

To: cannabis.consultation@canada.ca <cannabis.consultation@canada.ca>

Subject: gazette consultation request for comment before February 10 2021

Dear Health Canada

I am writing to supply comment pertaining to your proposal to make changes to the regulations regarding conducting research on human subject and cannabis THC CBD.

This recent report will be of particular interest as it clearly shows the side effect of the use of marijuana by research subjects.

Here is the link that provides the following information.

<https://www.ehealthme.com/drug/marijuana/side-effects/>

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Vancouver BC Canada

Marijuana side effects by duration, gender and age - a phase IV clinical study

Summary:

Side effects are reported by people who take Marijuana. Common side effects include completed suicide among females and drug abuse among males.

The phase IV clinical study is created by eHealthMe based on 5,160 reports from the FDA, and is updated regularly.

Running one of the largest drug safety studies in the world, eHealthMe is able to enable **everyone to run personal clinical trial**. The phase IV trial will monitor drug safety outcomes that are personalized to your gender and age (0-99+). [Start now, it's free and anonymous.](#)

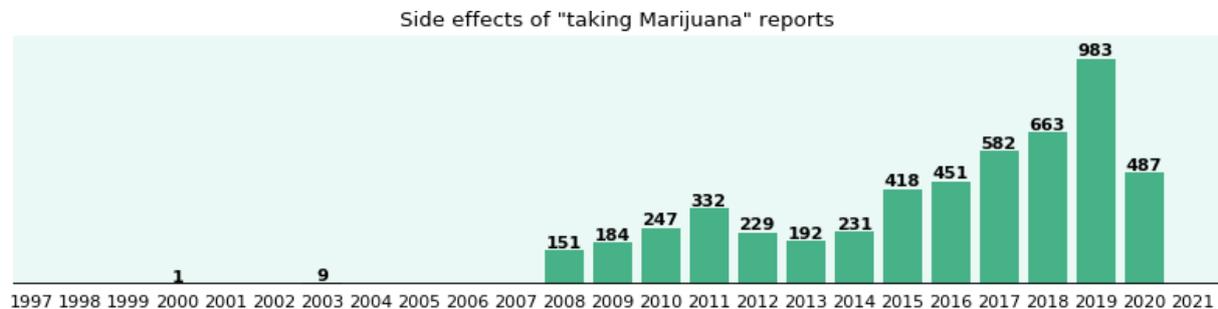
On Dec, 29, 2020

5,160 people who take Marijuana and have side effects are studied.

What is Marijuana?

Marijuana has active ingredients of *marijuana*. It is often used in stress and anxiety. eHealthMe is studying from 5,891 Marijuana users now.

Number of Marijuana reports submitted per year:



Marijuana side effects by time on the drug*:

< 1 month:

1. Drug abuse
2. Amnesia (deficit in memory caused by brain damage, disease, or psychological trauma)
3. Back pain
4. Cardiac arrest
5. Headache (pain in head)
6. Injury
7. Nephrolithiasis (calculi in the kidneys)
8. Suicidal ideation
9. Abdominal discomfort
10. Abdominal distension
11. Adrenal disorder
12. Affective disorder (mental disorder)
13. Alanine aminotransferase increased
14. Allergic respiratory symptom
15. Asthenia (weakness)
16. Atrial fibrillation (fibrillation of the muscles of the atria of the heart)
17. Bipolar disorder (mood disorder)
18. Blood glucose increased
19. Cardiac disorder
20. Dehydration (dryness resulting from the removal of water)
21. Delirium (wild excitement)
22. Diabetes mellitus (diabetes, caused by a deficiency of the pancreatic hormone insulin)
23. Drug screen positive
24. Drug withdrawal syndrome neonatal (prenatal nas is caused by discontinuation of drugs taken by the pregnant mother)
25. Dyspepsia (indigestion)
26. Enuresis (repeated inability to control urination)
27. Fatigue (feeling of tiredness)
28. Feeling hot
29. Gastroesophageal reflux disease (stomach contents (food or liquid) leak backwards from the stomach into the oesophagus)
30. Hypoaesthesia oral (reduced sense of touch or sensation in mouth)
31. Maternal exposure before pregnancy (use of substance before pregnancy)
32. Maternal exposure during pregnancy (use of substance during pregnancy)

