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CONEXÕES

UMA PONTE ENTRE CIÊNCIA E SAÚDE.



Para onde a planta levou minha medicina...



Para onde a planta levou minha medicina...







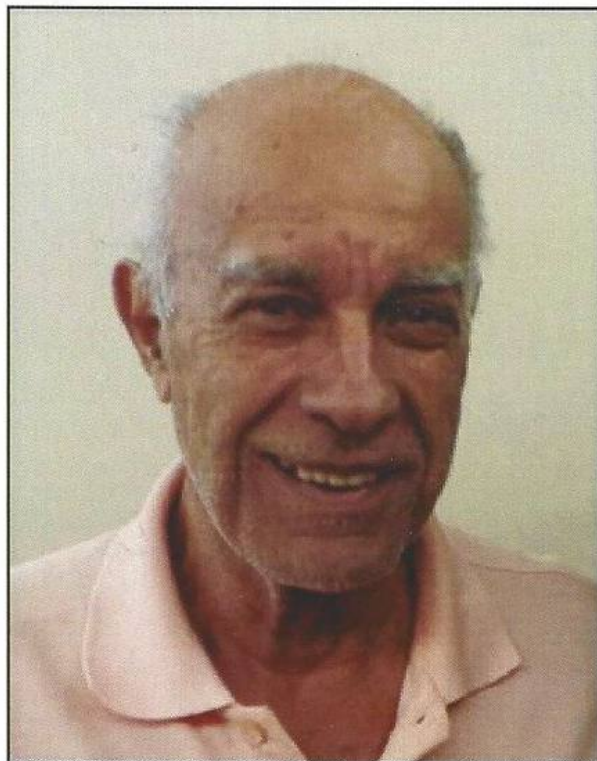












Ziller Victor Ramires da Silva

☆ 26.03.1935

+ 04.06.2018

*"Eu não estou longe,
apenas estou do outro lado do Caminho...
Você que aí ficou, siga em frente,
a vida continua,
linda e bela como sempre foi."
(Santo Agostinho)*

*Que o eterno, em sua infinita misericórdia,
te receba de braços abertos.*

Nós te amaremos sempre!



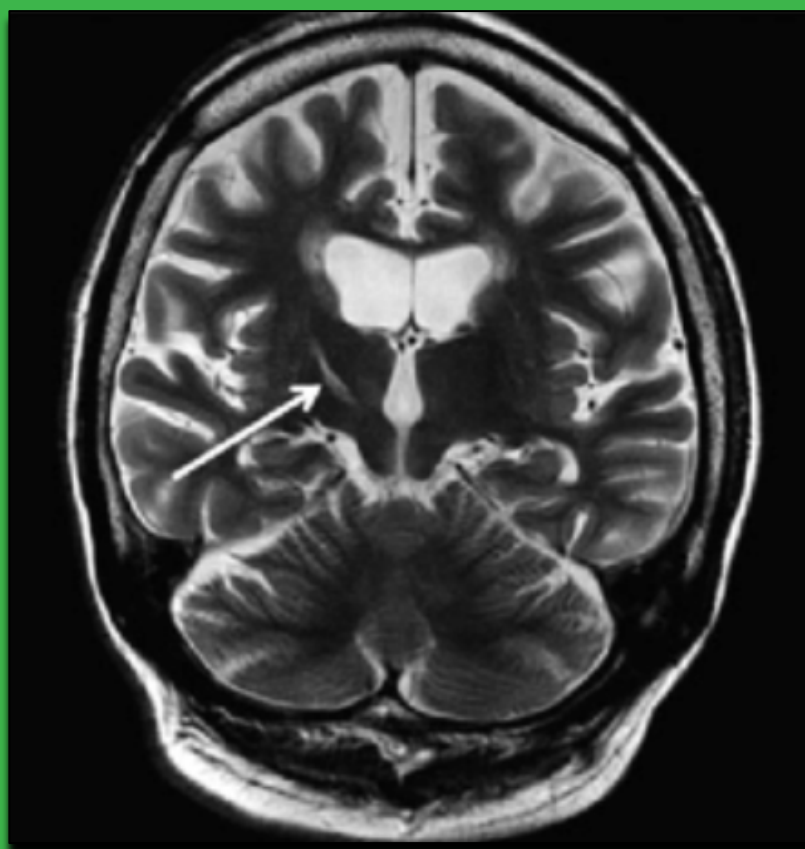


Ressonância Nuclear Magnética do Crânio (corte coronal)

