

## **Cannabis Terminology**

**2-Arachidonoylglycerol (2-AG):** A commonly found endocannabinoid within the body that binds to the CB1 and CB2 receptors.

**420:** A slang term for cannabis.

**Adult Use Cannabis:** A term used to describe the cannabis used for recreational purposes, formerly referred to as recreational marijuana.

**Agonistic Receptor:** Type of interaction whereby a cannabinoid binds with a receptor in the body and initiates a physiological response.

**Antagonist Receptor:** Type of interaction whereby a cannabinoid binds with a receptor in the body and blocks a physiological response from occurring.

**Agricultural Improvement Act of 2018:** Referred to as the “Farm Bill” in the United States, allows for the legalization of hemp-based cannabis products.

**Allosteric Modulator:** A substance or group of substances that can change a receptor site shape thereby altering the affinity of the receptor site. Allosteric modulators can either be negative (inhibitory) or positive (facilitatory).

**Anandamide:** A commonly found endocannabinoid within the body that binds to the CB1 receptors.

**Broad Spectrum:** A cannabis-based product containing the full range of all extracted cannabinoids from the cannabis plant with the exception of THC. Will not result in euphoric or psychoactive effects.

**Bud:** The part of a cannabis plant that contains the euphoric or psychoactive properties.

**Cannabidiol (CBD):** A commonly cannabinoid found in the cannabis plant that does not possess euphoric or psychoactive properties.

**Cannabinoid Hyperemesis Syndrome (CHS):** A condition seen following frequent inhalation of cannabis (THC) characterized by recurrent vomiting, nausea and abdominal pain.

**Cannabinoid Receptors:** Parts of the endocannabinoid system that act to mediate body functions by way of binding with endocannabinoids. Examples include 2-AG and anandamide.

**Cannabinoids:** Diverse chemical compounds found in the cannabis plant that act on the receptors of the body. These include cannabidiol (CBD), cannabinol (CBN) tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) and some 140+ others.

**Cannabigerol (CBG):** A commonly found cannabinoid within the cannabis plant.

**Cannabinol (CBN):** A commonly found cannabinoid within the cannabis plant believed to have mildly psychoactive properties.

***Cannabis***: A Latin name given to the cannabis plant, oftentimes also referred to or interchanged with the euphoric or psychoactive portion of the plant containing THC.

***Cannabis Application***: A term used to describe the methods by which cannabis products can be applied to the body. Examples include topically (lotions, creams) and transdermally (patches).

***Cannabis Consumption***: A term used to describe the variety of ways that cannabis can be consumed. These include inhalation (as in smoking or vaporizing), ingesting (edible food form), or sublingual properties (by way of an oral tincture dropper).

***Cannabis Indica***: Strains of the cannabis plant typically shorter, densely branched with wider leaves found to have a higher concentration of THC.

***Cannabis Ruderalis***: Believed to be a strain related to the cannabis sativa type though has its own traits. Ruderalis is smaller in height with thin fibrous stems containing smaller amounts of THC.

***Cannabis Sativa***: Strains of the cannabis plant typically taller, loosely branched with long, narrow leaves found to have a higher concentration of CBD.

***Cannabis Strains***: Varieties of the cannabis plant identified at the time of cultivation, can be pure or hybrid. The most common strains include cannabis sativa, cannabis indica, and cannabis ruderalis:

***Cannabis Use Disorder Identification Test (CUDIT)***: A simple 8-question screening tool used to help identify patterns of patient use with cannabis.

***CB1 Receptor***: Known receptor possessing binding properties for cannabinoids most commonly found in the nerve cells of the brain, spinal cord and peripheral organs amongst other locations.

***CB2 Receptor***: Known receptor possessing binding properties for cannabinoids most commonly found in white blood cells, skeletal muscle, skin, and organs amongst other locations.

***Cannabis Oil***: A cannabinoid extracted into an oil for consumption. A common example is an isolate referred to as CBD Oil.

***Certificate of Analysis (COA)***: A document from a licensed lab that assures the test results of a batch of a cannabis product identifying specific percentages of cannabinoid ingredients (CBD, THC, terpenes, etc), potency, and purity as well as pesticides and metals from the agricultural process.

***Clinical Endocannabinoid Deficiency***: A theory for the symptoms and conditions that develop when the body's endocannabinoid system isn't functioning properly or in a state of perceived balance. Believed to result when the body doesn't produce enough endocannabinoids or endocannabinoids are not binding to the receptors properly.

**Controlled Substances Act (CSA):** United States law passed in 1970 that established what is known today as the Drug Schedule overseen by the Drug Enforcement Administration. There are 5 categories of drug schedules that are based upon the benefits and risks associated with a drug. Generally speaking, THC is Schedule 1 (least benefits, highest risk includes drugs like heroin, cocaine, LSD) and CBD is Schedule 5.

**Cultivation:** The process of planting cannabis seeds and growing the plant to the time of flowering, at which point the cannabinoids are ready to be extracted.

**Dabbing:** A slang term for smoking or vaping heated cannabis oils.

**Decriminalization:** The process or not criminally charging an individuals for a certain amount of possession or consumption of marijuana (THC) that is trending of recent years as a reflection of the changing social and moral perspectives in society.

**Dosage:** The frequency and amount of cannabis consumption or application. Dosing is dependent on many factors (type of consumption or application, condition, past medical history, etc..) and at this time lacks quality evidence.

**Dronabinol:** A synthetically manufactured Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved schedule 3 tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) drug used to treat anorexia as seen with AIDS and nausea/vomiting from chemotherapy.

**Drug Schedule:** The formal classification of drugs enforced by the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) in the United States. There are 5 categories of drug schedules that are based upon the benefits and risks associated with a drug. Generally speaking, THC is Schedule 1 (least benefits, highest risk includes drugs like heroin, cocaine, LSD) and CBD is Schedule 5.