33. Somnolence (a state of near-sleep, a strong desire for sleep)
34. Suicide attempt
35. Therapeutic response unexpected
36. Transient ischaemic attack (a transient episode of neurologic dysfunction caused by ischemia (loss of blood flow))

1 - 6 months:

1. Inflammatory bowel disease
2. Asthenia (weakness)
3. Death
4. Depression
5. Flushing (the warm, red condition of human skin)
6. Gastrooesophageal reflux disease (stomach contents (food or liquid) leak backwards from the stomach into the oesophagus)
7. Myocardial infarction (destruction of heart tissue resulting from obstruction of the blood supply to the heart muscle)
8. Pregnancy
9. Stupor (lack of critical cognitive function and level of consciousness)
10. Surgery
11. Testicular embryonal carcinoma stage iii (tumour spreads to spermatic cord)

6 - 12 months:

1. Abdominal discomfort
2. Abdominal pain

1 - 2 years:

1. Death
2. Psychological trauma
3. Type 2 diabetes mellitus

2 - 5 years:

1. Blood pressure fluctuation
2. Bipolar disorder (mood disorder)
3. Arthralgia (joint pain)
4. Gastrointestinal injury (injury to gastrointestinal tract)
5. Intestinal obstruction
6. Mental disorder (a psychological term for a mental or behavioural pattern or anomaly that causes distress or disability)
7. Myocardial infarction (destruction of heart tissue resulting from obstruction of the blood supply to the heart muscle)
8. Nerve compression
9. Speech disorder
10. Vitamin d decreased

5 - 10 years:

1. Vision blurred
2. Maternal exposure during pregnancy (use of substance during pregnancy)
3. Arteriosclerosis coronary artery (thickening and hardening of arteries- coronary artery)
4. Speech disorder

5. Tardive dyskinesia (a disorder that involves involuntary movements)

10+ years:

1. Cardiac failure congestive
2. Diabetes mellitus (diabetes, caused by a deficiency of the pancreatic hormone insulin)
3. Diabetic neuropathy (neuropathic disorders that are associated with diabetes mellitus)
4. Irritable bowel syndrome
5. Type 2 diabetes mellitus
6. Vision blurred

not specified:

1. Balance disorder
2. Diarrhoea
3. Abdominal distension
4. Crohn's disease (condition that causes inflammation of the gastrointestinal tract)
5. Foetal exposure during pregnancy (exposing your unborn child to contraindicated in pregnancy leads birth defect)
6. Alopecia (absence of hair from areas of the body)
7. Convulsion (muscles contract and relax rapidly and repeatedly, resulting in an uncontrolled shaking of the body)
8. Drug withdrawal syndrome (interfere with normal social, occupational, or other functioning. are not due to another medical condition, drug use, or discontinuation)
9. Somnolence (a state of near-sleep, a strong desire for sleep)
10. Drug screen positive
11. Impaired driving ability
12. Nausea (feeling of having an urge to vomit)
13. Anger
14. Drug withdrawal syndrome neonatal (prenatal nas is caused by discontinuation of drugs taken by the pregnant mother)
15. Completed suicide (act of taking one's own life)
16. Drug abuse
17. Substance abuse
18. Cardio-respiratory arrest (sudden dysfunction of heart and lungs)
19. Cardiac arrest
20. Death
21. Urticaria (rash of round, red welts on the skin that itch intensely)
22. Abdominal pain
23. Drug dependence
24. Drug ineffective
25. Weight decreased
26. Abdominal pain upper
27. Respiratory arrest (cessation of normal respiration due to failure of the lungs to function effectively)
28. Vomiting
29. Aggression
30. Weight increased
31. Asthenia (weakness)
32. Arthralgia (joint pain)
33. Depression
34. Agitation (state of anxiety or nervous excitement)
35. Abdominal discomfort
36. Abnormal behaviour
37. Unresponsive to stimuli
38. C-reactive protein abnormal

39. Fatigue (feeling of tiredness)
40. White blood cell count decreased
41. Back pain

Marijuana side effects by gender *:

female:

1. Completed suicide (act of taking one's own life)
2. Cardio-respiratory arrest (sudden dysfunction of heart and lungs)
3. Substance abuse
4. Cardiac arrest
5. Drug abuse
6. Vomiting
7. Abdominal pain upper
8. Abdominal pain
9. Death
10. Drug ineffective
11. Asthenia (weakness)
12. Respiratory arrest (cessation of normal respiration due to failure of the lungs to function effectively)
13. Arthralgia (joint pain)
14. Depression
15. Weight decreased
16. Drug dependence
17. Abdominal discomfort
18. Alopecia (absence of hair from areas of the body)
19. Convulsion (muscles contract and relax rapidly and repeatedly, resulting in an uncontrolled shaking of the body)
20. Decreased appetite
21. Weight increased
22. Agitation (state of anxiety or nervous excitement)
23. Fatigue (feeling of tiredness)
24. Maternal exposure during pregnancy (use of substance during pregnancy)
25. Pulmonary embolism (blockage of the main artery of the lung)
26. Crohn's disease (condition that causes inflammation of the gastrointestinal tract)
27. Diarrhoea
28. Nausea (feeling of having an urge to vomit)
29. Pruritus (severe itching of the skin)
30. White blood cell count decreased
31. Abdominal distension
32. Amnesia (deficit in memory caused by brain damage, disease, or psychological trauma)
33. Back pain
34. Balance disorder
35. Dizziness
36. Impaired driving ability
37. Panic attack

male:

1. Drug abuse
2. Substance abuse
3. Respiratory arrest (cessation of normal respiration due to failure of the lungs to function effectively)
4. Drug ineffective
5. Weight decreased

6. C-reactive protein abnormal
7. Abnormal behaviour
8. Unresponsive to stimuli
9. Asthenia (weakness)
10. Agitation (state of anxiety or nervous excitement)
11. Weight increased
12. Vomiting
13. Completed suicide (act of taking one's own life)
14. Abdominal pain upper
15. Back pain
16. Balance disorder
17. Brain oedema (excess accumulation of fluid in the intracellular or extracellular spaces of the brain)
18. Somnolence (a state of near-sleep, a strong desire for sleep)
19. Abdominal discomfort
20. Drug screen positive
21. Arthralgia (joint pain)
22. Depression
23. Drug withdrawal syndrome (interfere with normal social, occupational, or other functioning. are not due to another medical condition, drug use, or discontinuation)
24. Cardio-respiratory arrest (sudden dysfunction of heart and lungs)
25. Abdominal distension
26. Crohn's disease (condition that causes inflammation of the gastrointestinal tract)
27. Fatigue (feeling of tiredness)
28. Suicidal ideation
29. White blood cell count decreased
30. Amnesia (deficit in memory caused by brain damage, disease, or psychological trauma)
31. Diarrhoea
32. Foetal exposure during pregnancy (exposing your unborn child to contraindicated in pregnancy leads birth defect)
33. Poisoning
34. Abnormal dreams
35. Urticaria (rash of round, red welts on the skin that itch intensely)
36. Alcohol poisoning
37. Death
38. Cardiac arrest
39. Aggression
40. Drug dependence
41. Abdominal pain

Marijuana side effects by age (0-1 to 60+) *:

0-1:

1. Foetal exposure during pregnancy (exposing your unborn child to contraindicated in pregnancy leads birth defect)
2. Drug withdrawal syndrome neonatal (prenatal nas is caused by discontinuation of drugs taken by the pregnant mother)
3. Feeling jittery
4. Agitation neonatal (people with depression, obsessive-compulsive disorder, post viral fatigue syndrome, schizophrenia, bipolar i disorder)
5. Autism (a mental condition, present from early childhood, characterized by difficulty in communicating and forming relationships with other people and in using language and abstract concepts)
6. Developmental delay
7. Diarrhoea
8. Lethargy (tiredness)

9. Maternal exposure before pregnancy (use of substance before pregnancy)
10. Maternal exposure during pregnancy (use of substance during pregnancy)

2-9:

1. Abnormal behaviour
2. Epistaxis (bleed from the nose)
3. Autism (a mental condition, present from early childhood, characterized by difficulty in communicating and forming relationships with other people and in using language and abstract concepts)
4. Breath odour
5. Foetal exposure during pregnancy (exposing your unborn child to contraindicated in pregnancy leads birth defect)
6. Intraventricular haemorrhage neonatal (intraventricular bleeding in newborn)
7. Physical abuse
8. Restlessness (not able to rest)

10-19:

1. Drug abuse
2. Completed suicide (act of taking one's own life)
3. Cardio-respiratory arrest (sudden dysfunction of heart and lungs)
4. Cardiac arrest
5. Substance abuse
6. Death
7. Drug dependence
8. Abdominal pain
9. Respiratory arrest (cessation of normal respiration due to failure of the lungs to function effectively)
10. Abnormal behaviour
11. Drug screen positive
12. Ventricular tachycardia (rapid heartbeat that originates in one of the lower chambers (the ventricles) of the heart)
13. Bundle branch block left (absence of transmission of electric impulses from the atrioventricular (av) bundle of his to the left ventricle)
14. Depression
15. Drug toxicity
16. Euphoric mood (excessively happy but may become angry or irritable)
17. Inflammatory bowel disease
18. Suicide attempt
19. Unresponsive to stimuli
20. Vomiting
21. Accidental death
22. Acute respiratory distress syndrome
23. Aggression
24. Alcohol abuse
25. Apathy
26. Blood pressure increased
27. Chills (feeling of cold)
28. Convulsion (muscles contract and relax rapidly and repeatedly, resulting in an uncontrolled shaking of the body)
29. Dehydration (dryness resulting from the removal of water)
30. Mania (a state of abnormally elevated or irritable mood)
31. Poisoning
32. Seizure (abnormal excessive or synchronous neuronal activity in the brain)
33. Somnolence (a state of near-sleep, a strong desire for sleep)

34. Abdominal adhesions (inflammation of abdomen)
35. Abdominal pain upper
36. Abnormal sleep-related event
37. Acidosis hyperchloraemic (increased acidity in the blood and other body tissue with decrease in plasma bicarbonate concentration)
38. Affect lability (emotional incontinence)
39. Agitation (state of anxiety or nervous excitement)

20-29:

1. Drug abuse
2. Cardio-respiratory arrest (sudden dysfunction of heart and lungs)
3. Completed suicide (act of taking one's own life)
4. Cardiac arrest
5. Substance abuse
6. Death
7. Respiratory arrest (cessation of normal respiration due to failure of the lungs to function effectively)
8. Aggression
9. Unresponsive to stimuli
10. Abdominal pain
11. Drug dependence
12. Abnormal behaviour
13. Vomiting
14. Agitation (state of anxiety or nervous excitement)
15. Abdominal discomfort
16. Impaired driving ability
17. Crohn's disease (condition that causes inflammation of the gastrointestinal tract)
18. Abnormal dreams
19. Confusional state
20. Drug withdrawal syndrome (interfere with normal social, occupational, or other functioning. are not due to another medical condition, drug use, or discontinuation)
21. Euphoric mood (excessively happy but may become angry or irritable)
22. Maternal exposure during pregnancy (use of substance during pregnancy)
23. White blood cell count decreased
24. White blood cells urine positive
25. Abortion spontaneous (naturally occurring miscarriage)
26. Depression
27. Drug toxicity
28. Pulmonary embolism (blockage of the main artery of the lung)
29. Rectal haemorrhage (bleeding from anus)
30. Vasoconstriction (constriction of blood vessels, which increases blood pressure)
31. Weight decreased
32. Abdominal distension
33. Acidosis (build-up of carbon dioxide in the blood)
34. Activities of daily living impaired
35. Alcohol abuse
36. Amnesia (deficit in memory caused by brain damage, disease, or psychological trauma)
37. Asthenia (weakness)
38. Colitis (inflammation of colon)
39. Convulsion (muscles contract and relax rapidly and repeatedly, resulting in an uncontrolled shaking of the body)
40. Decreased appetite
41. Drug screen positive
42. Dysarthria (speech disorder)

30-39:

1. Cardio-respiratory arrest (sudden dysfunction of heart and lungs)
2. Drug abuse
3. Completed suicide (act of taking one's own life)
4. Substance abuse
5. Cardiac arrest
6. Brain oedema (excess accumulation of fluid in the intracellular or extracellular spaces of the brain)
7. Depression
8. Respiratory arrest (cessation of normal respiration due to failure of the lungs to function effectively)
9. Weight decreased
10. Abdominal pain
11. Convulsion (muscles contract and relax rapidly and repeatedly, resulting in an uncontrolled shaking of the body)
12. Drug ineffective
13. Crohn's disease (condition that causes inflammation of the gastrointestinal tract)
14. Death
15. Vomiting
16. White blood cell count decreased
17. Abdominal pain upper
18. Abnormal behaviour
19. Aggression
20. Cataplexy (loss of muscle tone accompanied by full conscious awareness)
21. Drug hypersensitivity
22. Drug screen positive
23. Euphoric mood (excessively happy but may become angry or irritable)
24. Seizure (abnormal excessive or synchronous neuronal activity in the brain)
25. Somnolence (a state of near-sleep, a strong desire for sleep)
26. Agitation (state of anxiety or nervous excitement)
27. Alopecia (absence of hair from areas of the body)
28. Bipolar disorder (mood disorder)
29. Cerebrovascular accident (sudden death of some brain cells due to lack of oxygen when the blood flow to the brain is impaired by blockage or rupture)
30. Drug dependence
31. Weight increased
32. Abdominal distension
33. Amnesia (deficit in memory caused by brain damage, disease, or psychological trauma)
34. Arthralgia (joint pain)
35. Asthenia (weakness)
36. Back pain
37. Balance disorder
38. Device failure
39. Diarrhoea
40. Drug withdrawal syndrome (interfere with normal social, occupational, or other functioning. are not due to another medical condition, drug use, or discontinuation)
41. Dyspnoea (difficult or laboured respiration)
42. Erection increased

40-49:

1. Completed suicide (act of taking one's own life)
2. Cardio-respiratory arrest (sudden dysfunction of heart and lungs)
3. Cardiac arrest
4. Drug abuse

5. Asthenia (weakness)
6. Substance abuse
7. Abdominal pain
8. Vomiting
9. Death
10. Drug dependence
11. Aggression
12. Respiratory arrest (cessation of normal respiration due to failure of the lungs to function effectively)
13. Weight increased
14. Abdominal pain upper
15. Balance disorder
16. Chest pain
17. Drug withdrawal syndrome (interfere with normal social, occupational, or other functioning. are not due to another medical condition, drug use, or discontinuation)
18. Fatigue (feeling of tiredness)
19. Nausea (feeling of having an urge to vomit)
20. Allergy to plants
21. Allodynia (other pain)
22. Alopecia (absence of hair from areas of the body)
23. Back pain
24. Drug ineffective
25. Headache (pain in head)
26. Nasopharyngitis (inflammation of the nasopharynx)
27. Suicidal ideation
28. Type 2 diabetes mellitus
29. Weight decreased
30. Acne (skin problems that cause pimples)
31. Agitation (state of anxiety or nervous excitement)
32. Bronchopneumonia (inflammation of the lungs, arising in the bronchi or bronchioles)
33. Crohn's disease (condition that causes inflammation of the gastrointestinal tract)
34. Drug-induced liver injury (diseases of the liver that are caused by physician-prescribed medications)
35. Haematochezia (passage of stools containing blood)
36. Nephrolithiasis (calculi in the kidneys)
37. Nervous system disorder (a general class of medical conditions affecting the nervous system)
38. Pulmonary embolism (blockage of the main artery of the lung)

50-59:

1. Adverse drug reaction
2. Asthenia (weakness)
3. Atrial fibrillation (fibrillation of the muscles of the atria of the heart)
4. Blood test abnormal
5. Drug ineffective
6. Pneumonia
7. Rash
8. Visual impairment
9. Abasia (inability to walk)
10. Amnesia (deficit in memory caused by brain damage, disease, or psychological trauma)
11. Anger
12. Arthralgia (joint pain)
13. Arthropathy
14. Back pain
15. C-reactive protein increased
16. Cerebral vasoconstriction (constriction of brain blood vessels)