Pacientes masculinos DRAVET (SCN1A) 16 anos de idade

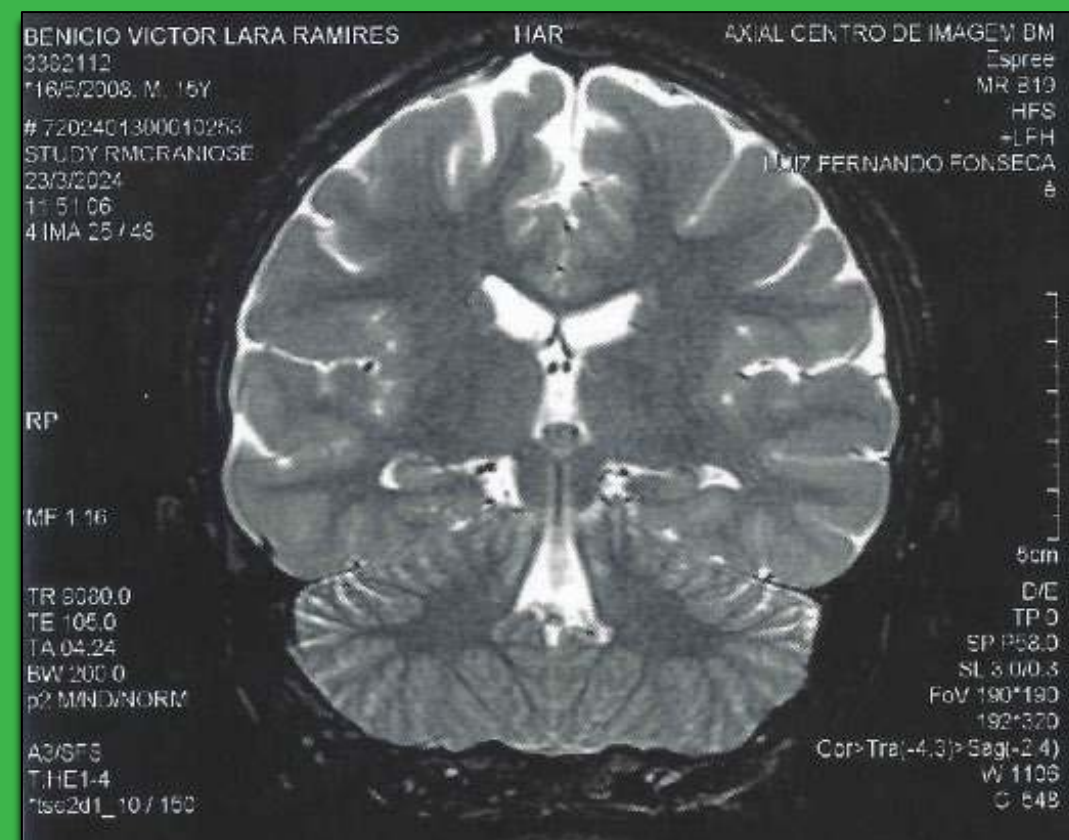
Caso 6

Medicação alopática



Beni

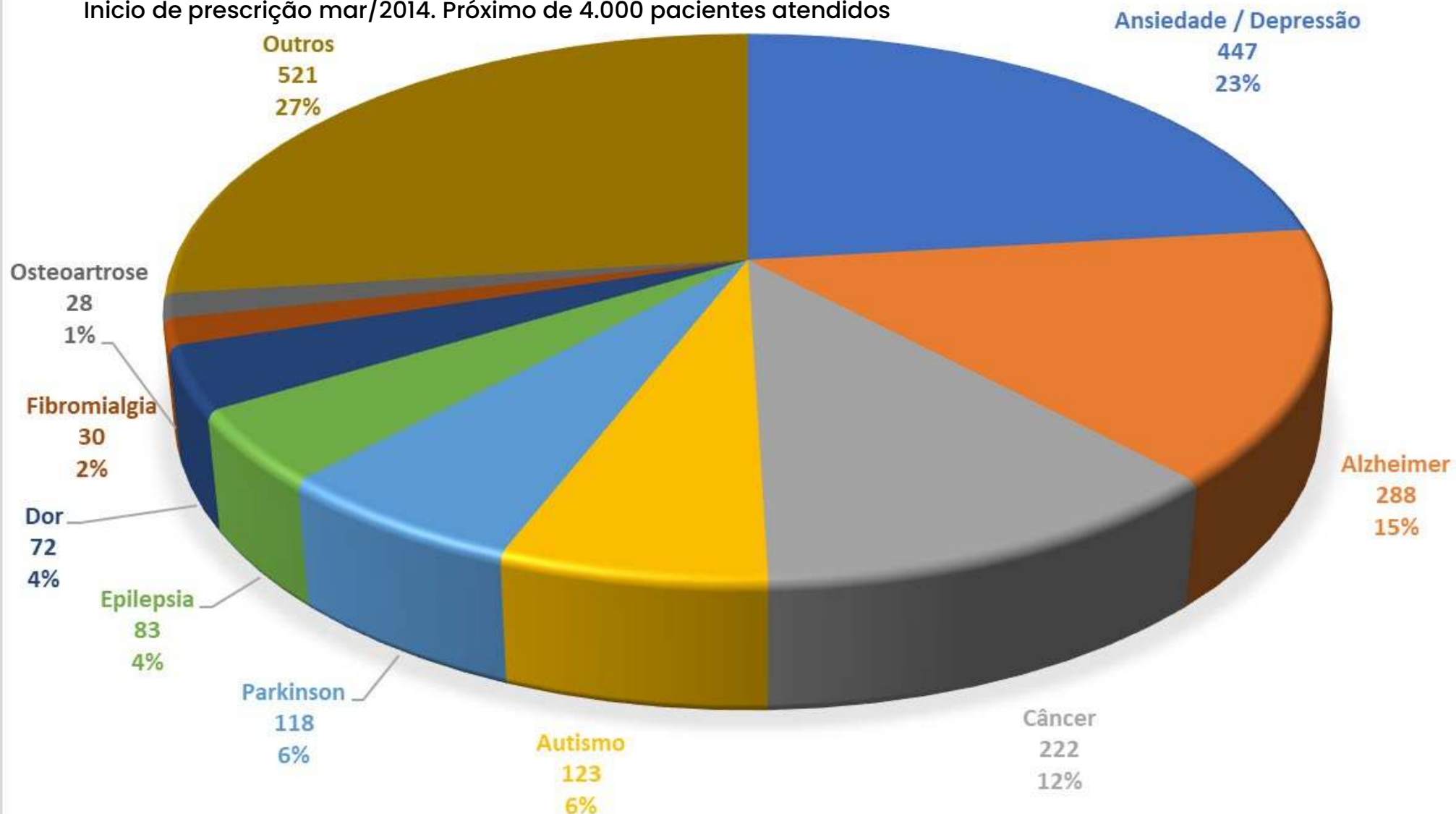
Após 10 anos de uso Medicinal Cannabis





1.932 Pacientes (set/2019 – jun/2025)

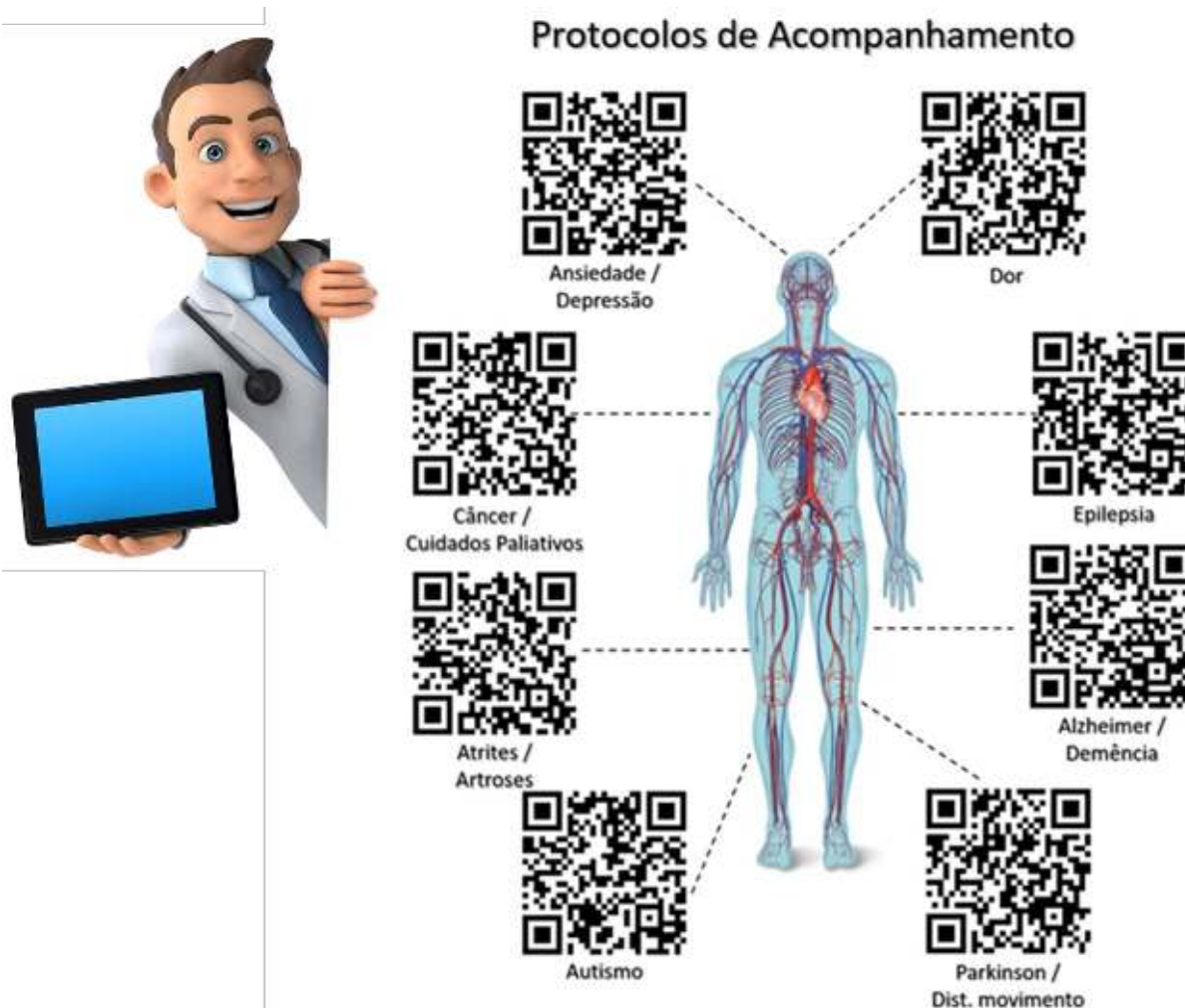
Início de prescrição mar/2014. Próximo de 4.000 pacientes atendidos





LEANDRO RAMIRES
CANNABIS MEDICINAL

“MEDICINA ENDOCANABINOIDE”



*“Nós não medicamos
doenças, nós
auxiliamos o SEC na
busca da
homeostase”*

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Associação Brasileira de Pacientes
de Cannabis Medicinal



**61 primeiros
associados epiléticos
refratários**

6 não foram
localizados ou não
responderam

17 não utilizavam
extrato de
cannabis

38 já utilizavam
extrato de
cannabis

Grupo AMA+ME
Associados epiléticos refratários
usuários de
Óleo de cannabis rico em CBD





Parâmetro

| | |
|--|-------|
| 1 – Redução do número de crises convulsivas (>50%) | 78,9% |
| 2 – Redução na intensidade das crises convulsivas | 94,7% |
| 3 – Redução no uso de drogas anticonvulsivantes | 73,0% |
| 4 – Redução de internações hospitalares | 83,0% |
| 5 – Redução de atendimentos de urgência / emergência | 87,0% |
| 6 – Ganho importante na evolução psicomotora | 42,1% |

Efeitos colaterais: sonolência (21,1%), aumento de apetite (5,3%) e diarreia leve (2,8%)
Extratos ricos em CBD de 6 origens diferentes



ORIGINAL RESEARCH ARTICLE Provisionally accepted The full-text will be published soon. [Notify me](#)

Front. Neurol. | doi: 10.3389/fneur.2019.01145

