Regulators seek to reduce child pot poisoning

By Paris Achen Capital Bureau

SALEM — When it comes to protecting children from marijuana exposures, Oregon regulators are stepping into relatively new territory.

"The problem is the drug is in food products that are attractive and palatable," said Dr. George Sam Wang, a physician and medical toxicologist at Children's Hospital Colora-

From gummy bears to brownies, "no other prescription drug comes in all of these food products," Wang noted.

Scant research exists on safe levels for children. Colorado and Washington - Oregon's only predecessors in legalization of recreational marijuana — have no data collection system to track the total number of kids who go to the emergency room with an overdose. Oregon regulators have gleaned a small amount of evidence from voluntary reports to Colorado poison control on what levels of THC — the intoxicant in pot — are dangerous to children.

Oregon, now in the thick

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from trailing Colorado on the road to legalization, said Dr. Rob Hendrickson, medical toxicologist and associate medical director for Oregon Poison Control.

Hendrickson is embarking on a study to calculate safe amounts of THC per kilogram of a child's body weight. He is relying on voluntary reports of child exposure to come up with data for the study.

"Right now, there is no way screen emergency room visits so I am going to encourage ERs to contact us about any marijuana exposure, how much was consumed, how it was packaged and how did they get into and come up with a safe amount," he said.

The outcome of the study could help inform decisions on THC limits when Oregon sets permanent rules for edibles next year, including limits on THC doses and servings per package. The THC limits apply only to recreational marijuana. Medical marijuana has no limits on dosage.

The limit is important because voluntary reports to Colorado poison control show that the number of children, ages and 2013. There were seven reports of children exposed to THC in 2009, the year medical cannabis was legalized, and 24 reports in 2013 when Colorado voters approved recreational

Hendrickson plans to model his study after research on a pharmaceutical THC drug, which was used for chemotherapy-related nausea well before medical marijuana was legalized.

Researchers looked how much THC a patient could tolerate and came up with a number calculated through a formula based on body surface area. A dosage of more than 4 mg per square meters of surface area caused an 86 percent rate of adverse effects, including sleepiness, paranoia and fast heart rate, Hendrickson said.

The really disgusting way to think it is that if you peeled off someone's skin and figured out how much square meters it took up," Hendrickson said.

From that, Hendrickson calculated that a dose of 10 mg (the limit in Colorado) would produce symptoms in a 2- to 4-year-old. His study will yield safe doses for each kilogram of

The Oregon Health Authority has approached edible goods with greater caution than its predecessors in legalization.

In temporary rules approved Nov. 13, the health authority set a limit of 5 mg of THC per serving of edible marijuana, half the amount allowed in Colorado and Washington State. Up to 10 servings are allowed in one package of edibles. The temporary rules take effect April 1.

Hendrickson posits that 10 servings per package pose a danger to children and wants the number reduced.

Think about taking a Hershey bar," Hendrickson said. "Imagine it has 10 scored rectangular sections and one rectangle is a serving size. Who in the world is going to eat one square of Hershey chocolate?"

Priscilla Lewis, deputy director for Oregon Public Health Division, has justified that allowance with a requirement for resealable, childproof packaging.

As a medical toxicologist, Hendrickson has seen that there is no such thing as a childproof package.

"The problem is child resistant is designed to delay children getting into them not stop them," Hendrickson said. "It will take a minute or two for a child to get into a child resistant package. It will give time for mom and dad to turn around and realize what child is doing."

Medford man seeks end to daylight-saving time

By Paris Achen Capital Bureau

Medford resident David Miles grumbles every year about having to turn his clocks forward in the spring and back again in the fall.

This year, Miles decided to respond differently by launching a ballot initiative Nov. 12 to end daylight-saving time in Oregon.

"I complain almost every time there is a time change and do nothing about it, and I didn't want to be that guy anymore," he said.

A month later, Miles has 20 volunteers in 15 Oregon towns and cities who have gathered nearly 1,000 signatures — a first step toward placing an initiative on the ballot. He said he expects to hit the 1,000-signature mark by mid-December.

Once the volunteers pass that hurdle, they'll need to round up a total of 117,578 signatures to send the measure to voters in November.

The proposal abolishes daylight-saving in 2018 and allows voters in individual counties to opt out through an election. Miles added that provision with Malheur County in mind. That county already follows Mountain time to be uniform with neighboring Idaho.

"The fringe benefit is other counties can decide to stay on

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daylight-saving time, through general county election," Miles

Changing clocks back and forth is disruptive to internal body clocks, sleep patterns and

can even be dangerous, he said. A 2014 study by University of Colorado at Boulder found that fatal traffic accidents spike by 17 percent on the Monday

after clocks spring forward. Daylight-saving began in the United States in 1918 to conserve electricity during the final days of World War I. It became a permanent ritual in 1966 with passage of the Uniform Time Act. The federal legislation was designed to end a confusing patchwork of different time zones in the country but allowed individual states to opt out. Arizona, Hawaii and some U.S. territories have chosen to stay on standard time.

Nowadays, the time change fails to accomplish the goal of saving energy, Miles said.

A University of California Berkeley study found that a two-month extension of daylight-saving time in Australia during the Sydney Olympic Games in 2000 failed to curtail electricity demand.

Earlier this year, there were proposals in several states to end time changes by either remaining on daylight saving or adhering to standard time yearround, according to the Washington Post.

Oregon Sen. Kim Thatcher, R-Keizer, introduced a bill in January that would have let voters to decide whether to abolish daylight saving in

Dozens of Oregonians testified in favor of the proposal.

Joanne DeWitt, one of those who submitted testimony, said daylight saving causes hazards while serving no purpose.

"I would like to see it go the way of other old dinosaurs," DeWitt said.

The legislation stalled in the Senate Rules Committee. Some lawmakers were concerned about being out of sync with Washington and California, according to Thatcher's office.

"I think once one state does it, the others will follow, and honestly, it isn't that big of a deal," Miles said "I have never heard people in Arizona say, 'I hate being off time with Utah.' They always laugh at the rest of the country at daylight-saving time."

Albany resident Carrie Davis, one of the volunteer petitioners, said she has always hated daylight-saving time. Her opposition compounded when she had children.

"Now that I have kids, it is apparent to me when we try to change our daily schedule even by an hour, it is so impactful to our whole success through the day," Davis said. "Trying to get a toddler to go to sleep an hour later or an hour earlier is just challenging, for a superficial social agreement we don't





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