

insoluble in alcohol.

**USNF 26** (Calcium Sulfate). It is anhydrous or contains two molecules of water of hydration. A white to slightly yellow-white odourless fine powder. Soluble 1 in 375 of water and 1 in 485 of boiling water; soluble in 3N hydrochloric acid.

### Profile

Calcium sulfate dihydrate is used as an excipient for the preparation of tablets or capsules.

**Homoeopathy.** Calcium sulfate has been used in homoeopathic medicines under the following names: Calcium sulfuricum; Calcareo sulphurica; Cal. sul.

### Preparations

**Proprietary Preparations** (details are given in Part 3)

**Austral.:** Celloids CS 36.

## Dried Calcium Sulfate

Calcii Sulfas Hemihydricus; Calcined Gypsum; Calcium Sulfuricum ad Usum Chirurgicum; Calcium Sulphuricum Ustum; Dried Calcium Sulphate; Exsiccated Calcium Sulphate; Gebrannter Gips; Gesso; Gypsum Siccatum; Plaster of Paris; Plâtre Cuit; Siran vápenatý hemihydrát; Sulfato cálcico anhidro; Sulphate of Lime; Yeso Blanco.

$\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot \frac{1}{2}\text{H}_2\text{O} = 145.1$ .

**CAS** — 10034-76-1 (calcium sulfate hemihydrate); 26499-65-0 (calcium sulfate hemihydrate).

**Pharmacopoeias.** In *Br., Chin., Ger., Jpn, Pol., and Viet.*

**BP 2008** (Dried Calcium Sulphate). A white or almost white, odourless or almost odourless hygroscopic powder. It may contain suitable setting accelerators or decelerators. Slightly soluble in water; more soluble in dilute mineral acids; practically insoluble in alcohol.

The BP gives Exsiccated Calcium Sulphate and Plaster of Paris as approved synonyms.

### Profile

Dried calcium sulfate is used for the preparation of Plaster of Paris Bandage, which is used for the immobilisation of limbs and fractures. It is also employed for making dental casts and has been used as a bone graft substitute.

### Preparations

**Proprietary Preparations** (details are given in Part 3)

**Fr.:** Biplatrix.

## Calendula

Caléndula; Calendulae Anthodium; Calendulae flos; Gold-bloom; Kehäkukka; Körömvirág; Koszyzek nagietka; Marigold; Marybud; Medetku žedaj; Měsíčkový květ; Pot Marigold; Ringblomma; Souci.

**Pharmacopoeias.** In *Eur.* (see p.vii).

**Ph. Eur. 6.2** (Calendula Flower). It consists of the whole or cut, dried, and fully opened flowers which have been detached from the receptacle of the cultivated, double-flowered varieties of *Calendula officinalis*. It contains not less than 0.4% of flavonoids, calculated as hyperoside ( $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{20}\text{O}_{12} = 464.4$ ) calculated with reference to the dried drug. Protect from light.

### Profile

Calendula has antiseptic, anti-inflammatory, and astringent properties. It is used in external preparations for minor skin disorders, and also internally for gastrointestinal and menstrual disorders. Calendula is also included in numerous herbal preparations to improve their appearance.

Calendula oil is also used.

**Homoeopathy.** Calendula has been used in homoeopathic medicines under the following names: Calendula officinalis; Calend.

### Preparations

**Proprietary Preparations** (details are given in Part 3)

**Cz.:** Calendumed†; Dr Theiss Ringelblumen Salbe; Gallentee†; Mesikovy; **Fr.:** Calendulene; **Mex.:** Cicadin; **Pol.:** Calendulin; **UK:** Calendolon.

