrone M.	2009	Cannabis	Controlled study	There was no effect of the cannabis extract on spasticity
Show Spasticity;Pain	Reposition of a dislocated shoulder under use of cannabis.	Schweizer A, Bircher HP.	2009	Cannabis	Uncontrolled case report	Pain and muscular tone decreased and the shoulder was relocated easily.
Show Dependency/withdrawal	White matter integrity in adolescents with histories of marijuana use and binge drinking.	Jacobus J, McQueeny T, Bava S, Schweinsburg BC, Frank LR, Yang TT, Tapert SF.	2009	Cannabis	Open study	Brain damage was less in alcohol users who used also cannabis than in alcohol only users.
Show Dependency/withdrawal	Cannabis as a substitute for alcohol and other drugs	Reiman A.	2009	Cannabis	Survey	40 % use cannabis to substitute for alcohol, 26 % to substitute for illegal drugs
Show Pain	Characteristics of patients with chronic pain accessing treatment with medical cannabis in Washington State.	Aggarwal SK, Carter GT, Sullivan MD, ZumBrunnen C, Morrill R, Mayer JD.	2009	Cannabis	Open study	88 % suffer from more than one pain syndrome
Show Cancer	A population-based case-control study of marijuana use and head and neck squamous cell carcinoma.	Liang C, McClean MD, Marsit C, Christensen B, Peters E, Nelson HH, Kelsey KT.	2009	Cannabis	Survey	Subjects who used cannabis had a reduced cancer risk.
Show Multiple sclerosis;Pain	Cannabinoid-induced effects on the nociceptive system: a neurophysiological study in patients with secondary progressive multiple sclerosis.	Conte A, Bettolo CM, Onesti E, Frasca V, Iacovelli E, Gilio F, Giacomelli E, Gabriele M, Aragona M, Tomassini V, Pantano P, Pozzilli C, Inghilleri M.	2009	Cannabis	Controlled study	The study provides objective neurophysiological evidence that cannabinoids modulate the nociceptive system.
Show Nausea/vomiting	Use of medical marijuana for treatment of severe intractable nausea after laparoscopic Roux-en-Y gastric bypass surgery: case report.	Merriman AR, Oliak DA.	2008	Delta-9-THC	Uncontrolled case report	THC relieved nausea refractory to other medications
Show Pain	Comparison of analgesic effects and patient tolerability of nabilone and dihydrocodeine for chronic neuropathic pain: randomised, crossover, double blind study.	Frank B, Serpell MG, Hughes J, Matthews JN, Kapur D.	2008	Nabilone	Controlled study	Nabilone as effective as hydrocodeine in treating neuropatic pain
Show Nausea/vomiting;Appetite loss/weight loss	Evaluation of oral cannabinoid-containing medications for the management of interferon and ribavirin-induced anorexia, nausea and weight loss in patients treated for chronic hepatitis C virus.	Costiniuk CT, Mills E, Cooper CL	2008	Delta-9-THC;Nabilone	Open study	Improvement of appetite and reduction of nausea and vomiting by nabilone and dronabinol (THC)
Show Appetite loss/weight loss;Cancer;Pain	Adjunctive nabilone in cancer pain and symptom management: a prospective observational study using propensity scoring.	Maida V, Ennis M, Irani S, Corbo M, Dolzhykov M.	2008	Nabilone	Open study	Significant improvement of pain
Show Pain	A Randomized, Placebo-Controlled, Crossover Trial of Cannabis Cigarettes in Neuropathic Pain.	Wilsey B, Marcotte T, Tsodikov A, Millman J, Bentley H, Gouaux B, Fishman S.	2008	Cannabis	Controlled study	Significant improvement of pain
Show	Improvement in refractory obsessive compulsive disorder with dronabinol.	Schindler F, Anghelescu I, Regen F, Jockers-Scherubl M.	2008	Delta-9-THC	Uncontrolled case report	Significant symptom improvement
Show Multiple sclerosis;Dystonia	Current status of cannabis treatment of multiple sclerosis with an illustrative case presentation of a patient with MS, complex vocal tics, paroxysmal dystonia, and marijuana dependence treated with dronabinol.	Deutsch SI, Rosse RB, Connor JM, Burket JA, Murphy ME, Fox FJ.	2008	Delta-9-THC	Open study	Significant improvement of symptoms
Show Pain	Lack of analgesia by oral standardized cannabis extract on acute inflammatory pain and hyperalgesia in volunteers.	Kraft B, Frickey NA, Kaufmann RM, Reif M, Frey R, Gustorff B, Kress HG.	2008	Cannabis	Controlled study	The cannabis extract showed no analgesic effect in acute experimental pain
	Analgesic and antihyperalgesic	Redmond WJ, Goffaux P,				Nabilone did not reduce

Show Pain	effects of nabilone on experimental heat pain.	Potvin S, Marchand S.	2008	Nabilone	Controlled study	experimental heat pain
Show Alzheimer's disease	The cannabinoid receptor agonist nabilone for the treatment of dementia-related agitation.	Passmore MJ.	2008	Nabilone	Uncontrolled case report	Dramatic reduction in the severity of agitation and other behavioural symptoms
Show Dependency/withdrawal	Use of dronabinol for cannabis dependence: two case reports and review.	Levin FR, Kleber HD.	2008	Delta-9-THC	Uncontrolled case report	THC reduced withdrawal symptoms in cannabis dependence
Show Pain	Nabilone for the treatment of pain in fibromyalgia.	Skrabek RQ, Galimova L, Ethans K, Perry D.	2008	Nabilone	Controlled study	Nabilone improved symptoms and was well-tolerated
Show Pain	Efficacy of dronabinol as an adjuvant treatment for chronic pain patients on opioid therapy.	Narang S, Gibson D, Wasan AD, Ross EL, Michna E, Nedeljkovic SS, Jamison RN.	2008	Delta-9-THC	Controlled study	THC reduced pain
Show Cancer	Nabilone for the treatment of paraneoplastic night sweats: a report of four cases.	Maida V.	2008	Nabilone	Open study	Significant improvement of night sweats within 2 days
Show Pain	A prospective identification of neuropathic pain in specific chronic polyneuropathy syndromes and response to pharmacological therapy.	Toth C, Au S.	2008	Cannabis;Nabilone	Open study	Similar treatment effects and side effects of cannabinoids compared to other medications
Show Pain	Open-label, add-on study of tetrahydrocannabinol for chronic nonmalignant pain.	Haroutiunian S, Rosen G, Shouval R, Davidson E.	2008	Delta-9-THC	Open study	5 patients reported adequate response to the treatment.
Show Epilepsy	Marijuana: an effective antiepileptic treatment in partial epilepsy? A case report and review of the literature.	Mortati K, Dworetzky B, Devinsky O.	2007	Cannabis	Uncontrolled case report	Significant improvement of epilepsy with the use of cannabis.
Show Pain	Dose-dependent effects of smoked cannabis on capsaicin-induced pain and hyperalgesia in healthy volunteers.	Wallace M, Schulteis G, Atkinson JH, Wolfson T, Lazzaretto D, Bentley H, Gouaux B, Abramson I.	2007	Cannabis	Controlled study	A medium dose of cannabis reduced pain, while a high dose increased pain induced by capsaicin
Show Multiple sclerosis;Pain	Oromucosal Δ9-tetrahydrocannabinol/cannabidiol for neuropathic pain associated with multiple sclerosis: an uncontrolled, open-label, 2-year extension trial.	Rog DJ, Nurmikko TJ, Young CA.	2007	Cannabis	Open study	No development of tolerance within a period of two years of treatment
Show	[Fitness to drive in spite (because) of THC] [Article in German]	Strohbeck-Kühner P, Skopp G, Mattern R.	2007	Cannabis	Uncontrolled case report	Significant improvement of driving-related performance
Show Pain	Sativex successfully treats neuropathic pain characterised by allodynia: A randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled clinical trial.	Nurmikko TJ, Serpell MG, Hoggart B, Toomey PJ, Morlion BJ, Haines D.	2007	Cannabis	Controlled study	Significant improvement in pain by cannabis
Show	Vaporization as a smokeless cannabis delivery system: a pilot study.	Abrams DI, Vizoso HP, Shade SB, Jay C, Kelly ME, Benowitz NL	2007	Cannabis	Controlled study;Basic research	Vaporization of cannabis is a safe and effective mode of delivery of THC
Show Appetite loss/weight loss	Anorexia of aging in long term care: is dronabinol an effective appetite stimulant? - a pilot study.	Wilson MM, Philpot C, Morley JE	2007	Delta-9-THC	Open study	A trend towards weight gain
Show Nausea/vomiting;Appetite loss/weight loss;HIV/AIDS	THC improves appetite and reverses weight loss in AIDS patients	Dejesus E, Rodwick BM, Bowers D, Cohen CJ, Pearce D	2007	Delta-9-THC	Open study	THC improved appetite and weight and reduced nausea
Show Appetite loss/weight loss;HIV/AIDS	Dronabinol and marijuana in HIV-positive marijuana smokers: caloric intake, mood, and sleep.	Haney M, Gunderson EW, Rabkin J, Hart CL, Vosburg SK, Comer SD, Foltin RW	2007	Cannabis;Delta-9-THC	Controlled study	THC and cannabis caused an increase in caloric intake and weight
Show Nausea/vomiting;Cancer;Cancer chemotherapy	Efficacy of dronabinol alone and in combination with ondansetron versus ondansetron alone for delayed chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting.	Meiri E, Jhangiani H, Vredenburgh JJ, Barbato LM, Carter FJ, Yang HM, Baranowski V.	2007	Delta-9-THC	Controlled study	Dronabinol was as effective as ondansetron in reducing nausea and vomiting. Combination therapy was not more effective.
Show Spasticity;Multiple sclerosis	Randomized controlled trial of cannabis-based medicine in spasticity caused by multiple sclerosis	Collin C, Davies P, Mutiboko IK, Ratcliffe S, for the Sativex Spasticity in MS Study Group	2007	Cannabis	Controlled study	Significantly reduction in spasticity
Show HIV/AIDS;Pain	Cannabis in painful HIV-associated sensory neuropathy: A randomized placebo-controlled trial.	Abrams DI, Jay CA, Shade SB, Vizoso H, Reda H, Press S, Kelly ME, Rowbotham	2007	Cannabis	Controlled study	Smoked cannabis was well tolerated and effectively relieved chronic neuropathic pain from HIV-associated sensory

			MC, Petersen KL.			neuropathy.
Show	Glaucoma	Dronabinol and retinal hemodynamics in humans.	Plange N, Arend KO, Kaup M, Doehmen B, Adams H, Hendricks S, Cordes A, Huth J, Sponsel WE, Remky A.	2007	Delta-9-THC	Open study	THC reduced intraoculat pressure and improved blood circulation in the retina.
