Anxiolytic and antidepressant effects of cannabidiol: a systematic review

Efeitos ansiolíticos e antidepressivos do canabidiol: uma revisão sistemática

Jessica Rodrigues de Morais Barriga¹, Dara da Silva Mesquita², Joel Porfirio Pinto³, José Eduardo Ribeiro Honório Júnior⁴

¹. Centro Universitário Christus (UNICHRISTUS), Campus Parque Ecológico, Fortaleza, Ceará, Brazil. ². Master’s Student of the Master’s Course in Translational Medicine at the Federal University of Ceará (UFC), Campus Porangabuçu, Fortaleza, Ceará, Brazil. ³. Professor of Medicine Course at the University of Fortaleza (UNIFOR) and Psychiatry of Hospital of Mental Health Professor Frota Pinto, Fortaleza, Ceará, Brazil. ⁴. Professor of the Biomedicine Course at Centro Universitário Christus (UNICHRISTUS) and Coordinator of the Unichristus translational neuroscience lab, Campus Parque Ecológico, Fortaleza, Ceará, Brazil.

Abstract

Objective: Realize a systematic review on articles about cannabidiol (CBD) as an anxiolytic and antidepressant drug. Methodology: A systematic review in PubMed, Science Direct and PsycINFO databases taking into consideration articles published in English and Portuguese from 2008 to 2018 with animal experimentation. Results: Eleven articles with experimental studies on animals were included. All studies exhibited anxiolytic and antidepressant activities after CBD use. Conclusion: It was proven by several experiments the anxiolytic and antidepressant activity of CBD, however there is still a need of more preclinicals and clinicals studies to elucidate its mechanisms.

Keywords: Cannabis. Cannabidiol. Anxiolytic. Antidepressant.

Resumo

Objetivo: Realizar uma revisão sistemática de artigos sobre o canabidiol (CBD) como ansiolítico e antidepressivo. Métodos: Revisão sistemática nas bases de dados PubMed, Science Direct e PsycINFO considerando artigos publicados em inglês e português de 2008 a 2018 com experimentação animal. Resultados: Onze artigos com estudos experimentais em animais foram incluídos. Todos os estudos exibiram atividades ansiolíticas e antidepressivas após o uso de CBD. Conclusão: Foi comprovada por diversos experimentos a atividade ansiolítica e antidepressiva do CBD, porém ainda há necessidade de mais estudos pré-clínicos e clínicos para elucidar seus mecanismos.

Palavras-chave: Cannabis. Canabidiol. Ansiolítico. Antidepressivo.

INTRODUCTION

Well known for its psychotropic activity, Cannabis sativa is the target of intense scientific research and debate. Cannabis Sativa is a plant that in Brazil is known as marijuana, historically this term was first used by Angolans, which ended up being acquired by slaves in Brazil. Marijuana has been recognized for at least 5,000 years as having therapeutic and psychotropic effects. There are three different species of Cannabis: Cannabis sativa, C. indica and C. ruderalis, which are differentiated by their growth habits, morphological aspects and the amount of active ingredients obtained in the plant.

Medical cannabis sativa was known and widely used since ancient times, becoming one of the most important components of the pharmaceutical industry until the mid-1930s. After a smear campaign, its medicinal use ended up being prohibited, gaining the status of a proscribed substance worldwide.

This plant contains more than 400 different compounds, 66 of which are called phytocannabinoids. Delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) and cannabidiol (CBD) are the main active chemical components of this plant, THC is the compound of highest concentration in the extract and is responsible for the psychotropic effects of the plant. CBD is the main non-psychotropic compound, which constitutes up to 40% of the plant’s extracts.

Medical cannabis is currently allowed in some American states and in countries like Holland and Belgium to alleviate symptoms related to the treatment of cancer, AIDS, multiple sclerosis and Tourette’s syndrome, and epilepsy.

