## CANNABIS USE AND POTENTIAL RISKS FOR YOUTH

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# I'm not a comedian so let me skip to the punchlines...

# Most teens do not use substances. But many do.

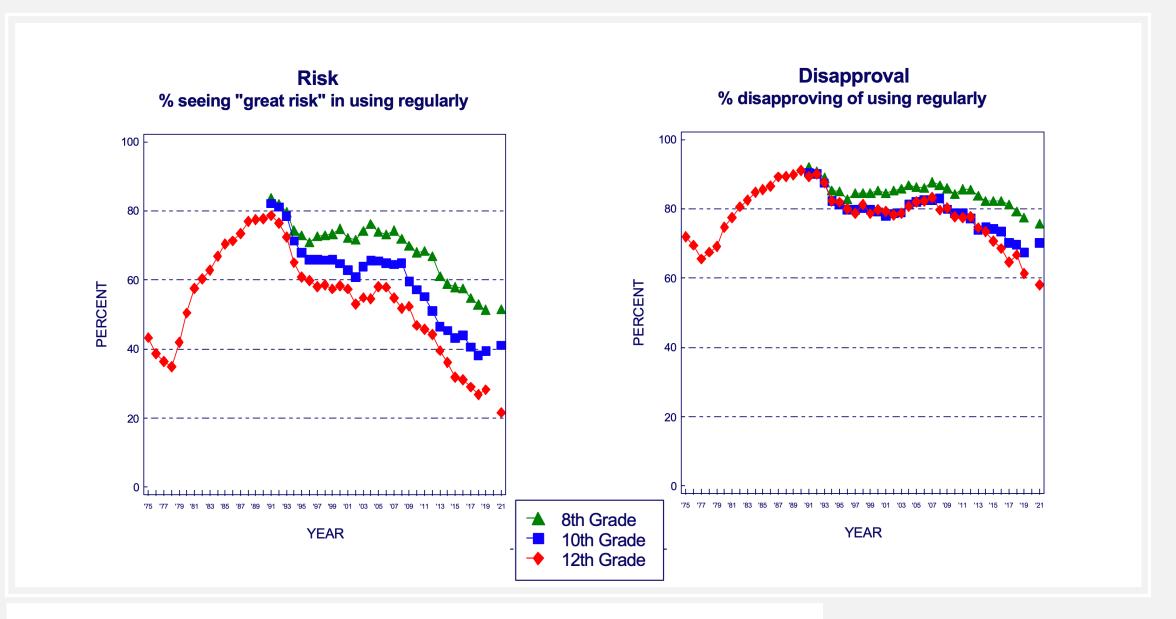
While overall rates of (cannabis) use have remained stable, the overall landscape of use has done a 180. There is a lot we don't understand. (and we need to be honest about that.)

## There are two things we know....

1. Adolescents are at heightened risk for negative effects.

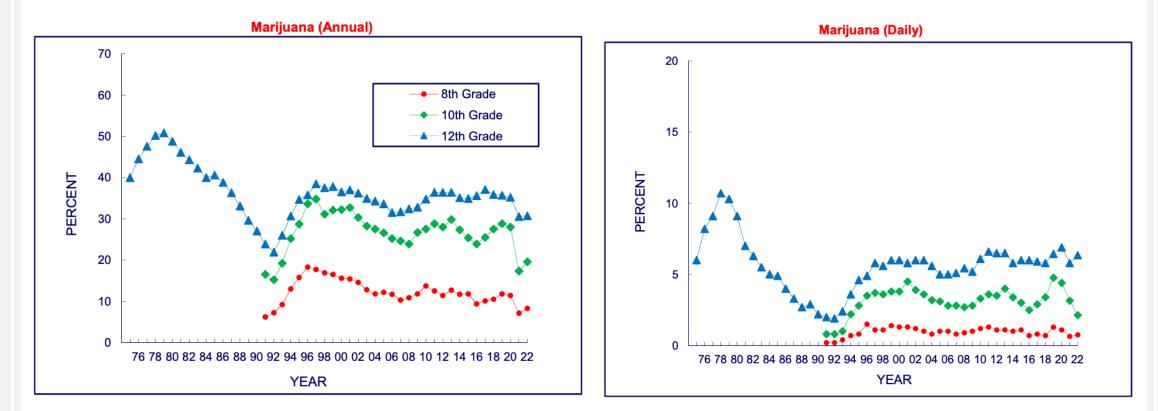
2. Adolescents who use cannabis are more likely to experience other mental health concerns.

