



Focus Words

distribution | outweigh | anecdotal | front | sought



Weekly Passage

Danny Miller was 14 years old when he was diagnosed with leukemia, a kind of cancer. He could not sleep or eat because of the pain. He had to take strong medicine to fight the cancer. The medicine made him vomit for hours on end. Danny lost his appetite and became dangerously thin. Doctors tried to make Danny more comfortable by giving him painkillers, but nothing seemed to work. Danny's mom was so concerned about Danny's nausea and weight loss that she suggested to her husband that they give Danny some marijuana. She had heard that it not only reduced nausea but helped give patients their appetites back. Danny's father was shocked. Using marijuana is illegal, and the doctors at the hospital might report them to the police. Danny's mother was so desperate that she sought out organizations that would help her acquire some marijuana without getting into trouble. She found such a group in Oregon.

Marijuana has been used as a medicine for about 4,000 years. The debate about the use of marijuana as a medicine is an ongoing one.

Medicinal marijuana is legal in California and in a few countries like Canada, Holland, and Spain, but there are laws in these places about its <u>distribution</u>. It generally requires a prescription from a doctor.

Supporters argue that both <u>anecdotal</u> evidence and research evidence show that medical marijuana is beneficial to some patients. They say that marijuana easily meets the government criteria that a medicine's "benefits to users will <u>outweigh</u> its risks." They say that marijuana can be used to ease the discomfort of many illnesses ranging from AIDS to cancer. Supporters point out that some legal prescription drugs have caused the death of some patients; there have been no reported cases of medical marijuana causing death.

Organizations against the use of medical marijuana state that the government has not approved the drug because it is too dangerous. People who oppose medical marijuana also worry that even medicinal use of the drug sends the wrong message to kids. They say marijuana is addictive and can lead to other drug use. They remind us that marijuana injures the lungs and harms the immune system. They argue that the medical marijuana initiative is a front for people who are really just using marijuana for fun. They believe that other medications can have the same healing effects as medical marijuana without the dangers.

What do you think? Should marijuana be recognized as proper medical treatment?

a medical	Notes					
marijuana be allowed as a	Examples of Use					
marijuana b	Forms					
Should	Meaning	(v.) - looked for	(n.) - the act of giving out	(adj.) - related to a brief story about something in a person's life, usually interesting or amusing	(v.) - to be greater than	(n.) - pretended appearance
Unit 3.17 - Sh treatment? Focus Word Chart	Word	sought	distribution	anecdotal	outweigh	front

Unit 3.17 - Should marijuana be allowed as a medical treatment? Problem of the Week

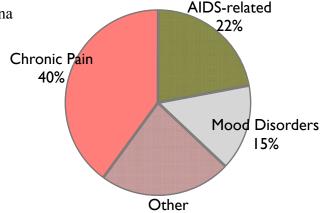


Option I: Medical marijuana is legal in California. Legislators or lawmakers looked at empirical (concrete or hard) evidence and **anecdotal** evidence of marijuana's benefits for sick people. They also considered the fact that some people might pretend to be sick as a **front** in order to obtain marijuana for recreational use. The legislators decided that the benefits of providing medical marijuana **outweighed** the risks of possible drug abuse.

California Medical Marijuana Use

People who **seek out** medical marijuana fall into several different categories. This graph shows the **distribution** of medical marijuana users. Forty percent of people use medical marijuana for chronic

pain. This includes people with arthritis, multiple sclerosis (or M.S), and migraine headaches. What fraction is equal to 40%?



- A) 1/4
- B) 4/9
- C) 2/5
- D) 40/10

Option 2: After California legalized medical marijuana, stores called "dispensaries" now **distribute** marijuana to people who have a doctor's prescription for the drug. Occasionally, government agents have **sought** to enforce federal anti-marijuana laws by raiding dispensaries and making arrests. The Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) cited **anecdotes** of doctors who wrote thousands of marijuana prescriptions. Federal officials claimed these medical dispensaries were a **front** for selling a drug that was being used recreationally most of the time. They said that the need to enforce federal laws banning marijuana **outweighed** the benefits of marijuana to legitimate medical users.

One expert estimated that in 2006, Californians grew 20 million marijuana plants. He estimated the street value of the crop at 14 billion dollars. If he is correct, about how many dollars worth of marijuana does each plant produce? (Hint: use exponents!)

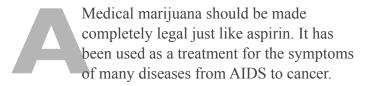
Math Discussion Question: People who **seek** to buy medical marijuana range from cancer patients who are truly suffering to people who pretend to have headaches as a **front** to get a recreational drug. What do you find more troubling: **anecdotes** about suffering people who are denied the marijuana that could make them feel better, or anecdotes about people who lie to get marijuana that they use for fun? Should doctors who **distribute** thousands of medical marijuana prescriptions be investigated? Do the abuses of the system **outweigh** the benefits that medical marijuana can provide?

Should marijuana be allowed as a medical treatment?

Debating the Issue

I. Get ready...

Pick one of these positions (or create your own).



Medical marijuana should not be legal.

There are other legal drugs available that can be used.

Medical marijuana treatments should be legal and carefully controlled just like other prescription drugs. Thousands of people die from prescription drugs each year but there has not been a single report of a death caused by the use of medical marijuana.

Medical marijuana should not be legal.

Smoking marijuana harms the lungs and the immune system and can also lead to the use of other drugs. It is too dangerous to be used.

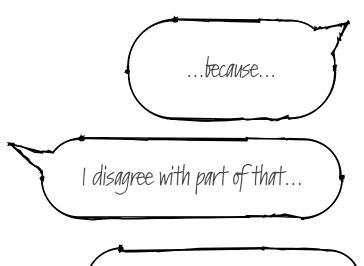
E ____

2. Get set...

Be ready to provide evidence to back up your position during your class discussion or debate. Jot down a few quick notes:



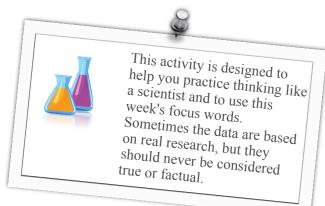
Be a strong participant by using phrases like these.



An example might help convince me. Can you give me an example?

What part of the passage makes you think that?

Unit 3.17 - Should marijuana be allowed as a medical treatment? Science Activity



Professor Kahn knows that some people request medical marijuana to treat a real health problem, not as a **front** for wanting to get high. One of these people is her mother, who has fibromyalgia. Fibromyalgia is an illness that causes pain in people's joints and muscles. There are few treatments for fibromyalgia. It can make physical movement very painful for those who suffer from it.

THC, a chemical in marijuana, can block the processing of pain signals in the brain. Canadian doctors **seeking** a treatment for their patients with fibromyalgia **distributed** a pill that mimics the active ingredient in marijuana. Unlike medical marijuana that is smoked, the pill form does not cause lung damage. The invention of this safer form may cause opponents to change their opinion about medical marijuana. They may decide the benefits **outweigh** the risks.

Professor Kahn and her colleague, Professor Paul E. Seemy had heard **anecdotal** evidence of the pill's ability to reduce pain but decided to test it with their own scientific experiment.

Ouestion:

Do patients with fibromyalgia who take the marijuana pill experience less pain?

Hypothesis:

A pill made from the marijuana plant will ease pain of patients with fibromyalgia.

Materials:

- ▶ 12 subjects diagnosed with fibromyalgia
- ▶ 1-month supply of Nabilone (pill made of marijuana)
- ▶ 1-month supply of placebo (pill with no effect)
- Pain Scale

Procedure:

- 1. Ask every subject to rate their pain using a scale from 0 10, with 0 meaning "no pain" and 10 meaning "agonizing pain."
- 2. Divide the group in half randomly.
- 3. Give Group A Nabilone two times per day. Give Group B the placebo two times per day. Do not tell subjects which group they are in.
- 4. After 1 month, ask every subject to rate their pain using the same 0 10 scale.

Data:

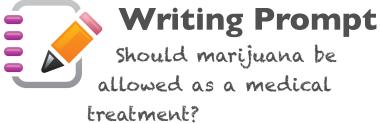
	Group A	(Nabilone)		Group B (placebo)	
	Pain level before experiment	Pain level after experiment		Pain level before experiment	Pain level after experiment
Patient 1	8	3	Patient 1	7	8
Patient 2	4	3	Patient 2	4	4
Patient 3	5	1	Patient 3	5	4
Patient 4	7	4	Patient 4	3	5
Patient 5	6	4	Patient 5	7	7

Conclusion:

Is the hypothesis supported or not by the data?

What evidence supports your conclusion?

How would you make this a better experiment?



treatment?	Good Start
Support your position with clear reasons and specific examples. Try to use relevant words from the Word	☐ Stated my own position ☐ Included 1 focus word
Generation list in your response.	Pretty Good
Focus Words distribution outweigh anecdotal front sought	☐ Stated my own position clearly☐ Included 1-2 arguments☐ Included 1-2 focus words
	Exemplary
	☐ Stated my own position clearly ☐ Included 1-2 arguments ☐ Included 1 counterargument ☐ Used 2-5 focus words

A tool to help you think about your

Check off what you accomplished:

Remember you can use focus words from any of

own writing!

the WG Units.