According to the Federal Council of Medicine "In Brazil, through CFM Resolution No. 2,113/2014, published in the Official Gazette of the Union of December 16, 2014, section I, p. 183, approved the compassionate use of cannabidiol for the treatment of epilepsies in children and adolescents resistant to conventional treatments." It was included in ANVISA’s list of medicinal plants by RESOLUTION No. 156, OF MAY 5, 2017.

Cannabidiol (CBD) is part of the cannabinoid components
present in Cannabis sativa. It is a non-psychotomimetic compound that induces anxiolytic and antipsychotic effects, i.e., inducing sedative and psychomotor effects\(^7\). CBD (C21H30O2) with a molecular weight of 314.469 g/mol is a cyclohexane that is insoluble in water, but is soluble in organic solvents such as pentane. At room temperature, it is a colorless, crystalline solid. Regarding its stereoisomery, cannabidiol (CBD) has the two forms (−)CBD which is natural and (+)CBD which is synthetic. The (+)CBD has received little attention as it has been shown to have modest affinity for CB1 and CB2 receptors unlike (−) CBD, while both compounds inhibited anandamide hydrolysis and were agonists of the type 1 vanilloid receptor (VR1) where capsaicin acts. The (+)CBD isomer was more active than (−)CBD as an anticonvulsant agent in rat seizure models. However, to date, there is no substantial evidence showing whether (+)-CBD can cause psychoactive effects similar to THC\(^8\).

**Figure 1. Chemical structure of cannabidiol**

Source: Fonseca et al., 2013\(^10\)

In 1973, studies by Carlini et al. reported the first pharmacological actions of CBD in reducing or blocking convulsions in animal models, proving the antiepileptic effect of the cannabinoid. Besides, CBD is involved in the regulation of other brain receptor neurotransmitters, besides having an anti-inflammatory and antioxidant effect\(^7\).

Studies show that cannabinoids have their main effect by interacting with specific receptors, of the endocannabinoid system, on cells in the brain and body: The CB1 receptor, found primarily on the presynaptic terminals of neurons and responsible for most of the neurobehavioral effects of cannabinoids, and the CB2 receptor, on the other hand, is found mainly on cells of the immune system, but can also express on neurons especially during inflammatory processes\(^7\).

Even though the mechanism of action of CBD is not completely understood, it is likely that it interacts with specific receptors, just like THC. CBD has the function of facilitating endocannabinoid signaling by blocking anandamide reuptake, increasing its bioavailability, generating a relaxing effect, regulating the cardiovascular system, and improving cognitive functions\(^12,13\). Also, as a way to explain its mechanism, according to studies by Gomes et al. 2011\(^14\), Zanelati et al. 2010\(^15\), Castillo et al. 2010\(^16\) there is evidence that CBD potentiates the activation of serotonin receptors (5HT1A).

According to the World Health Organization (2016) "Depression is the leading cause of ill health and disability worldwide. According to the latest estimates, more than 300 million people live with depression, an increase of more than 18% between 2005 and 2015. The WHO has identified strong links between depression and other non-communicable diseases and disorders. Depression increases the risk of substance use disorders and diseases such as diabetes and heart disease. The opposite is also true, meaning that people with these other conditions have a higher risk of depression. It is also a major risk factor for suicide, which ends hundreds of thousands of lives each year.

The symptoms of depression are persistent sadness, anhedonia (loss of interest or pleasure), altered appetite and sleep pattern (increased or decreased), difficulty concentrating and making decisions, feelings of guilt and worthlessness, hopelessness, negative thoughts, and suicidal ideas, for at least a two-week period\(^17\).

There are attempts to explain the cause of depression, where most involve the role of some monoamine neurotransmitters 5HT, NE and DA such as serotonin, norepinephrine and dopamine\(^18\).

One of the antidepressants used for the treatment of depression is Sertraline Hydrochloride, a selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor, i.e., it inhibits its reuptake by the presynaptic neuron, increasing the level of serotonin available to bind to the postsynaptic receptor, resulting in increased duration of serotonin activity. Leaving the patient with a sense of well-being and happiness, contrary to what depression causes\(^19\).

