Ask The Expert Cannabis Series

201: Inhaled Cannabis; Dried Flower, Vape Pens & Extracts GROUP HANDOUTS



Routes of Administration

Issue	Smoking / Vaporization	Oral	Oromucosal	Topical
Onset (min)	5 - 10	60 - 180	15 - 45	Variable
Duration (hour)	2 - 4	6 - 8	6 - 8	Variable
Pro	Rapid action, advantage for acute or episodic symptoms (nausea/pain)	Less odor, convenient and discrete advantage for chronic disease/symptoms	Pharmaceutical form (nabiximols) available, with documented efficacy and safety.	Less systemic effect, good for localised symptoms
Con	Dexterity required, vaporisers may be expensive, and not all are portable	Titration challenges due to delayed onset	Expensive, spotty availability	Only local effects



When to Consider Inhaled Cannabis



- Acute and intermittent symptom management
- Breakthrough relief between other medications
- Medication tapering
- Falling asleep and waking up through the night (if not wanting oral preparations)





Raw cannabis contains acidic cannabinoids

Most common: THCA, CBDA, CBGA, CBCA

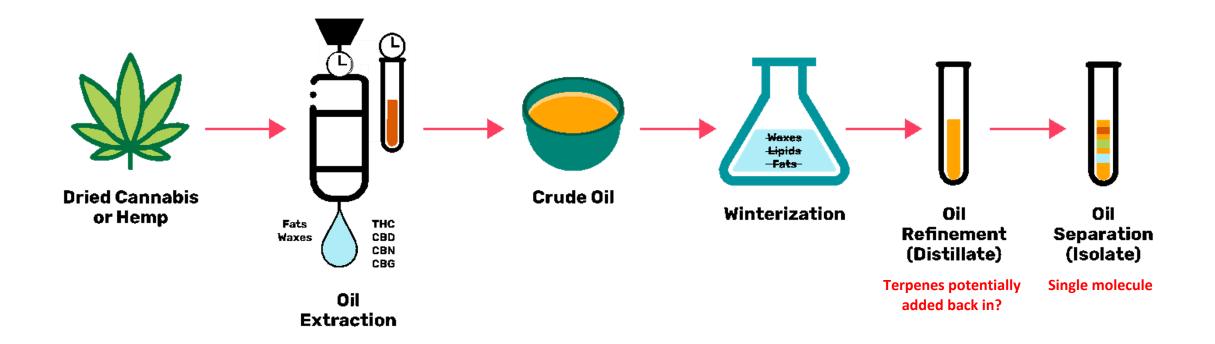
Heat > 108 °C



Heat creates a chemical reaction that converts raw cannabinoids from acidic form to activated form.

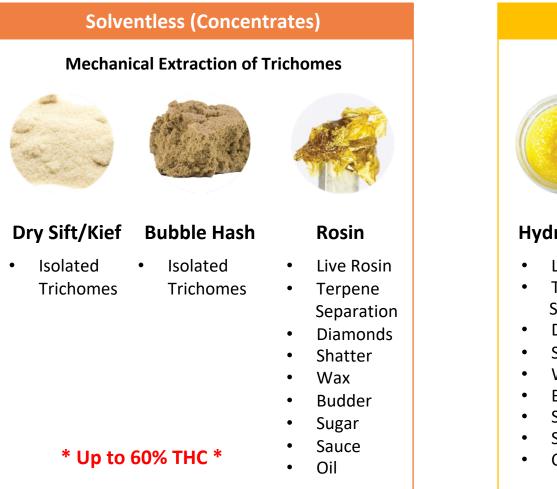


Solvent-Based Extraction Process





Inhaled Concentrates & Extracts



Solvent Based (Extracts) **Chemicals Used to Dissolve Trichomes** Hydrocarbon **CO2** Ethanol Oil Live Resin Oil • • Terpene Separation Diamonds Shatter Wax Budder Sugar Sauce * Up to 90% THC * Crumble



Dried Flower Vaporization Explained



Inhaling dried flower through a vaporizer device



More efficient than smoking i.e., side stream loss



The device heats the product into a vapor



Devices are battery or powered and use conduction or convection heating



Many device options



Dried flower delivers full spectrum compounds



Temperature control - check device



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Conduction (Combustion) Vs. Convection



