

# Virtue or Vice: Do Benefits of Legalized Cannabis Outweigh Risks?

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Region: [Europe](#), [USA](#)

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*While cannabis' potential for harm has been well-documented and numerous studies show some therapeutic benefits of medicines synthesized from the drug, UK government is pressured to review the law on medicinal use of cannabis.*

Man's relationship with marijuana goes back millennia. Most ancient cultures were acquainted with the drug and hemp crops were first grown over [10,000 years ago](#). The Chinese used cannabis for medicinal purposes 5,000 years ago, [followed](#) by other ancient civilisations including the Egyptians, Greeks, Romans and [medieval Arabs](#) who also used the drug to treat a wide array of ailments. Cannabis has been associated with both love and war – the legendary [Arabian Nights](#) folk tales [note](#) the narcotic's aphrodisiac properties whilst the Hashshashin (“*hashish smoking*”) warriors, a 11th-13th century Shiite sect based in Persia from which the English word assassin mistakenly derives, were given cannabis to induce a [hypnotic state](#) and eliminate the fear of death. More recently, during World War II US scientists found a potent extract of marijuana that could be used as a [truth serum](#).

The recreational use of cannabis was prohibited across much of the world in the early 20th century ([1928](#) in the UK and the early [1930s](#) across the [US](#)), around the same time as a number of other stronger narcotics, such as opium, were being banned.

Regardless of the real adverse health effects of smoking cannabis, US print and film media campaigned to demonize the drug by playing on societal prejudices and associating its use with newly arrived [Mexican immigrants](#). Other crass propaganda from the USA's newly created Federal Bureau of Narcotics' first commissioner [Harry Anslinger](#) blamed the drug for causing “*white women to seek sexual relations with Negroes [and] entertainers*” and [claimed](#) it was “*more dangerous than heroin or cocaine*”, “*leads to pacifism and communist brainwashing*” and “*makes darkies think they're as good as white men*”.

Since the 1930s, nine US states and two countries have [legalized](#) cannabis for adult recreational use – Uruguay in 2013 and Canada in June 2018. The latter nation approved the medicinal use of cannabis in 2001. [A number](#) of countries now allow the prescription of cannabis- based products for medicinal use. For example, 17 EU [member states](#) approve the prescription of one such medicine to treat muscle spasticity occurring in multiple sclerosis.

Medicines derived from cannabis have proven effective in treating a number of other ailments [including](#) chronic pain, glaucoma, and nausea and vomiting after chemotherapy. Early studies also suggest that some compounds found in cannabis may slow the progression of [Alzheimer's disease](#) and certain types of cancer.

The UK government decided to review the law on the medicinal use of cannabis following recent high profile and emotive cases involving children suffering from severe forms of epilepsy, who [struggle](#) to obtain cannabis oil as a treatment to reduce seizure frequency. The UK government has [actioned](#) a review to investigate which cannabis-based medicines might have therapeutic potential with a view to sanctioning their use. **Professor Dame Sally Davies**, the UK government's chief medical adviser, favors a change to British law allowing doctors to prescribe cannabis based products for medicinal purposes [stating](#)

"There is now ... conclusive evidence of the therapeutic benefit of cannabis-based medicinal products for certain medical conditions and reasonable evidence of therapeutic benefit in several other medical conditions."

Corbyn says 'yes' to legalizing medical cannabis but opposes recreational use <https://t.co/54CDMEJe1l> <pic.twitter.com/0J79Vy5T3E>

— RT (@RT\_com) [July 3, 2018](#)

There is a [well documented](#) association between recreational cannabis use and mental illness, the correlation being stronger with respect to heavier or younger users of the drug. The ingredient THC (tetrahydrocannabinol) responsible for causing the 'high' effect is associated with an [increased](#) risk of developing psychosis or schizophrenia. A large-scale study carried out in Sweden involving 50,000 conscripts found that those who had tried cannabis before the age of 18 were almost [2.4 times](#) more likely to develop schizophrenia later in life compared with those who had abstained. The study also [found](#) that the heaviest cannabis users had a six fold increased risk of developing schizophrenia compared with non users.

In addition to the harmful THC compound, cannabis also [contains](#) over 60 cannabinoid compounds (some of which act antagonistically to one another). Further research is needed to discover and exploit any therapeutic potential they may possess. One of these compounds, cannabidiol (CBD), appears to [negate](#) the psychosis inducing effects of THC and is itself being tested as a treatment for schizophrenia.

The 'strength' of cannabis (the amount of THC) has been [increasing](#) across Europe and the [US](#) in recent years. [94 percent](#) of the cannabis seized by UK police in 2016 was the strong (skunk) variety compared with 51 percent in 2005. Research indicates that casual users of skunk, which contains [a high percentage](#) of THC and very little CBD, increase their risk of experiencing a psychotic episode [three fold](#) whereas heavy users have a five fold greater risk.

Allowing UK doctors to prescribe medicines synthesized from cannabis would undoubtedly be a positive move. Further research is also needed to explore the properties and deduce the benefits of the myriad compounds contained within cannabis. Cannabis itself is both a virtue and a vice.

The recreational use of cannabis, especially the ubiquitous THC rich variety, is a public health concern and costs police millions of pounds and thousands of hours at a time when UK police numbers are at a record low and the NHS is under excessive strain. In Uruguay drug associated crime reportedly fell by 20 percent after cannabis was [legalized](#). The UK

government could raise vital funds for the NHS and other public services if a low THC/high CBD version of the drug sold from government run pharmacies to adults only. With the state controlling the production, supply and sale of cannabis; not only would UK cannabis dealers and foreign criminals involved in trafficking the drug into the country be deprived of profit, but police and the courts could focus their resources cracking down on those who drive under the influence of cannabis, supply it on the black market, or provide the drug to minors and pose a risk to society.

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