

THE OREGON DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

HEALTH SERVICES – OREGON MEDICAL MARIJUANA PROGRAM

In the Matter of the Petition of Edward Glick,)
to add Clinical Depression, Depressive)
Symptoms, Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder) EDWARD GLICK’S PETITION
(PTSD), Severe Anxiety, Agitation and) PURSUANT TO ORS §475.334
Insomnia, to Those Diseases and Conditions)
Which Qualify as ‘Debilitating Medical)
Conditions’ under the Oregon Medical)
Marijuana Act)

TO: Grant Higginson, MD, MPH, Administrator, Office of Community Health and Health Planning

Petitioner Edward Glick, petitions the Oregon Medical Marijuana Program to add Clinical Depression, Depressive Symptoms, Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), Severe Anxiety, Agitation and Insomnia to Those Diseases and Conditions Which Qualify as ‘Debilitating Medical Conditions’ under the Oregon Medical Marijuana Act, as follows:

1.

Petitioner Edward Glick, is a person authorized to bring this petition. Petitioner’s interest derives from a survey petitioner conducted at the Eugene Compassion Center.

2.

This petition is subject to OAR 333-008-0090, and for that reason, petitioner submits the following new scientific research in support of adding each of these conditions. Copies of the research will be provided at a later time in electronic format on a CD.

PROPOSED CONDITION	NEW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH
<p>Clinical Depression and Depressive Symptoms</p>	<p><u>Depression/Depressive Symptoms Research Studies</u></p> <p>Hungund B. L, et. al., Upregulation of CB-1 receptors and agonist-stimulated[35S]GTPyS binding in the</p>

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Jiang, W., et al. Cannabinoids promote embryonic and adult hippocampus neurogenesis and produce anxiolytic- and antidepressant-like effects. *J. Clin. Invest* 115:3104-3116(2005).

Degenhardt, L., et. al., Exploring the association between cannabis use and depression. *Addiction* 98 1493-1504.(2004).

Hill, M., Gorzalka, B., Is there a role for the endocannabinoid system in the etiology and treatment of melancholic depression? *Behavioral Pharmacology* 16:333-352 (2005).

Vinod, K., Hungund, B., Endocannabinoid lipids and mediated system: Implications for alcoholism and neuropsychiatric disorders. *Life Sciences* 77: 1560-1583. (2005).

Barrero, F., Morales, B., et al., Depression in Parkinson's disease is related to a genetic polymorphism of the cannabinoid receptor gene (CNR1). *The Pharmacogenomics Journal* 5: 135-141 (2005).

Witkin, J., Tzavara, E., et al., A therapeutic role for cannabinoid CB 1 receptor antagonists in major depressive disorders. *TRENDS in Pharmacological Sciences* Vol. 26 No. 12 (2005).

Amatmann D., et. al., Survey of cannabis use in patients with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. *American Journal of Hospice and Palliative Medicine* 21, No. 2:95-104. (2004).

Gobbi, G., Bambico, F. R., et al., Antidepressant-like activity and modulation of brain monoaminergic transmission by blockage of anandamide hydrolysis. *The National Academy of Sciences- USA* . (2005).

Research Abstracts Press Releases

Brand, P., Paris, A., et al., Cannabinoids and their

<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>3</p> <p>4</p> <p>5</p> <p>6</p> <p>7</p> <p>8</p> <p>9</p>	<p>interaction with anesthesia in mice. IACMpresentation. (unknown date).</p> <p>Musty, R., Deyo, R., Cannabidiol, Delta-9-Tetrahydrocannabinol, and Cannabichromeneextracts alter behavioral despair on the mouse tail suspension test of depression. IACMConference, (2003).</p> <p>Earlywine, M., et al., New Study: Marijuana Users Less Depressed. Marijuana Policy Project press release (2005).</p> <p>Zhang, et al., Marijuana might cause new cell growth in the brain. New Scientist Journal of Clinical Investigation. (2005).</p>
<p>10</p> <p>11</p> <p>12</p> <p>13</p> <p>14</p>	<p>Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)</p> <p><u>Post Traumatic Stress Disorder Patient Surveys</u></p> <p>Three OMMP PTSD Cannabis Use Surveys</p> <p><u>Personal Correspondence</u></p> <p>H. E.</p>
<p>15</p> <p>16</p> <p>17</p> <p>18</p> <p>19</p> <p>20</p> <p>21</p> <p>22</p> <p>23</p> <p>24</p> <p>25</p> <p>26</p>	<p>Severe Anxiety</p> <p><u>Severe Anxiety Research Studies</u></p> <p>Di Marzo, V. et. al., The endocannabinoid system in the basal ganglia and in the mesolimbic reward system: implications for neurological and psychiatric disorders. European Journal of Pharmacology 480: 133-1150. (2003).</p> <p>Di Marzo, V. et. al., The cannabinoid system and its Therapeutic Exploitation. ResearchReview. (Unknown date).</p> <p>Patel, S., et. al., Pharmacological Evaluation of Cannabinoid Receptor Ligands in a Mouse Model of Anxiety: Further Evidence for an Anxiolytic Role for Endogenous Cannabinoid Signaling . The Journal of Pharmacology and</p>