Heat Source

Dried cannabis is in direct contact with heat



Heat Source

Hot air passes through dried cannabis

Pros

- Allows for less complicated designs and cheaper devices
- Allows for very fast warm-up times

Cons

- Higher risk of combustion
- Require stirring/shaking of dried cannabis between draws
- Often harder for novice to operate effectively

Pros

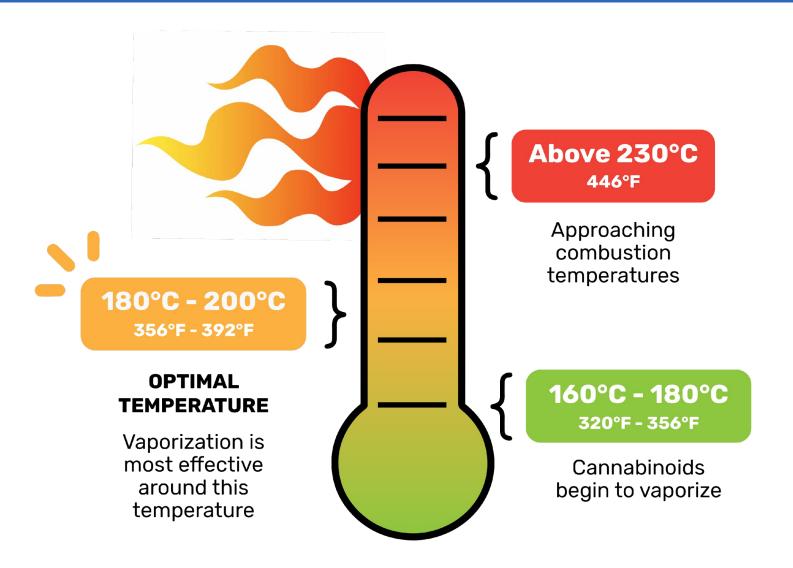
- More accurate temperature control
- More even heating of dried cannabis
- Lower risk of combustion

Cons

- Usually more expensive
- Slower warm-up times



Vaporizing Temperatures





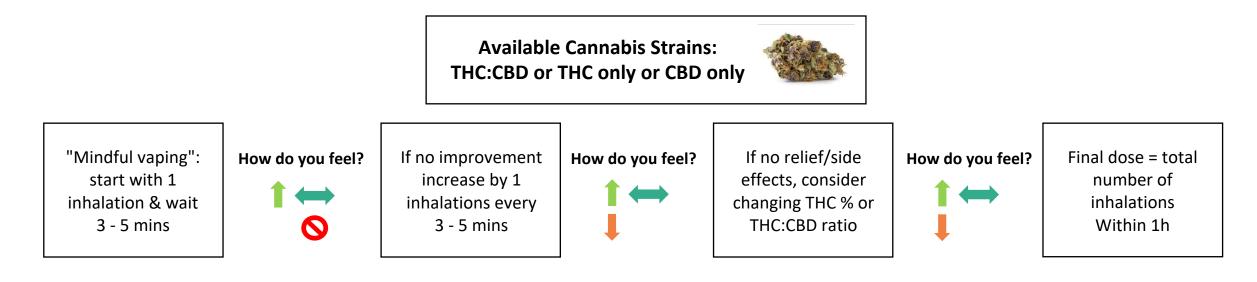
Average Boiling Points for the Most Common Cannabinoids & Terpenes

Cannabinoids			
CBC	220°C		
CDC	428°F		
CPD	180°C		
CBD	356°F		
CBDa	120°C		
CDDa	248°F		
CBG	52°C		
CDG	126°F		
CBN	185°C		
CDN	365°F		
THC	157°C		
Inc	315°F		
THCa	104°C		
ПСа	220°F		
THCv	220°C		
INCV	428°F		