17. Nausea (feeling of having an urge to vomit)
18. Weight increased
19. Acetabulum fracture (socket of the hip joint- fracture)
20. Aggression
21. Alopecia (absence of hair from areas of the body)
22. Anaemia (lack of blood)
23. Balance disorder
24. Bladder disorder
25. Blood thyroid stimulating hormone increased
26. Cellulitis (infection under the skin)
27. Urticaria (rash of round, red welts on the skin that itch intensely)
28. C-reactive protein abnormal
29. Completed suicide (act of taking one's own life)
30. Cardio-respiratory arrest (sudden dysfunction of heart and lungs)
31. Vomiting
32. Drug abuse
33. Weight decreased
34. Cardiac arrest
35. Abdominal distension
36. Agitation (state of anxiety or nervous excitement)
37. Death
38. Abdominal pain upper
39. Substance abuse
40. Drug toxicity
41. Pruritus (severe itching of the skin)
42. Unresponsive to stimuli
43. Abdominal discomfort
44. Abdominal pain

60+:

1. Completed suicide (act of taking one's own life)
2. Abdominal pain upper
3. Arthralgia (joint pain)
4. Asthenia (weakness)
5. Death
6. Abdominal pain
7. Weight increased
8. Decreased appetite
9. Drug ineffective
10. Abdominal discomfort
11. Fatigue (feeling of tiredness)
12. Diarrhoea
13. Weight decreased
14. Agitation (state of anxiety or nervous excitement)
15. Somnolence (a state of near-sleep, a strong desire for sleep)
16. Anger
17. Blood pressure increased
18. Chills (feeling of cold)
19. Dizziness
20. Drug abuse
21. Pneumonia
22. Abdominal distension
23. Alopecia (absence of hair from areas of the body)
24. Amnesia (deficit in memory caused by brain damage, disease, or psychological trauma)
25. Cardio-respiratory arrest (sudden dysfunction of heart and lungs)
26. Cardiomyopathy (weakening of the heart muscle)

27. Depression
28. Drug hypersensitivity
29. Nausea (feeling of having an urge to vomit)
30. Neutropenia (an abnormally low number of neutrophils)
31. Post procedural complication
32. Pulmonary embolism (blockage of the main artery of the lung)
33. Skin cancer
34. Transient ischaemic attack (a transient episode of neurologic dysfunction caused by ischemia (loss of blood flow))
35. White blood cell count decreased
36. Abnormal behaviour
37. Arthritis bacterial (form of joint disorder that involves inflammation of one or more joints due to bacterial infection)
38. Back disorder
39. Back pain
40. Biopsy liver abnormal
41. Bladder transitional cell carcinoma (types of bladder cancer)
42. Blood creatinine increased

* Approximation only. Some reports may have incomplete information.

Are you over 65 and taking medications?

Most likely your drugs were not studied in clinical trials based on patients like you. By design, clinical trials use only a small and selected set of people, and are conducted in a highly controlled environment. So how do you know what your drugs can do to you?

On eHealthMe, our answer is simple: **run your own phase IV clinical trial**. It's free, simple and personalized to your gender and age (0-99+). [Start now](#).

[How the study uses the data?](#)

The study is based on *marijuana* (the active ingredients of Marijuana) and Marijuana (the brand name). Other drugs that have the same active ingredients (e.g. generic drugs) are not considered.

[Related studies](#)

All Marijuana side effects from A to Z:

[A](#) [B](#) [C](#) [D](#) [E](#) [F](#) [G](#) [H](#) [I](#) [J](#) [K](#) [L](#) [M](#) [N](#) [O](#) [P](#) [Q](#) [R](#) [S](#) [T](#) [U](#) [V](#) [W](#) [X](#) [Y](#) [Z](#)

[How to use the study?](#)

Patients can bring a copy of the report to their healthcare provider to ensure that all drug risks and benefits are fully discussed and understood. It is recommended that patients use the information presented as a part of a broader decision-making process.

[WARNING, DISCLAIMER, USE FOR PUBLICATION](#)

WARNING: Please DO NOT STOP MEDICATIONS without first consulting a physician since doing so could be hazardous to your health.

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