Newton, M., & Newton, D. W. (2020). Cannabidiol or CBD Oil: Help, Hope, and Hype for Psychiatric and Neurologic Conditions. Journal of the American Psychiatric Nurses Association, 26(5), 447–457. https://doi.org/10.1177/1078390320929410

1. Select the pharmacologic action of CBD in Epidiolex that is effective in treating childhood Dravet and Lennox-Gastaut epilepsies.

A. Agonist at CB1 receptors

B. Currently unknown

C. Stimulation of anandamide biosynthesis

D. Antagonist at CB2 receptors

2. Based on the FDA-approved Epidiolex full prescribing information, select the hepatic CYP (cytochrome P450) enzyme, which when induced by St. John's Wort could increase metabolism of CBD.

A. 2D6

B. 2C9

C. 2E1

D. 2C19

3. Based on the FDA-approved Epidiolex full prescribing information, select the most potentially dangerous dose-related adverse effect of CBD.

A. Sedation or sleepiness

B. Cognitive impairment and psychosis

C. Elevated liver enzymes (ALT, AST)

D. Cardiac arrhythmias

4. Select the U.S. federal regulatory status of CBD.

A. Over-the-counter oral retail products of CBD with less than 0.1% THC are DEA Schedule V (C-V), but those with more than 0.1% THC are DEA Schedule 1 (C-I)

B. Federally CBD is DEA Scheduled from 1-5 (C-I to C-V) depending on the percent content of THC.

C. Over-the-counter oral retail products of CBD from hemp with less than 0.3% THC are not federally regulated, i.e., are not in DEA Schedules I-V (C-I to C-V)

D. Federally CBD is DEA Schedule 5 (C-V), but CBD is legal for medical use in all states

5. Select the body sites of CB1 and CB2 receptors.

A. CB1 central nervous system and CB2 peripheral nervous system

B. CB1 central nervous system and CB2 body-wide immune system

C. CB1 peripheral nervous system and CB2 central nervous system

D. CB1 body-wide immune system and CB2 cardiovascular system

6. Select the mechanism by which CBD acts as a partial antagonist of THC at CB1 receptors.

A. CBD binds at a secondary site, which alters the primary THC binding site

B. CBD competes directly with THC at the primary binding site

C. CBD increases binding of endocannabinoids at the primary binding site

D. CBD attaches to THC, and the complex is too large for the primary binding site