Show	Pain	Nabilone for the treatment of pain in fibromyalgia.	Skrabek RQ, Galimova L, Ethansand Daryl K.	2007	Nabilone	Controlled study	Significant reduction of pain and improvement of quality of life with nabilone
Show	Pain	Efficacy of dronabinol as an adjuvant treatment for chronic pain patients on opioid therapy	Narang S, Gibson D, Wasan AD, Ross EL, Michna E, Nedeljkovic SS, Jamison RN	2007	Delta-9-THC	Controlled study;Open study	THC had an additional effect on pain relief
Show	Spasticity;Spinal cord injury;Pain	Sativex® in the Treatment of Central Neuropathic Pain due to Spinal Cord Injury: A Randomised Controlled Study	Berman J & the Sativex Spinal Cord Injury Study Group, Bosworth T2 Guy G & Stott C.	2007	Cannabis	Controlled study	primary outcome mean NRS 11 poitn pain scale - nod difference - BPI secondary ourcome benefit - significant at p<0.032
Show		Effects of a cannabinoid receptor agonist on colonic motor and sensory functions in humans: a randomized, placebo-controlled study.	Esfandyari T, Camilleri M, Busciglio I, Burton D, Baxter K, Zinsmeister AR.	2007	Delta-9-THC	Controlled study	THC relaxes the colon and reduces postprandial colonic motility
Show	Cancer;Cancer chemotherapy	Medicinal cannabis does not influence the clinical pharmacokinetics of irinotecan and docetaxel.	Engels FK, de Jong FA, Sparreboom A, Mathot RA, Loos WJ, Kitzen JJ, de Bruijn P, Verweij J, Mathijssen RH.	2007	Cannabis	Open study	Cannabis did not influence the pharmacokinetics of the two anti-cancer drugs
Show	Bipolar disorders	The effect of extreme marijuana use on the long-term course of bipolar I illness: a single case study.	El-Mallakh RS, Brown C.	2007	Cannabis	Uncontrolled case report	Cannabis decreased the number of depressed days and increased the number of hypomanic days.
Show	Multiple sclerosis	Cannabis; adverse effects from an oromucosal spray.	Scully C.	2007	Cannabis	Open study	The spray caused reversible damage to the mucosa
Show		Long term marijuana users seeking medical cannabis in California (2001-2007): demographics, social characteristics, patterns of cannabis and other drug use of 4117 applicants.	O'Connell TJ, Bou-Matar CB.	2007	Cannabis	Survey	
Show	Spasticity;Spinal cord injury	The treatment of spasticity with Delta(9)-tetrahydrocannabinol in persons with spinal cord injury.	Hagenbach U, Luz S, Ghafoor N, Berger JM, Grotenhermen F, Brenneisen R, Mader M.	2006	Delta-9-THC	Open study	Significant improvement of spasticity with THC
Show	Multiple sclerosis	Randomised controlled study of cannabis-based medicine (Sativex®) in patients suffering from multiple sclerosis associated detrusor overactivity	de Ridder D, Constantinescu CS,Fowler C, Kavia R, Sarantis N.	2006	Cannabis	Controlled study	A significant reduction in the number of voids per day and during the night.
Show	Spasticity;Multiple sclerosis	A randomised controlled study of Sativex® in patients with symptoms of spasticity due to multiple sclerosis	Collin C, Ambler Z, Kent R, McCalla R.	2006	Cannabis	Controlled study	Spasticity of patients who received cannabis and complied with the study protocol was significantly reduced compared to placebo.
Show	Nausea/vomiting;Appetite loss/weight loss;Cancer;Pain;Depression;Anxiety	The synthetic cannabinoid nabilone improves pain and symptom management in cancer patients	Maida V.	2006	Nabilone	Open study	Nabilone treatment improved pain, nausea, appetite and several other symptoms
Show	Pain	Synergistic affective analgesic interaction between delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol and morphine.	Roberts JD, Gennings C, Shih M.	2006	Delta-9-THC	Controlled study	There was a synergistic effect between THC and morphine on the affective component of pain but not on the sensory component
Show	Pain	[(9)-tetrahydrocannabinol and the opioid receptor agonist piritramide do not act synergistically in postoperative pain.] [Article in German]	Seeling W, Kneer L, Buchele B, Gschwend JE, Maier L, Nett C, Simmet T, Steffen P, Schneider M, Rockemann M.	2006	Delta-9-THC	Controlled study	Application of THC reduced the need of an opioid to treat postoperative pain but the difference to placebo was not significant
Show	Nausea/vomiting;Appetite loss/weight loss;Cancer;Cancer chemotherapy	[Dronabinol for supportive therapy in patients with malignant melanoma and liver metastases.] [Article in German]	Zutt M, Hanssle H, Emmert S, Neumann C, Kretschmer L.	2006	Delta-9-THC	Open study	A significant increase in appetite and decrease in nausea in most patients.
Show		Dronabinol reduces signs and symptoms of idiopathic intracranial hypertension: a case	Raby WN, Modica PA, Wolintz RJ,	2006	Cannabis;Delta-9-THC	Uncontrolled case report	Improvement of signs and symptoms of the disease

		report.	Murtaugh K.				
Show		Cannabidiol monotherapy for treatment-resistant schizophrenia	Zuardi AW, Hallak JE, Dursun SM, Morais SL, Faria Sanches R, Musty RE, Crippa JA.	2006	Cannabidiol	Open study	CBD monotherapy was not effective in treatment-resistant schizophrenia
Show	Alzheimer's disease	Delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol for night-time agitation in severe dementia	Walther S, Mahlberg R, Eichmann U, Kunz D	2006	Delta-9-THC	Open study	Reduction in night-time agitation in actigraphy and in the neuropsychiatric inventory NPI
Show	Pain	A multicenter dose-escalation study of the analgesic and adverse effects of an oral cannabis extract (Cannador) for postoperative pain management.	Holdcroft A, Maze M, Dore C, Tebbs S, Thompson S.	2006	Cannabis	Controlled study	The optimal dose was 10 mg Cannador, effectively reducing postoperative pain without serious side effects.
Show	Multiple sclerosis	The effect of cannabis on urge incontinence in patients with multiple sclerosis: a multicentre, randomised placebo-controlled trial (CAMS-LUTS).	Freeman RM, Adekanmi O, Waterfield MR, Waterfield AE, Wright D, Zajicek J.	2006	Cannabis;Delta-9-THC	Controlled study	Cannabis and dronabinol caused a significant reduction in incontinence
Show	Spasticity;Spinal cord injury	[Respiratory failure due to delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol in a tetraplegic patient.]. [Article in German]	Neuburger M, Schley M, Schmelz M, Schuepfer G, Konrad C.	2006	Delta-9-THC	Uncontrolled case report	Dronabinol reduced spasticity but worsened respiration
Show	Cancer	A pilot clinical study of Delta(9)-tetrahydrocannabinol in patients with recurrent glioblastoma multiforme.	Guzman M, Duarte MJ, Blazquez C, Ravina J, Rosa MC, Galve-Roperh I, Sanchez C, Velasco G, Gonzalez-Feria L.	2006	Delta-9-THC	Open study	THC was well tolerated in this pilot study of intrakranial cannabinoid administration
Show	Pain	Delta-9-THC based monotherapy in fibromyalgia patients on experimentally induced pain, axon reflex flare, and pain relief.	Schley M, Legler A, Skopp G, Schmelz M, Konrad C, Rukwied R.	2006	Delta-9-THC	Open study	Five of the nine patients withdrew from the study due to side effects. Four patients experienced significant pain relief
Show	Appetite loss/weight loss;Cancer	Comparison of orally administered cannabis extract and delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol in treating patients with cancer-related anorexia-cachexia syndrome: a multicenter, phase III, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled clinical trial from the Cannabis-in-Cachexia-Study-Group	Strasser F, Luftner D, Possinger K, Ernst G, Ruhstaller T, Meissner W, Ko YD, Schnelle M, Reif M, Cerny T.	2006	Cannabis;Delta-9-THC	Controlled study	No difference between cannabis, THC and placebo
Show		[Topical cannabinoid agonists : An effective new possibility for treating chronic pruritus.] [Article in German]	Stander S, Reinhardt HW, Luger TA.	2006	Other cannabinoids	Open study	Topical application of a cream with N-palmitoyl ethanolamine had a good antipruritic effect in most patients.
Show	Pain	[Benefits of an add-on treatment with the synthetic cannabinomimetic nabilone on patients with chronic pain - a randomized controlled trial.] [Article in German]	Pinsger M, Schimetta W, Volc D, Hiermann E, Riederer F, Polz W.	2006	Nabilone	Controlled study	Nabilone caused a significant reduction in pain and improvement of quality of life.
Show	Pain	Effects of nabilone, a synthetic cannabinoid, on postoperative pain.	Beaulieu P.	2006	Nabilone	Controlled study	No pain reduction with nabilone.