**Edible:** Cannabinoids consumed in the form of a food or drink.

**Endocannabinoid:** Cannabinoids that are self-produced in the body and are short-acting in nature. Examples include 2-AG and anandamide.

**Endocannabinoid System (ECS):** First discovered in 1992, the ECS is a neuromodulatory system comprised of cannabinoid receptors, endocannabinoids and enzymes designed to create a stable environment within the body.

**Entourage Effect:** A proposed mechanism whereby multiple cannabis compounds acting together form a synergistic response to modulate the overall effects. Analogous to a Multi-vitamin.

**Epidiolex:** A schedule 6 approved drug made with CBD approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to treat Lennox-Gastaut Syndrome and Dravet Syndrome, both rare childhood epileptic disorders.

**Extraction:** The process of converting raw cannabis into a usable form such as extracting CBD and THC compounds from the cannabis plant.

**Fat-Soluble:** Cannabis plant components that are fat soluble are stored in the body's fatty tissues and must pass through the stomach and liver known as a first pass effect.

**First Pass Effect:** The process whereby fat-soluble cannabinoids are broken down in the stomach and liver prior to entering the bloodstream.

**Flavonoids:** Also referred to as cannaflavins, are phytonutrients found in the cannabis plant that contribute to the taste and smell of cannabis. Examples include kaempferol, quercetin, and luteolin.

**Formulation:** The process of developing cannabis products that are curated with specific ratios of cannabinoids and terpenes. For example, CBD:THC oil 20:1.

**Full Spectrum:** A cannabis-based product containing the full range of all extracted cannabinoids from the cannabis plant, including THC. Will result in euphoric or psychoactive responses.

**Gateway Drug:** A drug that leads to use of more dangerous dependence-forming substances.

**Hemp:** Classified as any part of the cannabis plant containing no more than 0.3% THC in dry weight form.

**Hemp Oil:** Oil extracted from seeds of the cannabis plant.

**Horizontal Integration:** A term defined by state law whereby individuals in the cannabis industry collaborate with others to grow and manufacture products as they grow and expand. Horizontal integration allows for

**Hybrid:** A strain of cannabis that is a mixture of indica and sativa.

**Industrial Hemp:** Cannabis cultivated to make products such as paper, clothing, and other textiles. Industrial hemp is non-psychoactive as it contains less than 0.3% of THC.

**Isolate:** A cannabis-based product containing the most basic form of a cannabinoid solely extracted from the cannabis plant.

**Legalization:** The process of legalizing cannabis and removing laws against the possession and consumption of.

**Marijuana Prohibition:** The term used at both the federal and state levels banning the cultivation or sales of cannabis.

**Marinol (Dronabinol):** A schedule III synthetic cannabinoid containing THC used to treat nausea and vomiting secondary to chemotherapy.

**Medical Cannabis:** Also known as medical marijuana (MMJ) legally recommended by a physician (or other regulated provider) for medicinal purposes. Allowable qualifying conditions vary from state to state.

**Medical Marijuana Card:** Issued to patients whose medical condition qualifies for the use of medical marijuana as a form of treatment.

**Mode of Application:** The manner by which a cannabis product is applied to the body. Examples include topically as seen with a lotion or cream or transdermal as used with a patch.

**Nabilone:** A synthetically manufactured Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved schedule 2 tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) analgesic drug used to treat neuropathic pain and nausea/vomiting from chemotherapy.

**Pharmacokinetics (PK):** Describes how a drug interacts and moves within the human body. This includes absorption, bioavailability, distribution, metabolism and excretion.

**Phytocannabinoid:** Cannabinoids that are produced by the cannabis plant. Examples include CBD, THC, and over 140 others.

**Qualifying Condition:** A medical condition that has been approved by the respective state law allowing for the use of cannabis containing THC for treatment interventions.

**Quick Response (QR) Code:** A matrix bar code scannable from one's cell phone that directs one to a certificate of analysis of a product.

**Routes of Administration:** The pathway by which cannabis enters one's body. Includes inhalation, oromucosal/sublingual, topical, rectal, edible, and transdermal.

**Synthetic Cannabinoid:** Pharmaceutical or other manmade forms of chemically developed cannabis. Can range from regulated medications (Marinol, Nabilone) synthetically-made street drugs (Spice, K2).

**Terpenes:** Aromatic compounds found in the cannabis plant. Examples include A-pinene, Linalool, Myrcene, Limolene, Humalene, and Beta Caryophyllene.

**Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC Delta-9):** A commonly found cannabinoid in the cannabis plant known for producing euphoric or psychoactive effects.

**Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC Delta-8):** A slightly less commonly found form of the THC cannabinoid that also produces euphoric or psychoactive effects.

**Tincture of Cannabis:** An alcoholic extract of cannabis administered orally (sublingual, edible, beverage).

**Topical:** A method of application in the form of a lotion or a cream as a medium for applying a cannabis product directly to the skin.

**Transdermal:** A method of application typically in the form of a patch as a means of applying a cannabis product directly to the skin.

**Trichomes:** **Bulbous-shaped component** of a cannabis leaf that contains most of the THC.

**Vape:** A handheld battery-operated device attached to a cartridge containing cannabis by which a cannabis product is directly inhaled.

**Vertical Integration:** A term defined by state law requiring cannabis retailers to grow and manufacture their own products. This is nicknamed “seed to sale”. It is believed to offer the safest form of product as a result of single company ownership oversight.

**Water Soluble:** Cannabis plant components that are water soluble are able to bypass normal liver metabolism (first pass effect) during the pharmacokinetic process and therefore are faster acting in the body.