

Human Pharmacokinetic Parameters of Orally Administered Δ^9 -Tetrahydrocannabinol Capsules Are Altered by Fed Versus Fasted Conditions and Sex Differences

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Abstract

Background: There is variability in the reported Δ^9 -tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) and 11-hydroxy-tetrahydrocannabinol (11-OH-THC) pharmacokinetic (PK) and pharmacodynamic (PD) parameters between studies and there is limited investigation into how the presence of food or sex affect these parameters. In this study, we examined the PK and PD parameters of an encapsulated THC extract and its major active metabolite, 11-OH-THC, under different fed states.

Methods: The study was a single-dose, randomized, double-blinded, four-way crossover investigation. THC capsules (1 or 2 \times 5 mg) were administered to 28 healthy adults (13 females: 15 males) under a fasted condition or after a high-fat meal. Blood samples were collected and PK parameters were determined through noncompartmental analysis. Adverse events (AEs), cognitive function (through completion of digit symbol substitution tests), blood pressure, and heart rate were also recorded.

Results: The presence of high-fat food significantly enhanced time to peak plasma concentration (T_{max}) and area under the curve (AUC_{0-24}) for both THC and 11-OH-THC and reduced THC's apparent volume of distribution (V_z/F) and apparent clearance (Cl/F). Females had a significantly greater peak plasma concentration (C_{max}) compared with males after 5 mg THC in a fasted state. No cardiovascular or cognitive effects and only mild AEs (somnolence, fatigue, and euphoric mood) were reported.

Conclusion: These findings may help to inform the guidelines provided by governing health bodies on the effects of cannabis, such as time to onset and duration of action, and aid health care practitioners in their prescribing practices. Furthermore, the doses used in this study are safe to consider for future interventional studies in disease conditions where THC has been shown to have therapeutic efficacy.

Keywords: 11-OH-THC; fasted; fed; pharmacokinetic; sex; THC

Introduction

Cannabis contains over 100 cannabinoids and up to 200 terpenes, depending on the cultivar, with Δ^9 -tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) and cannabidiol (CBD) thought to be responsible for the majority of the physiological effects induced by cannabis.¹ THC and its active metabolite, 11-hydroxy-tetrahydrocannabinol (11-OH-THC) are primarily identified and responsible for causing intoxication.²⁻⁴ However, THC is much

more than just an intoxicating compound, with many studies demonstrating its therapeutic potential in various medical conditions.^{1,5,6}

An analysis of data collected from medical cannabis consumers found that THC levels in cannabis products, but not CBD levels, are independently associated with the degree of symptom relief across 27 different health symptom categories,⁷ whereas another observational study found patients reported high THC cultivars

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improved their symptoms from conditions such as arthritis, pain, and post-traumatic stress disorder.⁸

Although, Whiting et al. reported there was no clear evidence for efficacy based on route of administration,⁵ in contrast, a recent report of patient survey data found inhalation of dried flower was the most commonly used and therapeutically effective route of cannabis administration followed by ingestion of concentrates.⁷ These findings are not entirely surprising, as inhalation of cannabis results in a higher bioavailability of THC than orally administered cannabis extracts due to the avoidance of first pass metabolism. Oral bioavailability of THC is $6\% \pm 3\%$ following oral consumption in a food product^{9,10} and 10–20% after consumption of a cannabis extract.¹¹ This is in contrast to the bioavailability following inhalation, which ranges from 10% to 37%.^{9,10,12} However, while orally administered THC has poor bioavailability, capsules taken orally can be formulated with precise concentrations of THC allowing greater control over dosing compared with other administration methods. In addition, oral administration of THC not only results in minor increases in THC levels in the blood, but also leads to higher plasma levels of 11-OH-THC, THC's active metabolite,^{2,4} due to first pass hepatic metabolism. In fact, plasma levels of 11-OH-THC:THC after inhalation have been reported to be as low as 1:20¹³ while after oral administration, this ratio is increased to a range of 0.5:1–1:1.¹¹ Since 11-OH-THC has shown physiological effects itself, a higher ratio of 11-OH-THC:THC from orally ingesting THC may have different therapeutic effects than a lower 11-OH-THC:THC ratio from inhalation of THC.

Despite the advantages associated with oral consumption of cannabis extracts compared with inhalation, the reported pharmacokinetic (PK) values for orally ingested THC and 11-OH-THC are limited and variable.^{4,9,11,14–16} There are several possible reasons for this variability. First, the polymorphic nature of cytochrome P450 (CYP450) genes¹⁷ may contribute to the wide-ranging PK parameters reported between and within studies. Second, there appears to be differences in cannabinoid absorption between males and females,¹⁶ although limited studies exist. Lastly, there is evidence that a fed over-fasted state may delay and/or increase absorption of cannabinoids.^{18,19} Thus, differences in fed states could explain the variation in reported values between trials.