Show	Multiple sclerosis;Pain	Low dose treatment with the synthetic cannabinoid Nabilone significantly reduces spasticity-related pain : A double-blind placebo-controlled cross-over trial.	Wissel J, Haydn T, Muller J, Brenneis C, Berger T, Poewe W, Schelosky LD.	2006	Nabilone	Controlled study	Significant reduction of pain
Show	Glaucoma	Effect of Sublingual Application of Cannabinoids on Intraocular Pressure: A Pilot Study.	Tomida I, Azuara-Blanco A, House H, Flint M, Pertwee RG, Robson PJ.	2006	Delta-9-THC;Cannabidiol	Controlled study	Significant reduction of intraocular pressure
Show	Nausea/vomiting;Cancer chemotherapy;Pain	Cannabinoids in the management of intractable chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting and cancer-related pain.	Sutton IR, Daeninck P.	2006	Nabilone	Survey;Uncontrolled case report	Significant improvement in one case of intractable neuropathic pain and one case of refractory cinv
Show	Pain	Preliminary assessment of the efficacy, tolerability and safety of a cannabis-based medicine (Sativex) in the treatment of pain caused by rheumatoid arthritis.	Blake DR, Robson P, Ho M, Jubb RW, McCabe CS.	2006	Cannabis	Controlled study	Cannabis produced improvements in pain and sleep
Show		Efficacy and safety of dexanabinol in severe traumatic brain injury: results of a phase III randomised, placebo-controlled, clinical trial.	Maas AI, Murray G, Henney H 3rd, Kassem N, Legrand V, Mangelus M, Muizelaar JP, Stocchetti N, Knoller N; Pharmos TBI investigators.	2006	Other cannabinoids	Controlled study	No effect of dexanabinol

Show Nausea/vomiting	Survey of medicinal cannabis use among childbearing women: patterns of its use in pregnancy and retroactive self-assessment of its efficacy against 'morning sickness'.	Westfall RE, Janssen PA, Lucas P, Capler R.	2006	Cannabis	Survey	Cannabis effective against nausea and vomiting
Show Pain	Experience with the synthetic cannabinoid nabilone in chronic noncancer pain.	Berlach DM, Shir Y, Ware MA.	2006	Nabilone	Open study	9 patients reported reduced pain intensity
Show Nausea/vomiting	Prevention of nausea and vomiting following breast surgery.	Layeeque R, Siegel E, Kass R, Henry-Tillman RS, Colvert M, Mancino A, Klimberg VS.	2006	Delta-9-THC	Open study	Postoperative nausea and vomiting was reduced by prophylactic administration of dronabinol and prochlorperazine
Show	Effect of a cannabinoid agonist on gastrointestinal transit and postprandial satiation in healthy human subjects: a randomized, placebo-controlled study.	Esfandyari T, Camilleri M, Ferber I, Burton D, Baxter K, Zinsmeister AR.	2006	Delta-9-THC	Controlled study	THC retarded gastric emptying
Show Nausea/vomiting	Cannabis use improves retention and virological outcomes in patients treated for hepatitis C.	Sylvestre DL, Clements BJ, Malibu Y.	2006	Cannabis	Open study	Participants who used cannabis maintained adherence to treatment more offen
Show Spasticity;Multiple sclerosis;Pain	Long-term use of a cannabis-based medicine in the treatment of spasticity and other symptoms in multiple sclerosis.	Wade DT, Makela PM, House H, Bateman C, Robson P.	2006	Cannabis	Open study	Long-term use of cannabis maintains its therapeutic effects
Show Spasticity;Multiple sclerosis;Pain	Cannabis use in patients with multiple sclerosis.	Chong MS, Wolff K, Wise K, Tanton C, Winstock A, Silber E.	2006	Cannabis	Survey	A subgroup of patients with severe disabilitiy appears to derive some benefit
Show Pain	Evaluation of herbal cannabis characteristics by medical users: a randomized trial.	Ware MA, Ducruet T, Robinson AR.	2006	Cannabis	Controlled study	Medical cannabis users can appreciate differences in herbal cannabis products
Show Dependency/withdrawal	Concurrent cannabis use during treatment for comorbid ADHD and cocaine dependence: effects on outcome.	Aharonovich E, Garawi F, Bisaga A, Brooks D, Raby WN, Rubin E, Nunes EV, Levin FR.	2006	Cannabis	Open study	Moderate cannabis use had a positive effect of retention rates and abstinence from cocaine
Show Spasticity;Multiple sclerosis	Cannabinoids in multiple sclerosis (CAMS) study: safety and efficacy data for 12 months follow up.	Zajicek JP, Sanders HP, Wright DE, Vickery PJ, Ingram WM, Reilly SM, Nunn AJ, Teare LJ, Fox PJ, Thompson AJ.	2005	Cannabis;Delta-9-THC	Controlled study	Spasticity in the Ashworth scale was significantly reduced by an average of 1.82 in the THC group; no significant reduction in the cannabis group
Show Spasticity;Multiple sclerosis	Cannabis-based medicinal extract (Sativex) produced significant improvements in a subjective measure of spasticity which were maintained on long-term treatment with no evidence of tolerance.	Robson P, Wade D, Makela P, House H, Bateman C	2005	Cannabis	Controlled study	Beneficial effects of cannabis on spasticity in MS seem to be maintained over long-term treatment, with no evidence of tolerance.
Show	Cannabidiol as an antipsychotic. A double-blind, controlled clinical trial on cannabidiol vs. amisulpride in acute schizophrenia.	Leweke FM, Koethe D, Gerth CW, Nolden BM, Schreibe D, Hänsel A, Neatby MA, Juelicher A	2005	Cannabidiol	Controlled study	CBD was as effective as amisulpride, a standard antipsychotic
Show HIV/AIDS;Pain	Smoked cannabis therapy for HIV-related painful peripheral neuropathy: results of a randomized, placebo-controlled clinical trial.	Abrams DI, Jay CA, Vizoso H, Shade SB, Reda H, Press S, Kelly ME, Rowbotham M, Petersen K	2005	Cannabis	Controlled study	Smoked cannabis is effective in reducing HIV-related neuropathic pain
Show Epilepsy	Treatment with CBD in oily solution of drug-resistant paediatric epilepsies.	Pelliccia A, Grassi G, Romano A, Crocchialo P	2005	Cannabidiol	Open study	Improvement of epilepsy without side effects
Show Pain	Standardized cannabis extract in the treatment of postherpetic neuralgia – a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled cross-over study.	Ernst G, Denke C, Reif M, Schnelle M, Hagmeister H	2005	Cannabis	Controlled study	Cannabis did not reduce pain
Show Multiple sclerosis;Pain	Randomized, controlled trial of cannabis-based medicine in central pain in multiple sclerosis.	Rog DJ, Nurmikko TJ, Friede T, Young CA.	2005	Cannabis	Controlled study	Cannabis is effective in reducing pain and sleep disturbance in patients with multiple sclerosis related central neuropathic pain
Show Nausea/vomiting;HIV/AIDS	Marijuana use and its association with adherence to antiretroviral therapy among HIV-infected persons with moderate to severe nausea.	de Jong BC, Prentiss D, McFarland W, Machekano R, Israelski DM.	2005	Cannabis	Open study	Cannabis improved adherence to antiretroviral therapy in HIV/AIDS
Show Appetite loss/weight loss;HIV/AIDS;Alzheimer's disease	Dronabinol and marijuana in HIV (+) marijuana smokers: acute effects on caloric intake and mood.	Haney M, Rabkin J, Gunderson E, Foltin RW.	2005	Cannabis;Delta-9-THC	Controlled study	THC and cannabis cause increased caloric intake
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Show	Appetite loss/weight loss	Therapieoption bei COPD-Patienten mit pulmonaler Kachexie [Dronabinol, a possible new therapeutic option in patients with COPD and pulmonal cachexia]	Bergmann K-C	2005	Delta-9-THC	Open study	On average 1,5 kg of weight gain and increase of walking distance
Show	Nausea/vomiting;Appetite loss/weight loss;HIV/AIDS;Pain;Anxiety	Cannabis use in HIV for pain and other medical symptoms.	Woolridge E, Barton S, Samuel J, Osorio J, Dougherty A, Holdcroft A.	2005	Cannabis	Survey	27% used cannabis for the treatment of various symptoms
Show		Delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol effects in schizophrenia: implications for cognition, psychosis, and addiction.	D'Souza DC, Abi-Saab WM, Madonick S, Forselius-Bielen K, Doersch A, Braley G, Gueorguieva R, Cooper TB, Krystal JH.	2005	Delta-9-THC	Controlled study	THC is associated with transient exacerbation in core psychotic and cognitive deficits in schizophrenia.
Show	Pain;Depression;Anxiety	Cannabis use in sickle cell disease: a questionnaire study.	Howard J, Anie KA, Holdcroft A, Korn S, Davies SC.	2005	Cannabis	Survey	36% had used cannabis to treat symptoms
Show	Dependency/withdrawal	Low efficacy of non-opioid drugs in opioid withdrawal symptoms.	Hermann D, Klages E, Welzel H, Mann K, Croissant B.	2005	Cannabis	Survey	Only low efficacy of cannabis in alleviating opioid withdrawal symptoms
Show		Efficacy and tolerance of the cream containing structured physiological lipids with endocannabinoids in the treatment of uremic pruritus: a preliminary study.	Szepietowski JC, Szepietowski T, Reich A.	2005	Other cannabinoids	Open study	Improvement of pruritus with the cream
Show		The medicinal use of cannabis in the UK: results of a nationwide survey.	Ware MA, Adams H, Guy GW.	2005	Cannabis	Survey	Cannabis use was reported by 25 % of patients with chronic pain and 22 % of patients with multiple sclerosis
Show		Clinical improvement and reduction of immunosuppressive drug therapy in cannabis treated patients with crohn's disease.	Hergenrather JY, Mikuriya TH, Bearman D.	2005	Cannabis	Survey	The majority of patients found a substantial improvement of their symptoms
Show	Multiple sclerosis	Cannabinoid influence on cytokine profile in multiple sclerosis.	Katona S, Kaminski E, Sanders H, Zajicek J.	2005	Cannabis;Delta-9-THC	Controlled study	There were no significant effects of cannabinoids on the cytokine profiles examined.
Show	Pain	Efficacy of two cannabis based medicinal extracts for relief of central neuropathic pain from brachial plexus avulsion: results of a randomised controlled trial.	Berman JS, Symonds C, Birch R.	2004	Cannabis;Delta-9-THC	Controlled study	Significant pain relief and improvement of sleep
Show	Parkinson's disease	Cannabis for dyskinesia in Parkinson disease: a randomized double-blind crossover study.	Carroll CB, Bain PG, Teare L, Liu X, Joint C, Wroath C, Parkin SG, Fox P, Wright D, Hobart J, Zajicek JP.	2004	Cannabis	Controlled study	Cannabis had no treatment effect on levodopa-induced dyskinesia.
Show	Parkinson's disease	Survey on cannabis use in Parkinson's disease: subjective improvement of motor symptoms.	Venderova K, Ruzicka E, Vorisek V, Visnovsky P.	2004	Cannabis	Survey	25% of the respondents had taken cannabis and 45.9% of these described some form of benefit.
Show	Multiple sclerosis;Pain	Does the cannabinoid dronabinol reduce central pain in multiple sclerosis? Randomised double blind placebo controlled crossover trial	Svendsen KB, Jensen TS, Bach FW	2004	Delta-9-THC	Controlled study	Significant reduction of pain by THC
Show	Spasticity;Multiple sclerosis;Pain;Tremor	Do cannabis-based medicinal extracts have general or specific effects on symptoms in multiple sclerosis? A double-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled study on 160 patients.	Wade DT, Makela P, Robson P, House H, Bateman C.	2004	Cannabis	Controlled study	Spasticity scores were significantly reduced by cannabis.
Show	Spasticity;Multiple sclerosis	Efficacy of tetrahydrocannabinol in patients refractory to standard antiemetic therapy.Efficacy, safety and tolerability of an orally administered cannabis extract in the treatment of spasticity in patients with multiple sclerosis: a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, crossover study.	Vaney C, Heinzel-Gutenbrunner M, Jobin P, Tschopp F, Gattlen B, Hagen U, Schnelle M, Reif M.	2004	Cannabis	Controlled study	Significant reduction in spasm frequency in the 37 patients who received at least 90% of the dose.
Show	Multiple sclerosis	An open-label pilot study of cannabis-based extracts for bladder dysfunction in advanced multiple sclerosis.	Brady CM, DasGupta R, Dalton C, Wiseman OJ, Berkley KJ, Fowler CJ.	2004	Cannabis	Open study	Urinary urgency, the number and volume of incontinence episodes, frequency and nocturia all decreased.
