Marijauna (Cannabis sativa L.) and roles against monkeypox

Dear Editor,

Re-emergence of monkeypox is a significant global public health problem. In general, monkeypox is a kind of viral infection that is in the same group as smallpox infection. When there is a cessation of routine smallpox vaccination, there is a gradual decrease in immunity and it results in the present emergence of monkeypox. Now, the disease has become a global problem and has been reported in several countries outside Africa, as the origin of the infection. It is possible to miss diagnosing the illness when it manifests as a skin lesion and fever.[1] Additionally conceivable are uncommon clinical issues including gastrointestinal issues.[1] An interesting topic for many ongoing studies, is the treatment of monkeypox. It would be interesting to conduct a study on the function of conventional herbal management. The authors want to talk about how licensed medical *Marijuana* (*Cannabis sativa* L.) can be used here to treat monkeypox. The potential role in symptomatic and supportive care, particularly for pain management, is suggested.[2] The role of cannabidiol in virus suppression is also mentioned.[2] However, there has been no concrete research on *Marijuana* potential to treat monkeypox. As Vallee[3] points out, cannabis and alcohol consumption may have two negative effects on the monkeypox virus (MPXV) outbreak: increasing the number of sexual partners, which is primarily responsible for the increase in the number of new MPXV-infected cases, and impairing the immune response to a viral infection. It should be noted, however, that medical *Marijuana* with a well-controlled therapeutic approach can be useful and is not linked to addiction.[4] Medical *Marijuana* potential role in the treatment of monkeypox should be investigated further. According to the literature, cannabinoids may have clinical effects through the inflammatory response as well as neuroprotective effects.[5] The fundamental pharmacological activities that are suggested as being advantageous in the therapeutic treatment of cannabis on viral infections, particularly HIV-1, are listed.[4] Additionally, whether or not they operate through a specific receptor, cannabinoids have the capacity to modulate mitochondria, which has the potential to have an impact on a variety of cell types.[4]

Financial support and sponsorship

Nil.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts of interest.

Rujittika Mungmunpuntipantip[1], Viroj Wiwanitkit[2,3]

[1]Private Academic Consultant, Bangkok, [2]Department of Biological Science, Joseph Ayobabalola University, Ikeji-Arakeji, Osun, Nigeria, [3]Research Center, Chandigarh University, Punjab, India

Address for correspondence: Dr. Rujittika Mungmunpuntipantip, Private Academic Consultant, Bangkok, Thailand.
E-mail: rujittika@gmail.com

References

1. Joob B, Wiwanitkit V. Monkeypox: Revisit of the old threat and emerging imported cases. Med J DY Patil Vidyapeeth 2022;15:457-9.
2. Santos-Junior PF, Martins-Filho PR, Quintans-Junior LJ, Silva-Júnior EF. Letter to the editor: Would cannabidiol be a therapeutic alternative to treat monkeypox symptoms? Cannabis Cannabinoid Res 2023 Apr; 8(2):379-380.
3. Vallee A. Sexual behaviors, cannabis, alcohol and monkeypox infection. Front Public Health 2022;10:1054488.
4. Bostwick JM. Blurred boundaries: The therapeutics and politics of medical marijuana. Mayo Clin Proc 2012;87:172-86.
5. Beji C, Loucif H, Telittchenko R, Olagnier D, Dagenais-Lussier X, van Grevenynghe J. Cannabinoid-induced immunomodulation during viral infections: A focus on mitochondria. Viruses 2020;12:875.

Access this article online

Quick Response Code:

Website: www.ayujournal.org

DOI: 10.4103/ayu.ayu_35_23

How to cite this article: Mungmunpuntipantip R, Wiwanitkit V. *Marijauna* (*Cannabis sativa* L.) and roles against monkeypox. AYU 2021;42:175.

Submitted: 12-Feb-2023 **Revised:** 27-Mar-2023
Accepted: 28-Mar-2023 **Published:** 17-May-2023