

Opinion Article

Cannabis Allergy: Examining the Complexities of Emerging Health Concern

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DESCRIPTION

While cannabis is often associated with anti-inflammatory and analgesic effects, an increasing number of cases report adverse allergic reactions. Cannabis allergy refers to the immune system's hypersensitivity to proteins found in the cannabis plant. The primary culprits are believed to be proteins like Can s1 and Can s3, found in the pollen and flowering parts of the plant.

Symptoms of cannabis allergy

The symptoms of cannabis allergy can vary widely, ranging from mild to severe.

Respiratory symptoms: Individuals may experience sneezing, nasal congestion, coughing, and wheezing, similar to symptoms of hay fever.

Skin reactions: Skin-related symptoms can include hives, itching, or eczema-like rashes upon contact with cannabis.

Eye irritation: Red, itchy, or watery eyes are reported by some individuals with cannabis allergy.

Gastrointestinal issues: In rare cases, ingestion of cannabis may lead to nausea, vomiting, or abdominal pain.

Anaphylaxis: Severe allergic reactions can result in anaphylaxis, a life-threatening condition characterized by difficulty breathing, a drop in blood pressure, and loss of consciousness.

Causes and risk factors

The exact causes of cannabis allergy are not fully understood, but certain factors may increase the risk

Cross-reactivity: Individuals with existing allergies, particularly to pollen from other plants like ragweed or birch, may be more prone to cannabis allergy due to cross-reactivity.

Sensitization: Prolonged or intense exposure to cannabis allergens may sensitize the immune system, leading to the development of an allergic response over time.

Environmental factors: Environmental conditions, such as exposure to high levels of cannabis pollen during cultivation or processing, may contribute to the development of cannabis allergy.

Diagnosis and management:

Diagnosing cannabis allergy can be challenging, as symptoms can mimic those of other allergic conditions. Allergy testing, including skin prick tests and blood tests measuring specific IgE antibodies, can help identify cannabis sensitization. Once diagnosed, management strategies may include:

Avoidance: Individuals with cannabis allergy are advised to avoid direct contact with the plant and its products. This includes abstaining from smoking or vaping cannabis and using caution when handling cannabis plants.

Symptomatic treatment: Over-the-counter antihistamines can help alleviate mild symptoms. In more severe cases, healthcare providers may prescribe corticosteroids or epinephrine for anaphylactic reactions.

Immunotherapy: Immunotherapy, a treatment that exposes the immune system to gradually increasing amounts of the allergen, is being explored as a potential long-term solution for cannabis allergy.

Implications for medical cannabis users

For individuals using cannabis for medicinal purposes, the emergence of cannabis allergy poses additional considerations. Patients should communicate any allergic symptoms to their healthcare providers to explore alternative treatment options. Additionally, the medical community must remain vigilant in monitoring and addressing the potential risks associated with cannabis allergy.

CONCLUSION

Cannabis allergy, though still a relatively underexplored area in allergology, is garnering attention as cannabis use becomes more

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widespread. As the majority of both medicinal and recreational cannabis continues to rise, understanding the complexities of cannabis allergy is significant for healthcare providers, researchers, and individuals frequently. Continued research is

needed to the specific mechanisms of cannabis allergy, identify at-risk populations, and develop effective management strategies for this emerging health concern.