Based on the complex interactions of THC in patients and the aforementioned variables, the goal of this study was to investigate the PK and pharmacodynamic (PD) pa-

rameters of oral THC capsules consumed by males and females during a fast or after a high-fat meal (Table 1).

Methods

Study procedures

The study designed was a single-dose, randomized, double-blinded, four-way crossover investigation of the PK and PD parameters of orally administered THC hard gelatin capsules and the PK parameters of its major metabolite, 11-OH-THC. The Clinical Trial Application (CTA) was reviewed and approved by Health Canada and ethics approval was granted by the Institutional Review Board Services before being conducted by a contract research organization, BioPharma Services, Inc., in Ontario, Canada. The study was carried out in accordance with the ethical standards of the responsible committee on human experimentation and with the Helsinki Declaration of 1975.

For detailed summary of the methods, please see the Supplementary Data. In short, healthy adult volunteers completed the following treatments: 5 mg THC fasted (Treatment A), 5 mg THC and high-fat meal (Treatment B), 10 mg THC fasted (Treatment C), and 10 mg THC and high-fat meal (Treatment D) (Table 2). Blood samples were collected before the THC dose and then at multiple time points postdose in each study period. There was a 7-day washout period between treatments.

Systolic blood pressure, diastolic blood pressure, heart rate, and cognitive function [through the digit symbol substitution test (DSST), adapted from the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale (WAIS)²⁰], and adverse events (AEs) were monitored during each period.

Statistical analysis

Noncompartmental analysis and statistical analysis were done external to MedReleaf[®] and Aurora Cannabis,

Table 1. The High-Fat, High-Calorie Breakfast Provided to Participants in Treatment B and D Before Them Consuming Their Δ^9 -Tetrahydrocannabinol Hard Gelatin Capsules

Meal content	Calories	Carbohydrates (g)	Protein (g)	Fat (g)
Two eggs	180	2	16	12
Two slices of toast	180	35	6	1.5
Sixty gram hash browns	150	20	1	7
240 mL of whole milk	144	11	7.7	7.7
Three slices of bacon	120	0	9	9
Maximum two tablespoons of butter	180	0	0.2	20
Total g		68	39.9	57.2
Total calories	954	272	160	515

Table 2. The Target Δ^9 -tetrahydrocannabinol Dosages and Fed States of Each of the Four Treatment Groups

	THC dose (mg)	Fed state
Treatment A	5	Fasted
Treatment B	5	High-fat meal
Treatment C	10	Fasted
Treatment D	10	High-fat meal

THC, Δ^9 -tetrahydrocannabinol.

Inc.[®] with results stated as mean \pm SD. One-way ANOVA for PK parameter analysis, with a *post hoc* Bonferroni Test if the F was significant and no significant variance in homogeneity, and Student's *t*-test for demographic characteristics were carried out. Kruskal–Wallis *H* test was done for analysis of the DSST data. Statistical significance was determined as $p < 0.05$.

Materials

THC hard gelatin capsules were obtained from MedReleaf[®], a Canadian Licensed Producer of medical cannabis. Whole *Cannabis sativa* plant extract was dissolved in sunflower oil and encapsulated in hard gelatin capsules. Each capsule contained 5.4 mg THC, 0.2 mg THCA, <0.1% wt·wt⁻¹ terpenes and no detectable CBD or cannabidiolic acid.

Results

Patient demographics

This study sought to establish the PK profile of different THC doses in healthy male and female volunteers. The PK and PD parameters of THC were examined after the consumption of a high-fat meal or after participants had fasted. PK parameters were also determined for 11-OH-THC.

There were 28 (13 female and 15 male; 20–54 years old) subjects enrolled into the study, of which 27 completed all 4 arms. One participant withdrew from the study before completing Treatment D due to an AE (see Adverse events section) and thus, the PK parameters for this arm were calculated from one less participant. Of the participants who completed the study, 56% were White, 26% were Black, 11% were Hispanic/Latino, and 7% were Asian. The age, height, body weight, and body mass index of the study population are reported in Table 3. As expected, the mean height and weight of male participants were found to be significantly greater than the female participants.

Table 3. The Demographic Characteristics of the Study Population

	Male (15)	Female (12)
Age (years)	35 \pm 9.6 (20–51)	35 \pm 9 (23–54)
Height (cm)	182.2 \pm 8.3 (164.5–200)	160.5 \pm 5.1 (152.2–170.3)*
Body weight (kg)	86.5 \pm 10.6 (74–110.3)	61.9 \pm 9.0 (50.2–75.7)*
BMI (kg/m ²)	26.0 \pm 2.3 (22.4–29.6)	24.0 \pm 3.2 (19.4–29.4)

Data are represented as mean \pm SD with the range in brackets and * denotes statistical significance.