Also, benzodiazepines that produce anxiolytic effects may be useful as adjuvants in the treatment of anxiety or agitation associated with psychiatric disorders such as depression. To treat such pathologies, especially those related to affective disorders and depression, alternative treatments using antidepressants and anxiolytics are proposed in order to reduce the intensity of the symptoms. Thus, they reduce the tendency to suicide and accelerate the speed of normalization of the subject\(^20\).

The purpose of this article is to review and describe studies from the past 10 years using cannabidiol as an anxiolytic and antidepressant compound.

**METHODS**

This paper is characterized as a systematic review using the PubMed, Science Direct, and PsycINFO databases taking into consideration articles published in English and Portuguese from 2008 to 2018 with animal experimentation.

The keywords "cannabidiol" and "anxiety" or "anxiolytic" or
Anxiolytic and antidepressant effects of cannabidiol

"fear" or "stress" or "anxiety disorder" or "generalized anxiety disorder" were combined, also "cannabidiol" and "depression" or "antidepressant" or "depressive disorder" in the cited databases, chosen based on the technical-scientific terms MeSH (Medical Subjective Heading) and DeHS (Descriptors in Health Sciences).

This review was prepared according to the Preferred reporting items for systematic review and meta-analysis protocols (PRISMA-P) protocol. They were selected by the authors following three steps: screening by title, by abstract, and by reading the entire article. A total of 11 articles of pre-clinical studies using CBD were extracted without repetition, and data related to the anxiolytic and antidepressant effects of this compound were extracted from each article. Exclusion criteria were: bibliographic reviews, clinical studies, or studies that did not have objectives compatible with those of this review. A total of 18 articles were excluded.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The databases where the articles were extracted were PubMed (9 articles), Science Direct (2 articles), and PsycINFO, where no article was found in their data. All 11 articles included were experimental studies separated by author(s), year of publication, database where they were extracted, animal species that were used, sex of these animals, and sampling number, as presented in table 01.

Table 1. Characteristics of pre-clinical studies

| Author    | Year | Database       | Species                | Sex   | Sampling       |
|-----------|------|----------------|------------------------|-------|----------------|
| Campos22  | 2008 | Pubmed         | Wistar rat             | Males | Non cited      |
| Resstel23  | 2009 | Pubmed         | Wistar rat             | Males | Non cited      |
| Zanelati15 | 2010 | Pubmed         | Swiss mice             | Males | Non cited      |
| Soares24   | 2010 | Pubmed         | Wistar rat             | Males | Non cited      |
| Reus25     | 2011 | Pubmed         | Wistar rat             | Males | Non cited      |
| El-alfy26  | 2011 | Science Direct | Camundongo swiss       | Males | Non cited      |
| Gomes14    | 2011 | Pubmed         | Wistar rat             | Males | Non cited      |
| Campos27   | 2013 | Pubmed         | Wistar rat             | Males | Non cited      |
| Fogaça28   | 2014 | Science Direct | Wistar rat             | Males | Non cited      |
| Shoval29   | 2016 | Pubmed         | Wistar rat and WKY rat | Males | 106 animals    |
| Rock30     | 2017 | Pubmed         | Wistar rat             | Males | Non cited      |

All the studies analyzed were published in English, and without exception used male animals. It is believed that the choice of male animals is due to the lesser hormonal and physiological influence that could serve as biases to the results. During the estrus cycle of the female, there is a cyclic variation of sex hormones that may intervene in her responses to the drugs used and thus alter the results.

Of the papers analyzed, 81.8% (n=9) used Wistar rats which is one of the most widely used in laboratory research worldwide and 18.18% (n=2) used Swiss mice and only in 1 study used Wistar Kyoto rats (WKY). This strain, Wistar Kyoto, was established with a genetic animal model where they demonstrate hormonal and behavioral abnormalities that mimic many of those found in symptomatic depressive patients.