**Multi-ingredient:** **Arg.:** Acnetrol; Banofal†; Brunavera; Bushi; Controlacne; Eucorol; Post Solar; Europrotec Post Solar†; Lavandula Oligoplex; Odontobiotic†; **Austral.:** Eczema Relief; Galium Complex†; Nappy Rash Relief Cream; Skin Healing Cream†; **Austria:** The Chamberd-Tee; **Braz.:** Calendula Concreta†; Malvatricin Natural; **Chile:** Homeoplasmina†; Matikom; **Cz.:** Abfuhr-Heilkräutertee†; Blahungstee N†; Blasen- und Nieren-tee†; Cicaderma; Epilobin; Hertz- und Kreislauftee†; Homeovox; **Fr.:** Alkagin; Cicaderma; Cicatridine; Dioptec; Eryange†; Hemorrologel; Homeoplasmine; **Ger.:** Befelka-Oel; biopiant-Kamillenfluid†; Cefawell†; Ne-phronorm med†; Unguentum lymphaticum; **Hong Kong:** Calmiderm; Pregnacare; **Ital.:** Alkagin; Allerlux; Babygella; Decon Ovuli; Lenirose†; Nevril; Proctopure; **Malaysia:** Arnica Comp†; Nattberry Extra; **Mex.:** Sanicut; Suaven; Supranettes Naturalag; **Philipp.:** Lactaderm; **Pol.:** Arcalen; Cicaderma; Dyspepsin; Escalar; Mucosi; Reumosol; Sanofil; **Port.:** Alkagin; Cicaderma; **S.Afr.:** Arnica Massage Oil; Heilsalbe; Oleum Rhinale Nasal Oil; Wecasin; **Spain:** Banofal; Menstrunat†; **Switz.:** Gel a la consoude; Keppur; Kytta Gel†; Onguent aux herbes Keller; Urinex; Wala Echinnacea; Wecasin†; Ziegella; **UK:** Calendula Nappy Change Cream; Eucanol; Massage Balm with Calendula; **USA:** Nasal-Ease; **Venez.:** Andantol Jalea; Biomicovo†; Flucirac; Gelsem; Linfoderm; Supranettes†.

## Calumba

Calumba Root; Colombo.

**Pharmacopoeias.** In *Jpn.*

### Profile

Calumba, the dried root of *Jateorhiza palmata* (*J. columba*) (Menispermaceae), has been used as a bitter and as a flavour.

### Preparations

**Proprietary Preparations** (details are given in Part 3)

**Multi-ingredient:** **Switz.:** Padma-Lax; Padmed Laxan; **UK:** Appetiser Mixture; Fegina.

## Camostat Mesilate (pINNM)

Camostat, Mésilate de; Camostat Mesylate; Camostati Mesilas; FOY-305; Mesilato de camostat. *N,N*-Dimethylcarbamoylmethyl 4-(4-guandinobenzoyloxy)phenylacetate methanesulphonate.

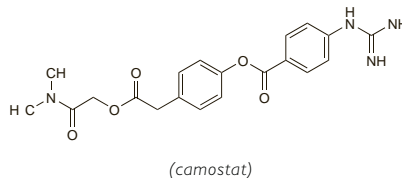
Камостата Мезилат

$\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_4\text{O}_5 \cdot \text{CH}_4\text{O}_3\text{S} = 494.5$ .

**CAS** — 59721-28-7 (camostat); 59721-29-8 (camostat mesilate).

**ATC** — B02AB04.

**ATC Vet** — QB02AB04.



**Pharmacopoeias.** In *Jpn.*

### Profile

Camostat mesilate is a proteolytic enzyme inhibitor that has been given orally for the treatment of postoperative reflux oesophagitis (p.1696) in a dose of 100 mg 3 times daily, and for remission of the acute symptoms of chronic pancreatitis (p.2361) in a dose of 200 mg 3 times daily.

### Preparations

**Proprietary Preparations** (details are given in Part 3)

**Jpn:** Foipan.

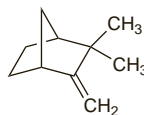
## Camphene

Kamfen. 2,2-Dimethyl-3-methylenecyclo[2.2.1]heptane.

Камфен

$\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16} = 136.2$ .

**CAS** — 79-92-5.



### Profile

Camphene is a constituent of several essential oils. It has antiseptic and antispasmodic actions and is included in preparations for the treatment of biliary- and urinary-tract disorders.

### Preparations

**Proprietary Preparations** (details are given in Part 3)

**Multi-ingredient:** **Austria:** Rowachol; Rowatnex; **Braz.:** Quelodint†; **Chile:** Rowatnex; **Cz.:** Rowachol; Rowatnex; **Ger.:** Rowachol; Rowachol comp†; Rowachol-Digestiv; Rowatnex; **Hong Kong:** Neo-Rowachol; Neo-Rowatnex; Rowachol; Rowatnex; **Hung.:** Rowachol; Rowatnex; **Irl.:** Rowachol; Rowatnex; **Israel:** Rowachol; Rowatnex; **Malaysia:** Rowachol; Rowatnex; **Mex.:** Cholex; **Philipp.:** Rowachol; Rowatnex; **Pol.:** Rowachol; Rowatnex; Terpichol; **Spain:** Rowachol; Rowanefrin; **Switz.:** Rowachol; **Thai.:** Rowachol; Rowatnex; **UK:** Rowachol; **Venez.:** Rowachol; Rowatnex.