Show	Multiple sclerosis;Tremor	The effect of cannabis on tremor in patients with multiple sclerosis.	Fox P, Bain PG, Glickman S, Carroll C, Zajicek J.	2004	Cannabis;Delta-9-THC;Other cannabinoids	Controlled study	No significant improvement of tremor
			Attal N, Brasseur L,				

Show Pain	Are oral cannabinoids safe and effective in refractory neuropathic pain?	Guirimand D, Clermond-Gnamien S, Atlami S, Bouhassira D	2004	Delta-9-THC	Open study	No significant decraese of pain in 7 patients, more than 60% decrease in one patient
Show Dependency/withdrawal	Marijuana withdrawal in humans: effects of oral THC or divalproex.	Haney M, Hart CL, Vosburg SK, Nasser J, Bennett A, Zubaran C, Foltin RW.	2004	Delta-9-THC	Controlled study	THC abolished withdrawal symptoms
Show Appetite loss/weight loss;HIV/AIDS;Pain;Depression	Patterns of marijuana use among patients with HIV/AIDS followed in a public health care setting.	Prentiss D, Power R, Balmas G, Tzuang G, Israelski DM.	2004	Cannabis	Survey	Improvement of pain, appetite and depression/anxiety by using cannabis
Show Appetite loss/weight loss;Spasticity;Pain;Depression	Survey of cannabis use in patients with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis.	Amtmann D, Weydt P, Johnson KL, Jensen MP, Carter GT.	2004	Cannabis	Survey	Moderate improvement of pain, spasticity, appetite and depression
Show Pain	Initial experiences with medicinal extracts of cannabis for chronic pain: results from 34 'N of 1' studies.	Notcutt W, Price M, Miller R, Newport S, Phillips C, Simmons S, Sansom C.	2004	Cannabis	Controlled study	Improvement of pain
Show	Effect of Delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol and cannabidiol on nocturnal sleep and early-morning behavior in young adults.	Nicholson AN, Turner C, Stone BM, Robson PJ.	2004	Cannabis;Delta-9-THC;Cannabidiol	Controlled study	THC had sedative effects, CBD had alerting effects
Show	Cannabis improves night vision: A pilot study of dark adaptometry and scotopic sensitivity in kif smokers of the Rif Mountains of Northern Morocco.	Russo EB, Merzouki A, Molero Mesa J, Frey KA, Bach PJ.	2004	Cannabis;Delta-9-THC	Controlled study	Oral THC and smoking of cannabis improved night vision
Show Dependency/withdrawal	Cannabis as a Substitute for Alcohol: A Harm-Reduction Approach	Mikuriya TH	2004	Cannabis;Nabilone	Uncontrolled case report	Cannabis is a successful substituent of alcohol
Show Spasticity;Spinal cord injury;Multiple sclerosis;Pain	A preliminary controlled study to determine whether whole-plant cannabis extracts can improve intractable neurogenic symptoms.	Wade DT, Robson P, House H, Makela P, Aram J.	2003	Cannabis;Delta-9-THC;Cannabidiol	Controlled study	Pain relief associated with both THC and CBD was significantly superior to placebo. Impaired bladder control, muscle spasms and spasticity were improved by cannabis in some patients
Show Appetite loss/weight loss;Alzheimer's disease	Safety and efficacy of dronabinol in the treatment of agitation in patients with Alzheimer's disease with anorexia: A retrospective chart review	Patel S, Shua-Haim JR, Pass M	2003	Delta-9-THC	Open study	Weight gain in all, reduction of agitation in 65%.
Show HIV/AIDS	Short-term effects of cannabinoids in patients with HIV-1 infection: a randomized, placebo-controlled clinical trial.	Abrams DI, Hilton JF, Leiser RJ, Shade SB, Elbeik TA, Aweeka FT, Benowitz NL, Bredt BM, Kosel B, Aberg JA, Deeks SG, Mitchell TF, Mulligan K, Bacchetti P, McCune JM, Schambelan M	2003	Cannabis;Delta-9-THC	Controlled study	Cannabis and THC had no significant effect on HI virus load and on CD4+ and CD8+ cell count
Show Spasticity;Spinal cord injury	The treatment of spasticity with D9-tetrahydrocannabinol (D9-THC) in patients with spinal cord injury	Hagenbach U, Luz S, Brenneisen R, Mäder M	2003	Delta-9-THC	Controlled study	Significant reduction of spasticity
Show Spasticity;Dystonia;Epilepsy;Anxiety	Experiences with THC-treatment in children and adolescents	Lorenz R	2003	Delta-9-THC	Uncontrolled case report	Positive effects of THC in children with severe neurological disorders
Show Multiple sclerosis;Pain	Randomised controlled trial of cannabis based medicinal extracts (CBME) in central neuropathic pain due to multiple sclerosis.	Young CA, Rog DJ	2003	Cannabis	Controlled study	Significant reduction in pain
Show Pain	Efficacy of two cannabis-based medicinal extracts for relief of central neuropathic pain from brachial plexus avulsion: results of a randomised controlled trial	Berman J, Lee J, Cooper M, Cannon A, Sach J, McKerral S, Taggart M, Symonds C, Fishel K, Birch R	2003	Cannabis;Delta-9-THC	Controlled study	Significant pain relief and improvement of sleep
Show Pain	Analgesic effect of the synthetic cannabinoid CT-3 on chronic neuropathic pain: a randomized controlled trial.	Karst M, Salim K, Burstein S, Conrad I, Hoy L, Schneider U.	2003	Other cannabinoids	Controlled study	Significant reduction of pain
Show Pain	Cannabis use for chronic non-cancer pain: results of a prospective survey.	Ware MA, Doyle CR, Woods R, Lynch ME, Clark AJ	2003	Cannabis	Survey	Cannabis use is prevalent among the chronic non-cancer pain population
Show Alzheimer's disease	Open-label study of dronabinol in the treatment of refractory	Ross JS, Shua-	2003	Delta-9-THC	Open study	Significant reduction of agitation

	agitation in Alzheimer's disease: a pilot study	Haim JR				
Show HIV/AIDS;Pain	The effects of smoked cannabis in painful peripheral neuropathy and cancer pain refractory to opiods.	Abrams DI, Jay Ch, Petersen K, Shade S, Vizoso H, Reda H, Benowitz N, Rowbotham M.	2003	Cannabis	Open study	10 of the 16 participants experienced a greater than 30% reduction in their pain
Show Tourette's syndrome	Delta 9-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) is effective in the treatment of tics in Tourette syndrome: a 6-week randomized trial.	Muller-Vahl KR, Schneider U, Prevedel H, Theloe K, Kolbe H, Daldrup T, Emrich HM.	2003	Delta-9-THC	Controlled study	Results provide evidence that THC is effective in the treatment of tics.
Show Pain	Lack of analgesic efficacy of oral delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol in postoperative pain.	Buggy DJ, Toogood L, Maric S, Sharpe P, Lambert DG, Rowbotham DJ	2003	Delta-9-THC	Controlled study	5 mg was ineffective in reduding postoperative pain.
Show Spasticity;Multiple sclerosis;Pain	Cannabinoids for treatment of spasticity and other symptoms related to multiple sclerosis (CAMS study): multicentre randomised placebo-controlled trial.	Zajicek J, Fox P, Sanders H, Wright D, Vickery J, Nunn A, Thompson A, on behalf of the UK	2003	Cannabis;Delta-9-THC	Controlled study	No effect of cannabinoids on spasticity as measured by the Ashworth scale, while patient-reported spasticity and pain decreased.
Show Pain	A case of cannabinoid rotation in a young woman with chronic cystitis	Krenn H Daha LK Oczenski W Fitzgerald R D	2003	Delta-9-THC;Nabilone	Uncontrolled case report	THC reduced pain with low side effects; nabilone caused strong psychic side effects
Show Pain	Cannabis reduces opioid dose in the treatment of chronic non-cancer pain.	Lynch ME, Clark AJ.	2003	Cannabis	Uncontrolled case report	Improvement in pain, spasticity, bladder spasm, and sleep.
Show Spasticity;Multiple sclerosis;Pain;Depression	Cannabis use as described by people with multiple sclerosis.	Page SA, Verhoef MJ, Stebbins RA, Metz LM, Levy JC.	2003	Cannabis	Survey	Improvement of pain, spasticity and anxiety/depression
Show Pain	The analgesic effect of oral delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), morphine, and a THC-morphine combination in healthy subjects under experimental pain conditions.	Naef M, Curatolo M, Petersen-Felix S, Arendt-Nielsen L, Zbinden A, Brenneisen R.	2003	Delta-9-THC	Controlled study	No effect of THC on experimental pain in healthy subjects
Show	Survey on the medical use of cannabis and THC in Germany.	Grotenhermen F, Schnelle M.	2003	Cannabis;Delta-9-THC	Survey	Cannabis and THC were effective in many conditions
Show	Histamine induced responses are attenuated by a cannabinoid receptor agonist in human skin.	Dvorak M, Watkinson A, McGlone F, Rukwied R.	2003	Other cannabinoids	Controlled study	Peripheral administration of HU210 attenuates histamine-induced itch
Show Pain	Cannabinoid agonists attenuate capsaicin-induced responses in human skin.	Rukwied R, Watkinson A, McGlone F, Dvorak M.	2003	Other cannabinoids	Controlled study	A topically applied cannabinoid receptor agonist (HU210) reduced pain caused by capsaicin
Show Appetite loss/weight loss;Cancer	Dronabinol versus megestrol acetate versus combination therapy for cancer-associated anorexia: a North Central Cancer Treatment Group study.	Jatoi A, Windschitl HE, Loprinzi CL, Sloan JA, Dakhil SR, Mailliard JA, Pundaleeka S, Kardinal CG, Fitch TR, Krook JE, Novotny PJ, Christensen B.	2002	Delta-9-THC	Controlled study	megestrol acetate was superior to THC
Show Pain	[The therapeutic use of delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol (dronabinol) in refractory neuropathic pain] [Article in French].	Clermont-Gnamien S, Atlani S, Attal N, Le Mercier F, Guirimand F, Brasseur L.	2002	Delta-9-THC	Open study	No signficant effect of THC on pain
Show Tourette's syndrome	Treatment of Tourette's syndrome with Delta 9-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC): a randomized crossover trial.	Muller-Vahl KR, Schneider U, Koblenz A, Jobges M, Kolbe H, Daldrup T, Emrich HM.	2002	Delta-9-THC	Controlled study	Significant improvement of tics and obsessive-compulsive behavior after treatment with THC.