In the study by Shoval et al., 2016 they showed a large antidepressant effect of CBD at doses of 15, 30 and 45 mg/kg in WKY rats compared to Wistar rats, classified as "healthy" or without any genetic intervention, in the sucrose preference and object exploration tests, indicating an improvement in the characteristically low pleasure and exploration motivation in WKY rats.

In only one article sampling was presented, which is the number of animals used in the experiment. The presentation of sampling in the methodology of the studied experiments would be important for the delimitation of the number of animals used, following the principles of the scientific community of reduction (Reduction), refinement (Refinement) and replacement (Replacement) in order to reduce the number of animals used in research, improving the genetic, sanitary and environmental quality of these animals. Enabling a lower dispersion of the results obtained.

The studies were divided for better understanding of their experiments, separating the type of effect studied: anxiolytic or antidepressant, the CBD dosages used, CBD vehicle or dissolving drug, treatment route, the behavioral tests, and biochemical tests used as presented in table 02.

Of the 11 articles in this review, 54.4% (n=6) proved anxiolytic effect of CBD use and 45.4% (n=5) proved its antidepressant effect (Figure 2).

The doses of cannabidiol used ranged from 1-60mg/kg CBD. It is believed from the older studies by Onaivi et al., 1990 that the most relevant doses would be around 20 mg/kg where the best effects for anxiolytic and antidepressant activities would appear. So the most common doses used in the 11 articles were 15 and 30 mg/kg.
Anxiolytic and antidepressant effects of cannabidiol

Table 2. Characteristics of pre-clinical experiments

| Author   | Year | Effect       | Dosage   | Drug Vehicle | Via         | Behavior Test                  | Biochemical Test     |
|----------|------|--------------|----------|--------------|-------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| Campos   | 2008 | Anxiolytic   | 15 and 60 nmol | Grape seed oil | Intratecal   | High Cross Labyrinth           | Didn’t do it         |
| Resset   | 2009 | Anxiolytic   | 1, 10 or 20 mg/kg | Tween 80 20% | Intraperitoneal | High Cross Labyrinth           | Didn’t do it         |
| Zanelati | 2010 | Antidepressant | 3, 10, 30, 100 mg/Kg | Salina | Intraperitoneal | Forced swim                    | BDNF (ELISA)         |
| Soares   | 2010 | Anxiolytic   | 15, 30 and 60 nmol | Grape seed oil | Intratecal   | High Cross Labyrinth Electrical stimulation | Didn’t do it         |
| Réus     | 2011 | Antidepressant | 15, 30 and 60 mg / kg | Tween 80 20% | Intraperitoneal | Open field Forced swim         | BDNF (ELISA)         |
| El-Alfy  | 2011 | Antidepressant | 20 and 200 mg/kg | Salina | Intraperitoneal | Suspension of syrup             | Didn’t do it         |
| Gomes    | 2011 | Antidepressant | 15,30,60 nmol | Grape seed oil | Intratecal   | High cross labyrinth Conflict of Vorgel Suspension of syrup | Didn’t do it         |
| Campos   | 2013 | Anxiolytic   | 5 and 20mg/kg | Tween 80 20% | Intratecal   | High cross labyrinth           | Didn’t do it         |
| Fogaça   | 2014 | Anxiolytic   | 15,30 and 60 nmol | Grape seed oil | Intraperitoneal | Contextual conditioning of fear High cross labyrinth Containment stress | Didn’t do it         |
| Shoval   | 2016 | Antidepressant | 15, 30 and 45 mg / kg | Ethyl alcohol | Oral | Preference to sucrose Labyrinth on high cross holding object | Didn’t do it         |
| Rock     | 2017 | Anxiolytic   | 5mg/kg | Salina | Intraperitoneal | Dark Light Test                 | Didn’t do it         |

Figure 2. Anxiolytic and antidepressant effects of CBD.