## Camphor

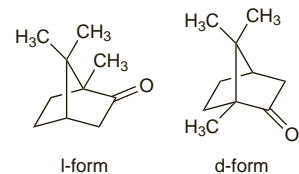
Alcanfor; 2-Camphanone; D-Camphor (natural); Camphora; Camphora D; Camphre; Camphre Droit (natural); Camphre du Japon (natural); Cãnfora; D-Kafr; Kafr; Kamfer; Kamferi; Kámfor; Kamfora; Kamparas. Bornan-2-one; 1,7,7-Trimethylbicyclo[2.2.1]heptan-2-one.

$\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}\text{O} = 152.2$ .

**CAS** — 76-22-2 ( $\pm$  camphor); 21368-68-3 ( $\pm$  camphor); 464-49-3 (+ camphor); 464-48-2 (– camphor).

**ATC** — C01EB02.

**ATC Vet** — QC01EB02.



**Pharmacopoeias.** In *Chin., Eur.* (see p.vii), *Jpn, US, and Viet.;* some only describe natural camphor and some only synthetic camphor; *Eur.* and *Jpn* have separate monographs for natural and racemic or synthetic camphor.

**Ph. Eur. 6.2** (Camphor; Racemic). A white or almost white, crystalline powder or friable crystalline masses, highly volatile even at room temperature. Slightly soluble in water; very soluble in alcohol and in petroleum spirit; very slightly soluble in glycerol; freely soluble in fatty oils.

**Ph. Eur. 6.2** (D-Camphor; Natural Camphor BP 2008). A white or almost white, crystalline powder or friable crystalline masses, highly volatile even at room temperature. Slightly soluble in water; very soluble in alcohol and in petroleum spirit; very slightly soluble in glycerol; freely soluble in fatty oils.

**USP 31** (Camphor). A ketone obtained from *Cinnamomum camphora* (Lauraceae) or produced synthetically. The natural product is dextrorotatory and the synthetic product is optically inactive.

Colourless or white crystals, granules, or crystalline masses, or colourless to white, translucent, tough masses with a penetrating characteristic odour. It slowly volatilises at ordinary temperatures.

Soluble 1 in 800 of water, 1 in 1 of alcohol, 1 in 0.5 of chloroform, and 1 in 1 of ether; freely soluble in carbon disulfide, in petroleum spirit, and in fixed and volatile oils. Store at a temperature not exceeding 40° in airtight containers.

**Compounding.** A liquid or soft mass is formed when camphor is triturated with cloral hydrate, menthol, phenol, and many other substances. Camphor is readily powdered by triturating with a few drops of alcohol, ether, or chloroform.

### Adverse Effects

In addition to accidental ingestion of preparations containing camphor, poisoning has also occurred after giving camphorated oil (camphor liniment) to children in mistake for castor oil. The symptoms include nausea, vomiting, epigastric pain, headache, dizziness, oropharyngeal burning, delirium, muscle twitching, epileptiform convulsions, depression of the CNS, and coma. Breathing is difficult and the breath has a characteristic odour; anuria may occur. Death from respiratory failure or status epilepticus may occur; fatalities in children have been recorded from 1 g. There have been reports of instant collapse in infants following the local application of camphor to their nostrils.

### Treatment of Adverse Effects

Supportive care, including anticonvulsant therapy, is the mainstay of treatment of camphor intoxication. Gastric lavage may be considered if the patient presents within 1 hour of ingestion; any convulsions must be controlled first. Activated charcoal may be given orally. Haemodialysis with a lipid dialysate or haemoperfusion have been tried but are of doubtful value.

### Precautions

Camphor should not be applied to the nostrils of infants even in small quantities, as this may cause immediate collapse.

◊ The UK Committee on the Review of Medicines<sup>1</sup> recommended that camphor should not be included in products intended for the treatment of hepatic and biliary disorders, gallstones, colic, renal disorders, urinary-tract infections, or ureteral stones. The use of camphor parenterally or as irrigants was considered undesirable due to the associated safety hazard.