Show Dystonia	Randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial to assess the potential of cannabinoid receptor stimulation in the treatment of dystonia.	Fox SH, Kellett M, Moore AP, Crossman AR, Brotchie JM	2002	Nabilone	Controlled study	No significant reduction in dystonia following treatment with nabilone
Show Spasticity;Multiple sclerosis	Safety, tolerability, and efficacy of orally administered cannabinoids in MS.	Killestein J, Hoogervorst EL, Reif M, Kalkers NF, Van Loenen AC, Staats PG, Gorter RW, Uitdehaag BM, Polman CH	2002	Cannabis;Delta-9-THC	Controlled study	Compared with placebo, neither THC nor plant-extract treatment reduced spasticity.
	Preliminary observation with dronabinol in patients with	Neff GW, O'Brien CB, Reddy KR, Bergasa NV, Regev A,				THC signficantly reduced

Show		intractable pruritus secondary to cholestatic liver disease.	Molina E, Amaro R, Rodriguez MJ, Chase V, Jeffers L, Schiff E.	2002	Delta-9-THC	Open study	intractable cholestatic related pruritus
Show	Spasticity	A casuistic rationale for the treatment of spastic and myocloni in a childhood neurodegenerative disease: neuronal ceroid lipofuscinosis of the type Jansky-Bielschowsky.	Lorenz R.	2002	Delta-9-THC	Uncontrolled case report	Improvement of spasticity
Show		Chronic Cannabis Use in the Compassionate Investigational New Drug Program: An Examination of Benefits and Adverse Effects of Legal Clinical Cannabis	E. Russo, M.L. Mathre, A. Byrne, R. Velin, P.J. Bach, J. Sanchez-Ramos, K.A. Kirlin	2002	Cannabis	Uncontrolled case report	Effective treatment of different serious conditions with cannabis
Show	Dependency/withdrawal	Crack heads and roots daughters: The therapeutic use of cannabis in Jamaica.	Dreher M.	2002	Cannabis	Open study	Cannabis was the most effective and readily available therapy to quit cocaine use
Show	Nausea/vomiting	Hyperemesis Gravidarum and Clinical Cannabis: To Eat or Not to Eat?	Curry W-NL	2002	Cannabis	Uncontrolled case report	Cannabis effective in treating nausea and vomiting in pregnant women
Show		Cannabis treatments in obstetrics and gynecology: A historical review.	Russo E.	2002	Cannabis	Uncontrolled case report	Cannabis was effective in a wide range of gynecological conditions
Show	Tourette's syndrome	Müller-Vahl KR, Schneider U, Emrich HM.	Combined treatment of Tourette syndrome with delta-9-THC and dopamine receptor agonists.	2002	Delta-9-THC	Uncontrolled case report	THC may be combined with neuroleptics
Show	Parkinson's disease	Cannabinoids reduce levodopa-induced dyskinesia in Parkinson's disease: a pilot study.	Sieradzan KA, Fox SH, Hill M, Dick JP, Crossman AR, Brotchie JM	2001	Nabilone	Controlled study	significant reduction of levodopa-induced dyskinesia
Show	Nausea/vomiting	Antiemetic efficacy of smoked marijuana: subjective and behavioral effects on nausea induced by syrup of ipecac.	Soderpalm AH, Schuster A, de Wit H	2001	Cannabis	Controlled study	Ondansetron superior to cannabis in reducing nausea and vomiting
Show	Spinal cord injury	Clinical investigation of delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) as an alternative therapy for overactive bladders in spinal cord injury (SCI) patients.	Hagenbach U, Ghafoor N, Brenneisen R, Luz S, Mäder M.	2001	Delta-9-THC	Controlled study	Significant improvement of some parameters of bladder function
Show	Multiple sclerosis	Acute and chronic effects of cannabis based medicinal extract on refractory lower urinary tract dysfunction in patients with advanced multiple sclerosis – early results	Brady CM, DasGupta R, Wiseman OJ, Berkley KJ, Fowler CJ	2001	Cannabis	Open study	Mean maximum cystometric capacity increased
Show	Pain	[Tetrahydrocannabinol for treatment of chronic pain] [Article in German]	Elsner F, Radbruch L, Sabatowski R.	2001	Delta-9-THC	Uncontrolled case report	Sufficient pain relief in three patients
Show	Nausea/vomiting;Cancer;Cancer chemotherapy	Effects of smoked cannabis and oral delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol on nausea and emesis after cancer chemotherapy: A review of state clinical trials.	Musty RE, Rossi R.	2001	Cannabis;Delta-9-THC	Open study	Cannabis caused symptom relief in 70-100%, dronabinol caused symptom relief in 76-88%
Show	Appetite loss/weight loss;Spasticity;Pain	Marijuana in the management of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis.	Carter GT, Rosen BS.	2001	Cannabis	Uncontrolled case report	Cannabis relieved several symptoms of ALS
Show	HIV/AIDS	Differential Effects of Medical Marijuana Based on Strain and Route of Administration: A Three-Year Observational Study	Corral VL	2001	Cannabis	Uncontrolled case report	
Show		Hemp for headache: An in-depth historical and scientific review of cannabis in migraine treatment.	Russo EB	2001	Cannabis	Uncontrolled case report	Cannabis may be effective in the treatment of headache
Show	Nausea/vomiting;Appetite loss/weight loss;HIV/AIDS	Marijuana Use in HIV-Positive and AIDS Patients: Results of an Anonymous Mail Survey	Sidney S.	2001	Cannabis	Survey	22.4 % used cannabis for medicinal purposes
Show	Pain	Antinociceptive, subjective and behavioral effects of smoked marijuana in humans.	Greenwald MK, Stitzer ML.	2000	Cannabis	Controlled study	Cannabis produced dose-dependent antinociception
Show	Multiple sclerosis	Randomised controlled trial of cannabis based medicine (CBM, Stativex®) to treat detrusor overactivity in multiple sclerosis.	Kavia R, De Ridder D, Sarantis N, Constantinescu C, Fowler.	2000	Cannabis	Controlled study	There was no effect on daily incontinence, but the cannabis extract was superior to placebo for nocturia.
Show	Tourette's syndrome	Treatment of Tourette's syndrome with delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol.	Muller-Vahl KR, Schneider U, Kolbe H, Emrich HM.	1999	Delta-9-THC	Uncontrolled case report	Improvement of tics and obsessive-compulsive behavior
Show	Multiple sclerosis;Pain	Analgesic effect of the cannabinoid analogue nabilone is not mediated by opioid receptors.	Hamann W, di Vadi PP.	1999	Nabilone	Open study	Relieve of pain
Show	Dependency/withdrawal	Therapeutic use of cannabis by crack addicts in Brazil.	Labigalini E Jr, Rodrigues LR, Da Silveira DX.	1999	Cannabis	Open study	Cannabis use helped patients to quit crack use by reducing the craving symptoms
Show	Dependency/withdrawal	Therapeutic use of cannabis by	Labigalini E, Jr., Rodrigues LR,	1999	Cannabis	Open study	Cannabis reduced craving and

		crack addicts in Brazil.	Da Silveira DX.			helped patients to quit cocaine
Show	Bipolar disorders	The use of cannabis as a mood stabilizer in bipolar disorder: anecdotal evidence and the need for clinical research.	Grinspoon L, Bakalar JB.	1998	Cannabis	Uncontrolled case report	A number of patients find cannabis (marihuana) useful in the treatment of their bipolar disorder
Show	Tourette's syndrome	Cannabinoids: possible role in patho-physiology and therapy of Gilles de la Tourette syndrome.	Muller-Vahl KR, Kolbe H, Schneider U, Emrich HM.	1998	Cannabis	Survey	Evidence that marijuana improves tics and behavioural disorders in TS.
Show	Parkinson's disease	The effects of the cannabinoid receptor agonist nabilone on L-DOPA induced dyskinesia in patients with idiopathic Parkinson's disease (PD).	Sieradzan KA, Fox SH, Dick J, Brotchie JM.	1998	Nabilone	Controlled study	Activation of cannabinoid receptors can reduce L-DOPA-induced dyskinesia in man without aggravating parkinsonism.