BMI, body mass index.

Adverse events

In total, 43 AEs were reported during this study, with all AEs except one assessed as minor. Somnolence, fatigue, and euphoric mood were the most common mild events (Table 4). The one moderate AE of fainting (duration of 2 minutes) was reported 4.32 hours after Treatment C. No serious AEs were reported.

The majority (67.9%) of AEs were reported after administration of Treatment C. There was a decrease in the total number of AEs (32.1%) in both Treatment A and B compared with Treatment C. Treatment D showed the least number of AEs (22.2%).

One AE of note is that one study participant experienced a depressive mood 22.64 hours after Treatment D that resolved \sim 96 hours after onset with no actions taken. However, the participant chose to withdraw from the study due to this AE and was the only one to do so.

PK parameters

Using noncompartmental analysis, the following parameters were calculated for both THC and 11-OH-THC: peak plasma concentration (C_{max}), time to peak plasma concentration (T_{max}), $t_{1/2}$, and AUC_{0–24}. Apparent volume of distribution (V_z/F) and apparent clearance rate (Cl/F) were determined for THC, whereas lag time (T_{lag}) and last measurable concentration (C_{last})

Table 4. The Most Common Adverse Events Reported for All Treatment Arms

Event	Treatment A	Treatment B	Treatment C	Treatment D
Somnolence	3	1	4	1
Fatigue	2	1	1	2
Euphoric mood	2	0	3	1
Headache	1	3	1	0
Dizziness	1	1	2	1
Other	0	3	8	1
Total	9	9	19	6

Where Treatment A is 5 mg THC fasted, Treatment B is 5 mg THC and a high-fat meal, Treatment C is 10 mg THC fasted and Treatment D is 10 mg THC and a high-fat meal.

were calculated for 11-OH-THC. These values were compared within dosages (Treatment A vs. Treatment B and Treatment C vs. Treatment D) and between males and females under the different dietary conditions.

For THC, there was no difference in C_{\max} or $t_{1/2}$ between consumption of the capsules under fed or fasted

states. However, dosing immediately after a high-fat meal was found to significantly increase T_{\max} by about 3.5-fold in comparison to the fasted state for both the 5 and 10 mg THC doses. AUC_{0-24} was also significantly augmented by the presence of food upon dosing; AUC_{0-24} increased by about 2.7- and 2-fold for the 5 and 10 mg doses, respectively. Alternatively,