1. Anonymous. Camphorated oil: licensing authority takes action on camphor products. *Pharm J* 1984; 232: 792.

### Pharmacokinetics

Camphor is readily absorbed from all administration sites. It is hydroxylated in the liver to yield hydroxycamphor metabolites which are then conjugated with glucuronic acid and excreted in the urine. Camphor crosses the placenta.

◊ For reference to a study on the dermal absorption of camphor, menthol, and methyl salicylate, see Menthol, p.2340.

### Uses and Administration

Applied externally, camphor acts as a rubefacient and mild analgesic (see p.5) and is used in liniments as a counter-irritant in fibrositis, neuralgia, and similar conditions. It is also an ingredient of many inhaled nasal decongestant preparations but it is of doubtful efficacy. The use of camphor liniment (camphorated oil) is discouraged because of its potential toxicity. It has been withdrawn from the market in both the UK and the USA. In the USA the concentration of camphor in preparations for external use may not exceed 11%.

Camphor oil is occasionally used in aromatherapy.

Taken internally camphor has irritant and carminative properties and has been used as a mild expectorant. It has also been used in mixed preparations for cardiovascular disorders.

### Preparations

**BP 2008:** Camphorated Opium Tincture; Concentrated Camphor Water; Concentrated Camphorated Opium Tincture;  
**USP 31:** Camphor Spirit; Camphorated Phenol Topical Gel; Flexible Colloidion.

### Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

**Canad.:** Band-Aid Anti-Itch; **Fr.:** Camphrice Du Canada; **Ger.:** Camphodermin N; Caprisana<sup>†</sup>; Mulmicor<sup>†</sup>; Pectoror N; Rheunervol N; Vaopin N; **Pol.:** Migrenol; **Port.:** Vicks Vaporub; **Switz.:** Nicobrevin N<sup>†</sup>; **UK:** Rohto Zi.

**Multi-ingredient:** numerous preparations are listed in Part 3.

### Camylofin Hydrochloride (rINN)

Acamylphenine Hydrochloride; Camylofin Dihydrochloride; Camylofine, Chlorhydrate de; Camylofini Hydrochloridum; Hidrocloruro de camilofina. Isopentyl 2-(2-diethylaminoethylamino)-2-phenylacetate dihydrochloride.

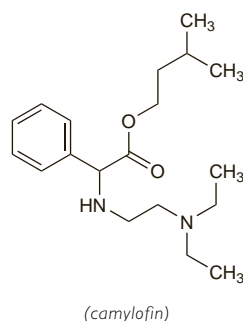
Камиллофина Гидрохлорид

$C_{19}H_{32}N_2O_2 \cdot 2HCl = 393.4$ .

CAS — 54-30-8 (camylofin); 5892-41-1 (camylofin hydrochloride).

ATC — A03AA03.

ATC Vet — QAO3AA03.



### Profile

Camylofin is used as an antispasmodic, usually in combination preparations. It is usually used as the hydrochloride; the noramidopyrine mesilate and the sodium salts have also been used.

**Overdosage.** Ingestion of large doses of camylofin by 2 infants produced symptoms similar to those of opioid intoxication.<sup>1</sup> Both infants responded to treatment with naloxone.

1. Schwartzman S, et al. Camylofin intoxication reversed by naloxone. *Lancet* 1988; **ii**: 1246.

### Preparations

**Proprietary Preparations** (details are given in Part 3)

**India:** Analfortan.

**Multi-ingredient:** **Arg.:** Apasmo; **Austria:** Avamigran; **Braz.:** Espasmo Sildiron; **Fr.:** Avafortan<sup>†</sup>; **India:** Analfortan.

### Cannabidiol ⊗

CBD. (3R, 4R)-2-p-Mentha-1,8-dien-3-yl-5-pentylresorcinol.

$C_{21}H_{30}O_2 = 314.5$ .

CAS — 13956-29-1.

### Profile

Cannabidiol is a cannabinoid present in cannabis (p.2274) that is being used or under investigation for a number of potential therapeutic uses, including in combination with  $\Delta^9$ -tetrahydrocannabinol (dronabinol, p.1728) in a buccal spray preparation (see under Cannabis, below).

◊ For references to the potential uses of cannabidiol, see under Cannabis, p.2275.