Show	Hiccups	Marijuana for intractable hiccups.	Gilson I, Busalacchi M.	1998	Cannabis	Uncontrolled case report	Smoking cannabis stopped hiccups that did not respond to usual medications on the 8th day
Show	Spasticity;Multiple sclerosis;Pain;Tremor;Depression	The perceived effects of smoked cannabis on patients with multiple sclerosis.	Consroe P, Musty R, Rein J, Tillery W, Pertwee R	1997	Cannabis	Survey	In more than 80% improvement of spasticity, pain, tremor, depression, anxiety, and paresthesia
Show	Pain	Pain relief with oral cannabinoids in familial Mediterranean fever.	Holdcroft A, Smith M, Jacklin A, Hodgson H, Smith B, Newton M, Evans F	1997	Cannabis	Controlled study	reduction of need for morphin
Show	Nausea/vomiting;Cancer;Cancer chemotherapy	Intractable nausea and vomiting due to gastrointestinal mucosal metastases relieved by tetrahydrocannabinol (dronabinol).	Gonzalez-Rosales F, Walsh D	1997	Delta-9-THC	Uncontrolled case report	patients was treated with several antiemetic drugs, but it was not until dronabinol was added that the nausea and vomiting stopped
Show	Appetite loss/weight loss;HIV/AIDS	Long-term efficacy and safety of dronabinol for acquired immunodeficiency syndrome-associated anorexia.	Beal JE, Olson R, Lefkowitz L, Laubenstein L, Bellman P, Yangco B, Morales JO, Murphy R, Powderly W, Plasse TF, Mosdell KW, Shepard KV	1997	Delta-9-THC	Open study	tendency to stable weight for 7 months
Show	Appetite loss/weight loss;HIV/AIDS	The safety and pharmacokinetics of single-agent and combination therapy with megestrol acetate and dronabinol for the treatment of HIV wasting syndrome. The DATRI 004 Study Group. Division of AIDS Treatment Research Initiative.	Timpone JG, Wright DJ, Li N, Egorin MJ, Enama ME, Mayers J, Galetto G	1997	Delta-9-THC	Controlled study	weight loss with THC, weight gain with megestrol acetate
Show	Appetite loss/weight loss;Alzheimer's disease	Effects of dronabinol on anorexia and disturbed behavior in patients with Alzheimer's disease.	Volicer L, Stelly M, Morris J, McLaughlin J, Volicer BJ	1997	Delta-9-THC	Controlled study	higher weight gain with THC; reduction of disturbed behaviour with THC
Show	Nausea/vomiting;Cancer chemotherapy	Marijuana to prevent nausea and vomiting in cancer patients: a survey of clinical oncologists.	Schwartz RH, Voth EA, Sheridan MJ.	1997	Cannabis	Survey	Only a small percentage of oncologists prescribed marijuana
Show	Multiple sclerosis; Spinal cord injury; Spasticity; Pain	The effect of orally and rectally administered delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol on spasticity: a pilot study with 2 patients.	Brenneisen R, Egli A, Elsohly MA, Henn V, Spiess Y	1996	Delta-9-THC		improvement of joint function and ability to walk; in 1 patient additional alleviation of pain
Show	Cancer chemotherapy; Nausea/vomiting	An efficient new cannabinoid antiemetic in pediatric oncology.	Abrahamov A, Abrahamov A, Mechoulam R	1995	Delta-9-THC	Open study	complete prevention of emesis
Show	Multiple sclerosis; Spasticity	Nabilone in the treatment of multiple sclerosis.	Martyn CN, Illis LS, Thom J	1995	Nabilone	Controlled study	improvement of muscle spasms and frequency of nocturia
Show	Appetite loss/weight loss;HIV/AIDS;Depression	Dronabinol as a treatment for anorexia associated with weight loss in patients with AIDS.	Beal JE, Olson R, Laubenstein L, Morales JO, Bellman P, Yangco B, Lefkowitz L, Plasse TF, Shepard KV	1995	Delta-9-THC	Controlled study	increased appetite; improvement in mood; stabel weight
Show	Spasticity;Spinal cord injury	Treatment of spasticity in spinal cord injury with dronabinol, a tetrahydrocannabinol derivative.	Kogel RW, Johnson PB, Chintam R, Robinson CJ, Nemchausky BA.	1995	Delta-9-THC	Open study	Spasticity was markedly improved in 2 o 5 patients
Show	Appetite loss/weight loss;Cancer	A phase II study of delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol for appetite stimulation in cancer-associated anorexia.	Nelson K, Walsh D, Deeter P, Sheehan F	1994	Delta-9-THC	Open study	increase of appetite in 13 patients
Show	Multiple sclerosis	Short-term effects of smoking marijuana on balance in patients with multiple sclerosis and normal volunteers	Greenberg HS, Werness SAS, Pugh JE, Andrus RO, Anderson DJ, Domino EF	1994	Cannabis	Controlled study	Cannabis reduced posture and balance in patients with MS
Show	Nausea/vomiting	Effect of nabilone on nausea and vomiting after total abdominal hysterectomy.	Lewis IH, Campbell DN, Barrowcliffe MP.	1994	Nabilone	Controlled study	Nabilone and metoclopramide were equally effective in reducing nausea and vomiting

Show	Appetite loss/weight loss;HIV/AIDS	Effect of dronabinol on nutritional status in HIV infection.	Struwe M, Kaempfer SH, Geiger CJ, Pavia AT, Plasse TF, Shepard KV, Ries K, Evans TG.	1993	Delta-9-THC	Controlled study	Trends toward weight gain, improved appetite, decreased symptom stress
Show	Tourette's syndrome	Effective treatment of Tourette's syndrome with marijuana.	Hemming M, Yellowlees PM.	1993	Cannabis	Uncontrolled case report	Improvement of symptoms with cannabis
Show	HIV/AIDS; Appetite loss/weight loss; Depression	Dronabinol stimulates appetite and causes weight gain in HIV patients.	Plasse T, Conant M, Gorter R, Shepard KV	1992	Delta-9-THC	Controlled study	increase in appetite, trend toward weight gain
Show	Appetite loss/weight loss;HIV/AIDS	Dronabinol effects on weight in patients with HIV infection.	Gorter R, Seefried M, Volberding P	1992	Delta-9-THC	Open study	weight gain
Show	Nausea/vomiting;Cancer;Cancer chemotherapy	Dronabinol and prochlorperazine in combination for treatment of cancer chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting.	Lane M, Vogel CL, Ferguson J, Krasnow S, Saiers JL, Hamm J	1991	Delta-9-THC	Controlled study	prochlorperazine better than THC, both drugs combined better than both alone
Show	Appetite loss/weight loss;HIV/AIDS	Recent clinical experience with dronabinol.	Plasse TF, Gorter RW, Krasnow SH, Lane M, Shepard KV, Wadleigh RG	1991	Delta-9-THC	Open study	Significant weight gain
Show		Controlled clincal trial of cannabidiol in Huntington's disease.	Consroe P, Laguna J, Allender J, Snider S, Stern L, Sandyk R, Kennedy K, Schram K	1991	Cannabidiol	Controlled study	CBD was neither symptomatically effective nor toxic.
Show	Nausea/vomiting;Cancer chemotherapy	Marijuana as antiemetic medicine: a survey of oncologists' experiences and attitudes.	Doblin RE, Kleiman MA.	1991	Cannabis	Survey	54% of oncologists thought marijuana should be available on prescription
Show	Spasticity;Spinal cord injury;Pain	Delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol shows antispastic and analgesic effects in a single case double-blind trial.	Maurer M, Henn V, Dittrich A, Hofmann A	1990	Delta-9-THC	Controlled study	THC and codeine reduced pain; THC reduced spasticity
Show	Appetite loss/weight loss;Cancer	Dronabinol enhancement of appetite in cancer patients.	Wadleigh R, Spaulding GM, Lumbersky B, Zimmer M, Shepard K, Plasse T	1990	Delta-9-THC	Open study	Patients continued to loose, but the weight loss decreased in all groups; appetite and mood increased
Show	Parkinson's disease	Marijuana for parkinsonian tremor.	Frankel JP, Hughes A, Lees AJ, Stern GM.	1990	Cannabis	Open study	No improvement of tremor
Show	Appetite loss/weight loss;Cancer	Dronabinol enhancement of appetite in cancer patients.	Wadleigh R, Spaulding GM, Lumbersky B, Zimmer M, Shepard K, Plasse T.	1990	Delta-9-THC	Open study	Dronabinol stimulated mood and appetite
Show	Multiple sclerosis; Spasticity; Ataxia	Effect of cannabinoids on spasticity and ataxia in multiple sclerosis.	Meinck HM, Schönle PW, Conrad B	1989	Cannabis	Controlled study	improvement of tremor, spasticity and ataxia
Show	Nausea/vomiting;HIV/AIDS	Nabilone as effective therapy for intractable nausea and vomiting in AIDS.	Green ST, Nathwani D, Goldberg DJ, Kennedy DH.	1989	Nabilone	Uncontrolled case report	Intractable nausea and vomiting was effectively relieved with nabilone
Show	Nausea/vomiting;Cancer;Cancer chemotherapy	Efficacy of tetrahydrocannabinol in patients refractory to standard anti-emetic therapy	McCabe M, Smith FP, Goldberg D, Macdonald J, Woolley PV, Warren R	1988	Delta-9-THC	Controlled study	THC decreased nausea and vomiting in 23 of 36 (64%) patients
Show	Appetite loss/weight loss	Effects of smoked marijuana on food intake and body weight of humans living in a residential laboratory.	Foltin RW, Fischman MW, Byrne MF.	1988	Cannabis	Controlled study	Increases in body weight during periods of active marijuana smoking were greater than predicted by caloric intake alone.
Show	Nausea/vomiting;Cancer;Cancer chemotherapy	A randomized trial of oral nabilone and prochlorperazine compared to intravenous metoclopramide and dexamethasone in the treatment of nausea and vomiting induced by chemotherapy regimens containing cisplatin or cisplatin analogues.	Cunningham D, Bradley CJ, Forrest GJ, Hutcheon AW, Adams L, Sneddon M, Harding M, Kerr DJ, Soukop M, Kaye SB.	1988	Nabilone	Open study	Metoclopramide/dexamethasone superior to nabilone/prochlorperazine
Show	Nausea/vomiting;Cancer;Cancer chemotherapy	Inhalation marijuana as an antiemetic for cancer chemotherapy.	Vinciguerra V, Moore T, Brennan E.	1988	Cannabis	Open study	Marijuana effective as antiemetic agent
Show	Tourette's syndrome	Marijuana and Tourette's syndrome.	Sandyk R, Awerbuch G.	1988	Cannabis	Uncontrolled case report	The patients notes a significant amelioration of symptoms when smoking cannabis
Show	Multiple sclerosis; Spasticity	Delta-9-THC in the treatment of spasticity associated with multiple sclerosis.	Ungerleider JT, Andyrsiak T, Fairbanks L, Ellison GW, Myers LW	1987	Delta-9-THC	Controlled study	significant subjective improvement in spasticity at doses of 7.5 mg and above; no objective improvement
		Nabilone versus prochlorperazine for control of cancer	Chan HS,				Nabilone effective as antiemetic

Show Nausea/vomiting;Cancer;Cancer chemotherapy	chemotherapy-induced emesis in children: a double-blind, crossover trial.	Correia JA, MacLeod SM	1987	Nabilone	Controlled study	drug for children
Show Nausea/vomiting	A double-blind randomised cross-over comparison of nabilone and metoclopramide in the control of radiation-induced nausea.	Priestman SG, Priestman TJ, Canney PA.	1987	Nabilone	Controlled study	Nabilone similar effective as metoclopramide
Show Pain	Lack of effect of cannabidiol in sustained neuropathia.	Lindstrom P, Lindblom U, Boreus L.	1987	Cannabidiol	Controlled study	no effect of CBD on pain
Show Dystonia; Parkinson's disease	Open label evaluation of cannabidiol in dystonic movement disorders.	Consroe P, Sandyk R, Snider SR	1986	Cannabidiol	Open study	20-50% improvement of dystonia; deterioration of tremor and hypokinesia in 2 patients with Parkinson's disease
Show Epilepsy	Anticonvulsant effect of cannabidiol.	Ames FR, Cridland S	1986	Cannabidiol	Controlled study	no significant effect in addition to standard medication
Show Spasticity	Effect of Delta-9-THC on EMG Measurements in Human Spasticity	Truong XT, Hanigan WC	1986	Delta-9-THC	Controlled study	THC reduced several types of spastic manifestations
Show Appetite loss/weight loss	Behavioral analysis of marijuana effects on food intake in humans.	Foltin RW, Fishman MW, Brady JV.	1986	Cannabis	Controlled study	The administration of two or three active marijuana cigarettes during the social access period increased average daily caloric intake.
Show Nausea/vomiting;Cancer;Cancer chemotherapy	Nabilone and metoclopramide in the treatment of nausea and vomiting due to cisplatinum: a double blind study.	Crawford SM, Buckman R.	1986	Nabilone	Controlled study	No difference between nabilone and metoclopramide
Show Nausea/vomiting;Cancer;Cancer chemotherapy	Nabilone: an alternative antiemetic for cancer chemotherapy.	Dalzell AM, Bartlett H, Lilleyman JS.	1986	Nabilone	Controlled study	Even for young children nabilone is an effective antiemetic, superior to domperidone.
Show Nausea/vomiting;Cancer;Cancer chemotherapy	Crossover comparison of the antiemetic efficacy of nabilone and alizapride in patients with nonseminomatous testicular cancer receiving cisplatin therapy.	Niederle N, Schutte J, Schmidt CG.	1986	Nabilone	Controlled study	Nabilone superior to alizapride.