Effects of CBD-enriched Cannabis sativa extract on Autism Spectrum Disorder symptoms: an observational study of 18 participants undergoing compassionate use

Paulo Fleury-Teixeira¹, Fabio V. Caixeta², Leandro C. Ramires da Silva^{3,4}, Joaquim P. Brasil-Neto² and Renato Malcher-Lopes^{2*}

¹ePrimeCare Healthcare SA, Brazil

²Department of Physiological Sciences, University of Brasília, Brazil

³Clinical Hospital, Federal University of Minas Gerais, Brazil

⁴Associação Brasileira de Pacientes de Cannabis Medicinal, Brazil

| Indicador | Percepção de melhora (%) |
|--|--------------------------|
| <i>Attention Deficit / Hyperactivity Disorder</i> | 30% |
| <i>Behavioral disorders</i> | 20% |
| <i>Motor deficits</i> | 20% |
| <i>Autonomy Deficits</i> | 10% |
| <i>Communication Deficits and Social Interaction</i> | 25% |
| <i>Cognitive deficits</i> | 20% |
| <i>Sleep disorders</i> | 40% |
| <i>Convulsive Seizures (n=5)*</i> | 100% CS |

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Frontiers in Neurology
Published on 30 Oct 2019

frontiers

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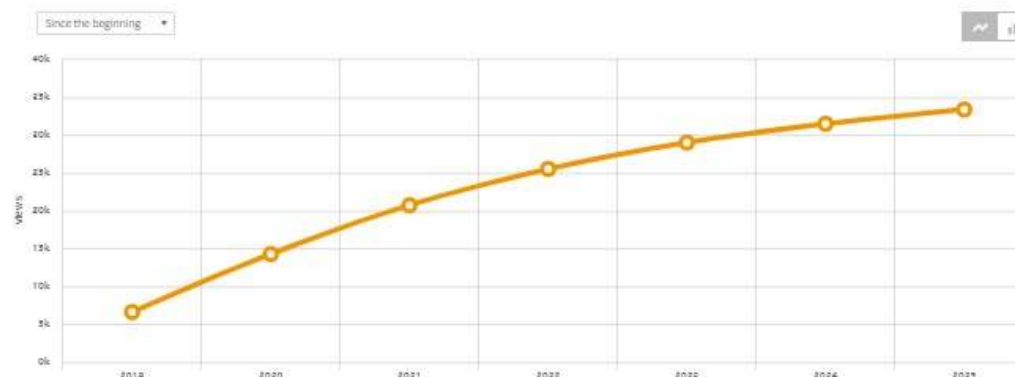
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ORIGINAL RESEARCH ARTICLE published: 30 October 2019

TYPE: Research Article

Effects of CBD-enriched Cannabis sativa extract on Autism Spectrum Disorder symptoms: an observational study of 18 participants undergoing compassionate use

Paulo Henry Teixeira¹, Fabio N. Caceres², Leonardo C. Raimundo da Silva^{1,3}, Joaquin F. David-Rodrigo⁴ and Severo Martinez-Lopez⁵

