

Interindividual variation in the pharmacokinetics of Delta9tetrahydrocannabinol as related to genetic polymorphisms in CYP2C9.

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Abstract

The impact of the CYP2C9 polymorphism on the pharmacokinetics of orally administered 9-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) was studied in 43 healthy volunteers. THC pharmacokinetics did not differ by CYP2C9*2 allele status. However, the median area under the curve of THC was threefold higher and that of 11-nor-9-carboxy-9-tetrahydrocannabinol was 70% lower in CYP2C9*3/*3 homozygotes than in CYP2C9*1/*1 homozygotes. CYP2C9*3 carriers also showed a trend toward increased sedation following administration of THC. Therefore, the CYP2C9*3 variant may influence both the therapeutic and adverse effects of THC.

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