Art, Pain, & Cannabinoids: Results from Research

Four hours

Presenters: Bill Griesar, Ph.D., Jeff Leake, M.F.A., Ram Kandasamy

How do cannabinoids, chemicals found in marijuana, act in the brain, and what are the effects on behavior? How have artists, approached (and sometimes used) these drugs to develop works that compel, move, influence, inspire, or incite..? What does current research suggest about the potential therapeutic benefits of cannabinoids?

Learning Objectives

- Participants will understand the complexity, and variability of drug content in sources of marijuana.
- Participants will have a clear grasp of where cannabinoids act in the brain, and how drug action might relate to various therapeutic effects, including pain reduction.
- Participants will gain an understanding of the long history of cultivation, artistic inspiration, and use, including medical use, of marijuana.

SYLLABUS/TIME OUTLINE

PART ONE: Bill Griesar, Ph.D.

Instructor and Outreach Coordinator, Neuroscience, WSU Vancouver Instructor, Psychology, Portland State University Affiliate Graduate Faculty, Behavioral Neuroscience, Oregon Health & Science University Neuroscience Coordinator, nwnoggin.org

Introduction to marijuana/cannabis, drug actions and effects of cannabinoids, research methods involved in the study of cannabinoid receptors, and behavioral effects...

Welcome and introductions! (10 minutes)

Marijuana prevalence, attitudes, brief history,

Schedule 1 status, psychopharmacology, phytocannabinoid drug actions and effects, methods of administration, endocannabinoids and receptor targets (CB1 and CB2), role in anxiety, pain, appetite stimulation, nausea relief, multiple sclerosis, epilepsy, memory impairment, and additional cognitive effects, risks to adolescent brain development, summary of latest reports from NIH summit on marijuana (2016) *(50 minutes)*

Questions and break (30 minutes)

REFERENCES FOR PART ONE:

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration, National Survey on Drug Use & Health, Health & Human Services

Cannabis, a complex plant: different compounds and different effects on individuals, Zerrin Atakan, *Ther Adv Psychopharmacol*. 2012 Dec; 2(6): 241–254

Cannabinoid receptor localization in brain, <u>M Herkenham</u>, <u>A B Lynn</u>, <u>M D Little</u>, <u>M R Johnson</u>, <u>L S Melvin</u>, <u>B R de Costa</u>, and <u>K C Rice</u>, *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, vol. 87 no. 5: 1932–1936

FAAH genetic variation enhances fronto-amygdala function in mouse and human, Iva Dincheva et al, *Nature Communications* (2015)

Cannabinoid mechanisms of pain suppression, Walker JM and Hohmann AG, *Handb Exp Pharmacol*. 2005;(168):509-54

Repeated cannabinoid injections into the rat periaqueductal gray enhance subsequent morphine antinociception, Wilson AR, Maher L, Morgan MM, *Neuropharmacology*. 2008 Dec;55(7):1219-25. doi: 10.1016/j.neuropharm.2008.07.038

Effects of smoked marijuana on food intake and body weight of humans living in a residential laboratory, Foltin RW et al, *Appetite*. 1988 Aug;11(1):1-14

The Therapeutic Potential of Cannabis and Cannabinoids, Grotenhermen F et al, *Dtsch Arztebl Int.* 2012 Jul; 109(29-30): 495–501

Regulation of nausea and vomiting by cannabinoids, Parker LA et al, *Br J Pharmacol.* 2011 Aug; 163(7): 1411–1422

The cannabis hyperemesis syndrome characterized by persistent nausea and vomiting, abdominal pain, and compulsive bathing associated with chronic marijuana use: a report of eight cases in the United States, Soriano-Co M, *Dig Dis Sci.* 2010 Nov;55(11):3113-9

Current status of cannabis treatment of multiple sclerosis, Deutsch et al *CNS Spectr*. 2008 May;13(5):393-403

The case for medical marijuana in epilepsy, Maa E and Figi P, *Epilepsia*. 2014 Jun;55(6):783-6

The combination of cannabidiol and Δ 9-tetrahydrocannabinol enhances the anticancer effects of radiation in an orthotopic murine glioma model, Scott KA et al, *Mol Cancer Ther.* 2014 Dec;13(12):2955-67

Cognitive and subjective dose-response effects of acute oral D9-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) in infrequent cannabis users, Curran HV et al, *Psychopharmacology* (2002) 164:61–70

The effect of cannabis use on memory function: an update, Schoeler T et al, *Subst Abuse Rehabil.* 2013; 4: 11–27

The effect of cannabis compared with alcohol on driving, Sewell RA et al, *Am J Addict*. 2009 May-Jun;18(3):185-93

Neuropsychological functioning in adolescent marijuana users: Subtle deficits detectable after a month of abstinence, Medina KL et al, *J Int Neuropsychol Soc.* 2007 Sep; 13(5): 807–820

Adverse Health Effects of Marijuana Use, Volkow ND, *N Engl J Med* 2014; 370:2219-2227