Source: The author himself

Regarding the vehicle drug or how the dissolution of the CBD was performed to be administered to the animals, we found no relevance in the literature and no explanation in the articles that addressed a methodology for this.

Regarding behavioral tests, the elevated cross maze stands out as one of the most used models in anxiety and depression studies. When animals are treated with anxiolytic compounds the total time of permanence in the open arms tends to increase in comparison to animals that have not received any type of treatment.

Of the papers analyzed, 55% (n=6) used the intraperitoneal route of administration where the substance is injected into the peritoneal cavity between the abdominal organs due to the ease of administration compared to other parenteral methods (Figure 3).

Figure 3. Main CBD Administration Routes.

Most commonly used routes of administration accorning to articles

| Route                  | Articles |
|------------------------|----------|
| Oral (Gavage)          | 1        |
| Intraperitoneal        | 6        |
| Intrathecal            | 4        |

Source: The author himself

The intrathecal route was used in 36% (n=4) of the experiments. This route is used when local and rapid effects on the meninges or the cerebrospinal axis are desired. In this case, CBD was injected directly into the spinal subarachnoid space. In the articles that used this route it was seen that CBD activates serotonergic receptors of the 5-HT1A type, however, the studies reported that there is a need for further studies to understand this action. The results that proved anxiolytic and antidepressant effects of cannabidiol were separated and reported in table form (Table 03).

In the study by Campos et al, 2008 to investigate the involvement of CBD to the serotoninergic system using the
Table 3. Results of the articles after CBD administration on the anxiolytic and antidepressant activity of CBD.

| Author     | Year | Results after CBD administration                                                                 |
|------------|------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Campos     | 2008 | Elevated cross labyrinth: Increased permanence in the open arms.                                   |
|            |      | Vogel Conflict: Increase in the number of licks in water.                                          |
|            |      | Tail Suspension: An antinociception was seen (reduced ability to perceive pain).                    |
| Resstel    | 2009 | Elevated cross labyrinth: 10mg/kg showed a better response to the test.                            |
| Zanelati   | 2010 | Forced swim: 30 mg/kg CBD reduced immobility time compared to imipramine                           |
|            |      | Evaluation of BDNF levels: 30 mg/kg CBD did not alter hippocampal BDNF levels.                      |
| Soares     | 2010 | Elevated cross labyrinth: 60nmol exhibited better response to the test.                            |
|            |      | Electrical stimulation: 30 and 60nmol showed better results.                                       |
| Réus       | 2011 | Forced swim: 30 mg/kg CBD reduced the immobility time and increased the swimming time of the rats, compared to positive controls of imipramine. |
|            |      | Evaluation of BDNF levels: 15mg/kg increased BDNF levels in the cerebellar tonsils.                 |
| El-Alfy    | 2011 | Sucrose Preference: 200m/kg CBD revealed a significant decrease in immobility time.                |
| Gomes      | 2011 | Elevated cross labyrinth: increased permanence in the open arms.                                  |
|            |      | Vogel Conflict: Increased numbers of licks in water.                                               |
| Campos     | 2013 | Elevated cross labyrinth: 5 and 20 mg/kg revealed increased permanence in the open arms.           |
| Fogaça     | 2014 | Contextual conditioning of fear: 30nmol resulted in a decrease in total freezing time compared to control animals. |
| Shoval     | 2016 | Test sucrose preference: Positive effect in WKY dose of 30 mg/kg CBD; Object exploration: 15 mg/kg demonstrated increased locomotion and 45 mg/kg CBD increased the exploration for the new object in WKY. |
| Rock       | 2017 | 5 mg/kg CBD prevented anxiogenic response after foot shock 24 hours before treatment.              |

CONCLUSION

With this work we conclude that the use of the compound CBD, extracted from the Cannabis sativa plant has many positive effects regarding a possible therapeutic treatment for psychiatric disorders, that is, Cannabis is not only a recreational drug, it can have compounds extracted and be very useful for the treatment of various diseases, when used for therapeutic purposes.