Show Nausea/vomiting;Cancer;Cancer chemotherapy	Prospective randomized double-blind trial of nabilone versus domperidone in the treatment of cytotoxic-induced emesis.	Pomeroy M, Fennelly JJ, Towers M.	1986	Nabilone	Controlled study	Nabilone superior to domperidone
Show Dystonia	Cannabidiol in dystonic movement disorders.	Sandyk R, Snider SR, Consroe P, Elias SM.	1986	Cannabidiol	Uncontrolled case report	Cannabidiol (CBD) reduced dystonic movements
Show Spasticity	The effect of delta-9-THC on human spasticity.	Hanigan WC, Destree R, Truong XT.	1986	Delta-9-THC	Controlled study	Delta-9-THC proved clinically beneficial in two of five patients with intractable spasticity.
Show Nausea/vomiting;Cancer;Cancer chemotherapy	THC or Compazine for the cancer chemotherapy patient--the UCLA study. Part II: Patient drug preference.	Ungerleider JT, Sarna G, Fairbanks LA, Goodnight J, Andrysiak T, Jamison K.	1985	Delta-9-THC	Controlled study	nausea reduction was the main determinant of preference between THC and prochlorperazine
Show Nausea/vomiting;Cancer;Cancer chemotherapy	A cross-over comparison of nabilone and prochlorperazine for emesis induced by cancer chemotherapy.	Niiranen A, Mattson K.	1985	Nabilone	Controlled study	Nabilone is a moderately effective anti-emetic drug
Show Parkinson's disease	Beneficial and adverse effects of cannabidiol in a Parkinson patient with sinemet-induced dystonic dyskinesia.	Snider SR, Consroe P.	1985	Cannabidiol	Uncontrolled case report	Improvement of dyskinesia
Show Cancer;Cancer chemotherapy	Antiemetic efficacy of levonantradol compared to delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol for chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting.	Citron ML, Herman TS, Vreeland F, Krasnow SH, Fossieck BE Jr, Harwood S, Franklin R, Cohen MH.	1985	Delta-9-THC;Other cannabinoids	Controlled study	Levonantradol appears to be at least as effective an antiemetic as THC ; well-tolerated side-effects.
Show Nausea/vomiting;Cancer;Cancer chemotherapy	Antiemetic therapy: a review of recent studies and a report of a random assignment trial comparing metoclopramide with delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol.	Gralla RJ, Tyson LB, Bordin LA, Clark RA, Kelsen DP, Kris MG, Kalman LB, Groshen S	1984	Delta-9-THC	Controlled study	Poorer antiemetic control and more side effects with dronabinol than with the metoclopramide, both better than placebo
Show Nausea/vomiting;Cancer;Cancer chemotherapy	Randomized double blind comparison of delta-9-tetrahydroicannabinol (THC) and marijuana as chemotherapy antiemetics.	Levitt M, Faiman C, Hawks R, Wilson A	1984	Cannabis;Delta-9-THC	Controlled study	9 patients no preference; 7 preferred oral THC, 4 preferred marijuana cigarettes (double-blind, double dummy crossover study)
Show Asthma	Acute and subacute bronchial effects of oral cannabinoids.	Gong H Jr, Tashkin DP, Simmons MS, Calvarese B, Shapiro BJ	1984	Delta-9-THC	Open study	acute bronchodilator activity of delta 9-THC; no effect of cannabidiol; daily use of delta 9-THC not associated with tolerance
Show Dystonia	Treatment of Meige's syndrome with cannabidiol.	Snider S.R, Consroe P.	1984	Cannabidiol	Uncontrolled case report	50% improvement in spasm severity and frequency
Show Cancer chemotherapy	Dose ranging evaluation of the antiemetic efficacy and toxicity of intramuscular levonantradol in cancer subjects with chemotherapy-induced emesis.	Stambaugh JE Jr, McAdams J, Vreeland F.	1984	Other cannabinoids	Controlled study	Levonantradol more effective than placebo
Show Nausea/vomiting;Cancer	An initial evaluation of Nabilone in the control of radiotherapy-	Priestman TJ,	1984	Nabilone	Open study	Patients who did not respond to metaclopramide responded to

	induced nausea and vomiting.	Priestman SG.				nabilone.
Show Nausea/vomiting;Cancer	Tetrahydrocannabinol vs. prochlorperazine. The effects of two antiemetics on patients undergoing radiotherapy.	Ungerleider JT, Andrysiak TA, Fairbanks LA, Tesler AS, Parker RG.	1984	Delta-9-THC	Controlled study	THC was slightly superior to prochlorperazine
Show Multiple sclerosis; Tremor	Tetrahydrocannabinol for tremor in multiple sclerosis.	Clifford DB	1983	Delta-9-THC	Controlled study	2 patients with objective improvement, 5 with subjective improvement
Show Asthma	Comparison of bronchial effects of nabilone and terbutaline in healthy and asthmatic subjects.	Gong H Jr, Tashkin DP, Calvarese B	1983	Nabilone	Controlled study	moderate bronchodilator action in healthy subjects; no difference to placebo in asthmatics
Show Appetite loss/weight loss	A double-blind trial of delta 9-tetrahydrocannabinol in primary anorexia nervosa.	Gross H, Ebert MH, Faden VB, Goldberg SC, Kaye WH, Caine ED, Hawks R, Zinberg N	1983	Delta-9-THC	Controlled study	no significant difference between THC and diazepam
Show Nausea/vomiting;Cancer;Cancer chemotherapy	Anti-emetic efficacy and toxicity of nabilone, a synthetic cannabinoid, in lung cancer chemotherapy.	Ahmedzai S, Carlyle DL, Calder IT, Moran F.	1983	Nabilone	Controlled study	Symptom scores were significantly better for patients on nabilone for nausea, retching and vomiting.
Show Nausea/vomiting;Cancer;Cancer chemotherapy	[Randomized comparative trial of a new anti-emetic: nabilone, in cancer patients treated with cisplatin][Article in French]	George M, Pejovic MH, Thuaire M, Kramar A, Wolff JP.	1983	Nabilone	Controlled study	Nabilone, in comparison with chlorpromazine did not significantly reduce the number of vomiting, but most patients preferred nabilone.
Show Nausea/vomiting;Cancer;Cancer chemotherapy	A randomised multicentre single blind comparison of a cannabinoid anti-emetic (levonantradol) with chlorpromazine in patients receiving their first cytotoxic chemotherapy.	Hutcheon AW, Palmer JB, Soukop M, Cunningham D, McArdle C, Welsh J, Stuart F, Sangster G, Kaye S, Charlton D, et al.	1983	Other cannabinoids	Controlled study	0.5 mg levonantradol was a more effective antiemtic than 25 mg chlorpromazine
Show Nausea/vomiting;Cancer chemotherapy	Cannabis and cancer chemotherapy: a comparison of oral delta-9-THC and prochlorperazine.	Ungerleider JT, Andrysiak T, Fairbanks L, Goodnight J, Sarna G, Jamison K.	1982	Delta-9-THC	Controlled study	No significant differences between THC and prochlorperazine
Show Spasticity;Spinal cord injury	Cannabis effect on spasticity in spinal cord injury.	Malec J, Harvey RF, Cayner JJ.	1982	Cannabis	Survey	Decreased spasticity with marijuana use
Show Nausea/vomiting	Randomised clinical trial of levonantradol and chlorpromazine in the prevention of radiotherapy-induced vomiting.	Lucraft HH, Palmer MK	1982	Other cannabinoids	Controlled study	The frequency of vomiting was similar after levonantradol and chlorpromazine.
Show Cancer;Cancer chemotherapy	A double-blind, controlled trial of nabilone vs. prochlorperazine for refractory emesis induced by cancer chemotherapy.	Johansson R, Kilkku P, Groenroos M.	1982	Nabilone	Controlled study	Severity of nausea and number of vomiting ejections and dry retching episodes were significantly less under nabilone.
Show Nausea/vomiting;Cancer;Cancer chemotherapy	A multi-institutional Phase III study of nabilone vs. placebo in chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting.	Jones SE, Durant JR, Greco FA, Robertone A.	1982	Nabilone	Controlled study	Nabilone is an effective antiemetic agent for chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting.
Show Spasticity	Treatment of human spasticity with delta 9-tetrahydrocannabinol.	Petro DJ, Ellenberger C Jr	1981	Delta-9-THC	Controlled study	reduced spasticity with 10 mg THC
Show Nausea/vomiting;Cancer;Cancer chemotherapy	A prospective evaluation of delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol as an antiemetic in patients receiving adriamycin and cytoxan chemotherapy.	Chang AE, Shiling DJ, Stillman RC, Goldberg NH, Seipp CA, Barofsky I, Rosenberg	1981	Delta-9-THC	Controlled study	no significant reduction of the number of vomiting, volume of emesis, degree of nausea, or duration of nausea
Show Nausea/vomiting;Cancer;Cancer chemotherapy	Dose vs response of tetrahydroannabinol (THC) vs prochlorperazine as chemotherapy antiemetics.	Levitt M, Wilson A, Bowman D, Faiman C, Kemel S, Krepart G	1981	Delta-9-THC	Controlled study	THC 15 mg was the most effective against vomiting, prochlorperazine was the most effective antinauseant
Show Pain	Evaluation of intramuscular levonantradol and placebo in acute postoperative pain.	Jain AK, Ryan JR, McMahon FG, Smith G.	1981	Other cannabinoids	Controlled study	significant pain relief compared with placebo
Show Glaucoma	Topical delta 9-tetrahydrocannabinol and aqueous dynamics in glaucoma.	Merritt JC, Perry DD, Russell DN, Jones BF	1981	Delta-9-THC	Controlled study	no effect
Show Nausea/vomiting;Cancer;Cancer chemotherapy	Comparative trial of the antiemetic effects of THC and haloperidol	Neidhart JA, Gagen MM, Wilson HE, Young DC	1981	Delta-9-THC	Controlled study	THC and haloperidol equally effective
Show Cancer chemotherapy;Glaucoma	Physiologic observations in a controlled clinical trial of the antiemetic effectiveness of 5, 10, and 15 mg of delta 9-tetrahydrocannabinol in cancer chemotherapy. Ophthalmologic implications.	Levitt M, Wilson A, Bowman D, Kemel S, Krepart G, Marks V, Schipper H, Thomson G, Weinerman B, Weinerman R	1981	Delta-9-THC	Controlled study	Patients were remarkably free of adverse physiologic effects.
Show Nausea/vomiting;Cancer;Cancer chemotherapy	Nabilone: an effective antiemetic in patients receiving cancer chemotherapy.	Einhorn LH, Nagy C, Furnas B, Williams SD.	1981	Nabilone	Controlled study	Sixty patients (75 per cent) reported nabilone to be more effective than prochlorperazine for relief of nausea and vomiting.