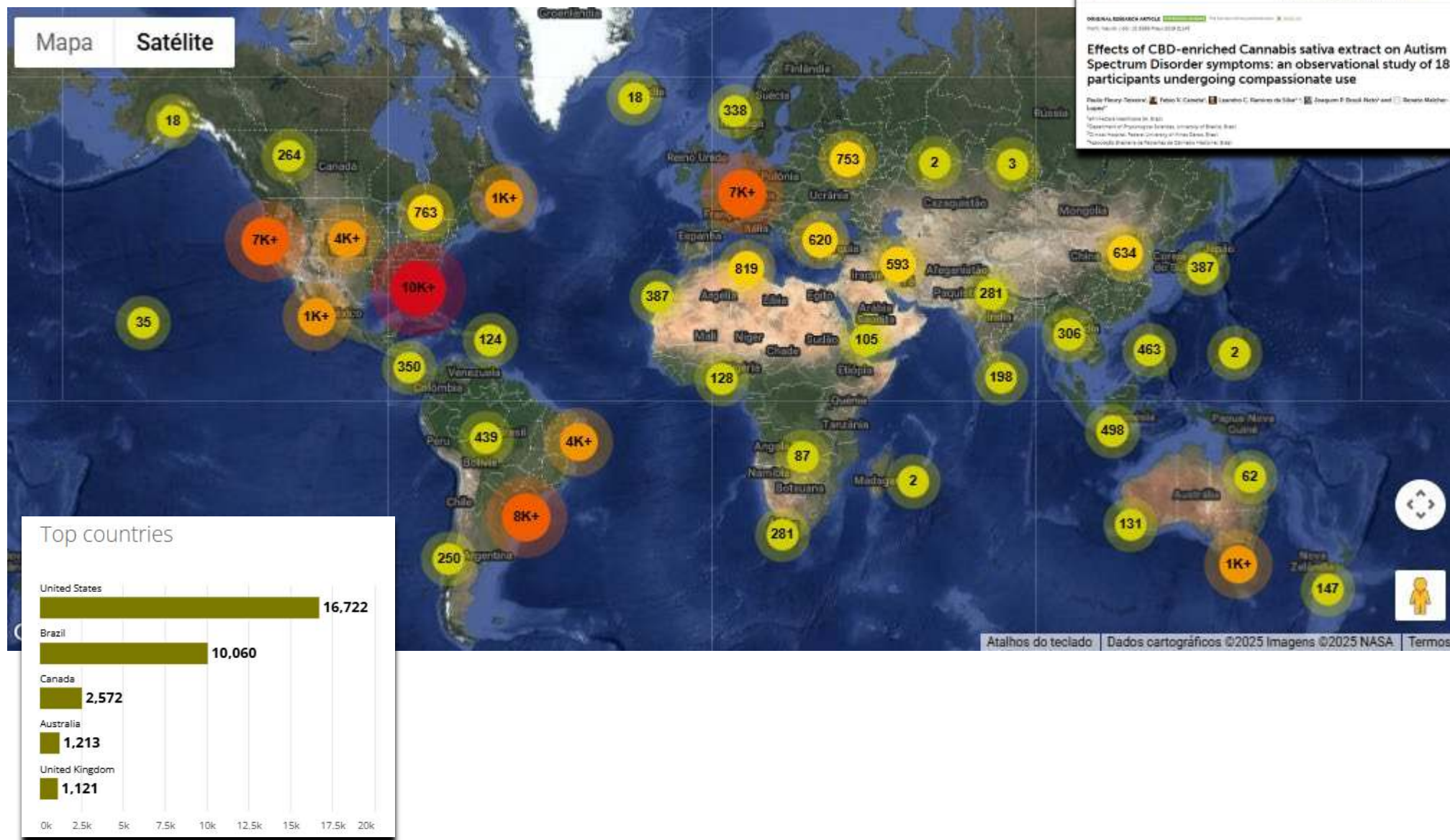
¹ Instituto de Física de São Carlos, 13560-970, São Carlos, Brazil

² Department of Psychology, University of Brasília, Brasília, Brazil

³ Department of Psychology, University of Brasília, Brasília, Brazil

⁴ Department of Psychology, University of Brasília, Brasília, Brazil

⁵ Department of Psychology, University of Brasília, Brasília, Brazil



ORIGINAL RESEARCH article

Front. Psychiatry

Sec. Psychopharmacology

Volume 14 - 2023 | doi: 10.3389/fpsy.2023.1210155

This article is part of the Research Topic

Insights on Cannabinoid Translational Science and Medicine: The Endocannabinoidome as a Target for Clinical Practice

[View all 4 Articles >](#)

Individually tailored dosage regimen of full-spectrum Cannabis extracts for autistic core and comorbid symptoms: a real-life report of multi-symptomatic benefits

Patrícia Montagner¹



Wesley Medeiros²



Leandro R. da Silva^{3,4} Clarissa N. Borges⁵



Joaquim P. Brasil-Neto⁶



Vinícius d. Barbosa^{7,8}



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¹ NeuroVinci Clinic, Brazil

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⁴ Associação Brasileira de Pacientes de Cannabis Medicinal, Brazil

⁵ Specialized Educational Care Division for Gifted Students of the Department of Education of the Federal District, Brazil

⁶ Unieuro, Brazil

⁷ Medicinal Cannabis Center, Sírío-Libanês Hospital, Brazil

⁸ National Association for Inclusion of the Autistic Person, Brazil

⁹ Laboratory of Neurosciences and Behavior, Department of Physiological Sciences, Institute of Biological Sciences, University of Brasília, Brazil

