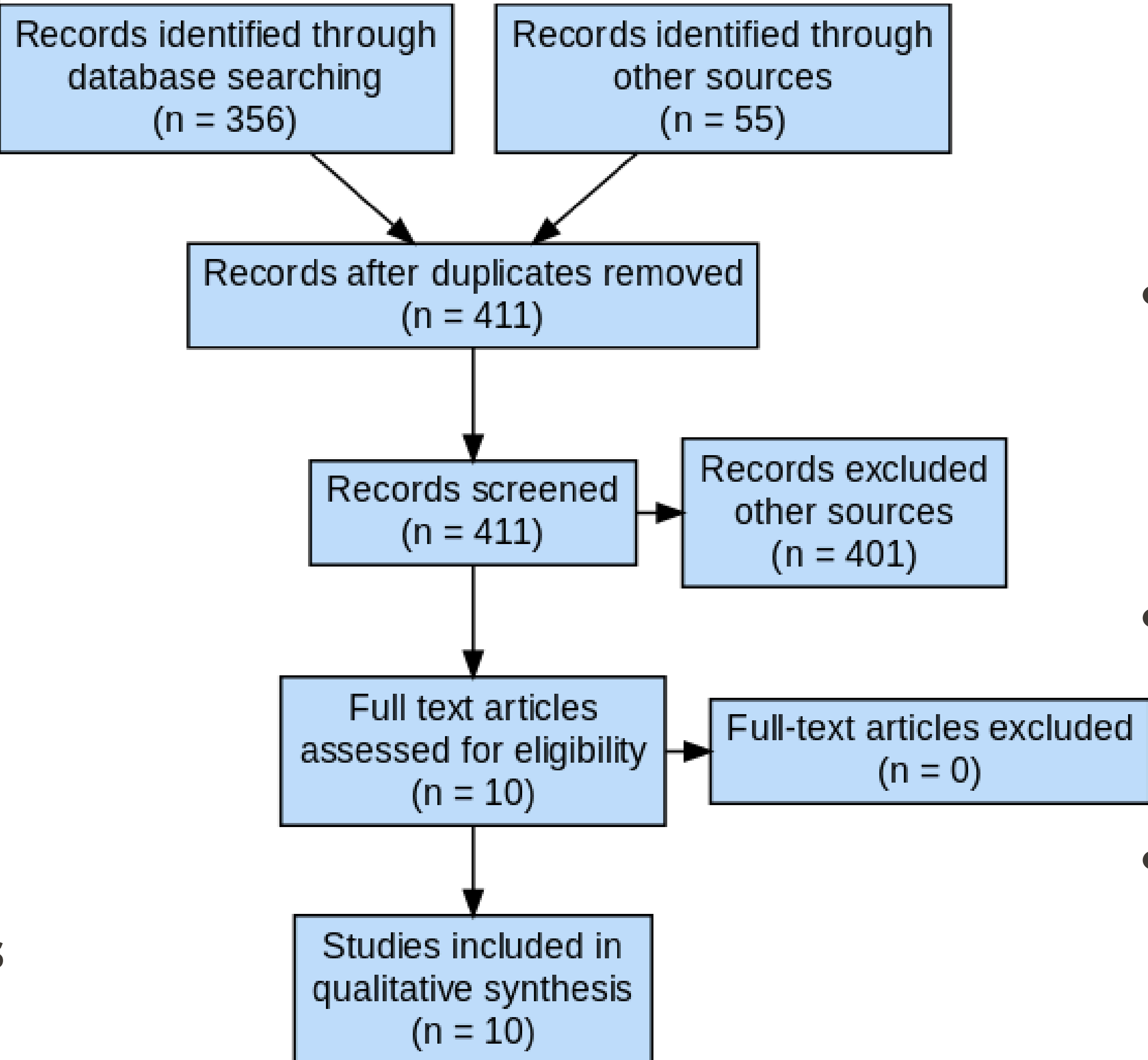


The Influence of Medical Marijuana on Quality of life in Cancer Patients Undergoing Chemotherapy Compared to Non-uses: A Systematic Review

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<h3>Introduction</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Chemotherapy plays a vital role in fighting the disease but often leads to severe side effects like nausea, pain, and fatigue.• Medical marijuana emerges as a potential solution to alleviate these chemotherapy-induced symptoms.• Through its cannabinoids like THC and CBD, medical marijuana shows effectiveness in addressing issues such as nausea, loss of appetite, and pain.• By interacting with the body’s endocannabinoid system, medical marijuana offers cancer patients an alternative means to manage symptoms and improve their quality of life during treatment.		<h3>Results/Findings</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The majority of interventions revolved around the use of cannabis-derived medications, such as medical cannabis and cannabinoids• Some studies demonstrated the efficacy of cannabis-based therapies in relieving symptoms such as pain, chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting, and other discomforts related to cancer• Side effects documented across studies comprised drowsiness, dizziness, dry mouth, heightened appetite, and sleepiness.	<h3>Intervention</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cannabis-Based Medications:<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Oils◦ Capsules◦ Edibles◦ Sublingual tinctures.• Routes of Administration:<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Inhalation: Smoking, vaporization.◦ Oral Ingestion: Capsules, oils, edibles.◦ Sublingual Tinctures: Applied under the tongue for direct absorption.• Dosage Information:<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Structured or self-regulated dosing.◦ Example: 1-2 sublingual drops twice daily or an average of 8.75 sprays per day of THC and CBD extract.	<h3>Conclusion</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Medical marijuana can help cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy by reducing pain, nausea, vomiting, and appetite loss, making life better for people of all ages and with different types of cancer.• Future research should look into how it works, its side effects in the short and long term, the best amounts to use, & how to give it.• It's also important to see how legal changes affect getting medical marijuana. More research can make medical marijuana even better for helping with chemotherapy symptoms.	