It has been proven, within several experiments, that CBD presents an anxiolytic and antidepressant activity, however there is still the need for more pre-clinical studies to elucidate its mechanisms and neurochemical targets, determine the ideal doses, and discover possible positive or negative interactions with other drugs, because although there are researches on CBD, they are still restricted to the treatment of epilepsy and schizophrenia. Only from these studies, and the next ones, will we be able to answer whether CBD can generate a new medicine with fewer side effects for the treatment of depression and anxiety.

REFERENCES

1. Batista LACSB, Nunes PHG, Moreira FA. Aspecto dual da maconha na ansiedade e no humor. Rev Biol [Internet]. 2014 Dec; 13(1): 36–42. Available from: http://www.ib.usp.br/revista/node/185.

2. Gonçalves GAM, Schlichting CLR. Efeitos benéficos e maléficos da Cannabis sativa. Rev Bras Psiquiatr. 2014 Oct ; 20:92–7.

3. Carlini, Elisaldo Araujo SAN, Galduróz JCFARN. Psychotrophic drugs – what they are and how they act. Rev IMESC. 2001;03(6):22. doi: https://doi.org/10.1590/S1516-44462003000300006.

4. Coutinho MPL, Araújo LF, Gontiês B. Uso Da Maconha E Suas Representações Sociais: Estudo Comparativo Entre Universitários. Psicol. estud. Sep-Dec 2004;
6 Anxiolytic and antidepressant effects of cannabidiol

(3):469–77. doi: https://doi.org/10.1590/S1413-73722004000300015.

5. Zuardi AW. History of cannabis as a medicine: A review. Braz J Psychiatry. 2006 Jun; 28(2): 153–7. doi: https://doi.org/10.1590/S1516-44462006000200015.

Diehl A, Cordeiro DC, Laranjeira R. Abuse of cannabis in patients with trastornos psiquiátricos: atualização para uma antiga evidência. Rev Bras Psiquiatr [Internet]. 2010 May [cited 2020/Jul]; 32(sup1): 541–5. Available from: http://www.scielo.br/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S1516-44462010000500007.

7. Matos RLA, Spínola LA, Barboza LL, Garcia DR, França FCC, Affonsoa RS. O uso do canabidiol no tratamento da epilepsia. Rev Virtual Quim. 2017 Mar-Apr; 9(2): 786–814.

8. Honório KM, Arroio A, Da Silva ABF. Aspectos terapêuticos de compôsitos da planta Cannabis sativa. Quim Nova. 2006 Mar-Apr; 29(2):318–25. doi: https://doi.org/10.1590/S0103-65642006000200024.

9. World Health Organization. CANNABIDIOL (CBD) Pre-Review Report. [Internet]. 2017 November [citer 2020/Jan]; 6–10. Available from: https://www. who.int/medicines/access/controlled-substances/s_2_CBC.pdf.

10. Fonseca, B. M.; Costa, M. A.; Almada, A. M.; Soares, A.; Correia-da-Silva G. The Endocannabinoid system - a therapeutic perspective [Internet]. 2013;2:97–104. Available from: http://www.actafarmacutaicaportuguesa.com/index.php/afp/article/view/5.

11. Tzdak M, Uil-Siboni S, Linder I, Kramer U, Epstein O, Menascu S, et al. CBD-Enriched medical cannabis for intractable pediatric epilepsy. Seizure . 2016;57:169. doi:10.1016/j.seizure.2016.01.004.

12. Peres FF, Lima AC, Hallak JEC, Crippa JA, Silva RH, Abilio VC. Cannabidiol as a promising strategy to treat and prevent movement disorders. Front Pharmacol. 2018 May; 9: 482. doi: 10.3389/fphar.2018.00482.

13. Saito VM, Wotjak CT, Moreira FA. Exploração farmacológica do sistema endocanabinolde: Novas perspetivas para o tratamento de transtornos de ansiedade e depressão? Rev Bras Psiquiatr. 2010 May; 32(Supl 1): 7–14. doi: https://doi.org/10.1590/S1516-44462010000500004.