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	<p>Experimental Therapeutics Vol.318, No.1 (2006)</p> <p>Rutkowska, M., et al., Effects of cannabinoids on the anxiety-like response in mice Pharmacological Reports 58, 200-206, (2006).</p> <p>Zarudi, A., et al., Cannabidiol, a Cannabis sativa constituent, as an antipsychotic drug. Brazilian Journal of Medical and Biological Research 39: 421-429. (2006).</p> <p><u>Research Abstracts</u></p> <p>Musty, R., et al., Potential Therapeutic effects of Cannabinoids on Anxiety, a review. IACM presentation. (2005).</p> <p>Holdcroft, A. et al., Qualitative measures of mood and sensory responses to cannabis extract (Cannador) in the Canpop study. IACM presentation. (Unknown date).</p> <p><u>Conference Abstracts/ Press Releases</u></p> <p>Cannabinoids demonstrate novel modes of action and responses to stress. 2005 APS Conference.</p> <p><u>Articles</u></p> <p>Marx, J., Drugs Inspired by a Drug. Science, Vol. 311. Jan. 20, 2006.</p> <p>Tom O’Connell. Cannabis as an anxiolytic. Personal correspondence.</p> <p>Tom O’Connell. Cannabis Use in Adolescence: Self Medication for Anxiety. O’Shaughnessy’s. (winter/spring 2005).</p>
<p>Agitation</p>	<p><u>Agitation Research Studies</u></p> <p>Uriguen, L. et al., Impaired action of anxiolytic drugs in mice deficient in cannabinoid CB-1 receptors. Neuropharmacology 46: 966-973. (2004).</p>

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	<p>Young, H., Cannabinoids in Bipolar Affective Disorder. Ongoing study, University of British Columbia.</p> <p><u>Research Reviews</u></p> <p>Ashton, C., et al., Cannabinoids in Bipolar affective disorder: a review and discussion of their therapeutic potential. Journal of Psychopharmacology 19: 293-300. (2005).</p> <p>Grinspoon, L., The Use of Cannabis as a mood stabilizer in bipolar disorder: anecdotal evidence and the need for clinical research. J. Psychoactive Drugs. 30(2):171-177</p> <p><u>Conference Abstracts</u></p> <p>Leweke, F., et. al., Cannabidiol as an antipsychotic. A double-blind controlled clinical trial on Cannabidiol vs. Amisulpride in acute schizophrenia. IACM. (2005).</p> <p><u>Press Releases</u></p> <p>BBC News- U.K.. Cannabis May Help Mentally Ill. (2005).</p> <p><u>Personal Correspondence</u></p> <p>M. Tina, Bipolar and Medicinal Marijuana. (2006)</p>
<p>Insomnia</p>	<p><u>Insomnia Research Studies</u></p> <p>Rodriguez, E., et. al., Anandamide Enhances Extracellular Levels of Adenosine and Induces Sleep: An In Vivo Microdialysis Study. Sleep 26, Number 8: 943-947. (2003).</p> <p>Rodriguez, E., et. al., Cannabidiol, a constituent of Cannabis sativa, modulates sleep in rats FEBS Letters 580 4337-4345 (2006)</p>

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Non-specific research

Zarudi, A.,History of cannabis as a medicine: a review. Rev Bras Psiquiatr. ;28(2):153-7 (2006).