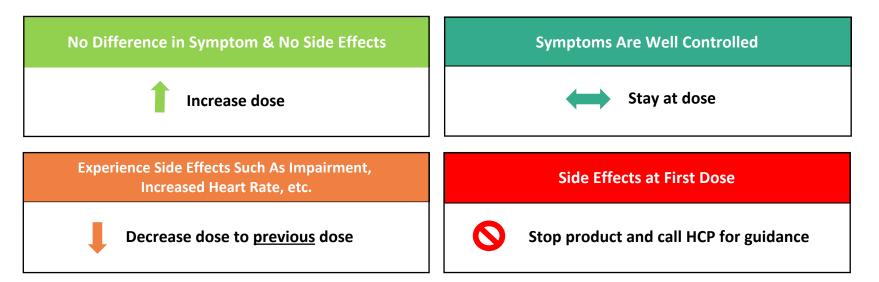
Terpenes				
A	A-Pinene	155°C		
کہک	A-Fillene	311°F		
ZO	β-Caryophyllene	165°C		
		320°F		
A	β-Myrcene	168°C		
\mathcal{O}		334°F		
0	Limonene	176°C		
		349°F		
X	Terpinolene	185°C		
\cup		365°F		
ASS .	Linalool	198°C		
		388°F		
Ð	Humulene	198°C		
		388°F		



How to Initiate & Titrate Flowers

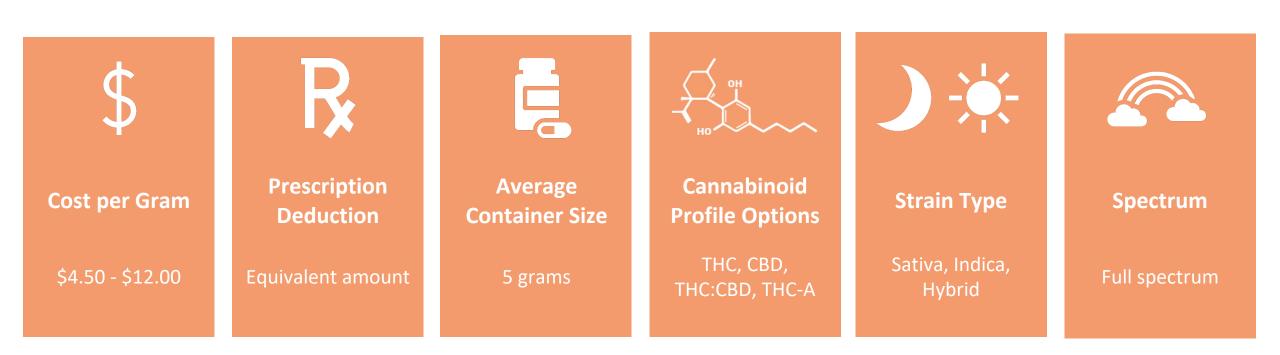


How do you feel?





Dried Flower Considerations





Solventless – Concentrates (Up to 60% THC)

Kief	Moon Rocks	Hash	
 Powdery accumulation of trichome heads Solventless – dry sieve Full spectrum Cost average \$10.00 / gram 	 Buds covered in kief Solventless Full Spectrum Cost average \$10.00 / gram Do not use in a grinder 	 Compressing dry sift kief or ice water extraction from fresh or frozen (bubble hash) Solventless – Ice water (bubble hash) Full Spectrum Cost average \$15.00 / gram 	



Solvent-Based – Extracts (Up to 90% THC)

Live Resin	Resin	Shatter	
 Extracted using light hydrocarbon solvents such as butane and propane Solvent Extraction Average cost / gram = \$42.00 - \$52.00 	 Uses hydrocarbon extractors - butane, propane or blended solvents Solvent extraction Sugary texture and amber color Average cost / gram = \$40.00 - \$52.00 	 Solid and translucent in appearance Tends to crack or shatter when broken apart Solvent extraction i.e, butane (BHO) or other hydrocarbons 	