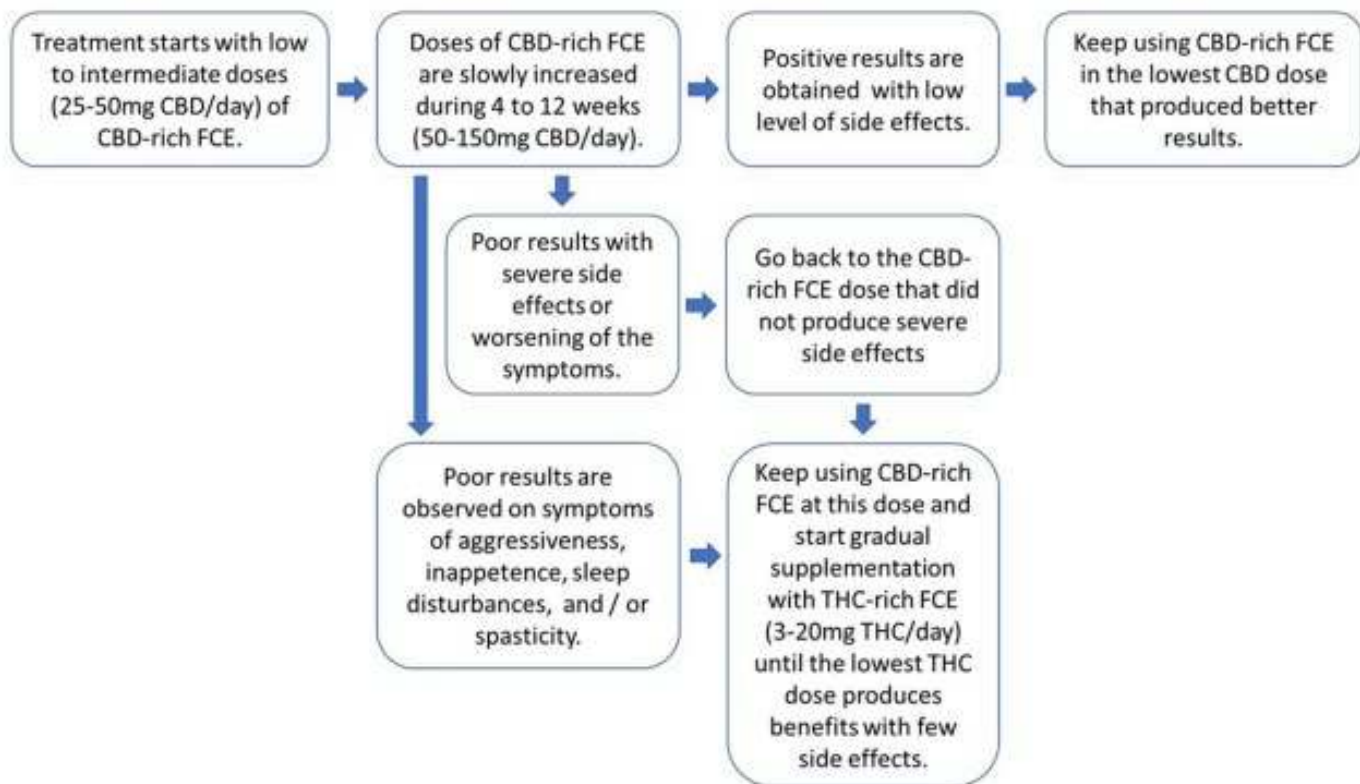


FIGURE 1

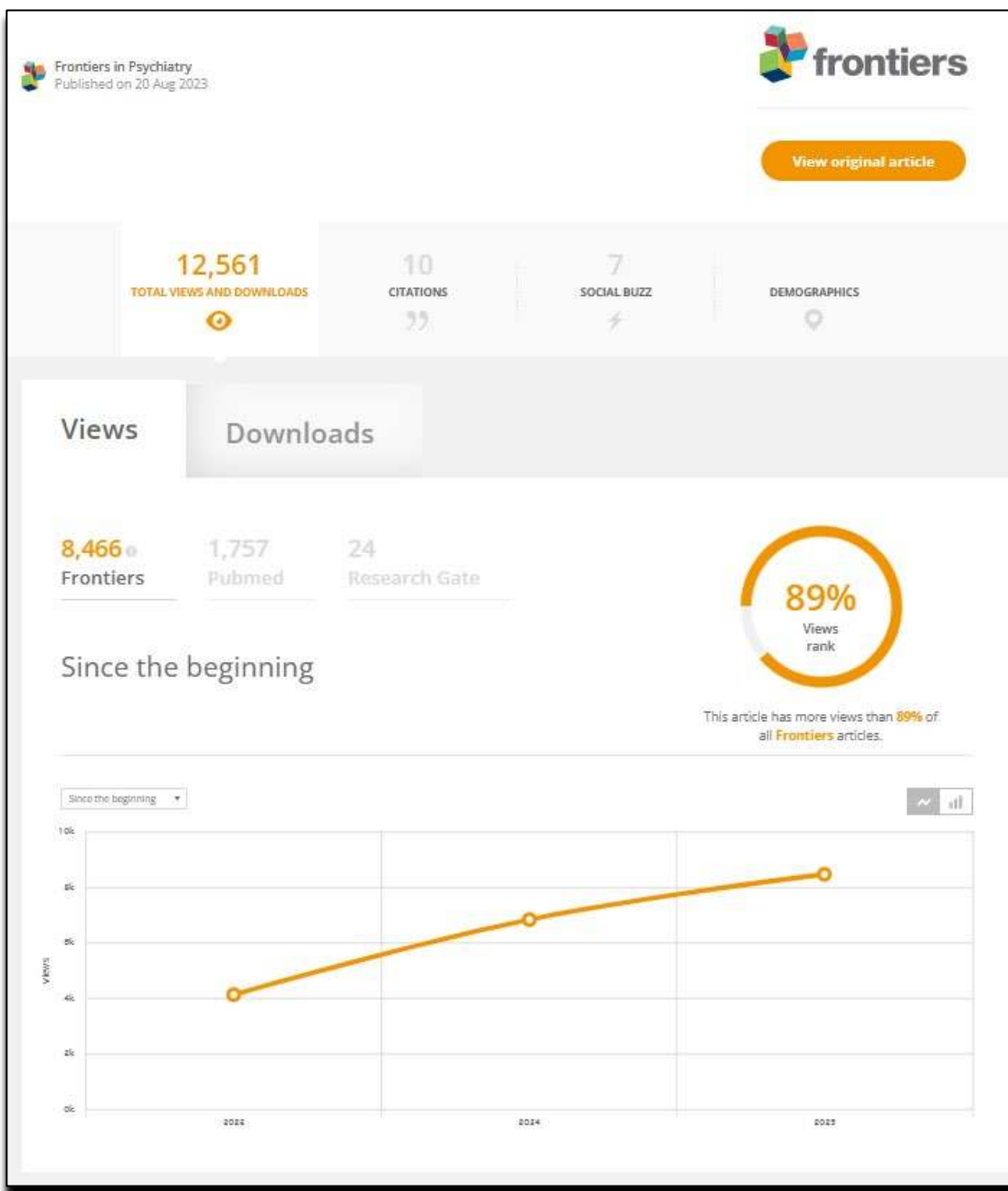
General guidelines for individual tailoring of FCE posology and CBD to THC proportions. The protocol should always start with low doses of CBD-rich FCEs for all patients and doses should be slowly increased until improvements are observed. Doses can be divided in two or three daily administrations. If improvements are not observed and/or side-effects begin to occur, return to the dosage of the CBD-rich FCE that showed no side effects and start supplementing it with a THC-rich FCE, gradually increasing the final the proportion of THC resulting from the blend of the two FCEs.