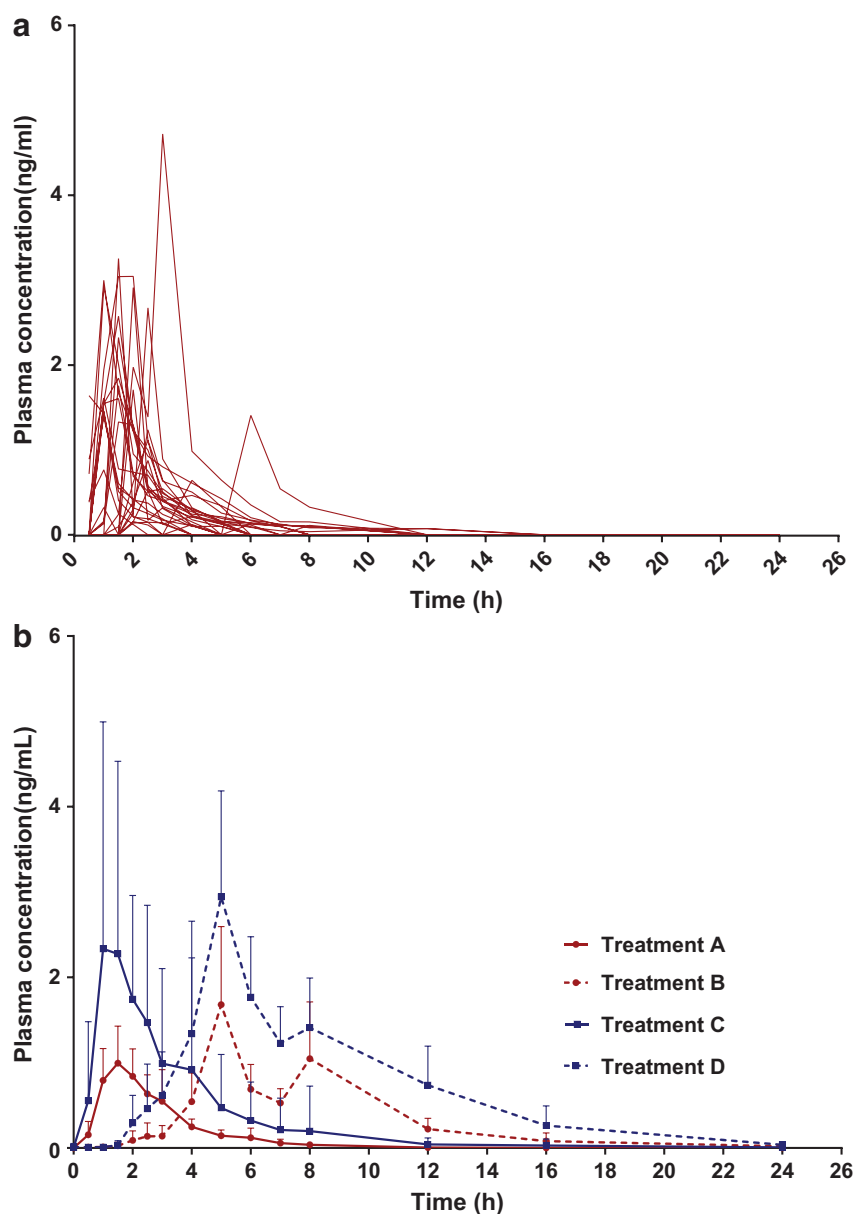


FIG. 1. THC's plasma concentration over time (a) for each individual after Treatment A ($n=28$) and (b) expressed as a mean (+SD) for Treatments A–D ($n=28$ for Treatments A–C; $n=27$ for Treatment D). Where Treatment A is 5 mg THC fasted, Treatment B is 5 mg THC and a high-fat meal, Treatment C is 10 mg THC fasted, and Treatment D is 10 mg THC and a high-fat meal. THC, Δ^9 -tetrahydrocannabinol.

Table 5. Δ^9 -Tetrahydrocannabinol Pharmacokinetic Parameters of C_{\max} , T_{\max} , $t_{1/2}$, AUC_{0-24} , V_z/F and Cl/F Were Determined from Noncompartmental Analysis

Treatment	C_{\max} (ng · mL ⁻¹)	T_{\max} (hours)	$t_{1/2}$ (hours)	AUC_{0-24} (ng · h · mL ⁻¹)	V_z/F (L)	Cl/F (L · h ⁻¹)
A	1.86 ± 1.01	1.9 ± 1.1	1.6 ± 1.3	3.13 ± 1.89	66.1 ± 27.5	66.4 ± 27.4
B	2.60 ± 2.33	6.6 ± 2.6*	2.8 ± 2.0	8.75 ± 7.38*	41.0 ± 34.7*	41.1 ± 34.8*
C	4.24 ± 2.53	1.8 ± 1.4	2.6 ± 2.1	8.71 ± 5.95	70.5 ± 26.2	70.4 ± 26.2
D	4.51 ± 2.54	6.6 ± 2.8*	2.6 ± 1.9	17.60 ± 9.22*	44.3 ± 28.8*	44.1 ± 28.7*

Data are represented as mean ± SD and * denotes statistical significance between the same THC dosages (Treatment A compared with Treatment B and Treatment C compared with Treatment D). Where Treatment A is 5 mg THC fasted, Treatment B is 5 mg THC and a high-fat meal, Treatment C is 10 mg THC fasted, and Treatment D is 10 mg THC and a high-fat meal.

both V_z/F and Cl/F were reduced by about 1.6-fold when the oral doses were consumed after a high-fat meal versus after fasting (Fig. 1 and Table 5). For Treatment A, males had a significantly smaller C_{\max} than females (C_{\max} for males was 1.39 ± 0.69 ng · mL⁻¹ and for females it was 2.36 ± 1.08 ng · mL⁻¹). No other differences between the sexes were found.

The results for 11-OH-THC were similar. For both dosages, T_{\max} increased by ~3.5-fold when dosing occurred with food present versus when food was absent. Interestingly, there did not appear to be any delay between T_{\max} for THC and T_{\max} for 11-OH-THC between treatments of the same fed state, thus, T_{\max} was consistent across parent compound, metabolite, and dosages when the fed state was kept constant (Fig. 2 and Table 6).

T_{lag} for 11-OH-THC was significantly increased by the consumption of the high-fat meal for both the 5 and 10 mg doses; tripling for the 5 mg THC dose and almost doubling for the 10 mg THC dose. C_{last} , C_{\max} , and $t_{1/2}$ were unchanged by the consumption of a high-fat meal before dosing, whereas AUC_{0-24} was significantly enhanced; AUC_{0-24} increased by 1.3- and 1.2-fold for the 5 and 10 mg doses, respectively (Fig. 2 and Table 6).

