CHRONIC PAIN



1 in 5 adults in America have chronic pain.









Chronic pain is an emotional experience. Fear, depression, anger, stress, and negative thoughts strengthen the pain signal and make pain feel worse.

\$635,000,000,000



Health economists have reported the annual cost of chronic pain in the United States disease and diabetes.

MEDICATIONS



Drug	Side-Effects
Acetaminophen	Liver Injury
NSAIDs	GI bleed and ulcers
Anti-depressants	Cardiac symptoms and weight gain
Anti-convulsants	Dizziness and drowsiness
Muscle relaxants	Constipation and confusion

CANNABIS





There is substantial evidence suggesting effect of cannabinoids on pain.



The mechanisms are not clear. May be analgesic, psychological, or affective. The optimal formulation, route of administration, dose, and cannabinoid profile are not clear.



Side effects may include headache, dizziness, drowsiness, dry mouth, nausea, paranoid thinking, impaired mental functioning, increased appetite, increased heart rate, and change in blood pressure.

Sources:

https://nccih.nih.gov/health/pain/chronic.htm

https://www.nap.edu/catalog/24625/the-health-effects-of-cannabis-and-cannabinoids-the-current-state https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/67/wr/mm6736a2.htm

Cannabis in painful HIV-associated sensory neuropathy. A Randomized placebo-controlled trial

D.I. Abrams, MD; C.A. Jay, MD; S.B. Shade, MPH; H. Vizoso, RN; H. Reda, BA; S. Press, BS; M.E. Kelly, MPH; M.C. Rowbothan, MD; and K.L. Peterson, MD

J Pain. 2016 Sep;17(9):982-1000. doi: 10.1016/j.pain.2016.05.010. Epub 2016 Jun 7

Association of Cannabinoid Administration with Experimental Pain in Healthy Adults. A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis. Martin J. De Vita, MS; Dezarie Moskal, MS; Stephen A. Maisto, PhD; Emily B. Ansell, PhD