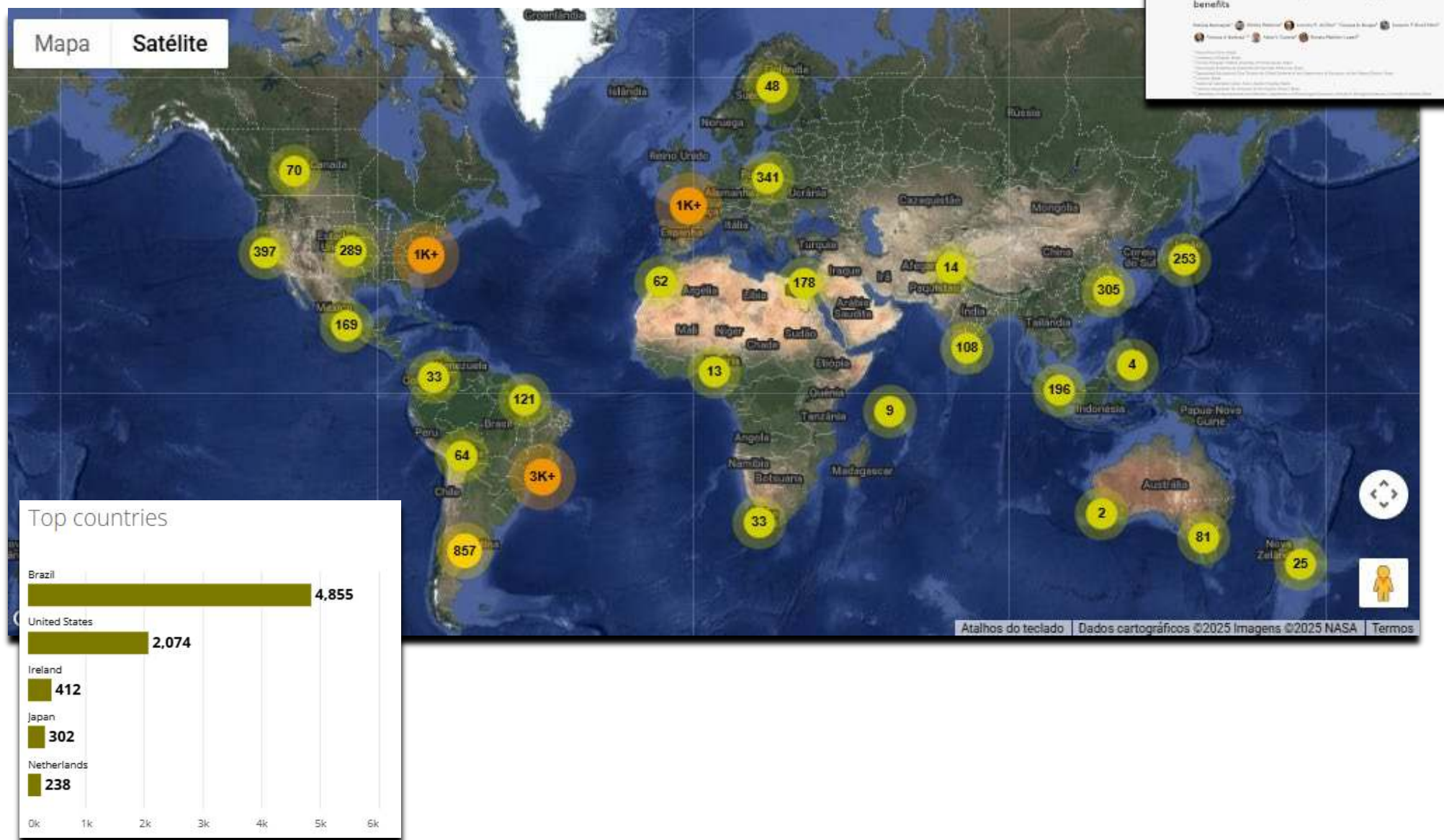




Perceived effects of FCE treatment over main symptom categories and aspects of ASD as percentages of the cohort. Percentages were rounded to whole numbers for clarity. Avoidance and/or restrictions of food intake (ARFI, $n = 15$); Lack of independence for daily activities (DDA, $n = 18$); Intellectual and cognitive performance deficits (CD, $n = 16$); Sadness, melancholy and bad moods (SMBM, $n = 17$); Impaired motor development and motor coordination (MD, $n = 15$); Positive mood states (PM, $n = 19$); Impaired communication and personal interactions (verbal and non-verbal; CPI, $n = 18$); Seizures (SZ, $n = 6$); Abnormal behaviors in general (AB, $n = 18$); Attention deficits/ hyperactivity disorder (ADHD, $n = 19$); Sleep issues (SI, $n = 13$); Overall family's quality of life (FQoL, $n = 20$); Overall patient's quality of life (PQoL, $n = 20$).







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Pain Medicine

Volume 21, Issue 10
October 2020

JOURNAL ARTICLE

Ingestion of a THC-Rich Cannabis Oil in People with Fibromyalgia: A Randomized, Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled Clinical Trial

Carolina Chaves, MD , Paulo Cesar T Bittencourt, MD, MSc, Andreia Pelegrini, PhD

Pain Medicine, Volume 21, Issue 10, October 2020, Pages 2212–2218,
<https://doi.org/10.1093/pm/pnaa303>
Published: 28 October 2020

