

17th St. & Constitution Avenue N.W. Washington, D.C. 20006 United States of America

Organization of American States

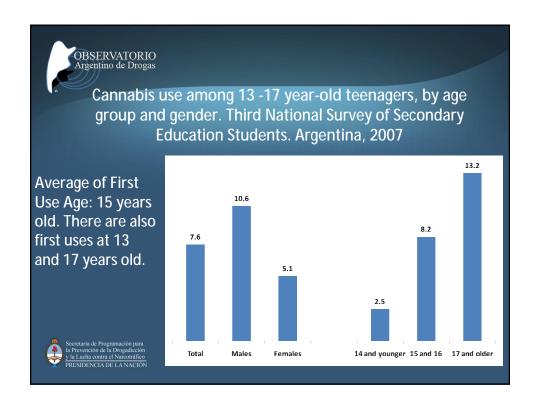
P. 202.458.3000 www.oas.org INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE CONTROL COMMISSION CICAD

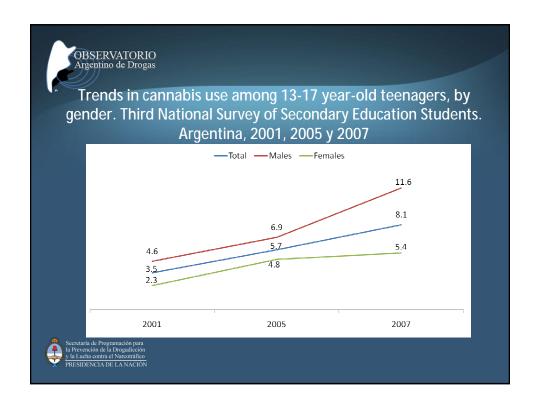
Secretariat for Multidimensional Security

FORTY-SEVENTH REGULAR SESSION May 3 - 5, 2010 Washington, DC OEA/Ser.L/XIV.2.47 CICAD/doc.1791pp/10 3 May 2010 Original: Español

MARIHUANA: TOXICITY, RISKS AND TRENDS
JOSE RAMON GRANERO
SECRETARIA DE PROGRAMACION PARA LA PREVENCION DE LA DROGADICCION OY LA LUCHA
CONTRA EL NARCOTRAFICO (SENDRONAR)

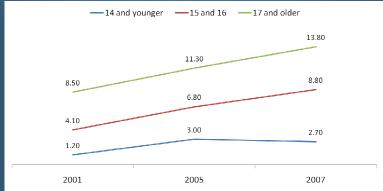








Trends in cannabis use among 13-17 year-old teenagers, by gender. Third National Survey of Secondary Education Students. Argentina, 2001, 2005 y 2007





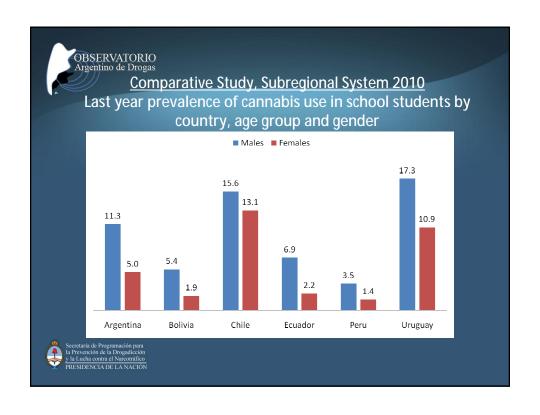
OBSERVATORIO Argentino de Drogas

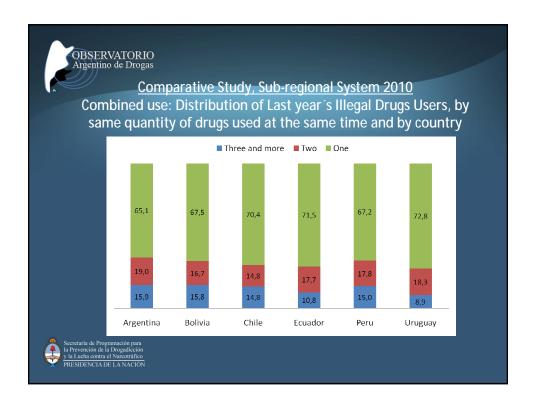
Comparative Study, Sub-regional System 2010 Lifetime, last year and last month prevalences of cannabis use in school students, by country

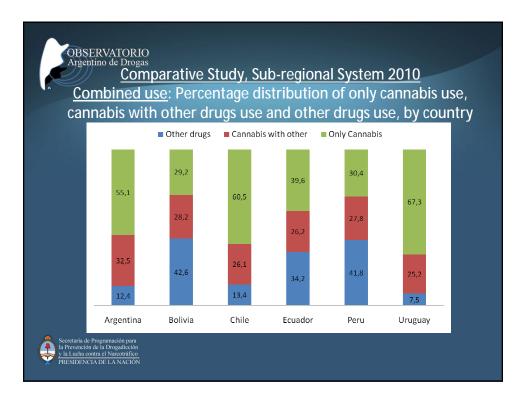
Country	Prevalence [#]			
	Lifetime	Last Year	Last Month	
Argentina	12.00	8.16	4.91	
Bolivia	5.60	3.33	1.80	
Chile	23.00	14.30	7.60	
Ecuador	6.90	4.44	2.33	
Peru	4.10	2.39	1.10	
Uruguay	18.00	13.90	8.38	