### Preparations

**Proprietary Preparations** (details are given in Part 3)

**Multi-ingredient:** **Canad.:** Sativex.

### Cannabis ⊗

Cáñamo Indiano; Cannab; Cannabis Indica; Chanvre; Hanfkraut; Indian Hemp.

CAS — 8063-14-7.

**Description.** Cannabis consists of the dried flowering or fruiting tops of the pistillate plant of *Cannabis sativa* (Cannabinaceae). In the UK cannabis is defined by law as any part of any plant of the genus *Cannabis*. *Marihuana* usually refers to a mixture of the leaves and flowering tops. *Bhang*, *dagga*, *ganja*, *kif*, and *maconha* are commonly used in various countries to describe similar preparations. *Hashish* and *charas* are names often applied to the resin, although in some countries *hashish* is applied to any cannabis preparation.

A series of cannabinoids has been extracted from the plant, the most important being  $\Delta^9$ -tetrahydrocannabinol (dronabinol),  $\Delta^8$ -tetrahydrocannabinol,  $\Delta^9$ -tetrahydrocannabinolic acid, cannabidiol, and cannabidiol.

Cannabis and cannabis preparations have also been known by the following names, many of which are 'street names' (see p.vi) or slang names:

30s; 50; 420; 420; 4:20; 4/20; Abu-Sufian; Acapulco; Acapulco gold; Acapulco red; Ace; Afgani indica; Afghan; Afghan black; Afghanistan; Afri; African; African black; African bush; Airplane; Ait makhilif; Ak-47; Al Green; Al Sharpton; Aliamba; Amsterdam; Anassa; Angola; Angolaise; Anhascha; Arathi; Arathi Highlands; Ashes; Assassin of Youth; Assyuni; Astro turf; Atshitshi; Aunt Mary; Baby; Baby belong; Baby bhang; Babysitter; Bad One; Bad seed; Bale; Bamba; Bambalacha; Bamba; Bammmer; Bammies; Bammy; Bangi-Aku; Bango; Bangoo; Bangu; Banji; Bank Head bud; Banzai Buds; Bar; Barbara Jean; Barn Man; Bash; BC bud; BC budd; BC Kindbud; Beaster; Beat N Sleep; Belyando spruce; Bergspinasie; Bhang; Bhangaku; Bheng; Biff; Bigfoot; Biggy; Birthday Cake; Black; Black bart; Black ganga; Black gold; Black gunji; Black gunion; Black Maria; Black moat; Black moat; Black powder; Black Russian; Blah; Blast; Blaze; Block; Blonde; Blonde hash; Blow; Blowhead; Blowing smoke; Blue de hue; Blue sage; Blue sky blond; Blueberry; Bo; Bob Hope; Bobby Brown; Bo-bo; Bobo bush; Bohd; Boi; Boléia; Bomb; Bombay Black; Bomb-dizzle; Bone; Boo; Boo boo bama; Boom; Bowgma-Chuff; Brass; Bread; Brick; Bristol Brown; Broccoli; Brown; Brown Frown; B-ster; Bubble gum; Bubbonic Chronic; Bud; Buda; Buddha; Buddha grass; Buds; Buen; Bueno; Bullygon; Bunk; Burnie; Burrito; Bush; Butt; Butter; Butter flower; Buzzles; Cabbage; Cable; Caca; Caca de Chango; Cam red; Cam trip; Cambodian red; Can; Canadian black; Canamo; Canapa; Canappa; Cangonha; Canhama; Cann; Cannabis tea; Cannacoro; Can-Ya; Carnabis; Caroguda; Cavite All Star; Cavite All Stars; CDs; Cereal; Cess; Cest; Chamom; Chara; Charas; Charge; Charris; Cheeba; Cheebong; Cheech and Chong; Cheeo; Cheese; Chemo; Chiba chiba; Chicago black; Chicago green; Chillums; Chippie; Chira; Chitarti; Chocolate; Chocolate Thai; Choo; Chrin; Christmas bud; Christmas tree; Chro; Chron; Chron Chron; Chronic; Chucky; Chunky; Chur ganja; Churru; Churus; Chus; Chutras; Chutsao; Citral; Citrol; Clone; Club; Cochornis; Coconut Rabbi; Colorado cocktail; Colas; Coli; Coliflor tosta; Collie Weed; Colombian; Colombo; Columbia; Columbian; Columbus