PD effects

No treatment altered systolic blood pressure, diastolic blood pressure, or heart rate (data not shown). Furthermore, the DSST results showed no changes in cognitive function (Fig. 3).

Discussion

With the recent legalization of cannabis in Canada and growing interest in both medicinal and recreational cannabis worldwide, there is a need to determine the efficacy of different cannabis formulations at specific doses and to establish the possible AEs surrounding these dosages. Thus, further PK and PD studies are cru-

cial to gather data on the primary cannabinoids, such as THC, from different routes of administration to enhance comfort with cannabis-based medicines and inform safe and effective prescribing practices within the health care community. This study aimed to fill the need for PK and PD data for orally administered THC under fasting and fed conditions and to compare the PK parameters between males and females. To our knowledge, this is the first time such a study focusing on orally administered THC extract in a hard gelatin capsule form has been conducted in humans.

Our results show orally consumed 5 and 10 mg THC capsules are well tolerated in healthy adults under fed or fasted states. No cardiovascular effects or impaired cognition were reported. Furthermore, most AEs were classified as mild and there was a low withdrawal rate of 4%. The most commonly reported AEs were somnolence, fatigue, and euphoric mood, with no serious AEs occurring. These findings align with those reported in the wider literature in terms of AE severity (mainly mild-moderate), specific symptoms (i.e., somnolence, fatigue, euphoria, dizziness),⁵ and a lack of impaired cognition.²¹⁻²³ Thus, our data suggest that THC extract in hard gelatin capsules at 5 and 10 mg could be explored for therapeutic benefits in different conditions. Further investigation into how differences in PK parameters affect the therapeutic efficacy of oral THC as well as the long-term safety of oral THC consumption should be examined in the relevant medical conditions in future studies.

C_{\max} , T_{\max} , and AUC_{0-24} were determined through noncompartmental analysis for both THC and 11-OH-THC. V_z/F and Cl/F and T_{lag} and C_{last} were also calculated for THC and 11-OH-THC, respectively. It should be noted however, only relative bioavailability can be determined from this study, not absolute bioavailability. We found that consuming a high-fat meal before administration of a THC capsule significantly delayed the time to peak plasma concentration