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Abstract

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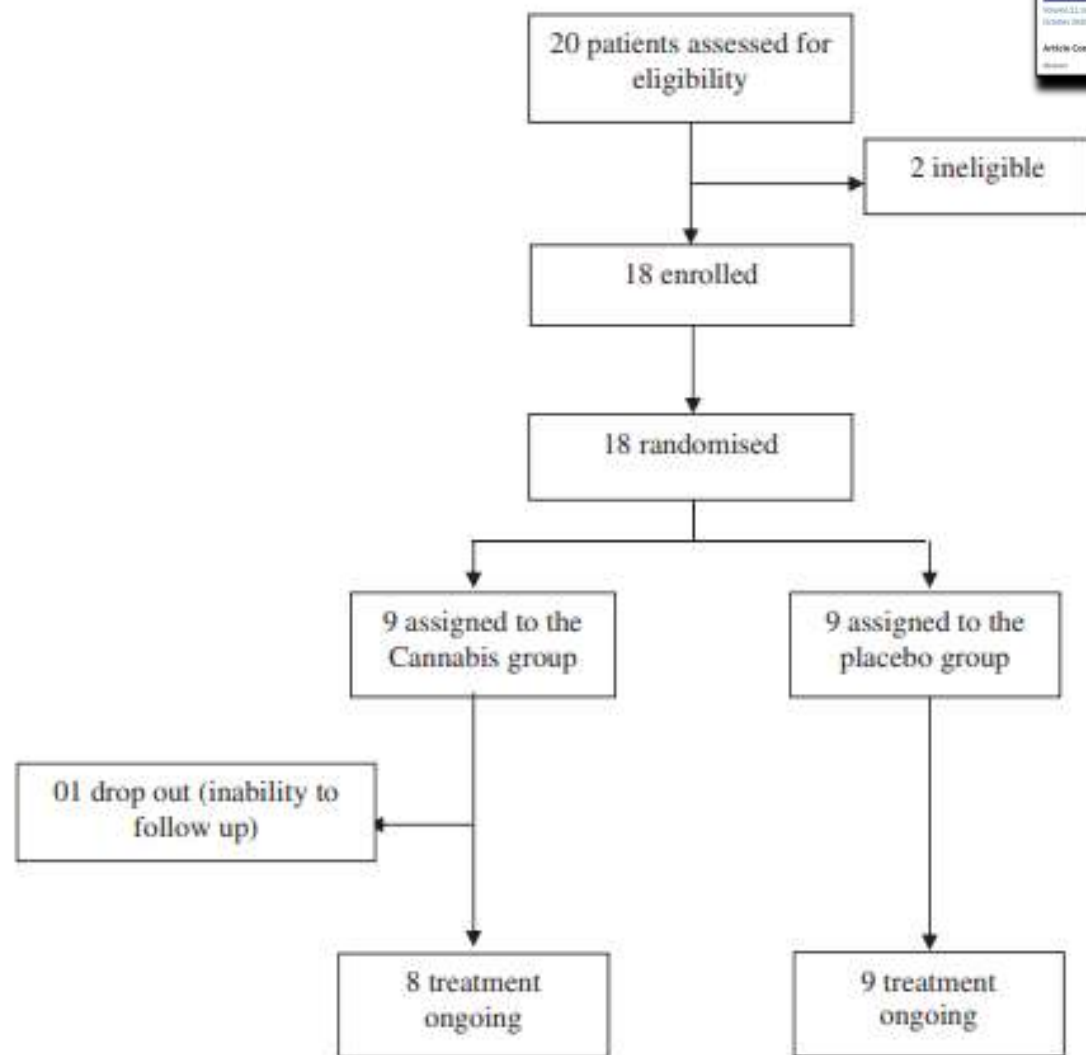


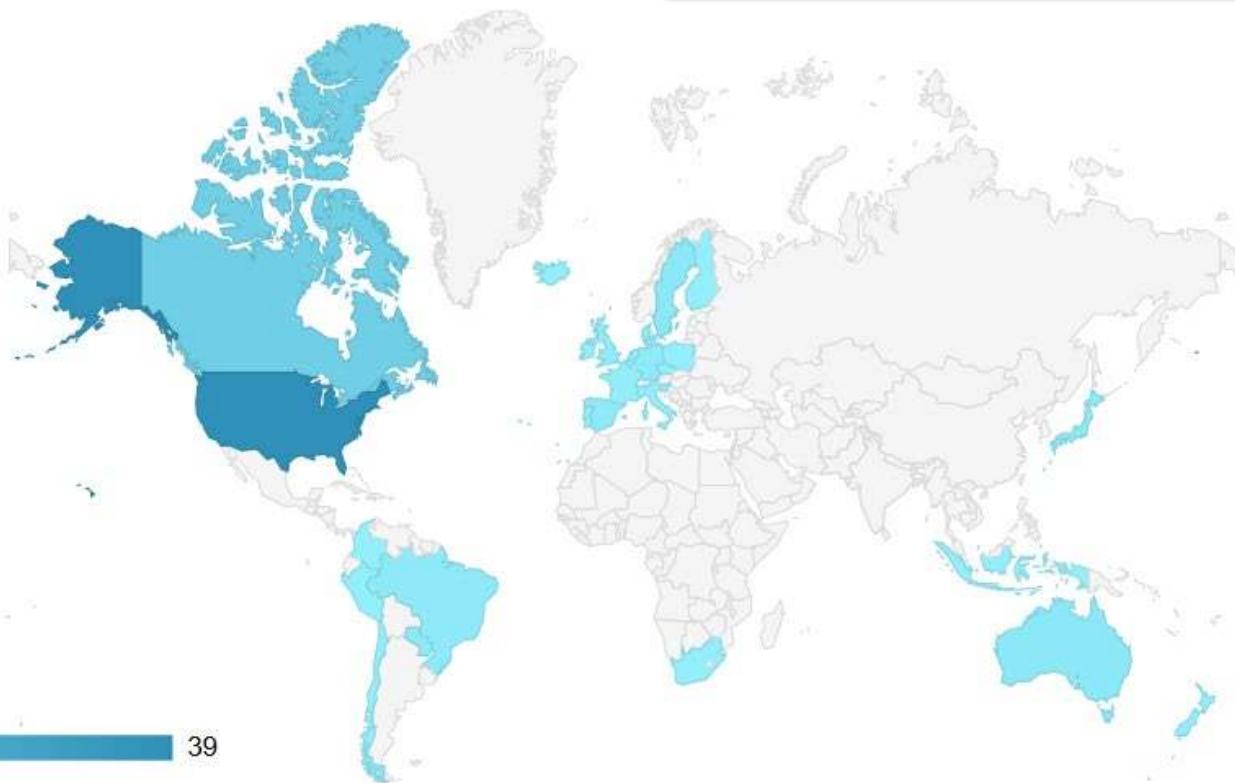
Table 1. Comparison of mean scores on FIQ between groups

| Study Variable | Pre-intervention | | | Postintervention | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|
| | Cannabis \bar{x} (sd) | Placebo \bar{x} (sd) | <i>P</i> Value | Cannabis \bar{x} (sd) | Placebo \bar{x} (sd) | <i>P</i> Value* |
| FIQ (0–100) | 75.50 (12.93) | 70.22 (11.18) | 0.381 | 30.50 (16.18) | 61.22 (17.30) | 0.005 |
| Physical function (0–10) | 6.37 (1.88) | 4.03 (2.08) | 0.021 | 5.83 (2.02) | 4.07 (2.25) | 0.139 |
| Feel good (0–10) | 9.47 (1.06) | 9.68 (0.95) | 0.673 | 1.73 (0.64) | 7.50 (2.93) | 0.002 |
| Work missed (0–10) | 5.10 (3.86) | 7.14 (4.95) | 0.517 | 2.38 (1.65) | 6.57 (3.29) | 0.071 |
| Job ability (0–10) | 7.13 (2.90) | 7.89 (2.15) | 0.606 | 4.29 (1.70) | 7.89 (1.36) | 0.001 |
| Pain (0–10) | 8.25 (1.98) | 8.67 (2.96) | 0.481 | 3.75 (2.49) | 7.67 (1.84) | 0.006 |
| Fatigue (0–10) | 8.00 (2.07) | 7.33 (3.39) | 0.963 | 4.00 (2.08) | 6.11 (3.37) | 0.174 |
| Morning tiredness (0–10) | 7.88 (1.42) | 8.33 (2.06) | 0.815 | 4.50 (1.91) | 7.67 (3.16) | 0.106 |
| Stiffness (0–10) | 7.75 (2.05) | 6.11 (2.84) | 0.236 | 3.33 (3.21) | 5.00 (3.91) | 0.482 |
| Anxiety (0–10) | 8.38 (1.69) | 8.00 (2.00) | 0.743 | 7.00 (2.92) | 7.00 (2.87) | 0.898 |
| Depression (0–10) | 7.50 (2.45) | 7.78 (2.49) | 0.815 | 5.80 (3.11) | 4.67 (3.84) | 0.699 |

FIQ = Fibromyalgia Impact Questionnaire; \bar{x} = average value; sd = standard deviation.