Nicholson, A., et. al. Effect of Delta-9 Tetrahydrocannabinol and Cannabidiol on Nocturnal Sleep and Early-Morning Behavior in Young Adults. J. Clinical Psychopharmacology Vol. 24, Number 3, June 2004

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Carley, DW, Functional role for cannabinoids in respiratory stability during sleep. Sleep, 15:25(4): 399-400 (2002).

Muriillo-Rodriguez, E., et al, Anandamide enhances extracellular levels of adenosine and induces sleep:an in vivo microdialysis study. Sleep, 15:26(8): 943-7. (2003).

Conference Presentations

Angelucci, L., et.al., Preliminary data from an ongoing survey on the therapeutic use ofcannabis in Italy. IACM Conference (2005).

Mikuriya, T., ICD-9 cm Codes for Neuropsychiatric conditions encountered 1990-2005.

Eubanks, L., et al, A molecular Link between the Active Component of Marijuana and Alzheimers Disease Pathology. Molecular Pharmaceutics Vol XXXX, No. XXXX (2006).

Fowler, C., The cannabinoid system and its pharmacological manipulation- a review, with emphasis upon the uptake and hydrolysis of anandamide. Fundamental and Clinical Pharmacology 20 549-562, (2006).

Laxmikant, S., et al., Cannabinoid CB-1 receptor antagonists cause status epilepticus-like activity in the hippocampal neuronal culture model of acquired epilepsy. Neuroscience Letters 411. 11-16, (2007).

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Monori, K., et al, The Endocannabinoid System Controls Key Eppileptogenic Circuits in the Hippocampus. Neuron 51, 455-466, (2006).

Giuffrida, A., Cerebrospinal Anandamide Levels are Elevated in Acute Schizophrenia and are Inversely Correlated with Psychotic Symptoms. Neuropsychopharmacology 29, (2004).

Manzanares, J., et. al., Role of Endocannabinoid System in Mental Diseases. Neurotoxicity Research 6(3) 213-224. (2004).

Pacher, PA, et al, The Endocannabinoid System as an Emerging Target of Pharmacotherapy. Pharmacological Reviews, Vol 58: 389-462 (2006). (Contents Page Only)

Onaivi, E., et al, Discovery of the Presence and Functional Expression of Cannabinoid CB2 Receptors in Brain. Annals N.Y. Acad. Sci. 1074: 515-536 (2006).

Ramirez, I. et al., Prevention of Alzheimer's Disease Pathology by Cannabinoids: Neuroprotection Mediated by Blockade of Microglial Activation. Journal of Neuroscience 25(8):1904-1913. (2005).

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Navarrete-Varo, R., Interviews of a group of patients treating themselves with Cannabis: Evaluation of the difficulties involved and therapeutic results. IACM Conference. (2005).

Alger, B. Not Too Excited? Thank Your Endocannabinoids. j. neuron (2006).

Sullum, J., Psychiatrists for Medical Marijuana. Reason Online: <http://www.reason.com/blog/show/123417.html>. (2007).

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	<p><u>Previous Research/Petitions</u></p> <p>Correy, R. Petition to Add Anxiety to List of Debilitating Medical Conditions Pursuant to Colorado Constitution, Article XVIII s 14 and 6 CCR 1006-2. (2006).z</p> <p>Glick, E. Patients Report Mood and Emotional benefits Result from Cannabis Use. Compassion Center, Eugene Oregon Psychiatric Benefit Survey. (2005).</p> <p>Glick, E., Oregon Medical Marijuana Act- Debilitating Medical Conditions Advisory Panel. Advisory Recommendations. (2000).</p>
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3.

Petitioner reserves the right to supplement this petition with additional references to new scientific research, as they become known to petitioner and to present them to the panel, at the time of petitioner’s testimony.

WHEREFORE, Petitioner requests, pursuant to OAR 333-008-0090(4), that the Department appoint an expert panel consistent with the attached agreed upon policies and procedures and, as required by ORS §475.334 and OAR 333-008-0090(6), make a final decision regarding this petition within 180 days of the Department’s receipt of the petition.

Respectfully submitted _____ day of January, 2009.

Edward Glick, Petitioner