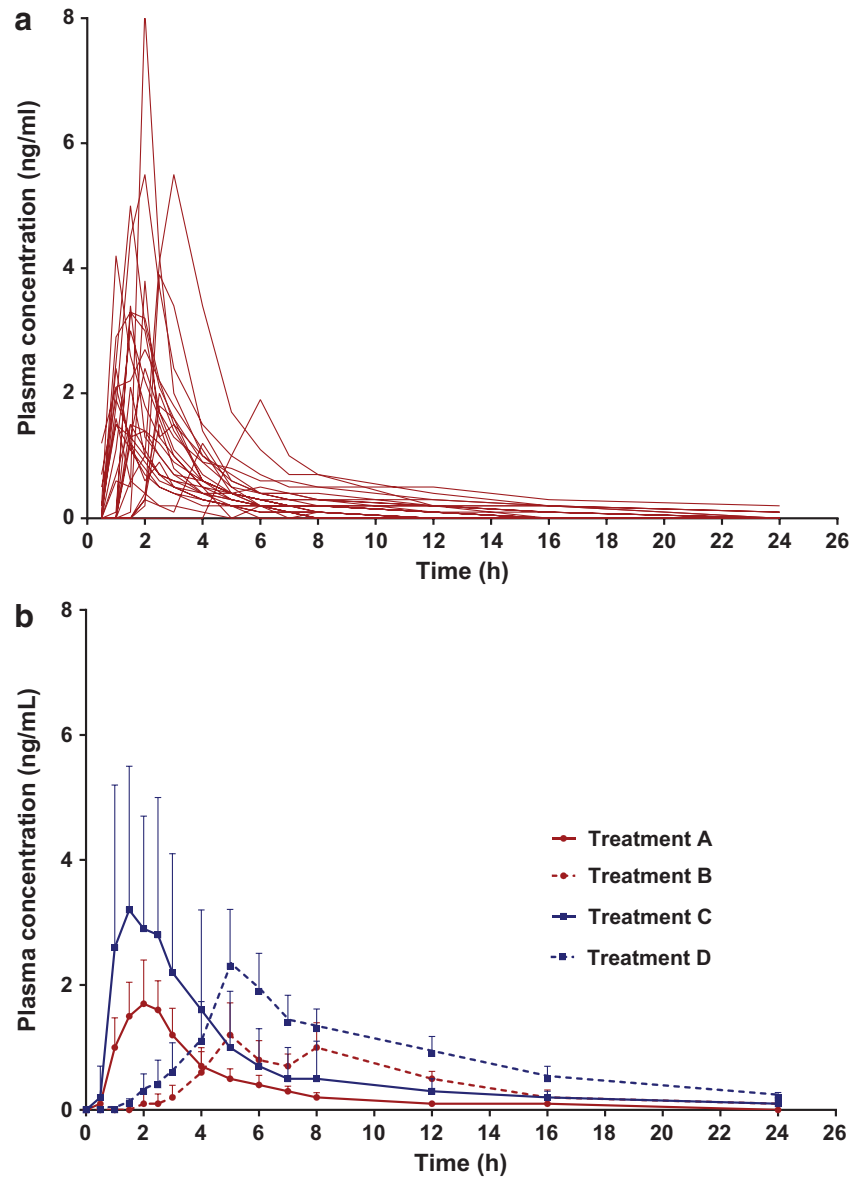


FIG. 2. 11-OH-THC's plasma concentration over time **(a)** for each individual after Treatment A ($n=28$) and **(b)** expressed as a mean (+SD) for Treatments A–D ($n=28$ for Treatments A–C; $n=27$ for Treatment D). Where Treatment A is 5 mg THC fasted, Treatment B is 5 mg THC and a high-fat meal, Treatment C is 10 mg THC fasted, and Treatment D is 10 mg THC and a high-fat meal. 11-OH-THC, 11-hydroxy-tetrahydrocannabinol.

for both THC and 11-OH-THC and enhanced the overall levels of both compounds, although peak plasma concentrations were unaffected by either a fed or fasted state. Furthermore, both V_z/F and Cl/F of THC were significantly diminished after a high-fat meal was consumed. Altogether, these findings suggest that the presence of a high-fat meal before administrat-

ing an oral dose of THC increases the levels of both THC and 11-OH-THC, but the rate at which this occurs is slower. These findings may help to inform the overarching guidelines provided to the public from governing health bodies on the effects of cannabis, such as expected time to onset and duration of effect. Furthermore, these data may aid health care

Table 6. 11-Hydroxy-Tetrahydrocannabinol Pharmacokinetic Parameters of C_{max} , T_{max} , t_{lag} , C_{last} , $t_{1/2}$ and AUC_{0-24} Were Determined from Noncompartmental Analysis

Treatment	C_{max} (ng · mL ⁻¹)	T_{max} (hours)	T_{lag} (hours)	C_{last} (ng · mL ⁻¹)	$t_{1/2}$ (hours)	AUC_{0-24} (ng · h · mL ⁻¹)
A	2.86 ± 1.64	1.9 ± 1.1	1.2 ± 1.6	0.12 ± 0.02	4.3 ± 2.6	7.16 ± 4.70
B	1.91 ± 1.38	6.8 ± 2.6*	4.0 ± 2.4*	0.18 ± 0.13	4.2 ± 1.9	9.40 ± 5.70*
C	5.10 ± 2.44	2.0 ± 1.4	0.9 ± 1.5	0.14 ± 0.048	5.8 ± 3.0	14.72 ± 7.33
D	3.40 ± 1.69	6.7 ± 2.6*	3.3 ± 1.5*	0.23 ± 0.15	6.3 ± 2.4	17.74 ± 6.64*

Data are represented as mean ± SD and * denotes statistical significance between the same THC dosages (Treatment A compared with Treatment B and Treatment C compared with Treatment D). Where Treatment A is 5 mg THC fasted, Treatment B is 5 mg THC and a high-fat meal, Treatment C is 10 mg THC fasted and Treatment D is 10 mg THC and a high-fat meal.