# Schools represent the prevention arm of our mental health system.



Source. The Monitoring the Future study, the University of Michigan.

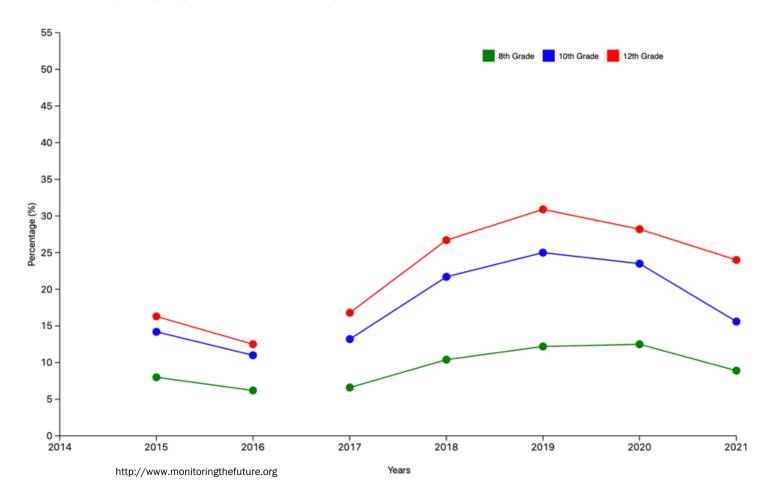
#### Trends in <u>Annual</u> Prevalence and 30-Day Prevalence of <u>Daily</u> Use in Grades 8, 10, and 12



Source. The Monitoring the Future study, the University of Michigan.

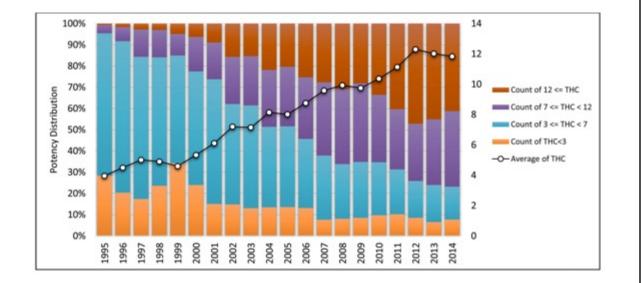
Vaping Trends Post COVID

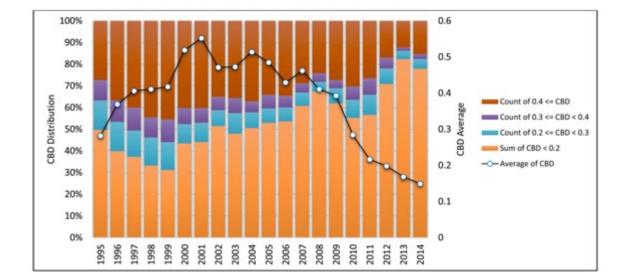
Any Vaping: Trends in 30 Day Prevalence of Use in Grades 8, 10, and 12



#### **Disparities in Use** Past 30-Day Substance Use by Past 30-Day Substance Use Sexual Orientation\_Day Substance Use b Smalkalaga SS Criteria 0.5 1.1 0.5 2.6 Smokeless 1.6 0.4 Tobacco 0.9 2.9 0.8 2.1 Cigars 1.1 4.5 Substance Cigarettes -0.9 2.7 5.7 8.8 9.5 Vapes-5 5.6 10.7 Cannabis-5.2 8.9 8.9 9.8 Alcohol-9.8 8.7 20 10 0 10 20 20 20 10 10 0 Percent (%) Percent (%) Cis Gender Gender Diverse Below threshold Above threshold

