

NASEM Therapeutic Effects Evidence Categories (from the 2017 Report)	
Conclusive Evidence	
• “There is strong evidence from randomized controlled trials to support the conclusion that cannabis or cannabinoids are an effective or ineffective treatment for the health endpoint of interest.”¹ • “For this level of evidence, there are many supportive findings from good-quality studies with no credible opposing findings. A firm conclusion can be made, and the limitations of the evidence, including chance, bias, and confounding factors, can be ruled out with reasonable confidence.”¹	
Substantial Evidence	
• “There is strong evidence to support the conclusion that cannabis or cannabinoids are an effective or ineffective treatment for the health endpoint of interest.”¹ • “For this level of evidence, there are several supportive findings from good-quality studies with very few or no credible opposing findings. A firm conclusion can be made, but minor limitations, including chance, bias, and confounding factors, cannot be ruled out with reasonable confidence.”¹	
Moderate Evidence	
• “There is some evidence to support or refute a statistical association between cannabis or cannabinoid use and the health endpoint of interest.”¹ • “For this level of evidence, there are several supportive findings from good- to fair-quality studies with very few or no credible opposing findings. A general conclusion can be made, but limitations, including chance, bias, and confounding factors cannot be ruled out with reasonable confidence.”¹	
Limited Evidence	
• “There is weak evidence to support the conclusion that cannabis or cannabinoids are an effective or ineffective treatment for the health endpoint of interest.”¹ • “For this level of evidence, there are supportive findings from fair-quality studies or mixed findings with most favoring one conclusion. A conclusion can be made, but there is significant uncertainty due to chance, bias, and confounding factors.”¹	
No or Insufficient Evidence	
• “There is no or insufficient evidence to support the conclusion that cannabis or cannabinoids are an effective or ineffective treatment for the health endpoint of interest.”¹ • “For this level of evidence, there are mixed findings, a single poor study, or health endpoint has not been studied at all. No conclusion can be made because of substantial uncertainty due to chance, bias, and confounding factors.”¹	

1. National Academies of Sciences E, and Medicine,. *The Health Effects of Cannabis and Cannabinoids: The Current Statement of Evidence and Recommendations for Research*. Press TNA; 2017: 487 pages. doi:10.17226/24625 Accessed April 3, 2023. Available at <https://nap.nationalacademies.org/catalog/24625/the-health-effects-of-cannabis-and-cannabinoids-the-current-state>