*Mann-Whitney test (nonparametric data). There were significant reductions in total FIQ score and on the "feel good," "job ability," and "pain" items in the cannabis group compared with the placebo group. The cannabis group initially presented a significantly greater score on the "physical impairment" item.

The data shown below were collected from the profiles of **175** X users who shared this research output. [C](#)



Entre os resultados com maior pontuação desta fonte (#48 de 3.394)

Pontuação de atenção alta em comparação com resultados da mesma idade (98º percentil)

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Vasconcelos Soares A, Amazonas E and Tadeu
Lemos Pinto Filho S (2023) Dermatological
evaluation in dogs with atopic dermatitis

Dermatological evaluation in dogs with atopic dermatitis treated with full-spectrum high cannabidiol oil: a pre study part 1

Carollina Mariga^{1*}, Ana Lúcia Souza Silva Mateus²,
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Case report: Cannabinoid therapy for discoid lupus erythematosus in a dog

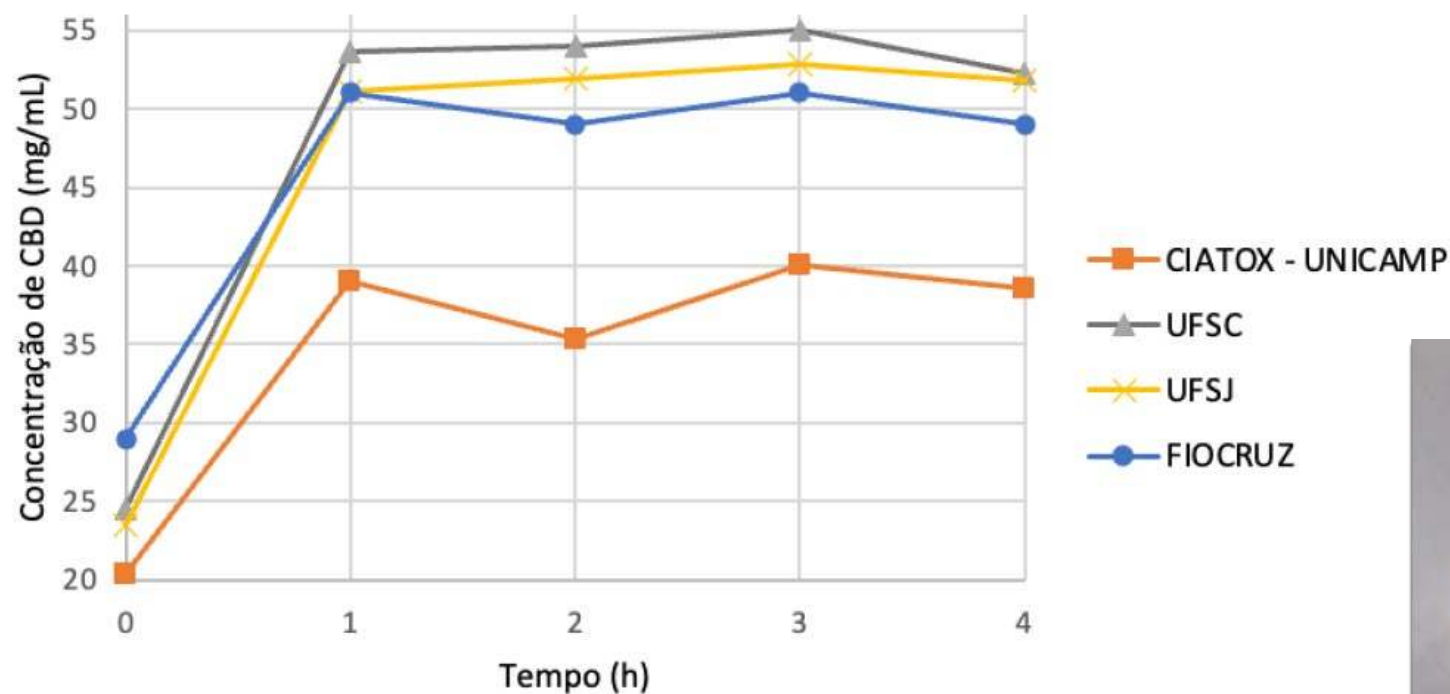
Maria Eduarda Schmitz da Silva¹, Bruna Christianetti¹,
Erik Amazonas^{2,3} and Marcy Lancia Pereira^{2*}

¹Veterinary Medicine Student, Federal University of Santa Catarina (UFSC), Curitibanos, Brazil,

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Variação da concentração de **CBD** durante descarboxilação de **CBDA** em Extrato de Cannabis “Full Spectrum” aquecido a 120^o C por 4 horas





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Restrição ao canabidiol em crianças e adolescentes com epilepsia

26/10/22

Comissão de Defesa dos Direitos das Pessoas com Deficiência

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Leandro Ramires

(BRA)

Médico cirurgião oncológico e mastologista, Leandro Ramires é Mestre em Saúde da Mulher e câncer de mama pela Faculdade de Medicina da UFMG, ex-coordenador e ex-preceptor do Setor de Mastologia do Hospital das Clínicas da UFMG. Prescritor de Cannabis para fins medicinais desde abril de 2014, possui ampla experiência no tratamento adjuvante de pacientes com epilepsia, autismo, dor crônica, Alzheimer, Parkinson, doenças autoimunes, câncer e em cuidados paliativos. Cultivador de Cannabis para fins medicinais com Salvo Conduto para seu filho Benício portador da Síndrome de Dravet.

Atualmente é Diretor Médico Científico da Ass. Bras. de Pacientes de Cannabis Medicinal (amame.org.br), pesquisador Clínico, coautor de Estudos que confirmaram o benefício da Cannabis Medicinal no tratamento dos sintomas do autismo, envolvido em Projetos de Pesquisa Clínica, Educação e Qualificação de médicos em Cannabis medicinal desde 2015, e também, Expert da Wecan Academy



Muito obrigado

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