





#### Principles of Naturopathic Medicine 1- First, Do No Harm (Primum non nocere)

- non-invasive and least toxic treatments necessary for each patient.
  2- The Healing Power of Nature (*Vis medicatrix naturae*)
- the body's inherent ability to heal itself.
  3- Identify and Treat the Causes (*Tolle causam*)
- identify and near the causes (*nine causes*) identify, address and remove the underlying causes of disease.
   4- Doctor as Teacher (*Docere*)
- Educating and supporting patients, empowering patients to take responsibility for their own health. The therapeutic value inherent in the doctor-patient relationship.
- 5- Treat the Whole Person (*Tolle totum*)
- The body as an integrated whole. Treat the patient, not the disease. A naturopathic assessment addresses the nutritional status, lifestyle, family history, physical, mental, emotional, genetic, environmental and social factors in a person's life.
- 6- Prevention (Praevenic)
- Naturopathic doctors promote a focus on overall health, wellness and













# **Circadian Dysfunction**

INSOMNIA: 19.2% of the adult US population

- Disrupted, insufficient, poor quality, difficulty falling and staying asleep
- Women are 2x more likely to report sleep disturbance than men
- Coincides with fluctuations of ovarian hormones, including puberty, pregnancy, and the menopausal transition
- 60% of perimenopausal women report sleep problems
- · Related to decline in melatonin production









## CALORIE RESTRICTION TIME-RESTRICTED EATING

Cutting caloric intake by 15% for 2 years slowed aging and metabolism and protected against age-related disease (including Alzheimer's).

Limiting calories lowers inflammation in brain cells (microglia, neurons)

#### Time restricted eating:

Limit eating to a 10 hour window or less!



## COGNITIVE HEALTH

- 50 million people globally with dementia
- 2/3 of diagnoses are women
- Circadian disruption/genetic are risk factors











## **Case Study of Cervical Dystonia**

44 YO Female, onset 3 months ago – had to discontinue working as a hair dresser

Started Smoking cannabis

Within 2 weeks all motor and pain symptoms were gone.

She withdrew the cannabis and within 1 week symptoms returned.

Re-starting cannabinoids. intake yielded gradual improvement of both

involuntary head rotation and pain until almost complete remission of symptoms 1 week later.

In the next year, the patient continued to smoke cannabis with no obvious dystonic sign being evident. on neurological evaluations performed every 3 months; she only reported infrequent neck pain.

Table 1 Clinical	trials of cannabinoids in e		NV C		linica	1 1110	113	
Reference	Study design	Number of study patients, diagnosis	Number of drop out	Concornitant botalinum toxin treatment	Intervention	Outcome measure A	Side effects	Results
Zaikoff et al. [15]	Double-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled crossover study	9, cervical dystonia	2	No	-Dronabinol up to 15 mg/day (3 weeks) -Placebo	TWSTRS-A (primary)	Vertigo, lightheadedness, sloepiness, dry mouth, blurred vision, bitter taste, insonnis, beart racing, and hymotemion	No significant differences compared with placebo
Fox et al. [14]	Double-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled crossover study	<ol> <li>generalized dystonia</li> <li>(9), cranial dystonia</li> <li>(3), bmchial dystonia</li> <li>(2), axial dystonia (1)</li> </ol>	2	No	-Nabilone 0.03 mg/Kg to the nearest whole milligram (single dose) -Placebo	BFMDRS movement scale (primary)	Postural hypotension, sedation, slight dizziness, sleepiness, and feeling "vague"	No significant differences compared with placebo
labush et al. [16]	Randomized, placebo-controlled study	1, musician's dystonia (pianist)		No	<ul> <li>-Δ9-THC 5 mg (single dose)</li> <li>-Placebo</li> </ul>	Fingers motor control assessed by MIDI-based scale	Tiredness and poor concentration	Finger motor control improvement
Constor et al. [13]	Open-label prospective study	5; cranial dystonia (1), cervical dystonia (1), generalized dystonia (2), L-dopa-induced dystonia (1)		No	Cannabidiol 200 to 600 mg/day maxi- mum dose; (6 weeks)	BPMDRS movement scale	Dry mouth, sodation, psychomotor slowing, lightheadedness, hypotension, psychomotor slowing, hypokinesia, and resting tremor exacerbation	Dose-related improvement
Radke et al. [12]	Retrospective chart review	5, blepharospasm		Yes	Medical cannabis* (from 2 to 12 weeks)	BSDI °, JRS °	Disturbed sleep, headache, and lightheadedness	Decrease in both indices

# Cannabinoids in similar diagnoses

- Refractory Tics Epilepsies Headache disorders Pain Spasticity in MS Parkinson Tremor Restless Leg Syndrome
- Muscle relaxant Anti-anxiety Analgesic Slows movement



Subject	AGE	Diagnosis	MME		Subjective Pain score (average)					
			Before	After	Before	After				
Male	72	Failed back surgery syndrome	220	40 (8-wk)	9/10	4/10				
Female	66	Chronic LBP	42.5	0 (4-wk)	7/10	0/10				
Female	66	Failed back surgery syndrome	50	0 (4-wk)	7/10	3/10				
Male	73	Spinal stenosis/radiculopathy	135	30 (8-wk)	7/10	5/10				
Female	50	Cervical Spondylosis	69	22.5 (4-wk)	5/10	4/10				
Female	60	Failed Back Surgery	60	7.5 (11 wk)	7/10	5/10				

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### **Administration Forms**

Inhalation Ingestion Sublingual/Tincture oramucosal Topical (non-psychoactive) Raw (non-psychoactive) Suppository

### THC or CBD?

- There is No evidence that different ratios affect different cancers
- There is NO evidence that CBD is *analgesic*.
- Take a close look at who is making "claims"
- Ask/Look for "Evidence" of the claims
- Always demand a certificate of analysis for potency, terpenes, fungal toxins and pesticides











- Patient-specific, self-titrating model is a useful dosing paradigm.
- When they have pain
- Inhalation PRN
- Oral: q 6 hours
- Patients are generally successful at balancing side-effects vs. pain relief

"Undesirable Acute Effects"