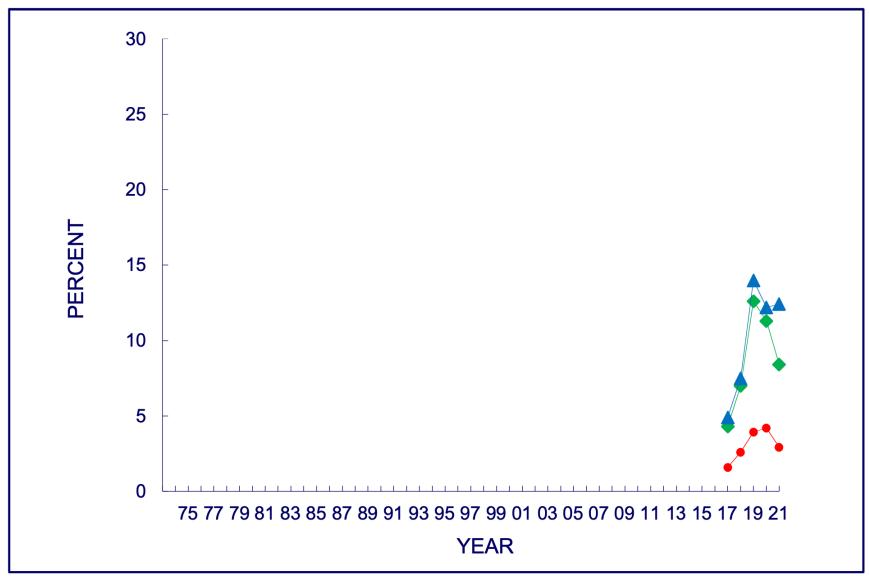
#### Cannabis is far more potent than in prior decades.





Novel forms of THC delivery are the new norm, yet use is difficult to detect, and we have very little information on longterm effects.

#### Vaping Marijuana (30-Day)



# weedmaps SMILE BOSTON. WEED IS LEGAL.

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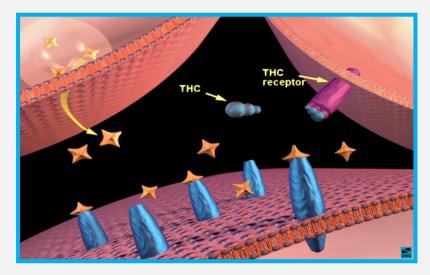
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THIS IS HAPPENING AGAINST A SOCIETAL BACKDROP THAT IS INCREASINGLY PERMISSIVE OF USE...

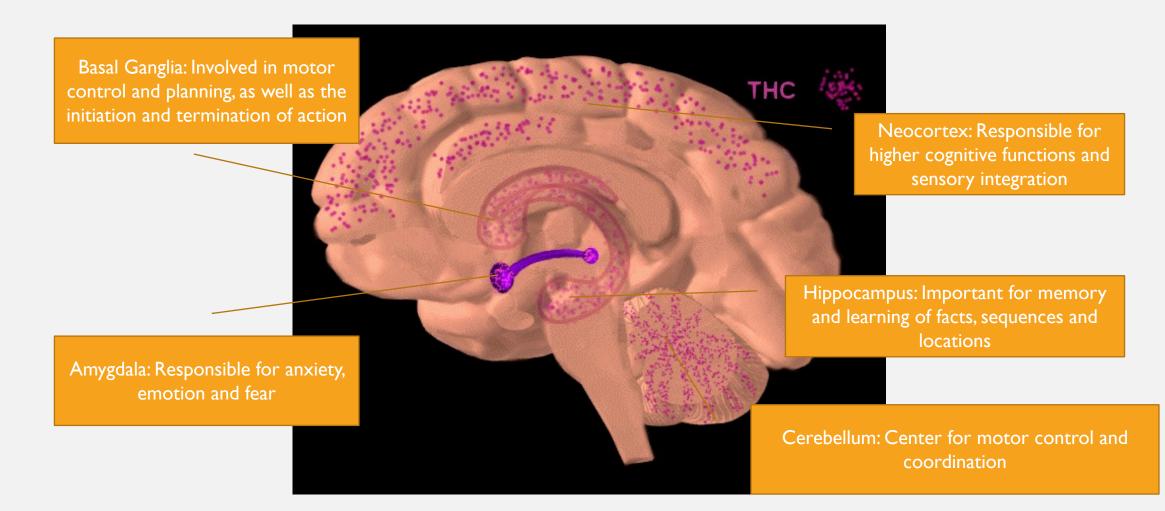
OGAI

#### >200 PHYTOCANNABINOIDS IN THE CANNABIS PLANT

- Δ9-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC)
  - Agonist on endogenous cannabinoid receptors in the central (CBI) and peripheral (CB2) nervous system
  - > affinity than endogenous ligand, anandamide
  - Euphoric effect comes from THC
  - Lipophilic and crosses the BBB and placenta
    - $\circ$  Prenatal exposure  $\rightarrow$  hyperactivity, impulsivity and inattention symptoms in childhood
    - Elimination half-life of days-weeks
- Other cannabinoids (e.g., CBD) that do not cause intoxication
  - More commonly discussed when speculating about treatment of neurologic disease (e.g., epilepsy)



