



Centro de Referência sobre Drogas e
Vulnerabilidades Associadas



Sociedade
Brasileira para o
Progresso da
Ciência



Usos terapêuticos da *cannabis*

Prof. Dra. Andrea Gallassi

Professora Adjunta IV da UnB-Ceilândia

Coordenadora-Geral do CRR-FCE-UnB



Centro de Referência sobre Drogas e
Vulnerabilidades Associadas



- Uso terapêutico da cannabis para **diversos problemas de saúde**
- Uso terapêutico da cannabis para o **tratamento da dependência química**
- **Comunicação responsável** sobre drogas
- Urgência na regulação da **produção nacional**

- **THC e canabidiol (CBD): NÃO É SÓ O CBD QUE TEM PROPRIEDADES TERAPÊUTICAS!**

- Epilepsia, câncer, dor neuropática e certos sintomas de esclerose múltipla, têm **evidências substanciais** que comprovam a eficácia dos canabinoides¹
- **Potencial terapêutico** para lesão medular, doença de Crohn, síndrome do intestino irritável, glaucoma e diversos distúrbios, como ansiedade, psicose e depressão, além de propriedades neuroprotetoras^{2,3}
- **Evidências limitadas** relatam efeitos benéficos no transtorno de estresse pós-traumático, no transtorno do déficit de atenção e hiperatividade e na enxaqueca⁴
- **Canabinoides sintéticos** indicam efeitos adversos a saúde acentuadamente mais graves e agudos relacionados ao uso desses produtos (incluindo casos de morte)⁵



1.Shrot & Hubbard, 2016; 2. Mahmud, 2016; 3. Prid'homme, 2015; 4. Grotenhermen, 2016; 5. Fischer, Malta, Messas, Ribeiro, 2019)

- Pacientes usuários de **maconha medicinal** (EUA) demonstraram **melhora no desempenho de tarefas e da atividade cerebral após 3 meses** de uso¹
 - Diminuição na utilização de outros medicamentos, como benzodiazepínicos e opioides
- **CBD**: ratos com autoadministração de álcool ou cocaína²
 - **Atenuou a busca de drogas e ansiedade experimental**; sem tolerância, efeitos sedativos ou interferência no comportamento normal
 - Efeitos: 5 meses; presença de CBD no organismo: 3 dias.
- **Uso de crack**³:
 - Não existe farmacoterapia efetiva para o tratamento da dependência de crack
 - A eficácia a longo prazo das intervenções psicossociais disponíveis é limitada
 - Canabinoides podem ser efetivos na redução da fissura



THERAPEUTIC USE OF CANNABIS BY CRACK ADDICTS IN BRAZIL

Eliseu Labigalini, Junior, M.S.*
Lucio Ribeiro Rodrigues, M.S.**
Dartiu Xavier Da Silveira, Ph.D.***

Abstract—This study ensued from clinical observations based on spontaneous accounts by crack abusers undergoing their first psychiatric assessment, where they reported using cannabis in an attempt to ease their own withdrawal symptoms. Throughout a period of nine months, the researchers followed up on 25 male patients aged 16 to 28 who were strongly addicted to crack, as diagnosed through the Composite International Diagnostic Interview (CIDI), according to CID-10 and DSM-IV diagnostic criteria. Most of the subjects (68%, or 17 individuals) ceased to use crack and reported that the use of cannabis had reduced their craving symptoms, and produced subjective and concrete changes in their behavior, helping them to overcome crack addiction. The authors discuss some psychological, pharmacological and cultural aspects of these findings.

- 25 homens (16 a 28 anos)
- **68% (17 indivíduos)**
 - Cessaram o uso de crack
 - Cannabis para reduzir os sintomas de fissura
 - Produziu alterações no comportamento

1999

EVIDÊNCIAS CIENTÍFICAS

Crack Heads and Roots Daughters: The Therapeutic Use of Cannabis in Jamaica

Melanie Dreher PhD and FAAN

Pages 121-133 | Published online: 17 Oct 2008

Download citation https://doi.org/10.1300/J175v02n03_08

2002

EVIDÊNCIAS CIENTÍFICAS

SUMMARY

An ethnographic study of women and drug use in inner city neighborhoods in Kingston, Jamaica, revealed that cannabis is commonly used in conjunction with crack cocaine to minimize the undesirable effects of crack pipe smoking, specifically paranoia and weight loss. According to 33 current or former crack using women, who were followed for a period of nine months, cannabis cigarettes (“spliffs”) constitute the cheapest, most effective and readily available therapy for discontinuing crack consumption. The findings of this research suggest the need to reframe “multiple drug use” within the cultural meanings that attend cannabis in Jamaica as a medicine and a sacrament.