black; Compresses; Cosa; Costo; Crazy weed; Creeper; Creeper Weed; Crippy; Crown Town Brown; Crying weed; Crippie; Cryptonie; C.S.; Cubes; Culican; Cumming Air; Cung; Curro; Cush; D Nugs; Daboa; Dacha; Dagga; Dak; Dancouper; Dan K; Dank; Darakte-Bang; Dark; Dawamesk; Deaf; Dew; Diamba; Diambista; Digdigy; Digdigy; Dimba; Ding; Dinkie dow; Dirijo; Dirt; Dirt grass; Ditch; Ditch weed; Ditchweed; Dizz; Djamba; Djoma; Do a joint; Doctor Kissing's Crutch; DoggyNuggz; Doja; Dokka; Dolja; Domestic; Don jem; Don Juan; Dona Juana; Dona Juanita; Donajuanita; Doob; Doobee; Doobie; Dooko; Dope; Dora-dilla; Dornilona; Doshia; Double zero; Doug; Doug Funnie; Downtown brown; Dozer; Draf; Draf weed; Drag weed; Draw; Dread; Dro; Droski; Drotlenke; Dry high; Dubbe; Dube; Duby; Durban Poison; Durijo; Duro; Durong; Duros; Dustwallow Marsh; Ebenieghber; El Gallo; Electric Puha; Elephant; Elva; Endo; Erva do norte; Erva maligna; Esra; Exotics; Fallbrook redhair; Faso; Feeling; Fêmea; Feng Shui inner tam-tam; Fine stuff; Finger; Finger lid; Fininha; Finote; Fir; Fire; Firebush; Firewood; Flack Juice; Flame; Flower; Flower pots; Fokkra; Food; Four twenty; Fraho; Frajo; Friend; Fruit; Fu; Fuma D'Angola; Fumo brabo; Fumo de caboclo; Funk; Funny stuff; Fur; Gage; Gandia; Ganga; Gange; Gangster; Ganj; Ganja; Ganjila; Garaouich; Garawiche; Garbage; Garaosch; Gash; Gauche butt; Gauge; Gauge butt; Gauja; Gear; Gerp; Ghana; Ghanja; Giggle smoke; Giggle weed; Gnaoui; Goblet of jam; Gold; Gold star; Golden; Golden leaf; Gong; Gonggo; Gonj; Good giggles; Good Goods; Good stuff; Goody-goody; Goof; Goof butt; Gorge; Gozah; Grahi Sherdool; Grain; Grand Pans; Gram; Grapefruit Hydro; Grass; Grass brownies; Grasshopper; Grata; Greefe; Green; Green buds; Green Candy; Green cheesy wham; Green Funk; Green Goblin; Green goddess; Green Jesus Love; Green paint; Green Penis; Greens; Greeter; Grefer; Grefer; Greta; Grey shields; Griego; Griefs; Grifa; Griff; Griffa; Griffa-griffa; Griffa; Grim Creeper; Grimmy; Grolid; Guabza; Guaza; Gunga; Gungeon; Gungun; Gunja; Gunjah; Gunney; Gunney sack; Gunza; Gweeler; H; H caps; Hachiche; Haircut; Hairy Ogre; Hameni; Hamp; Hang Liu; Hanhich; Haouzi; Harm reducer; Harry Potter; Harsh; Has; Hascisc; Hash; Hash oil; Hashish; Hasis; Hasji's; Hasjisj; Haszysz; Hawaiian; Hawaiian Black; Hawaiian homegrown hay; Hax; Haxixe; Hay; Haze; Headies; Heady Nugs; Heat; Heloua; Hemp; Hen-Nab; Herb; Herba; Herbals; Herbalz; High; High-Grade; Hippie Lettuce; Hocus; Hoola-wola-shupidy-doo; Home Grown; Homegrown; Hooch; Hooda; Hooter; Huile; Humboldt Green; Hursini; Hydro; Hydroponic; Hyge; Ice Cream; Igbo; Indian boy; Indian hay; Indian hemp; Indiana ditchweed; Indiana hay; Indica; Indische-hennepkruid; Indisk hampa; Indo; Indonesian bud; Indoor; Instaga; Instagu; Intian-hampuu; Intsangu; Isangu; Ish; IZM; Jamaican gold; Jamaican red; Jamaican red hair; Jane; Janjah; Janjaweed; Jatiphaladya churna; Jay smoke; Jea; Jive; Jive stick; Johnson grass; Jolly green; Jonko; Joy smoke; Juan Valdez; Juana; Juanita; Juja; Kabak; Kaff; Kajees; Kalakit; Kali; Kamonga; Kanab; Kansas Grass; Karpura rassa; Kate bush; Kawaii electric; Kaya; KB; K.B.; Kee; Keif; Kentucky blue; Key; KGB; K.G.B.; Khan-Chha; Khanje; Khayf; Khif-kiff; Ki; Kief; Kif; Kif Katami; Kiff; Kill; Killer; Killer green bud; Killer weed; Kilroy; Kilter; Kind;