14. Gomes FV, Resttel LBM, Guimarães FS. The anxiolytic-like effects of cannabidiol injected into the bed nucleus of the stria terminals are mediated by 5-HT1A receptors. Psychopharmacology (Berl). 2011 Feb; 213(2–3): 465–73. doi: 10.1007/s00213-010-2036-z.

15. Castelló A, Tólón MR, Fernández-Ruiz J, Romero J, Martínez-Orgado J. The neuroprotective effect of cannabidiol in an in vitro model of newborn hydropic–ischemic brain damage in mice is mediated by CB2 and adenosine receptors. Neurolı̇bı̇sı̇s. 2010 Feb; 37(2): 434–40. doi:10.1016/j.jnlbd.2009.07.023.

16. Borges L, Pacheco JTB. Sintomas depressivos , autoregulação emocional e suporte familiar : um estudo com crianças e adolescentes. Est. Inter. Psicol. 2018 Dec; 9(3): 132–48.

17. Jesulola E, Micalos P, Baguley IJ. Understanding the pathophysiology of depression: From monoamines to the neurogenesis hypothesis model - or are we there yet? Behav Brain Res. 2018 Apr; 341: 79–90. doi:10.1016/j.bbr.2017.12.025.

18. Costa JLG, Maia LO, Orlandi-Mattos P, Villares JC, Esteves MAF. Neurobiolgy of Cannabis: from the endocannabinoid system to cannabis-related disorder. J bras psiquiatr. 2011; 60(11):111–22. doi: https://doi.org/10.1590/S0047-20852011000200006.

19. Lima MOP, Tsuenehito MA. Repercussões materno-fetais da depressão na gravidez: uma revisão sistemática. Mundo Saúde. Dec 2008; 32(4): 530–6.

20. Pereira FDA, Torres AC, Philadelpho VO, Ornellas LJ, Veloso CR, Andrade AS Filho. Efeitos do canabidiol na frequência das crises epilépticas : uma revisão sistemática. Rev Bras Neuro Psi. 2018 Jan-Apr; 22(1): 86–100.

21. Campos AC, Guimarães FS. Involvement of 5-HT1A receptors in the anxiolytic-like effects of cannabidiol injected into the dorsolateral periaqueductal gray of rats. Psychopharmacology (Berl). 2008; 199(2): 233–30.

22. Campo AC, Guimarães FS, Zuardi AW. Intra-dorsal periaqueductal gray administration of cannabidiol blocks panic-like response by activating 5-HT1A receptors. Behav Brain Res. 2010 Dec; 213(2): 225–9. doi:10.1016/j.bbr.2010.05.004.

23. Rêus GZ, Stringari RB, Ribeiro KF, Luft T, Abelaira HM, Fries GR, et al. Administration of cannabidiol and imipramine induces antidepressant-like effects in the forced swimming test and increases brain-derived neurotrophic factor levels in the rat amygdala. Acta Neuropsychiatric. 2011 Oct; 23(5): 241–8. doi:10.10111/j.1601-5215.2011.00579.x.

24. El-Alfy, Abir T, Kelly Ivey, Keiha Robinson, Safwat Ahmed, 1 MR, Desmond Sladeb, Iklihs Khabn, c, Mahmoud ElSohib, d, and Samir Rossb C. Antidepressant-like effect of δ9-tetrahydrocannabinol and other cannabinoids isolated from Cannabis sativa L. Pharmacol Biochem Behav. 2011;4(20): doi: 10.1016/j.pbb.2010.03.004.

25. Campos AC, Soares VP, Carvalho MC, Ferreira FR, Vicente MA, Brandão ML, et al. Involvement of serotonin-mediated neurotransmission in the dorsal periaqueductal gray matter on cannabidiol chronic effects in panic-like responses in rats. Psychopharmacology (Berl). 2013 Mar; 226(1): 13–24. doi:10.1007/s00213-012-2878-7.

