



# Cannabis Terminology 101

## Cannabis or Hemp?

Cannabis refers to a broad category of plants, including both hemp and marijuana. Hemp is a specific type of cannabis plant that contains less than 0.3% THC.

## Cannabis

The name given to the plant itself. A total of 480 natural components have been found within the cannabis plant. There are three major types of cannabis (plus multiple hybrids), distinguished by very different characteristics and traits they display:

- *Cannabis sativa*
- *Cannabis indica*
- *Cannabis ruderalis*

## Hemp–(Industrial Hemp)

Industrial hemp is cannabis with a THC content of less than 0.3%.

## Marijuana

Classified as a psychoactive cannabis, meaning it is rich in THC (Tetrahydrocan-

nabinol). Contrary to what many pot smokers may tell you, marijuana is addictive. Even among occasional users, one in 12 can feel withdrawal symptoms if they can't get high when they want to. Many experts also believe marijuana is physically addictive.

## Medical Cannabis/Medical Marijuana

Cannabis used as a physician-recommended form of medicine or herbal therapy typically higher in THC content – (higher than 0.3%) than other species of cannabis.

## Tetrahydrocannabinol-THC

delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol. This is a controlled substance. The only thus far identified psychoactive component of cannabis (the cannabinoid that makes people high) reacting with CB-1 receptors that are generally concentrated in the brain and central nervous system, and CB-2 receptors that are generally concentrated in peripheral organs and cells associated with the immune system.

## Cannabidiol-CBD

A naturally occurring constituent/cannabinoid of the hemp plant. It is the most abundant, non-psychoactive cannabinoid in hemp/cannabis, and reacts primarily with CB-2 receptors that are generally concentrated in peripheral organs and cells associated with the immune system.

The VedioI blend delivers a highly purified cannabinoid consortium, devoid of THC, designed for maximum effectiveness. While no causal link has been established, abundant research would suggest non-human patients may benefit from receiving hemp derived CBD in support of their endocannabinoid system. **VedioI makes no medical claims from use of its products.**

It is absorbed by the digestive tract, enters the hepatic portal system through the portal vein and on to the liver before being shipped off to other locals, and is eliminated in feces, urine, sweat, oral fluid, and hair.

# Concentration of CBD Receptors

## CB1 RECEPTORS ARE LOCATED IN THE CELLS OF THE:

- Brain/CNS/Spinal cord (CB1)**
- Cortical regions (CB1)**  
(neocortex, pyriform cortex, hippocampus, amygdala)
- Cerebellum (CB1)**
- Brainstem (CB1)**
- Basal Ganglia (CB1)**  
(globus pallidus, substantia nigra pars, reticulata)
- Thalamus (CB1)**
- Hypothalamus (CB1)**
- Pituitary (CB1)**
- Thyroid (endocrine gland (CB1))**
- Upper Airways (CB1)**
- Liver (CB1)**  
kupffer cells, hepatocytes, hepatic stellate cells
- Adrenals endocrine gland (CB1)**
- Ovaries (CB1)**
- Uterus (myometrium (CB1))**
- Prostate (CB1)**  
epithelial and smooth muscle cells
- Testes (gonads and endocrine gland (CB1))**  
leydig cells; sperm cells

## CB1 AND CB2 RECEPTORS ARE LOCATED IN THE CELLS OF THE:

- Eyes (CB1 and CB2)**  
retinal pigment epithelial/RPE cells
- Stomach (CB1 and CB2)**
- Heart (CB1 and CB2)**
- Pancreas (CB1 and CB2)**
- Digestive tract (CB1 and CB2)**
- Bone (CB1 and CB2)**
- Non-CB1 and non-CB2 are located in the cells of the:**
- Blood vessels** epithelial cells of arterial blood vessels (non-CB1 and non-CB2)
- CB2 receptors are located in the cells of the:**
- Lymphatic and Immune system**
- Spleen (CB2)**
- Thymus (CB2)**
- Tonsils (CB2)**
- Blood (CB2) lymphocytes**
- Non-Immune cell CB2 receptors are found in the Skin keratinocytes**