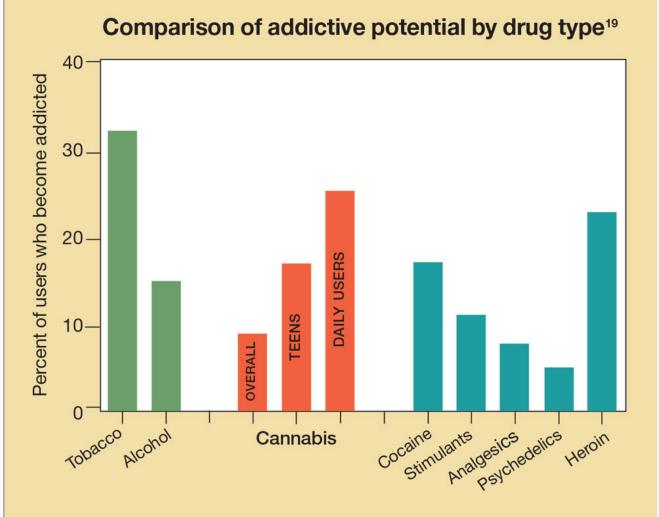
#### BROAD DISTRIBUTION OF THC BINDING SITES



# Ongoing brain development makes teenage use particularly risky.

#### ACUTE EFFECTS OF CANNABIS ARE WELL PROFILED

- Typically peaks 30 minutes after inhalation and 2-4 hours after ingestion
- +: Relaxation, euphoria, heightened perception, sociability, sensation of time slowing, increased appetite, decreased pain
- -: Paranoia, anxiety, irritability, impaired short-term memory, poor attention and judgment, and poor coordination and balance, tachycardia, hypertension, dry mouth and throat
  - Also 2-fold increased odds of respiratory symptoms among those who vape cannabis (Boyd et al., 2021)
- ↑ with THC content
- Tolerance may occur but, effects typically still detectable



#### ADDICTION LIABILITY

- 4M people aged 12+ have a past year CUD
- ~23% of people whoreceived addiction treatment received treatment for CUDs
- Average adult entering tx for CUD has used daily for 10 years, tried to quit 6 times

#### SIGNS OF CANNABIS DEPENDENCE

#### Tolerance/withdrawal

- Anger or Aggression
- Decreased Appetite / Weight Loss
- Irritability
- Nervousness / Anxiety
- Restlessness
- Sleep Difficulties / Strange Dreams