26. Berges L, Pacheco JTB. Sintomas depressivos e autoregulação emocional e suporte familiar: um estudo com crianças e adolescentes. Est. Inter. Psicol. 2018 Dec; 9(3): 132–48.

27. Effal G, Shibirol H, Hershkovitlz L, Hazut N, Zalsman G, Mechoulam R, et al. Prohedonic effect of cannabidiol in a rat model of depression. Neuropsychobiology. 2016; 73(2): 123–9. doi:10.1159/000443890.

28. Rock EM, Limebeer CL, Petrie GN, Williams LA, Mechoulam R, Parker LA. Effect of prior foot shock stress and δ9-tetrahydrocannabinol, cannabidiolic acid, and cannabidiol on anxiety-like responding in the light-dark emergence test in rats. Psychopharmacology (Berl). 2017 Jul; 234(14): 2207–17. doi: 10.1007/s00213-017-4626-5.

29. Bianchi FJ. *" Influência do sexo, do ciclo estral e do estresse agudo nas respostas hormonais em ratos". Dissertação (Mestrado), Universidade Estadual de Campinas, Faculdade de Odontologia de Piracicaba, [cited 2020/jul], 2004 Available from: http://www.repositorio.unicamp.br/bitstream/REPOSIP/2888471/1/ Bianchi_Fabioiose_M.pdf.

30. Will CC, Aird F, Redei EE. Selectively bred Wistar-Kyoto rats: An animal model of depression and hyper-responsiveness to antidepressants. Mol Psychiatry. 2003 Nov; 8(11): 925–32. doi:10.1038/sj.mp.4001345.

31. Cazarin KCC, Corrêa CL, Zambrone FAD. Reduction, refinement and substitution of animal use in toxicological studies: a current approach. Brazilian J Pharm Sci. 2004;40(3): 289–99. doi: https://doi.org/10.1590/S1516-93322004000300004.

32. Rivera EAB. Ética na experimentação animal. Rio de Janeiro: Fiocruz; 2002.

33. Morato S. O papel da visão na aversão aos espaços abertos no labirinto em cruz elevado. Psicol USP. 2006;17(4): 159–74. doi: https://doi.org/10.1590/S0103-65642006000400009.
Anxiolytic and antidepressant effects of cannabidiol

36. Amaral Jeferson Falcão do. Efeito Ansiolítico E Antidepressivo Do Desidrodieugenol (Bis-Eugenol) Em Camundongos: Estudo Neurocomportamental E Neuroquímico Efeito Ansiolítico E Antidepressivo Do Estudo Neurocomportamental E Neuroquímico. Tese (Doutorado). Universidade Federal do Ceará, Faculdade de Medicina, Departamento de Fisiologia e Farmacologia, Programa de Pós-Graduação em Farmacologia, Fortaleza, 2010; Available from: http://www.repositorio.ufc.br/bitstream/riufc/5556/1/2010_tese_jfamaral.pdf.

37. Siuciak JA, Lewis DR, Wiegand SJ, Lindsay RM. Antidepressant-Like Effect of Brain-derived Neurotrophic Factor (BDNF). Pharmacol Biochem Behav. 1997 Jan; 56(1): 131-137. doi: 10.1016/S0091-3057(96)00169-4.

38. Scarabelot, VL, Oliveira C, Marques PR, Cioato SG, Adachi LNS, Medeiros LF, Souza A, Quevedo AS, Caumo W, Torres ILS. Estimulação Transcraniana por Corrente Contínua (ETCC) Reverte Aumento nos Níveis de BDNF em Tronco Encefálico de Ratos Submetidos a um Modelo de Dor Crônica Orofacial. In: 34ª Semana Científica do Hospital de Clínicas de Porto Alegre, 2014, v. 34. p. 283-284. Available from: https://www2.hcpa.edu.br/cc/semana_cientifica/assets/anais_da_34_sem_cient_hcpa.pdf.