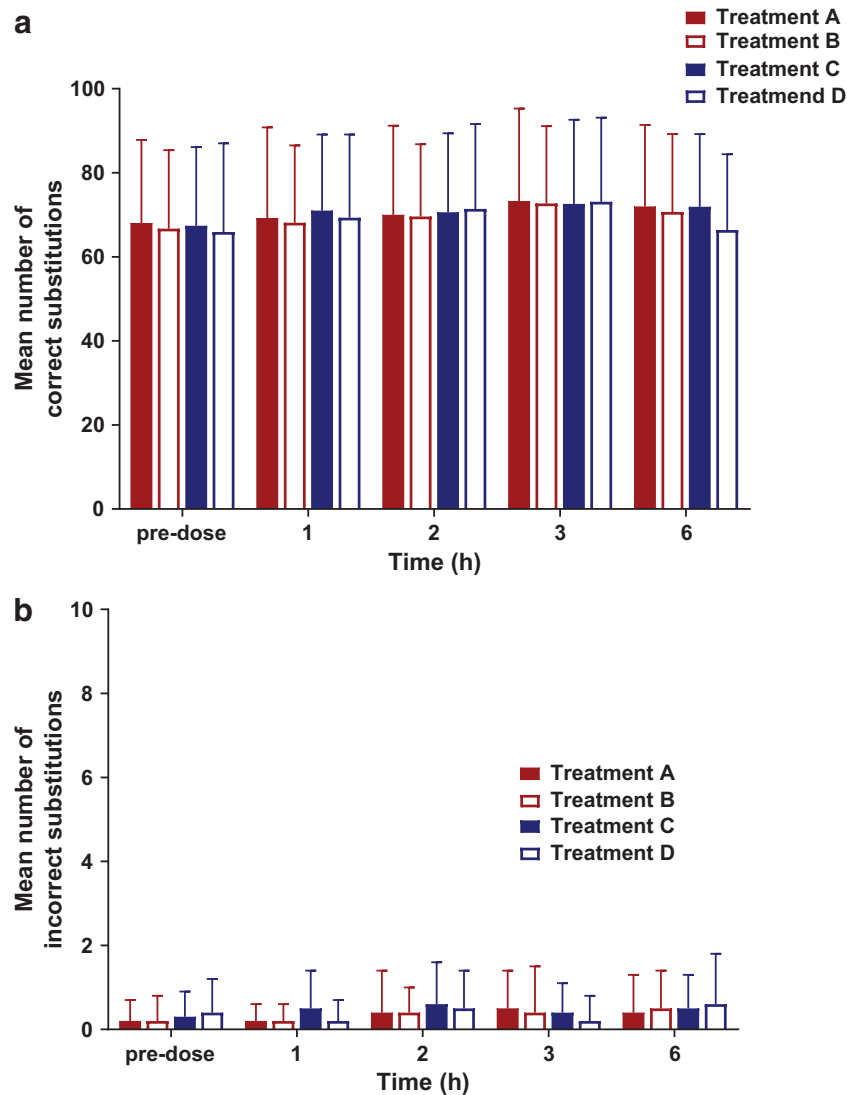


FIG. 3. The mean number of completed (a) correct and (b) incorrect symbol substitutions from the completion of the DSST at different time points for Treatments A–D ($n=28$ for Treatments A–C; $n=27$ for Treatment D). Where Treatment A is 5 mg THC fasted, Treatment B is 5 mg THC and a high-fat meal, Treatment C is 10 mg THC fasted, and Treatment D is 10 mg THC and a high-fat meal. DSST, digit symbol substitution test.

Table 7. A Summary of How an Orally Ingested Encapsulated Δ^9 -Tetrahydrocannabinol Extract's Pharmacokinetic Parameters for Δ^9 -Tetrahydrocannabinol and 11-Hydroxy-Tetrahydrocannabinol Were Altered by the Presence of a High-Fat Meal in Comparison to Consumption under a Fasting State

	PK parameters	High-fat meal vs. fasted state
THC	C_{\max} (ng·mL ⁻¹)	No change
	T_{\max} (hours)	↑
	$t_{1/2}$ (hours)	No change
	AUC ₀₋₂₄ (ng·h·mL ⁻¹)	↑
	V_z/F (L)	↓
	Cl/F (L·h ⁻¹)	↓
11-OH-THC	C_{\max} (ng·mL ⁻¹)	No change
	T_{\max} (hours)	↑
	T_{lag} (hours)	↑
	C_{last} (ng·mL ⁻¹)	No change
	$t_{1/2}$ (hours)	No change
	AUC ₀₋₂₄ (ng·h·mL ⁻¹)	↑

11-OH-THC, 11-hydroxy-tetrahydrocannabinol.

practitioners in their prescribing practices. For instance, the variability in C_{\max} values could have significant impacts on efficacy and safety in patients, highlighting the importance of tailoring THC doses to each patient through careful titration. A summary of these findings can be found in Table 7.

We also found that although there was a significant difference between male and female body weight and height, these differences only affected one parameter, the THC C_{\max} after Treatment A (females had a significantly greater C_{\max} than males). Our findings are supported by a previous study that showed females had significantly higher THC and 11-OH-THC C_{\max} than males after oral THC consumption.¹⁶ Alternatively, this difference in C_{\max} could be partly attributed to the significant weight difference between our male and female participants and not solely the result of sex differences. Therefore, our data add to the body of literature describing sex differences in cannabinoid PK parameters while also indicating further studies that utilize milligram per kilogram dosages may be helpful in investigating sex differences in cannabinoid PK parameters.

