

GLOBAL WELLNESS AND INTEGRATED HEALTH CONGRESS

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Endocannabinoid system, Physiology.

Background:

The endocannabinoid system (ECS) is a biological system composed of endocannabinoids, which are endogenous lipid-based retrograde neurotransmitters that bind to cannabinoid receptors (CBRs), and cannabinoid receptor proteins that are expressed throughout the vertebrate central nervous system (including the brain) and peripheral nervous system. It may be involved in regulating physiological and cognitive processes, including fertility, pregnancy, pre- and postnatal development, various activity of immune system, appetite, pain-sensation, mood, and memory, and in mediating the pharmacological effects of cannabis. The ECS plays an important role in multiple aspects of neural functions, including the control of movement and motor coordination, learning and memory, emotion and motivation, addictive-like behavior and pain modulation, among others.

Objective:

spotting the physiological importance of the endocannabinoid system.

Method:

review.

Results:

The cannabinoid receptor family is denoted by the abbreviation 'CB' and receptors are numbered by their order of discovery, denoted by a numerical subscript (e.g. CB1, CB2). Two cannabinoid receptors have been described to date.

Conclusion:

Functional characteristics of the CB1 receptor

The CB1 cannabinoid receptor has been extensively characterized for biological responses. Nervous system responses and other cannabinoid receptor agonists include therapeutically beneficial effects of analgesia, attenuation of the nausea and vomiting in cancer chemotherapy, appetite stimulation in wasting syndromes, and decreased intestinal motility. Untoward side effects accompanying these therapeutic responses include alterations in cognition and memory, dysphoria/euphoria and sedation. Animal models that distinguish cannabinoid receptor activity include drug discrimination paradigms in rodents, pigeons and primates, a typical static ataxia in dogs, and a tetrad of responses in rodents (hypothermia, analgesia, hypoactivity and catalepsy). Functional characteristics of the CB2 receptor: Most CB2 receptors are expressed by immune cells located either outside or within the brain. When activated these receptors can modulate immune cell migration and cytokine release .

Biography:

Dr. Sherif W. Mansour, I have over 17 years' experience as a professor of physiology in Zagazig school of medicine, EGYPT, king faisal university, KSA and mutah school of medicine, Jordan. I have many years' experience in Supervising Master and PhD thesis, quality moderator and accreditation procedures.