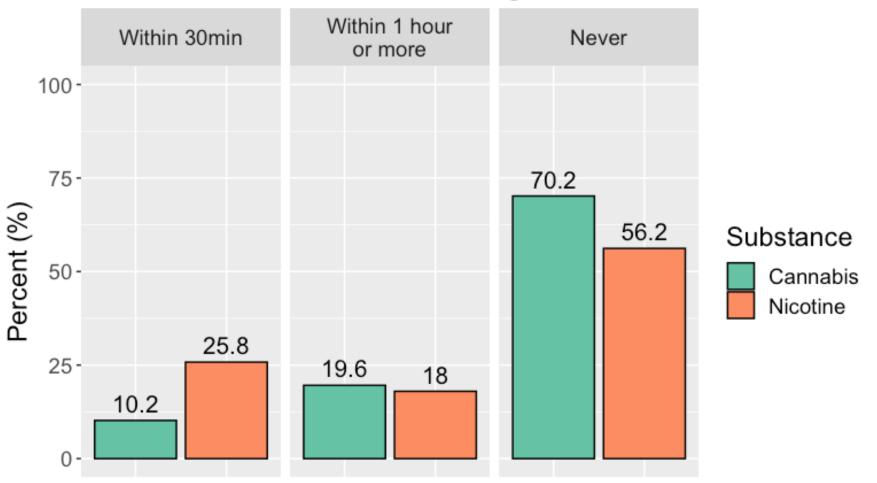
#### Preoccupation

Loss of control

Continued use in the face of adverse consequences

Cognitive distortions/denial

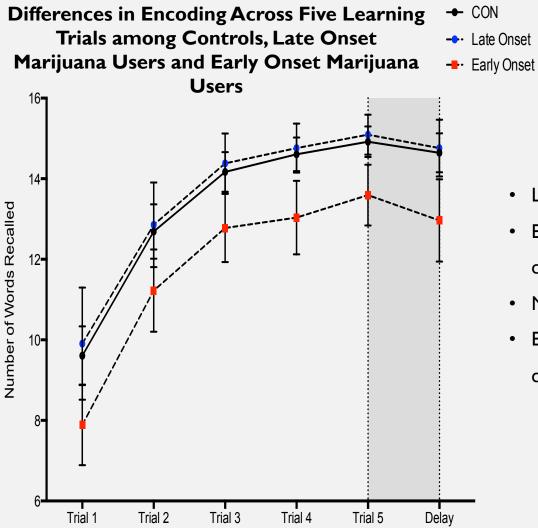




## CANNABIS AND OTHER SUBSTANCE USE

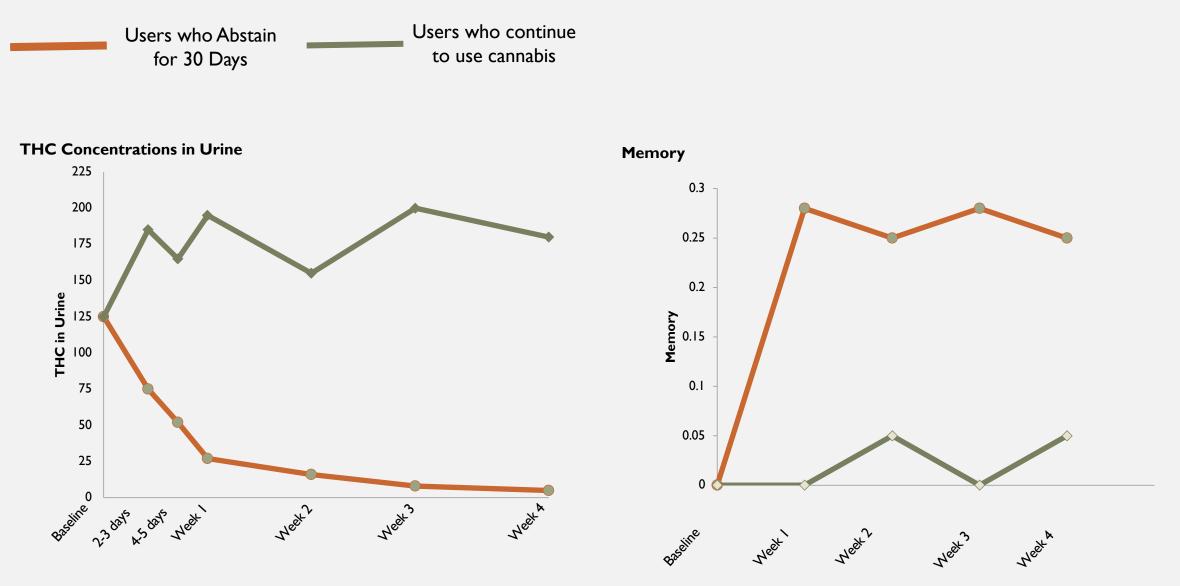


## CANNABIS AND COGNITION

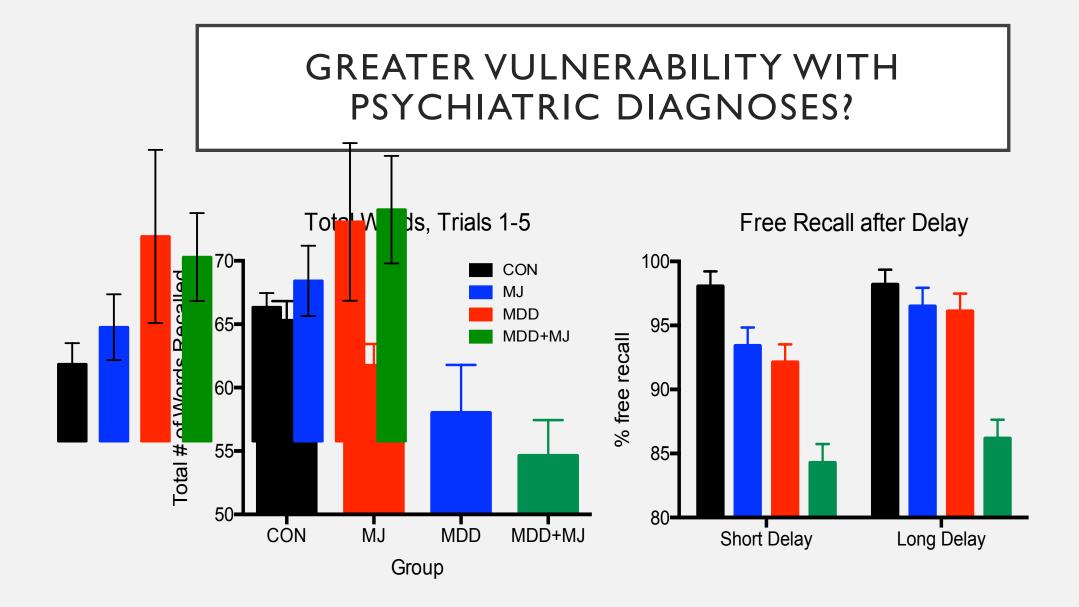


- Learning improved with repetition, with no group effect on the learning slope
- Early users learned < words overall than late onset users or CON; Late onset = controls</li>
- No differences in percent retention
- Early users used < overall learning strategies and < semantic clustering than controls

Ongoing Study on Neurocognitive Recovery with Cannabis Abstinence in High School Students