Kind bud; Kind-Bud; Kine-Bud; King bud; Kinnab; Kitt; Kolto; Kona gold; Kraut; Krippies; Krippy; Kronik; Kryptonite; Kumba; Kush; Kushempeng; Kutchie; Kynd; Kynd-Bud; La-La-Ladies; Lakbay diva; Lakbay viva; Lamb's bread; Lang; Laughing grass; Laughing weed; Leaf; Lebanese; Lebanese blonde; Lebanese gold; Leno; Leon Mcarthy; Leon Punders; LG; Liam-ba; Lianda; Light Green; Light stuff; Lima; Limbo; Lime green; Little green friends; Little smoke; L.L.; Llesca; Loaf; Lobo; Local weed; Loco; Loco Weed; Loco-weed; Longbottom Leaf; Loose shank; Love nuggets; Love weed; Lows; Luggage; Lucas; Lumber; M; Macaroni; Machinery; Macon; Maconha; Maconia; Madi; Mafu; Maggie; Magic smoke; Magiyam; Majat; Makhilif; Malak; Malawi Cob; Malawi Gold; Malawi grass; Malawian gold; Malva; Manhattan silver; Manitoba Hydro; Manzul; Marachuan; Maraguango; Marajuana; Marie Jeanne; Marie-Jane; Marie-Juana; Marigongo; Marihuana; Marijuana; Marimba; Mariquita; Marley; Maroc; Marocaine; Maruamba; Mary; Mary Ann; Mary Jane; Mary and Johnny; Mary Jonas; Mary Warner; Mary Weaver; Mary-Ann; Mary-Jane; Mary-Jonas; Matekwane; Maui wauie; Maui-wowie; May Ann; Mbanje; Meck; Meconha; Meg; Meggie; Merda; Merde; Mersh; Messorole; Method; Methital; Mex; Mexican brown; Mexican green; Mexican locoweed; Mexican red; Mezz; Mid-Grade; Middies; Middys; Mid-dies; Mids; Mighty mite; Mint; Misari; Mister Brownstone; M.J.; Mnoana; Mo; M.O.; Modams; Mohasky; Mohasty; Momea; Momeka; Monte; Mooca; Moocah; Mooster; Moota; Mooters; Mootie; Mootos; Mor a grifa; Moragrifa; Moroc; Mota; Motah; Mother; Moto; Mr. Piff; Mu; M.U.; Muggie; Muggle; Muggles; Mulatinha; Mull; Mundyadi vatika; Murphy; Musty Marty; Muta; Mutha; Mutha; Nail; Namba; Nederweed; Nederwiet; Neihe; Nigra; Nordle; Northern lights; N'rama; Ntsangu; Nug; Nugget; Nuggets; Nuggs; Nuggets; Nwongkaka; Oboy; O.J.; Old Toby; Oleo; Olja; Ooh-Wee; Orange Cat; Oregon; Out-Do; Owl; Ozone; Paca lolo; Pack; Pack a bowl; Pakaloko; Pakaloli; Paki black; Pakistani black; Panama cut; Panama gold; Panama red; Pappa C's funky space boots; Parsley; Passa; Pasta; Pasto; Pat; Pétard; Peinka; Penek; Penka; Philip Drummond; Philly blunts; Piff; Pin; Pine; Pito; Pizza; Platters; Plow; Pocket rocket; Pod; Poison; Poke; Poke Smot; Politics; Po-Pa; Porro; Pot; Potlikker; Potten bush; P.R.; Pretendica; Pretendo; Pretinha; Pretties; Pretty Ladies; Puff; Purp; Purple; Purple haze; Purple Urple; Purps; Quarter moon; Queen Ann's lace; Rafe; Rafi; Rafe; Ragweed; Railroad weed; Rainy day woman; Rangood; Rasta Plant; Rasta weed; RB; Red bud; Red cross; Red dirt; Red oil; Red seal; Redge; Reef; Reefer; Reggies; Reggiweeds; Regs; Regular; Relish; Resin; R.G.B.; Riamba; Righteous bush; Rip; RiP; Roacha; Rocky; Rongony; Root; Rope; Rora; Rosa Maria; Rose Maria; Rose Marie; Rose-Marie; Rough