

Clinical Applications

Pain, Inflammation, & Immunomodulation

- Acute & chronic pain by centrally & peripherally modulating nociception
- CBD affects T-cells for immunosuppressive effect

Arthritis

Epilepsy

- Attenuates seizures and inhibit CB1 receptor activity

Anxiolytic

- CBD acts via the post-synaptic 5-HT1A receptors

Neuroprotection

- CBD acts as an antioxidant & suggested for Alzheimer's, Parkinson's & Huntington's diseases.

Anti-emesis

- Effective for vomiting superior to metoclopramide & ondansetron 246

Diabetes Mellitus

- Reduces development in diabetes prone mice & reduce pancreatic inflammation

Bone Formation

- Stimulates stem cells responsible for fracture healing

Cancer

- Anti-apoptotic effects and reduce tumour proliferation—anecdotal reports of remission

And Much More...

⚠ Warning: Beware of online and dispensary products as can be untested and harmful to your dog. Also, never give THC to your pets as it can be extremely toxic to animals.

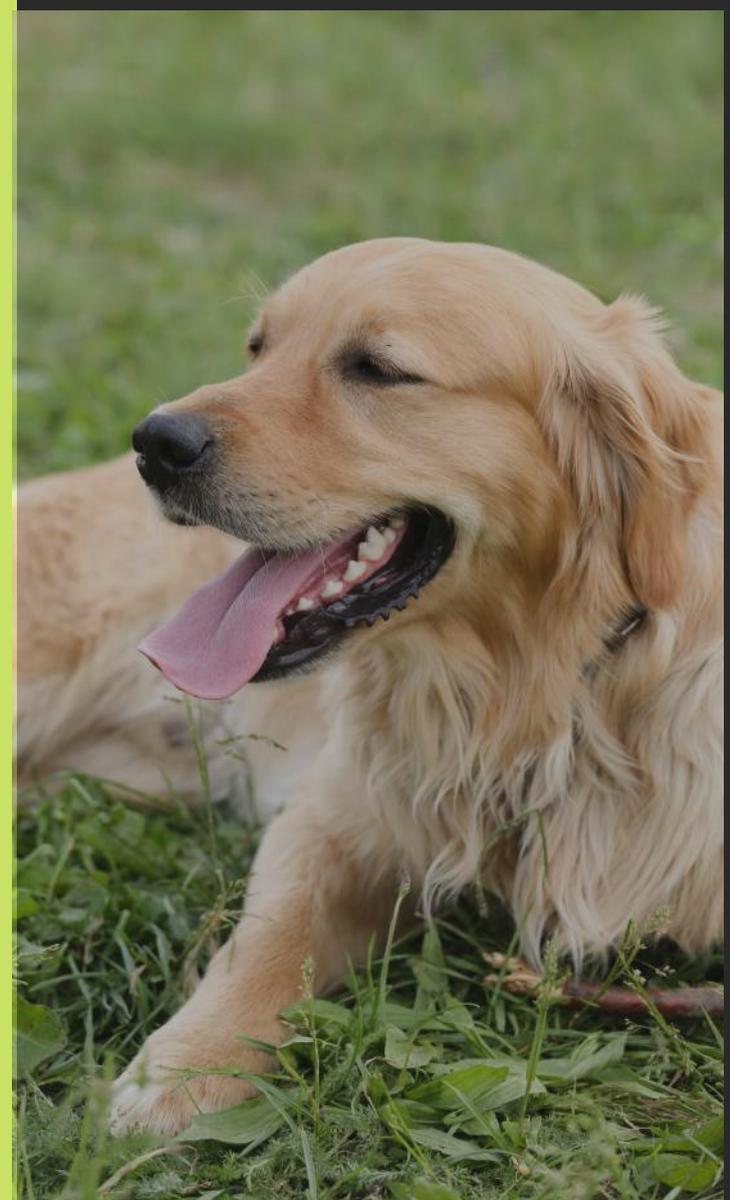
Learn how you may be able
to get medical grade CBD for
your pets today.



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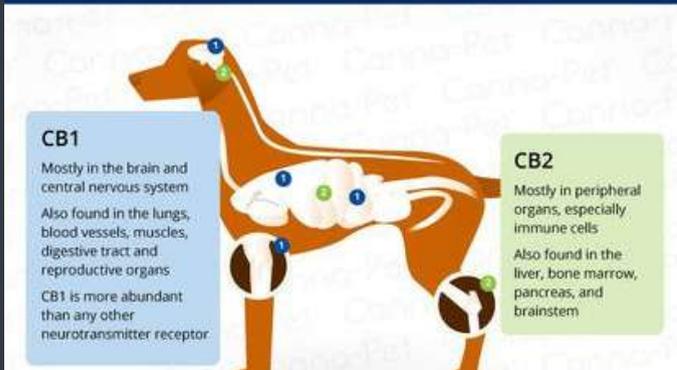
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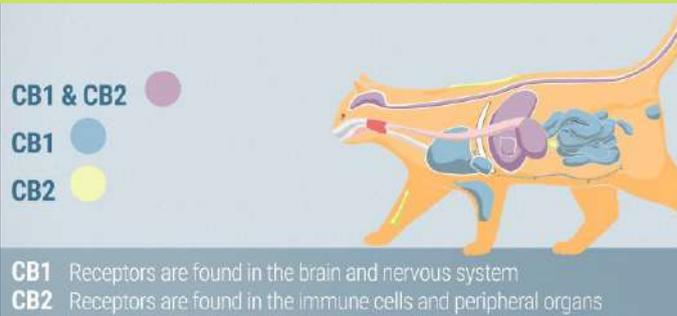
CBD for Pets

