CANNABIS FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES

CMA POLICY

The Canadian Medical Association (CMA) has established a position statement on the use of cannabis for medical purposes. This policy document was last reviewed on March 3, 2019.

The use of cannabis for medical purposes is a complex issue. The CMA recommends that cannabis be made available through a controlled, evidence-based approach. This approach should be based on scientific evidence and should be monitored by health care professionals.

The CMA also recommends that the use of cannabis for medical purposes be regulated by a federal or provincial health authority. This regulation should include the following elements:

1. Access to cannabis for medical purposes should be limited to those with a valid medical prescription.
2. The use of cannabis for medical purposes should be monitored by health care professionals.
3. The use of cannabis for medical purposes should be regulated by a federal or provincial health authority.

The CMA recommends that the use of cannabis for medical purposes be regulated by a federal or provincial health authority.
CMA Recommendations on Vaccine Equity and Intellectual Property

https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy14476

POLICY TYPE  Parliamentary submission
DATE  2022-05-13
TOPICS  Ethics and medical professionalism
Pharmaceuticals, prescribing, cannabis, drugs
Population health, health equity, public health

Documents

CMA Recommendations on Vaccine Equity and Intellectual Property
House of Commons Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs and International Development
May 11, 2022
CMA response to patented medicines regulations consultations
https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy13690

POLICY TYPE
Response to consultation

DATE
2017-06-28

TOPICS
Pharmaceuticals, prescribing, cannabis, drugs

Harms associated with opioids and other psychoactive prescription drugs

The Canadian Medical Association (CMA) is pleased to provide its comments in response to the Health Canada's心想是福和 windshield - 华东医药 of the country's Pharmaceutical Regulations Consultations - The Tri-Borough is a voluntary professional organization representing the interests of Canadian physicians and surgeons, who care for patients. The CMA is a voluntary professional organization representing the interests of Canadian physicians and surgeons who care for patients. This response is intended to provide insights into the challenges and potential solutions for the complex issues surrounding drug abuse, addiction, and the misuse of prescription medications.

In the context of the current state of the epidemic of opioid-related harms, the CMA has been proactive in advocating for comprehensive approaches to address these challenges. The CMA has recommended the implementation of mandatory education programs for healthcare providers, as well as the development of evidence-based guidelines for the safe and effective use of opioids and other psychoactive medications. These guidelines aim to reduce the risk of harm to patients while ensuring appropriate access to necessary medications.

The CMA has also emphasized the importance of collaboration between healthcare professionals, policymakers, and the pharmaceutical industry to address the ongoing crisis. This includes the development of strategies to improve access to addiction treatment services, the promotion of non-opioid analgesics, and the implementation of measures to reduce the overuse of prescription opioids.

The CMA further supports the role of educators and researchers in advancing the field of pain management and addiction treatment. Through the development of new educational tools and resources, the CMA aims to equip healthcare providers with the knowledge and skills necessary to care for patients affected by the opioid crisis.

In conclusion, the CMA continues to advocate for comprehensive and evidence-based approaches to address the complex issues surrounding drug abuse, addiction, and the misuse of prescription medications. The CMA remains committed to working collaboratively with all stakeholders to ensure that patients receive the care they need while minimizing the risks associated with the use of psychoactive prescription drugs.
Harms associated with opioids and other psychoactive prescription drugs
https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy11535

POLICY TYPE Policy document
DATE 2015-05-30
TOPICS Pharmaceuticals, prescribing, cannabis, drugs

Harms associated with opioids and other psychoactive prescription drugs

Introduction
The harms associated with opioid prescription and use are well-documented in both the medical and public health literatures. Opioid use and misuse are of major public health concern in Canada, with a significant number of people relying on opioid medication for chronic pain management. In 2015, for example, over 600,000 prescriptions were issued for opioids in Canada, with the majority of these prescriptions being written for chronic pain management. In addition, the use of opioids has been associated with a number of adverse outcomes, including addiction, overdose, and death. In particular, the use of opioids has been associated with a number of serious health consequences, including respiratory depression, sedation, and adverse effects on the central nervous system.

Cannabis is one of the most commonly used illegal drugs in the world. In Canada, cannabis is the most frequently used illegal drug, with over 4 million people reported to have used it in the past year. The use of cannabis can have a number of adverse health consequences, including respiratory depression, sedation, and adverse effects on the central nervous system.

Although the use of opioids and cannabis can have serious health consequences, it is important to note that these drugs can also have important therapeutic benefits. In particular, opioids can be effective in the management of chronic pain, while cannabis can be effective in the treatment of a number of medical conditions, including nausea, vomiting, and headaches.

Conclusion
In conclusion, the use of opioids and cannabis can have serious health consequences, including addiction, overdose, and death. However, these drugs can also have important therapeutic benefits. It is important to carefully consider the risks and benefits of these drugs, and to ensure that they are used safely and effectively.

References


Annex

Appendix A: Opioid overdose in Canada: 2014

Appendix B: Canadian guidelines for the treatment of opioid use disorder

Appendix C: Cannabis and public health: A Canadian perspective


National pharmacare in Canada: Getting there from here
https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy11959

POLICY TYPE   Parliamentary submission
DATE           2016-06-01
TOPICS          Pharmaceuticals, prescribing, cannabis, drugs

Documents
Position statement on prescription drug shortages in Canada

https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy10756

POLICY TYPE: Policy document
LAST REVIEWED: 2017-03-04
DATE: 2013-05-25
TOPICS: Pharmaceuticals, prescribing, cannabis, drugs
Taking action on drug shortages during Covid-19 - open letter
https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy14261

POLICY TYPE
Parliamentary submission

DATE
2020-08-13

TOPICS
Pharmaceuticals, prescribing, cannabis, drugs

Documents
Vision for e-Prescribing: a joint statement by the Canadian Medical Association and the Canadian Pharmacists Association

https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy10670

POLICY TYPE  Policy document
LAST REVIEWED  2019-03-03
DATE  2012-12-08
TOPICS  Health information and e-health
Pharmaceuticals, prescribing, cannabis, drugs

Documents