KEYWORDS: Cannabis, ganja, culture, crack, cocaine, Jamaica, women, self-treatment, Rastafarians, multiple drug use



Factors that lead to the use of crack cocaine in combination with marijuana in Brazil: a qualitative study

Janaina R. Gonçalves and Solange A. Nappo*



Abstract

Background: In Brazil, crack cocaine use remains a healthcare challenge due to the rapid onset of its pleasurable effects, its ability to induce craving and addiction, and the fact that it is easily accessible. Delayed action on the part of the Brazilian Government in addressing the drug problem has led users to develop their own strategies for surviving the effects of crack cocaine use, particularly the drug craving and psychosis. In this context, users have sought the benefits of combining crack cocaine with marijuana. Our aim was to identify the reasons why users combine crack cocaine with marijuana and the health implications of doing so.

Methods: The present study is a qualitative study, using in-depth interviews and criteria-based sampling, following 27 crack cocaine users who combined its use with marijuana. Participants were recruited using the snowball sampling technique, and the point of theoretical saturation was used to define the sample size. Data were analyzed using the content analysis technique.

Results: The interviewees reported that the combination of crack cocaine use with marijuana provided "protection" (reduced undesirable effects, improved sleep and appetite, *reduced craving* for crack cocaine, and allowed the patients to recover some quality of life).

Conclusions: Combined use of cannabis as a strategy to reduce the effects of crack exhibited several significant advantages, particularly an improved quality of life, which "protected" users from the violence typical of the crack culture.

Crack use is considered a serious public health problem in Brazil, and there are few solution strategies. Within that limited context, the combination of cannabis and crack deserves more thorough clinical investigation to assess its potential use as a strategy to reduce the damage associated with crack use.

Keywords: Crack cocaine, Cannabis, Crack cocaine and cannabis association, Brazil



Contents lists available at [ScienceDirect](https://www.sciencedirect.com)

Addictive Behaviors

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/addictbeh



Intentional cannabis use to reduce crack cocaine use in a Canadian setting: A longitudinal analysis



M. Eugenia Socías^{a,b}, Thomas Kerr^{a,b}, Evan Wood^{a,b}, Huiru Dong^a, Stephanie Lake^a, Kanna Hayashi^{a,b}, Kora DeBeck^{a,c}, Didier Jutras-Aswad^{d,e}, Julio Montaner^{a,b}, M.-J. Milloy^{a,b,*}

^a British Columbia Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, St. Paul's Hospital, 608-1081 Burrard Street, Vancouver, BC V6Z 1Y6, Canada

^b Department of Medicine, University of British Columbia, St. Paul's Hospital, 608-1081 Burrard Street, Vancouver, BC V6Z 1Y6, Canada

^c School of Public Policy, Simon Fraser University, 515 West Hastings Street – Suite 3271, Vancouver, BC V6B 5K3, Canada

^d Research Center, Centre Hospitalier de l'Université de Montréal (CRCHUM), 900 Rue Saint-Denis, Montréal, QC, H2X 0A9, Canada

^e Department of Psychiatry, Université de Montréal, C.P. 6128, Succursale Centre-ville, Montréal, QC H3C 3J7, Canada