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TYPES OF CANNABINOID RECEPTORS



YOUR CATS CANNABINOID RECEPTORS



CB1 & CB2 RECEPTORS

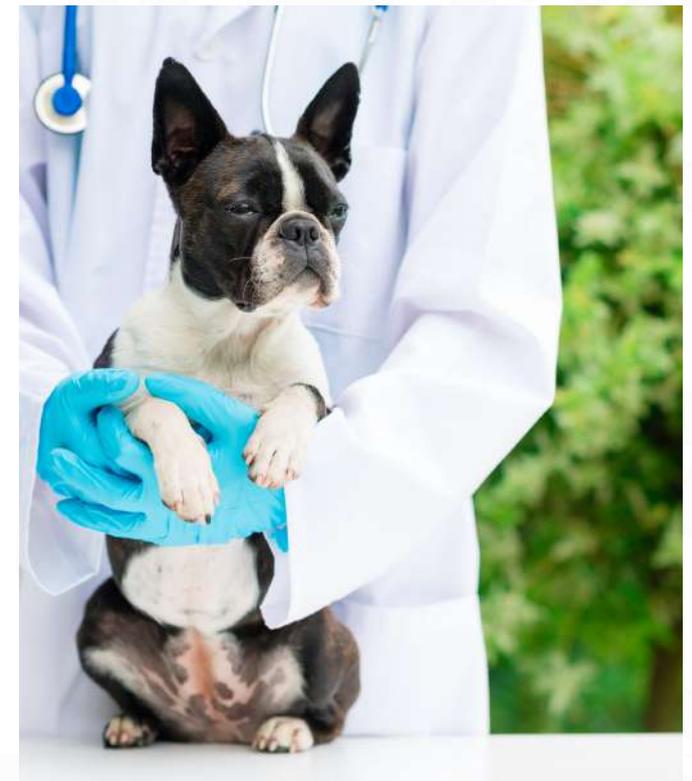
CB1 receptors are abundant in the central nervous system. CB2 receptors are more often found on immune cells, in the gastrointestinal tract, in the skin and in the peripheral nervous system. The diversity of receptor locations shows just how important endocannabinoids are for day-to-day bodily function. The ECS has an effect on embryonic development, neural plasticity, 245 neuroprotection, immunity and inflammation, apoptosis and carcinogenesis, pain, emotional memory, hunger, feeding, and metabolism.

HOW DO ENDOCANNABINOIDS WORK?

Endocannabinoids use a previously undiscovered form of neuronal communication. They are released from the postsynaptic neuron and bind the CB1 receptors on the presynaptic GABA neurons to modulate neuronal activity, which is called Retrograde Signalling. CB2 receptors are up-regulated during the early phases of inflammation in cells of the CNS and peripheral tissues suggesting a role or cannabinoids in the management of the inflammatory disease.

Endocannabinoids also have activity that is not mediated by receptors. Among these activities are TRP (transient receptor potential) channel activation, PPAR system activator, LOX and COX enzyme action, calcium modulation and inhibition of anandamide inactivation. Terpenes and terpenoids have been found to act synergistically with phytocannabinoids in the treatment of pain, inflammation, anxiety epilepsy, cancer, and fungal and bacterial infections (including MERSA).

Endocannabinoids are the chemical messengers that tell the body to get these processes moving and when to stop. They help maintain homeostasis. When the ECS is disrupted, any one of these things can fall out of balance. Dysregulation in the ECS is thought to contribute to a wide variety of conditions, including fibromyalgia and irritable bowel syndrome.



CBD BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Cannabidiol (CBD) is a non-psychoactive component and is found in high levels in Hemp. CBD should not be confused with tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) which is found in marijuana. THC is unlike CBD as it is a psychoactive and can also be toxic for dogs and cats. Other phytoconstituents such as terpenes, terpenoids and flavonoids contribute to the medicinal profile of cannabis. The terpenes are the plant essential oils and are responsible for the aroma of cannabis. They are however, lipophilic and cross the blood brain barrier. All the components of cannabis act in synergy as far as the medical profile is concerned and may be superior to only one extracted component. Cannabis sativa exists as marijuana and as hemp with different strains varying in amounts of CBD and THC primarily. Currently, scientists believe that cannabis produces cannabinoids as an immune function to protect the plant from predators and parasites.