<h3>Objective</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Evaluate Quality of Life: Examine the overall well-being of cancer patients using medical marijuana during chemotherapy.• Assess Symptom Management: Determine the effectiveness of medical marijuana in reducing symptoms such as pain, nausea, vomiting, and appetite loss.• Identify Adverse Effects: Highlight potential side effects associated with its use.	<h3>Methodology</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Participant Inclusion• Intervention Types• Outcome Measures• Experimental Studies• Observational Studies• Clinical Studies• Randomized Control Trials	<h3>Figure</h3>  <pre>graph TD; A[Records identified through database searching (n = 356)] --> C[Records after duplicates removed (n = 411)]; B[Records identified through other sources (n = 55)] --> C; C --> D[Records screened (n = 411)]; D --> E[Records excluded other sources (n = 401)]; D --> F[Full text articles assessed for eligibility (n = 10)]; F --> G[Full-text articles excluded (n = 0)]; F --> H[Studies included in qualitative synthesis (n = 10)];</pre>		<h3>Precautions</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Start with a Low Dose:<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Gradually increase to minimize severe side effects.• Monitor for Side Effects:<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Common reactions: drowsiness, dizziness, dry mouth, and appetite changes.• Patient Monitoring:<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Regular assessment by healthcare providers to ensure safe usage.• Legal Considerations:<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Adhere to local & state regulations on medical marijuana use.	<h3>References</h3> <p>Chhabra, M., Ben-Eltriki, M., Paul, A. K., Mê-Linh Lê, Herbert, A., Oberoi, S., Bradford, N., Bowers, A., Rassekh, S. R., & Kelly, L. (2023). Cannabinoids for symptom management in children with cancer: A systematic review and meta-analysis. <i>Cancer</i>. https://doi.org/10.1002/cncr.34920</p> <p>Damsky Dell, MSN, APRN, AOCN, LNC, D., & P. Stein, MD, D. (2021). Exploring the Use of Medical Marijuana for Supportive Care of Oncology Patients. <i>Journal of the Advanced Practitioner in Oncology</i>, 12(2). https://doi.org/10.6004/jadpro.2021.12.2.6</p> <p>Häuser, W., Welsch, P., Lukas Radbruch, Fisher, E., Rae Frances Bell, & R Andrew Moore. (2023). Cannabis-based medicines and medical cannabis for adults with cancer pain. 2023(6). https://doi.org/10.1002/14651858.cd014915.pub2</p> <p>Ofir, R., Bar-Sela, G., Weyl Ben-Arush, M., & Postovsky, S. (2019). Medical marijuana use for pediatric oncology patients: single institution experience. <i>Pediatric Hematology and Oncology</i>, 36(5), 255-266. https://doi.org/10.1080/08880018.2019.1630537</p>