Prevalence adjusted by age and gender





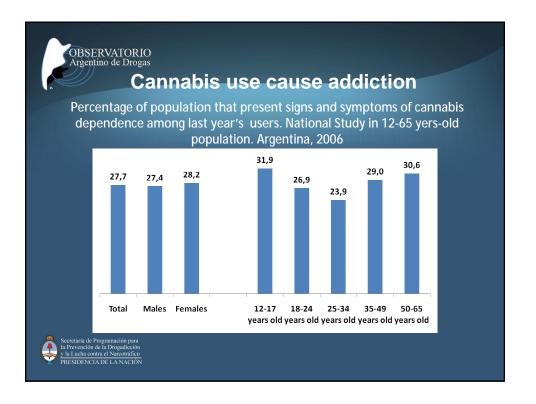




Perception of High Risk Associated with Cannabis, by frequency of use. Third National Survey of Secondary Education Students. Argentina, 2007

- 19.4% Tried Cannabis once or twice in a lifetime
- 14.7% Smoke Cannabis sometime
- 70.5% Usually smoke Cannabis







Drug Treatment Demand

National Data, including 57 treatments centers and 2965 patients (Registro Continuo of Patients in Treatment 2008-09)

 The demand of treatment due to Cannabis use is 24.3%, is lower than the demand due to Alcohol (29.3%) and higher than the demand due to Cocaine (22,4%).

Substance	Cases	(%)
Alcohol	883	29.8
Inhalants and Solvents	149	5.0
Cannabis	720	24.3
Cocaine HCL	665	22.4
Cocaine Sulfate (Pasta Base)	210	7.1
Benzodiazepines	117	3.9
Other Drugs	10	7.5
Total	2965	100



*43 without information



Percentage Distribution of students by access to illegal drugs. Argentina, 2007

Access	Cannabis	Cocaine	Base paste	Éxtasis
Easy access	35.5	21.8	21.3	15.1
Hard access	9.5	17.2	13.7	14.8
Couldn't find	14.4	17.2	19.4	20.8
Don't know	40.6	43.8	45.6	49.3
Total	100	100	100	100





Cannabis Supply

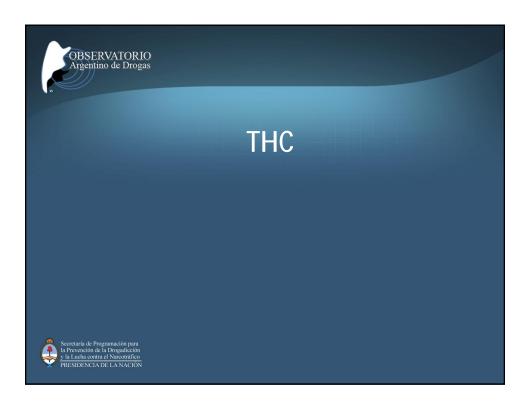
 16,4% of students reported having been offered cannabis at least once in the last year, to buy or to try it. 6,4% reported having been offered before last year.

Percentage distribution of students by illegal drugs offering place drogas ilegales. Secondary School Studients that have been directly offered.

Argentina, 2007

If you've been offered, ¿where did it happened last time?	Cannabis	Other Drug
Home	3.4	6.1
School	8.1	7.6
School Surrounding Area	8.3	7.0
Party or Recital	33.9	33.1
Home Surrounding Area	15.5	13.5
Internet	1.9	3.3
Other Place	29.0	29.5
	100	100
Total	(N=327.779)	(N=209.341)







Composition

Composition

The Cannabis plant contains over 400 different chemicals, 60 of which are structurally related to delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol or THC, which is the main psychoactive of the plant. It also contains other cannabinol and delta-8, as second, psychoactive and the rest of them are inactive or weak psychoactives that have the potential to increase its activities together with the THC.

The concentration of these psychoactive substances depends on the variety of the Cannabis: the most psychoactive one is the "Indica" and "Sativa", and the less concentrated the "Ruderalis".

The amount of THC varies between 1 and 4% for American crops and 5-15% in Asia's most resinous plants. In genetically developed varieties it usually intended to achieve the highest possible values.





Composition

Farnsworth (5) states that changes of chemical composition and biological activity of Cannabis in men, are mainly due to the fact that some components are unstable and change shape; these biological conversions take place more rapidly in tropical regions than in temperate zones, so it is expected that the plants that grown in warm places have higher psychocative concentrations.

Moreover, these concentrations continue to have biological conversions after plant harvesting, so samples of the same specimen that does not have the same storage time, give rise to different effects when it is consumed.





Composition

http://www.sertox.com.ar/modules.php?name=Content&pa=showpage&pid=681 http://www.soyborderline.com/documentacion-y-articulos/ultimas-noticias/4258-las concentraciones-del-ingrediente-activo-del-cannabis-el-delta-9tetrahidrocanahinol-9-thc-incrementan-el-riesgo-de-psicosis.html