Cannabis use is quantitatively associated with nucleus accumbens and amygdala abnormalities in young adult recreational users, Gilman JM1, Kuster JK, Lee S, Lee MJ, Kim BW, Makris N, van der Kouwe A, Blood AJ, Breiter HC., *J Neurosci.* 2014 Apr 16;34(16):5529-38 (2014)

Daily Marijuana Use Is Not Associated with Brain Morphometric Measures in Adolescents or Adults, Barbara J. Weiland, Rachel Thayer, Brendan E. Depue, Amithrupa Sabbineni, Angela Bryan, Kent E. Hutchison, *The Journal of Neuroscience*, 28 January 2015

Meeting Summary, Marijuana and Cannabinoids, A Neuroscience Research Summit, National Institutes of Health, March 2016; available at http://apps1.seiservices.com/nih/mj/2016/Documents/BriefMJSummitMeeting Summary.pdf

PART TWO: Jeff Leake, M.F.A. Instructor and Outreach Coordinator, Neuroscience, WSU Vancouver Arts Coordinator, nwnoggin.org

Visual culture and social attitudes towards marijuana use from antiquity to modernity. How has visual culture influenced the choices of policy makers, patients, the public and clinical practitioners, and the availability of marijuana for treatment and research?

The history of marijuana use, laws, and policies that have impacted the psychology of pain, user perceptions, and scientific inquiry into the mental health effects of cannabinoids. *(40 minutes)*

Visualizing the effects of marijuana with a brain map; clarifying the links between structure and behavioral consequences of cannabinoids, and the psychology of pain (and additional therapeutic and side effects - including effects on memory, and learning) (20 minutes)

REFERENCES FOR PART TWO:

Warf, Barney. "High Points: An Historical Geography of Cannabis." Geographic Review. 2014. 1931-0846.

Clarke, Robert C., and Merlin Mark D. "*Cannabis: Evolution and Ethnobotany*." U of California, 2013.

Green, C.S., et al, "Exercising Your Brain: A Review of Human Brain Plasticity and Training-Induced Learning," *Psychol Aging*. 2008 Dec; 23(4): 692–701

Schrank, Sarah. "Bohemia in Vogue." *Art and the City: Civic Imagination and Cultural Authority in Los Angeles*. U of Pennsylvania, 2009. 97-134.

Zaidel, Dahlia W., Creativity, brain, and art: biological and neurological considerations; *Front Hum Neurosci.* 2014; 8: 389

Zegev, Idan, et al, Brain and art, Front Hum Neurosci. 2014; 8: 465

Tyler, Christopher, et al, The Role of the Visual Arts in Enhancing the Learning Process, *Front Hum Neurosci.* 2012; 6: 8

Homer, William Innes. "Visual Culture: A New Paradigm." *American Art* 12.1 (1998): 6-9.

Siegal, Katy. "High Times, Hard Times: New York Painting 1967-1975." Independent Curators International, 2006.

Troy Stains. "Brian Lewis Saunders Drug Fueled Self Portraits." The Guardian. 11/30/2012. Available at https://www.theguardian.com/artanddesign/video/2012/nov/30/bry an-lewis-saunders-drug-self-portraits-video

Schaller, Michael. "The Federal Prohibition of Marihuana." *Journal of Social History* 4.1 (1970): 61-74.

PART THREE: Ram Kandasamy Ph.D. graduate student, Neuroscience, WSU Vancouver New evidence from the lab for cannabinoids and pain reduction, and additional therapeutic effects of cannabis

Definition of pain, the protective and damaging effects of pain, worldwide prevalence of chronic pain, the neural pathway of pain transmission, cannabinoids and opioid prescriptions, arguments against the use of marijuana, overview of cannabinoids, clinical pharmacology of marijuana, mechanisms of cannabinoid analgesia, cannabinoid-based therapies, cannabinoid efficacy for pain conditions, cannabinoids and migraine, sex differences in cannabinoid analgesia, cannabinoids vs. opioids (50 minutes)

Questions and brain viewing! Assitance from Cole Dawson, Neuroscience undergraduate, WSU Vancouver, who currently studies opioid dependence and withdrawal in Mike Morgan's lab.

(30 minutes)

Assessment (10 minutes)

REFERENCES FOR PART THREE:

- 1. Merskey, Harold Ed. "Classification of chronic pain: Descriptions of chronic pain syndromes and definitions of pain terms." *Pain* (1986).
- 2. Mogil, J. S. (2012). Sex differences in pain and pain inhibition: multiple explanations of a controversial phenomenon. *Nature Reviews Neuroscience*, *13*(12), 859-866.
- 3. Bradford, A. C., & Bradford, W. D. (2016). Medical Marijuana Laws Reduce Prescription Medication Use In Medicare Part D. *Health Affairs*, *35*(7), 1230-1236.
- 4. Wakley, A. A., Wiley, J. L., & Craft, R. M. (2014). Sex differences in antinociceptive tolerance to delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol in the rat. *Drug and alcohol dependence*, *143*, 22-28.
- 5. Hosking, R. D., & Zajicek, J. P. (2008). Therapeutic potential of cannabis in pain medicine. *British journal of anaesthesia*, *101*(1), 59-68.
- 6. May, A., & Schulte, L. H. (2016). Chronic migraine: risk factors, mechanisms and treatment. *Nature Reviews Neurology*, *12*(8), 455-464.
- Nascimento, I. R., Costa, H. B., Souza, L. M., Soprani, L. C., Merlo, B. B., & Romão, W. (2015). Chemical identification of cannabinoids in street marijuana samples using electrospray ionization FT-ICR mass spectrometry. *Analytical Methods*, 7(4), 1415-1424.

- 8. Kandasamy, R., Calsbeek, J. J., & Morgan, M. M. (2016). Depression of Home Cage Wheel Running: A Novel Method to Assess Spontaneous Migraine Pain. *The FASEB Journal*, *30*(1 Supplement), 928-4.
- 9. Kandasamy, R., Calsbeek, J. J., & Morgan, M. M. (2016). Home cage wheel running is an objective and clinically relevant method to assess inflammatory pain in male and female rats. *Journal of neuroscience methods*, *263*, 115-122.
- 10. Kandasamy, R., & Price, T. J. (2015). The pharmacology of nociceptor priming. In *Pain Control* (pp. 15-37). Springer Berlin Heidelberg.
- 11. Craft, R. M., Kandasamy, R., & Davis, S. M. (2013). Sex differences in antiallodynic, anti-hyperalgesic and anti-edema effects of Δ 9tetrahydrocannabinol in the rat. *PAIN*®, *154*(9), 1709-1717.
- 12. Lindgren, J. E., Ohlsson, A., Agurell, S., Hollister, L., & Gillespie, H. (1981). Clinical effects and plasma levels of Δ 9-tetrahydrocannabinol (Δ 9-THC) in heavy and light users of cannabis. *Psychopharmacology*, 74(3), 208-212.
- 13. Baron, E. P. (2015). Comprehensive Review of Medicinal Marijuana, Cannabinoids, and Therapeutic Implications in Medicine and Headache: What a Long Strange Trip It's Been.... *Headache: The Journal of Head and Face Pain*, 55(6), 885-916.
- 14. Rhyne, D. N., Anderson, S. L., Gedde, M., & Borgelt, L. M. (2016). Effects of Medical Marijuana on Migraine Headache Frequency in an Adult Population. *Pharmacotherapy: The Journal of Human Pharmacology and Drug Therapy*.
- 15. Russo, E. B. (2016). Clinical Endocannabinoid Deficiency Reconsidered: Current Research Supports the Theory in Migraine, Fibromyalgia, Irritable Bowel, and Other Treatment-Resistant Syndromes. *Cannabis and Cannabinoid Research*, 1(1), 154-165.
- 16. Rhyne, D. N., Anderson, S. L., Gedde, M., & Borgelt, L. M. (2016). Effects of Medical Marijuana on Migraine Headache Frequency in an Adult Population. *Pharmacotherapy: The Journal of Human Pharmacology and Drug Therapy*.
- 17. Ware, M. A., Wang, T., Shapiro, S., Collet, J. P., & COMPASS study team. (2015). Cannabis for the management of pain: Assessment of safety study (COMPASS). *The Journal of Pain*, *16*(12), 1233-1242.
- Calignano, A., La Rana, G., Giuffrida, A., & Piomelli, D. (1998). Control of pain initiation by endogenous cannabinoids. *Nature*, 394(6690), 277-281.
- 19. Campbell, F. A., Tramèr, M. R., Carroll, D., Reynolds, D. J. M., Moore, R. A., & McQuay, H. J. (2001). Are cannabinoids an effective and safe treatment option in the management of pain? A qualitative systematic review. *Bmj*, *323*(7303), 13.
- 20. Iversen, L., & Chapman, V. (2002). Cannabinoids: a real prospect for pain relief. *Current opinion in pharmacology*, *2*(1), 50-55.
- 21. Rice, A. S. (2001). Cannabinoids and pain. *Current opinion in investigational drugs (London, England: 2000)*, *2*(3), 399-414.

- 22. Rahn, E. J., & Hohmann, A. G. (2009). Cannabinoids as pharmacotherapies for neuropathic pain: from the bench to the bedside. *Neurotherapeutics*, *6*(4), 713-737.
- 23. Richardson, J. D. (2000). Cannabinoids modulate pain by multiple mechanisms of action. *The Journal of Pain*, *1*(1), 2-14.
- 24. Walker, J. M., Strangman, N. M., & Huang, S. M. (2001). Cannabinoids and pain. *Pain Research and Management*, 6(2), 74-79.

FUNDING SOURCES: State of Washington Initiative Measure No. 171; State of Washington Initiative Measure No. 502; NIH/NIDA DA027625; NIH/NINDS NS095097