Show Pain	A study of levonantradol, a cannabinol derivative, for analgesia in post operative pain.	Kantor TG, Hopper M.	1981	Other cannabinoids	Controlled study	Levonantradol has analgetic activity but may have central nervous system adverse effects in humans.
Show Glaucoma	Clinical relevance of cannabis tolerance and dependence.	Jones RT, Benowitz NL, Herning RI.	1981	Delta-9-THC	Controlled study	
Show Anxiety	The efficacy and safety of nabilone (a synthetic cannabinoid) in the treatment of anxiety.	Fabre LF, McLendon D.	1981	Nabilone	Controlled study	Dramatic improvement in anxiety
Show Anxiety	Single-dose study of nabilone in anxious volunteers.	Glass RM, Uhlenhuth EH, Hartel FW, Schuster CR, Fischman MW.	1981	Nabilone	Controlled study	Antianxiety effects in 2 of the 8 subjects
Show Pain	Effects of moderate and high doses of marihuana on thermal pain: a sensory decision theory analysis.	Clark WC, Janal MN, Zeidenberg P, Nahas GG.	1981	Cannabis	Controlled study	Cannabis increased perseption of pain
Show Cancer chemotherapy; Nausea/vomiting	Antiemetics in patients receiving chemotherapy for cancer: a randomized comparison of delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol and prochlorperazine.	Sallan SE, Cronin C, Zelen M, Zinberg NE	1980	Delta-9-THC	Controlled study	no nausea and vomiting in 36 of 79 courses of chemotherapy with THC compared to 16 of 78 courses in patients who received prochlorperazine; improved appetite with THC
Show Cancer chemotherapy; Nausea/vomiting	Antiemetic effect of tetrahydrocannabinol. Compared with placebo and prochlorperazine in chemotherapy-associated nausea and emesis.	Orr LE, McKernan JF, Bloome B	1980	Delta-9-THC	Controlled study	no nausea and no vomiting (complete response) in 73% (40/55 courses) in THC group
Show Nausea/vomiting;Cancer;Cancer chemotherapy	The antiemetic activity of tetrahydrocanabinol versus metoclopramide and thiethylperazine in patients undergoing cancer chemotherapy.	Colls BM, Ferry DG, Gray AJ, Harvey VJ, McQueen EG.	1980	Delta-9-THC	Controlled study	tetrahydrocannabinol given by mouth has an antiemetic effect of approximately the same order as thiethylperazine and metoclopramide
Show Epilepsy	Chronic administration of cannabidiol to healthy volunteers and epileptic patients.	Cunha JM, Carlini EA, Pereira AE, Ramos OL, Pimentel C, Gagliardi R, Sanvito WL, Lander N, Mechoulam R	1980	Cannabidiol	Controlled study	4 of the 8 CBD subjects remained almost free of convulsive crises and 3 other patients demonstrated partial improvement
Show Spasticity;Pain	Marihuana as a therapeutic agent for muscle spasm or spasticity.	Petrò DJ	1980	Cannabis	Uncontrolled case report	Relief from spasticity and pain
Show Glaucoma	Effect of marihuana on intraocular and blood pressure in glaucoma.	Merritt JC, Crawford WJ, Alexander PC, Anduze AL, Gelbart SS	1980	Cannabis	Controlled study	Marihuana inhalation decreased intraocular and blood pressure.
Show Cancer;Cancer chemotherapy	Double-blind comparison of the antiemetic effects of nabilone and prochlorperazine on chemotherapy-induced emesis.	Steele N, Gralla RJ, Braun DW Jr, Young CW.	1980	Nabilone	Controlled study	Both nabilone and prochlorperazine produced antiemetic effects
Show Epilepsy	Chronic administration of cannabidiol to healthy volunteers and epileptic patients.	Cunha JM, Carlini EA, Pereira AE, Ramos OL, Pimentel C, Gagliardi R, Sanvito WL, Lander N, Mechoulam R	1980	Cannabidiol	Controlled study	4 of the 8 CBD subjects remained almost free of convulsive crises and 3 other patients demonstrated partial improvement
Show Nausea/vomiting;Cancer;Cancer chemotherapy	Delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol as an antiemetic for patients receiving cancer chemotherapy. A comparison with prochlorperazine and a placebo.	Frytak S, Moertel CG, O'Fallon JR, Rubin J, Creagan ET, O'Connell MJ, Schutt AJ, Schwartau NW	1979	Delta-9-THC	Controlled study	THC and PCP equally effective; both better than placebo; THC produced psychic effects in 82%
Show Nausea/vomiting;Cancer;Cancer chemotherapy	Delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol as an antiemetic in cancer patients receiving high-dose methotrexate. A prospective, randomized evaluation.	Chang AE, Shiling DJ, Stillman RC, Goldberg NH, Seipp CA, Barofsky I, Simon RM, Rosenberg SA.	1979	Delta-9-THC	Controlled study	14 of 15 patients had decreased vomiting and nausea
Show Nausea/vomiting;Cancer;Cancer chemotherapy	Delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) as an antiemetic in patients treated with cancer chemotherapy; a double-blind cross-over trial against placebo	Kluin-Nelemans JC, Nelemans FA, Meuwissen OJATh, Maes RAA	1979	Delta-9-THC	Controlled study	dronabinol superior to placebo (P<.01 for difference between groups at days 1 and 8 independently)
Show Glaucoma	Effects of tetrahydrocannabinol on arterial and intraocular hypertension.	Crawford WJ, Merritt JC	1979	Cannabis	Controlled study	drop in IOP parallel with drop in arterial blood pressure
Show Nausea/vomiting	Amelioration of cancer chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting by delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol.	Ekert H, Waters KD, Jurk IH, Mobilia J, Loughnan P	1979	Delta-9-THC	Controlled study	THC was effective in reducing nausea and vomiting but not in all patients
		Herman TS, Einhorn LH,				

Show Nausea/vomiting;Cancer;Cancer chemotherapy	Superiority of nabilone over prochlorperazine as an antiemetic in patients receiving cancer chemotherapy.	Jones SE, Nagy C, Chester AB, Dean JC, Furnas B, Williams SD, Leigh SA, Dorr RT, Moon TE.	1979	Nabilone	Controlled study	When both drugs were compared, both nausea and vomiting episodes were significantly lower in patients given nabilone.
Show Pain	Effect of benzopyranoperidine, a delta-9-THC congener, on pain.	Jochimsen PR, Lawton RL, VerSteeg K, Noyes Jr R	1978	Other cannabinoids	Controlled study	Bezopyranoperidine was not more effective than placebo
Show Cancer;Pain	Effect of a nitrogen analog of tetrahydrocannabinol on cancer pain.	Staquet M, Gantt C, Machin D.	1978	Other cannabinoids	Controlled study	NIB was superior to placebo and to secobarbital but is not useful clinically because of the frequency of side effects.
Show Glaucoma	Effect of delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol on intraocular pressure in humans.	Cooler P, Gregg JM	1977	Delta-9-THC	Controlled study	reduction in intraocular pressure
Show Pain	Effects of intravenous tetrahydrocannabinol on experimental and surgical pain. Psychological correlates of the analgesic response.	Raft D, Gregg J, Ghia J, Harris L	1977	Delta-9-THC	Controlled study	No pain relief with THC
Show Asthma	Bronchial effects of aerosolized delta 9-tetrahydrocannabinol in healthy and asthmatic subjects.	Tashkin DP, Reiss S, Shapiro BJ, Calvarese B, Olsen JL, Lodge JW.	1977	Delta-9-THC	Controlled study	THC effective in healthy subjects and 3 asthmatic subjects; aerosol caused bronchoconstriction in 2 asthmatic subjects
Show Cancer; Appetite loss/weight loss; Depression		Regelson W, Butler JR, Schulz J, Kirk T, Peek L, Green ML, Zalis MO	1976	Delta-9-THC	Controlled study	weight gain with THC; weight los with placebo
Show Asthma	Bronchodilator effect of delta1-tetrahydrocannabinol administered by aerosol of asthmatic patients.	Williams SJ, Hartley JP, Graham JD	1976	Delta-9-THC	Controlled study	significant broncholdilation with THC; faster action of salbutamol but both drugs equivalent at 1 hour
Show Cancer chemotherapy; Nausea/vomiting	Antiemetic effect of delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol in patients receiving cancer chemotherapy.	Sallan SE, Zinberg NE, Frei E 3d	1975	Delta-9-THC	Controlled study	for patients completing the study there were 5 complete responses (no vomiting) and 7 partial responses (50% decrease of vomiting) of overall 15 courses
Show Cancer; Pain	Analgesic effect of delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol.	Noyes R Jr, Brunk SF, Baram DA, Canter A	1975	Delta-9-THC	Controlled study	pain relief with 15-20 mg THC
Show Cancer; Pain	The analgesic properties of delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol and codeine.	Noyes R Jr, Brunk SF, Avery DAH, Canter AC	1975	Delta-9-THC	Controlled study	milde analgesic effect; with 20 mg THC strong adverse effects
Show Epilepsy	Anticonvulsant nature of marihuana smoking.	Consroe PF, Wood GC, Buchsbaum H	1975	Cannabis	Uncontrolled case report	Cannabis was able to control seizures in conjunction with phenobarbital and diphenylhydantoin.
Show Asthma	Effects of smoked marijuana in experimentally induced asthma.	Tashkin DP, Shapiro BJ, Lee YE, Harper CE	1975	Cannabis	Controlled study	after experimental induction of acute bronchospasm prompt correction of the bronchospasm with cannabis
Show Glaucoma	Marijuana smoking and reduced pressure in human eyes: drug action or epiphenomenon?	Flom MC, Adams AJ, Jones RT	1975	Delta-9-THC	Open study	IOP reduction in 7 of 15
Show Asthma	Acute effects of smoked marijuana and oral delta9-tetrahydrocannabinol on specific airway conductance in asthmatic subjects.	Tashkin DP, Shapiro BJ, Frank IM.	1974	Cannabis;Delta-9-THC;Cannabidiol	Controlled study	Smoked marijuana and oral THC caused significant bronchodilation of at least 2 hours duration.
Show Spasticity;Spinal cord injury;Pain	The perceived effects of marijuana on spinal cord injured males.	Dunn M, Davis R.	1974	Cannabis	Survey	Decrease in pain and spasticity.
Show Pain	Marihuana and pain.	Hill SY, Schwin R, Goodwin DW, Powell B.	1974	Cannabis	Controlled study	Cannabis increased pain sensitivity
Show Glaucoma	Marihuana smoking and intraocular pressure.	Hepler RS, Frank IR	1971	Cannabis	Open study	9 of 11 had drop in intraocular pressure of 16-45%
Show Dependency/withdrawal	Cannabis substitution. An adjunctive therapeutic tool in the treatment of alcoholism.	Mikuriya TH	1970	Cannabis	Uncontrolled case report	Marijuana consumption may help to decrease alcolholic intake.

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