Vape Pens Explained



Breathing in cannabis oil through a vaping device



The device heats the liquid into a vapor



Devices are battery-powered and use conduction heating



Many names including modes, vapes, vape pens, electronic delivery systems



Convenient: Ready to use, no cannabis odor



Disposable or reusable

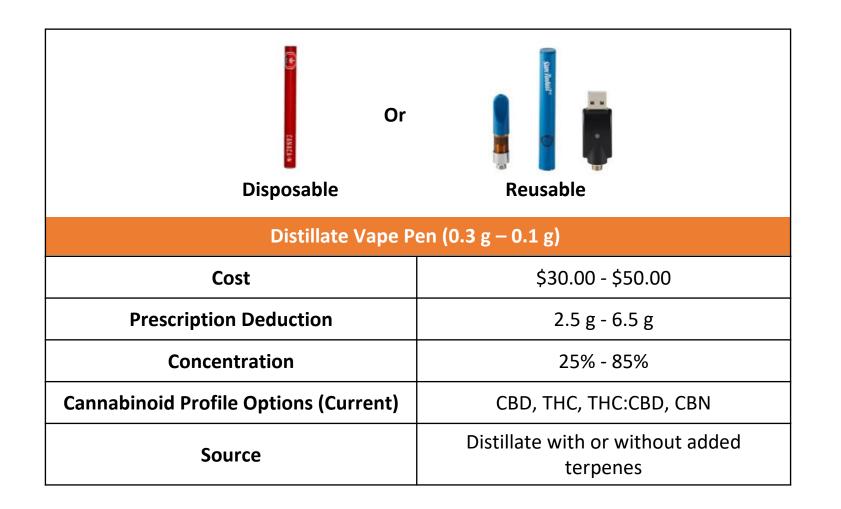


Limited temperature control (low, medium or high)





Distillate/Isolate Vape Pen





Dosing Considerations





Driving Considerations (THC)



Patients should avoid driving for 4 hours after inhalation, 6 hours after oral ingestion, or 8 hours if euphoric.



Cannabis (THC) intoxication increases the risk of collision by 18%.

Similar to caution with other medications which impair judgment including opioids, muscle relaxants and alcohol. []

If using cannabis daily, THC tolerance will develop and there may be minimal impairment (similar to tolerance to prescription opioids).



Travelling with Medical Cannabis

**Transporting cannabis in a vehicle must be in its original, unopened packaging & inaccessible to the driver and occupants. Gov of C

Government Gouvernement du Canada

Crossing international borders with cannabis is illegal.

Traverser les frontières internationales avec du cannabis est illégal.

Canada



Ask the Expert Cannabis Series

101: Cannabis Counselling & Treatment Plans

By participating you will learn about:

- · The endocannabinoid system
- The differences between cannabinoids (THC & CBD)
- Routes of administration (oral oil & vaporization)
- · Symptom management using cannabis
- Customized treatment plans
- · How to dose your cannabis safely
- · How to monitor for symptom improvements
- Potential side effects
- Drug interactions
- Supply options through a Health Canada licensed seller
- Cost of medication & discount programs available
- Extended health benefits & claiming as a medical expense
- Driving & travelling
- · How to store your medication

201: Inhaled Cannabis; Dried Flower, Vape Pens & Extracts

By participating you will learn about:

- The difference between smoking & vaporization
- Is vaporization safe?
- When to consider using vaporized cannabis for symptom management
- Finding the right temperature for optimal benefit
- Types & cost of vaporizers
- Choosing the best strain to vaporize (sativa, indica, hybrids)
- How to determine your optimal dose & monitoring effects
- Taking proper care of your vaporizer
- Where am I allowed to vaporize my cannabis?
- Safe storage of vaporizer & cannabis
- Driving & travelling
- Inhaled extracts

301: Cannabis Edibles, Oral Preparations & Topicals

By participating you will learn about:

- The difference between medical & recreational cannabis
- Edibles (mints, baked goods, snacks, candy, chocolates, teas & other beverages)
- Tinctures & sprays
- Creams, salves & liniments
- Differences between onset of actions for various
 - routes of administration
- Risks & side effects
- Choosing a product that is right for you
- Dosing of extracts and edibles; the basics
- Driving & travelling
- How to determine your optimal dose & monitoring effects





Wellness Group Medical Visits



Dr. Teresa Clarke

In this series of three workshops, you will learn how Acupressure can be utilized in a self-treatment approach to improve wellbeing and symptom management in patients with chronic illnesses.



Osteopathy & Chronic Conditions

Fabio Bocchetti

In this series of four workshops, you will learn how Osteopathy can explain and treat several types of headaches, low back pain, knees or hip pain as well as digestive issues.

REGISTER NOW



Post Group Resources