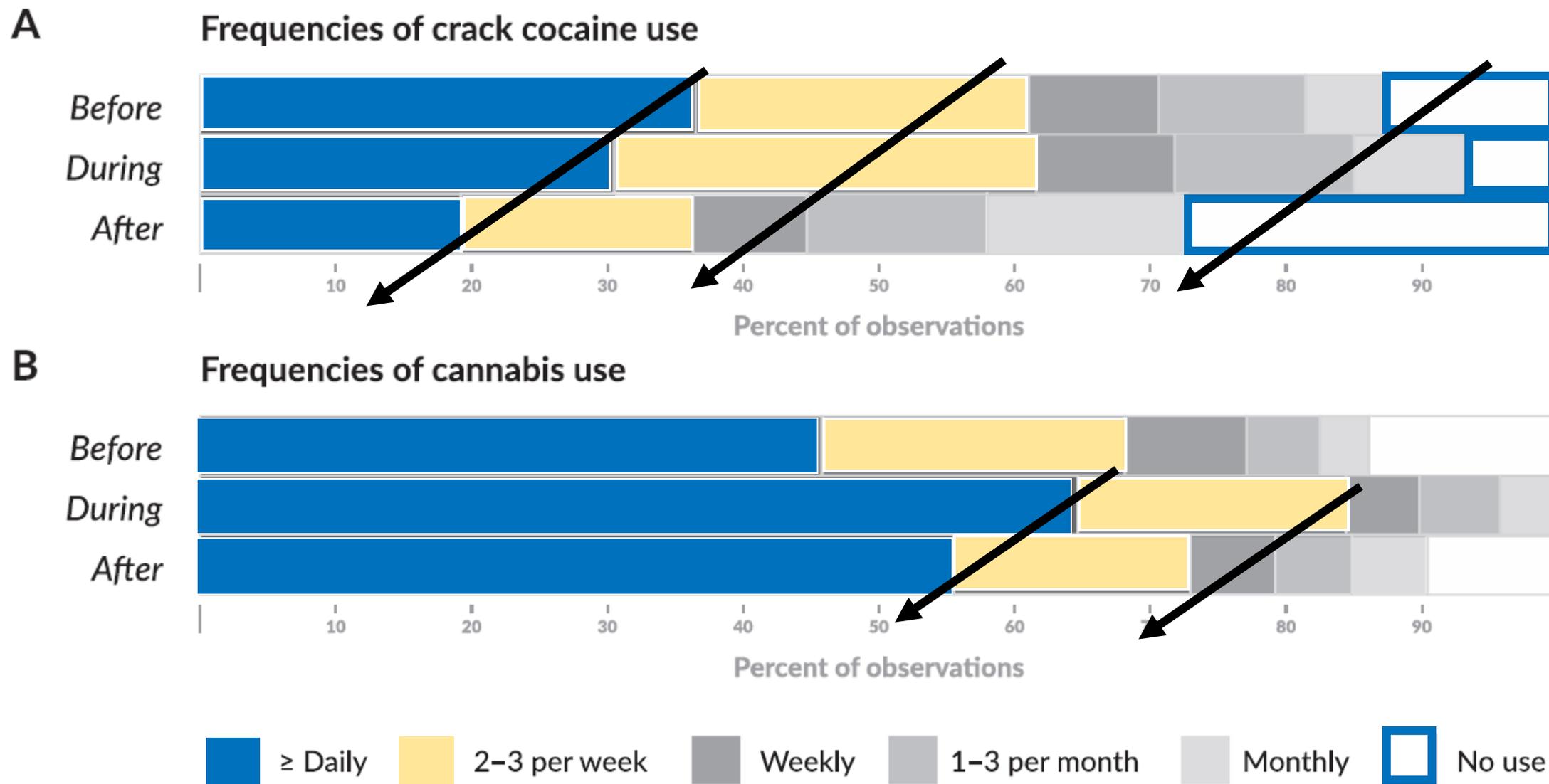


Figura 1. Frequência de uso de crack cocaína (Painel A) e Cannabis (Painel B) em cada período de uso de Cannabis.



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- **COMUNICAÇÃO RESPONSÁVEL SOBRE DROGAS**
- **O que usualmente as campanhas de prevenção ressaltam?**
 - Drogas mata
 - Usou uma vez já se viciou
 - Os 3 “C” do crack: cadeia, cemitério e caixão
 - Maconha mata os neurônios
 - Drogas te deixa como zumbi
 - Você nunca é livre se escolher usar drogas
- **O que os jovens percebem depois que experimentam?**
 - Não morreram
 - Que é gostoso, prazeroso
 - É remédio
 - Ficaram mais sociáveis
 - Mentiram para mim



Logo do Coletivo Papo Reto - RJ

É URGENTE A ABORDAGEM DO TEMA DROGAS DE FORMA PRGAMÁTICA!

• REGULAÇÃO DA PRODUÇÃO NACIONAL DE CANNABIS PARA FINS TERAPÊUTICOS

- Estudo realizado com **1,4 milhões de estudantes** do ensino médio dos EUA¹.
- 27 estados norte americanos legalizaram o uso terapêutico e 7 o uso recreativo. Os resultados: praticamente não houve mudanças após a legalização para fins medicinais, mas **a taxa de consumo de maconha entre os adolescentes caiu 8%** após a legalização do uso recreativo.
- **Regulação responsável associada à campanhas informativas** visa proteger os mais vulneráveis, como os adolescentes, e beneficiar as pessoas que necessitam do medicamento.



OBRIGADA!



Centro de Referência sobre Drogas e
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Faculdade de Ceilândia – Universidade de Brasília

www.alcooldrogas.unb.br

agallassi@unb.br