While the dose/response relationship for THC and 11-OH-THC has yet to be fully elucidated, it could be extrapolated from our data that the time to peak concentration seen when the THC capsules were administered after the high-fat meal would correlate to a longer delay in experiencing the physiological effects of THC versus administration in a fasted state. As oral administration already results in delayed physiological responses compared with inhalation, it may be recommended that patients take THC capsules on an empty

stomach to experience a quicker onset of effects compared with consuming with a meal. However, more AEs were reported after Treatment D, indicating the potential for less AEs when ingesting THC with food, which may be attractive to patients, caregivers, and health care practitioners. In addition, the significant delay in clearance associated with a high-fat meal being consumed before dosing may also be attractive to patients who are seeking a longer duration of action for THC-based medicine. Altogether, these data have the potential to help inform prescription guidelines for patients depending on their tolerance for mild AEs and desired time to onset and duration of action.

Data presented from our PK study on THC capsules support the wider literature that reports consumption of cannabinoids in the presence of food leads to altered PK parameters in comparison to administration under a fasting condition.^{18,19} Our data align with these previous findings showing that the mean absorption of THC was increased by 2- to 3-fold (depending on dose), whereas the mean levels of 11-OH-THC were enhanced ~1.3-fold for both doses. The increased mean absorption of THC in the presence of food is possibly due to the slowed transit time through the gastrointestinal tract when fat is present. However, the exact mechanism of this enhanced absorption has yet to be investigated. In contrast to Stott et al.,¹⁸ we did not find a significant increase in C_{\max} fed and fasted conditions. As peak plasma concentration after oral administration of a drug is influenced by both absorption and metabolism, these differences could be the result of the polymorphic nature of the CYP450 enzymes and/or heterogeneity of the participant populations.¹⁷ Activity of CYP450 enzymes could also be altered by the presence or absence of different cannabinoids, as cannabinoids such as CBD have been shown to inhibit CYP450 enzymes responsible for the metabolism of THC.^{24,25} Our capsules had no detectable amounts of CBD, avoiding this potentially confounding variable for our measured THC and 11-OH-THC plasma levels. However, Stott et al. examined a THC:CBD spray¹⁸ and therefore, the presence of CBD could explain the differences between our findings and theirs. Thus, perhaps future PK studies should examine the genetic profile of the main CYP450 enzymes that metabolize THC (i.e., CYP2C9²⁶ and CYP3A4²⁷) of participants and report the other cannabinoids present in their extracts to aid in data interpretation between and within studies.

An interesting finding from our data was that 11-OH-THC reached peak plasma concentrations in a

similar time frame as THC. As 11-OH-THC has been suggested to have physiological effects of its own,^{2,4} it is possible that some of the therapeutic benefits attributed to the consumption of THC could be caused by 11-OH-THC. Future studies examining THC's PD should perhaps also consider 11-OH-THC plasma levels to begin to tease out the complexities of the effects of THC and its major metabolite.

Our study does present some limitations, one such limitation was that all participants were healthy. CBD's PK parameters were significantly altered by moderate and severe hepatic impairment²⁸ subsequently, the PKs of THC and 11-OH-THC may also differ across patient groups in comparison to healthy participants. Furthermore, while participants ranged from 20 to 54 years of age, we did not examine if age influenced the PK of the THC extract capsule. As well, we did not investigate if chronic dosing significantly alters any PK parameters.

Conclusions

This study examined the PK parameters of THC and its major active metabolite, 11-OH-THC, following oral administration of a THC capsule²⁻⁴ during a fasted or fed condition. We found that the presence of high-fat food significantly delayed T_{max} while also enhancing mean levels of both THC and 11-OH-THC. Furthermore, we found no cardiovascular or cognitive effects and primarily mild AEs, suggesting that the doses used in this study are safe to consider for future interventional studies in medical conditions where THC has been shown to have therapeutic efficacy.

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Author Contributions

All authors have made substantial contributions to the conception and design of the study or drafting of the article. S.L.: Drafting of the article; P.D.: Drafting of the article; S.O.: Conception and design of the study; S.C.: Drafting of the article; A.B.: Conception and design of the study; K.N.: Drafting of the article; JRBD.: Drafting of the article.

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Supplementary Material

Supplementary Data

Supplementary Table S1

Supplementary Table S2

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Abbreviations Used

11-OH-THC = 11-hydroxy-tetrahydrocannabinol
 BMI = body mass index
 Cl/F = apparent clearance rate
 C_{last} = last measurable concentration
 C_{max} = peak plasma concentration
 CBD = cannabidiol
 CTA = clinical trial application
 CYP450 = cytochrome P450
 DSST = digital symbol substitution test
 PD = pharmacodynamic
 PK = pharmacokinetic
 T_{lag} = lag time
 T_{max} = time to peak plasma concentration
 THCA = tetrahydrocannabinolic acid
 THC = Δ^9 -tetrahydrocannabinol
 V_d/F = apparent volume of distribution
 WAIS = Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale