

Cannabis Product Regulations

MCST 610 Assignment 7.1

Instructions: Complete the worksheet by answering the questions below. **You must cite all information that is not your own opinion and include full references for all in-text citations.**

Part 1 (10 points)

Your client, a small cannabis company striving for vertical integration, has a team of chemists that have recently extracted and purified a previously unidentified cannabinoid with unexpected properties (e.g., appetite suppression while producing a euphoric high). Knowing what you now know about intellectual property, what two (2) potential avenues would you advise your client explores to protect and defend its discoveries and why?

State one (1) potential way to protect and defend the company's discoveries. Support your position and reference all ideas that are not your own opinion. Your response should be approximately 150 words.	Firstly, the client should consider applying for a plant patent. A plant patent protects new and distinct plant varieties, including asexually reproduced plants. Given that the client's team of chemists has extracted and purified a previously unidentified cannabinoid, it is possible that they have also developed a unique strain of cannabis plant that produces this cannabinoid. By obtaining a plant patent, the client can secure exclusive rights to this novel strain, preventing others from using, selling, or reproducing it without permission.
State one (1) potential way to protect and defend the company's discoveries. Support your position and reference all ideas that are not your own opinion. Your response should be approximately 150 words.	Secondly, the client should adopt a trade secrets approach. Trade secrets are confidential and valuable business information that gives the company a competitive advantage. The specific extraction and purification process used by the chemists to obtain the cannabinoid can be considered a trade secret. By implementing strict security measures, such as non-disclosure agreements and limited access to the information, the client can maintain the secrecy of this valuable knowledge, preventing competitors from replicating their techniques and profiting from their discoveries.
References <i>ALL information that is not your own opinion must be cited. Minimum two unique citations for Part 1 with full references in APA style.</i>	What cannabis businesses need to know about intellectual property protection. (2016, August 26). <i>Rose Law Group</i> . https://www.roselawgroup.com/cannabis-businesses-need-know-in-lectual-property-protection/ United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO). (n.d.). Retrieved from https://www.uspto.gov

	International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV). (n.d.). Retrieved from https://www.upov.int
	Module 7, Lecture 1

Part 2 (10 points)

In response to a 6% increase in the number of calls to your state's poison control hotline since full legalization, Del. Ligate has introduced H.B. 710, "A Bill to Limit Concentrations of Certain Cannabinoids in Cannabis Products." The Bill was introduced on the House floor and has been referred to the Health and Government Operations Committee. You don't have the bill text, but your top-notch intern who tracks legislation for you, says the Bill is simple and straightforward: it seeks to restrict the concentration of THC in products classified as edibles.

As a distinguished graduate of the University of Maryland School of Pharmacy's MS in Cannabis Science and Therapeutics program, the Committee has called you to testify on the issue of adopting THC limits for edible products. Answer the following questions, citing appropriate supporting literature.

Do you support THC limits on edible cannabis products? Why or why not? What additional safety measures, if any, do you recommend to ensure the safety of these products? Your response should be approximately 250 words.	I do not support the implementation of THC limits on edible cannabis products. There is a diverse target audience with varying needs, and some individuals may require higher concentrations of THC for the product to be effective. Restricting the concentration of THC in edibles could deprive these individuals of access to the therapeutic benefits they rely on. It is crucial to consider individualized dosing requirements and provide options for those who need higher doses for optimal symptom relief. It is recommended to introduce additional safety measures for cannabis products. One such measure is requiring edibles to be manufactured in small, standardized bite-size pieces. This would enable consumers to have better control over their dosage and reduce the risk of accidental overconsumption. Additionally, packaging each edible individually, rather than in a single bag, can enhance safety by minimizing confusion and the chance of accidental ingestion. Introducing a universal label, sticker, or symbol to clearly identify products with high THC concentrations would help consumers make informed choices and exercise caution when selecting and consuming edibles. It is also crucial for edible cannabis product labels to include comprehensive directions and a dosage chart to ensure consumers understand proper usage and minimize the risk of adverse effects. Another safety measure could involve restricting access to high THC products, allowing them to be available only to individuals with a valid medical card. This would help ensure that these potent products are accessed responsibly
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	and under appropriate medical supervision. Lastly, requiring customers to sign and acknowledge a Terms & Conditions document before purchasing high THC products would serve as a reminder of the potential risks and dangers associated with these products.
References <i>ALL information that is not your own opinion must be cited.</i> <i>Minimum two unique citations for Part 2 with full references in APA style.</i>	Stith, S. S., Vigil, J. M., Brockelman, F., Keeling, K., & Hall, B. (2019). The Association between Cannabis Product Characteristics and Symptom Relief. <i>Scientific Reports</i>, 9(1), 2712. https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-019-39462-1 Russo, E. B. (2016). Clinical Endocannabinoid Deficiency Reconsidered: Current Research Supports the Theory in Migraine, Fibromyalgia, Irritable Bowel, and Other Treatment-Resistant Syndromes. <i>Cannabis and Cannabinoid Research</i>, 1(1), 154–165. https://doi.org/10.1089/can.2016.0009 National Academies of Sciences, E., Division, H. and M., Practice, B. on P. H. and P. H., & Agenda, C. on the H. E. of M. A. E. R. and R. (2017). Therapeutic Effects of Cannabis and Cannabinoids. In <i>The Health Effects of Cannabis and Cannabinoids: The Current State of Evidence and Recommendations for Research</i>. National Academies Press (US). https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK425767/