stuff; Rubie; Rubia; Ruderalis; Rugs; Sabsi; Sada; Salad; Salt and pepper; Santa Marta; Sasfras; Sativa; Schwag; Schwagg; Schwamp; Scissors; Scraps; Scrapes; Scrub; Seeds; Sens; Sense; Sensemilia; Sensi; Sess; Sezz; Shake; Sheeba; Sheebz; Shit; Shmagma; Shrimp; Shrubs; Shwigg; Shwiggity Shwag; Shwag; Shwuggets; Siddhi; Siddi; Sighirima; Sins; Sins; Sinsmella; Sizzla; Skunk; Skunk-weed; Sky; Smokage; Smoke; Smoke a bowl; Smoke Canada; Smoochywoochypoochy; Snop; Soap bar; Soles; Soñadora; Suruma; Soul Flower; Soussi; Speed boat; Splim; Square mackerel; Stack; Stank; Stank-a-dank; Stash; Stems; Stick; Sticks; Sticky; Sticky Black; Sticky brown; Sticky Icky; Sticky Icky Icky; Stink weed; Stinkweed; Stinky; Stoney weed; Stress; Striiji; Stuff; Subji; Sugar weed; Summitates cannabis; Supadank; Super grass; Super pot; Supergrass; Suruma; Swag; Swamp Grass; Swazi Gold; SWED; Sweet Leaf; Sweet Lucy; T; Tablete; Tack; Tahgalim; Tai Alon; Taima; Takkouri; Takroui; Tea; Tedrika; Teloeut; Tempel; Temple; Temple balls; Teriak; Texas pot; Texas Red; Texas tea; Tex-mex; Thai Sticks; Thai Shit; THC; The Dank; The Peeping Jesus; The Pig Farmer's laptop; The Shit That Killed Elvis; The Wizard; Thirteen; Thumb; Thump! Thump! Thump!; Tia; Tical; Tijuana; Time; Time Machine's Glory; TJ; Tochi; Tok; Torch; Towels; Transkei; Trauma; Trees; Triple A; Tronadora; Trupence bag; Turtle; Tustin; Tweed; Tweeds; Twenty Twen Twen; Twenty Bag; Umya; Unotque; Urumogi; Utilities; Vape; Viper's weed; Wacky Baccy; Wacky Backy; Wacky Tabacky; Wacky terbacky; Wacky tobaccy; Wacky weed; Wag; Wake and Bake; Wasch; Weasel feed; Wee; Weed; Weed tea; Weed tear; Wewe; Whack; Whackatabacky; Wheat; White Rhino; White Russian; White Widow; White-haired lady; Woo blunts; Woodie; Woof; Woof; Woode; X; Yaa; Yamba; Yandi; Yandi; Yeah; Yeh; Yellow submarine; Yen pop; Yerba; Yerhia; Yescas; Yescas; Yescas; Yung; Yoda; Yoruba; Yum Yum; Zacate chino; Zacatecas puppy; Zambi; Zani; Zerouali; Ziele konopi indyskich; Zig Zag man; Zol; Zoot.

**Pharmacopoeias.** In *Chin.* and *Jpn.*

### Dependence

Prolonged heavy use of cannabis may lead to tolerance and psychological dependence but the existence of physical dependence remains somewhat controversial. Reported withdrawal symptoms have included anorexia, agitation, apprehension, aggression, anxiety, insomnia, irritability, restlessness, fever, sweating, tremor, dysphoria, rhinorrhoea, headache, and nausea.

Symptoms of withdrawal have been reported in neonates born to mothers who used cannabis during pregnancy, and have included jitteriness and tremulousness, crying, and disturbances in sleep and response to light occurring up to 30 days after birth.

### References

1. Smith NT. A review of the published literature into cannabis withdrawal symptoms in human users. *Addiction* 2002; **97**: 621–32.