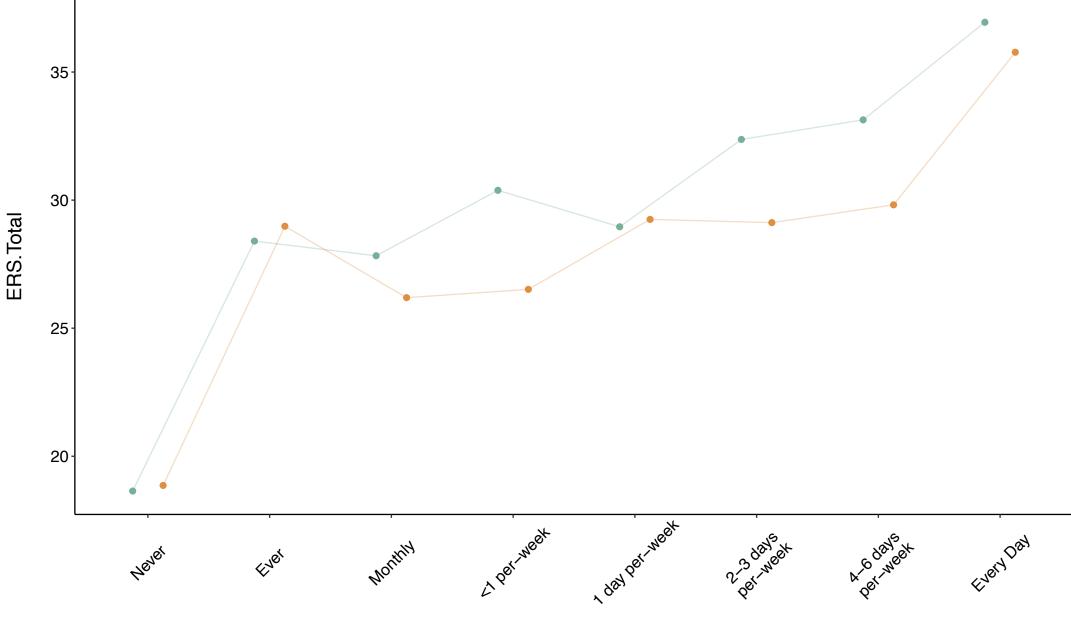


Schuster, et al.,, Journal of Clinical Psychiatry 2018

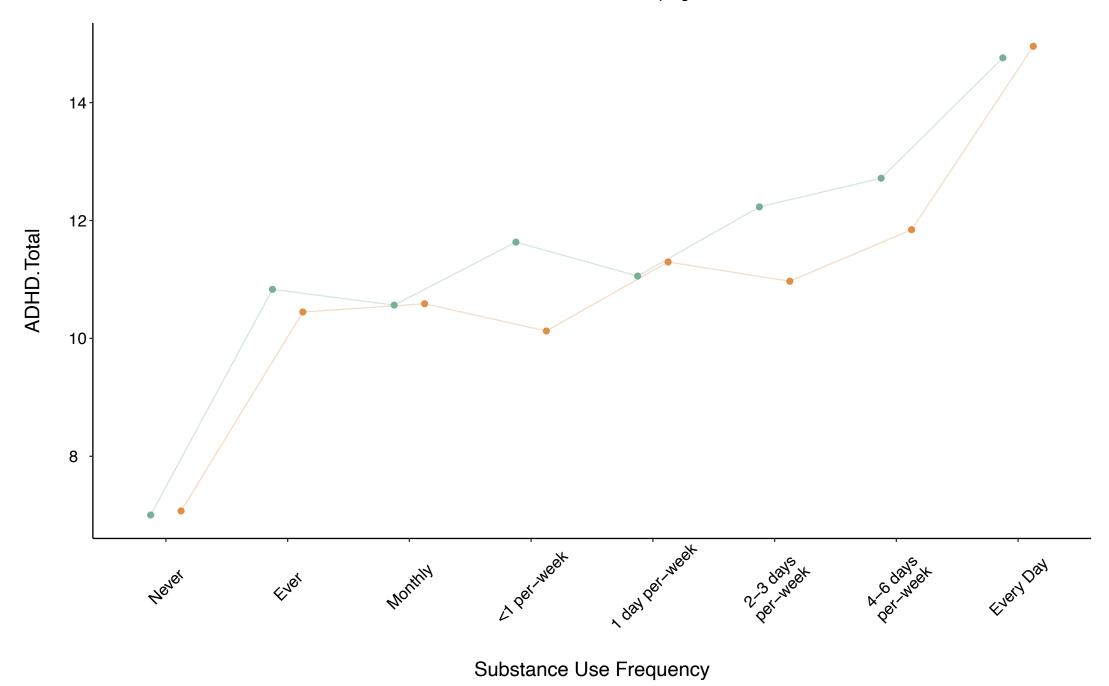


## CANNABIS AND PSYCHIATRIC CO-MORBIDITIES

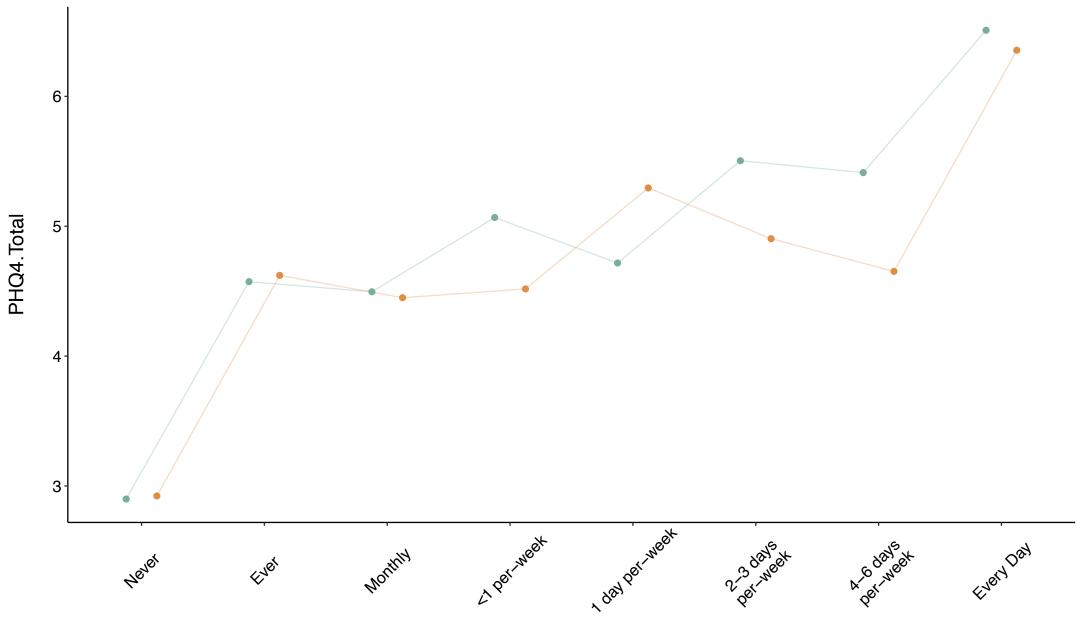
- cannabis - vaping

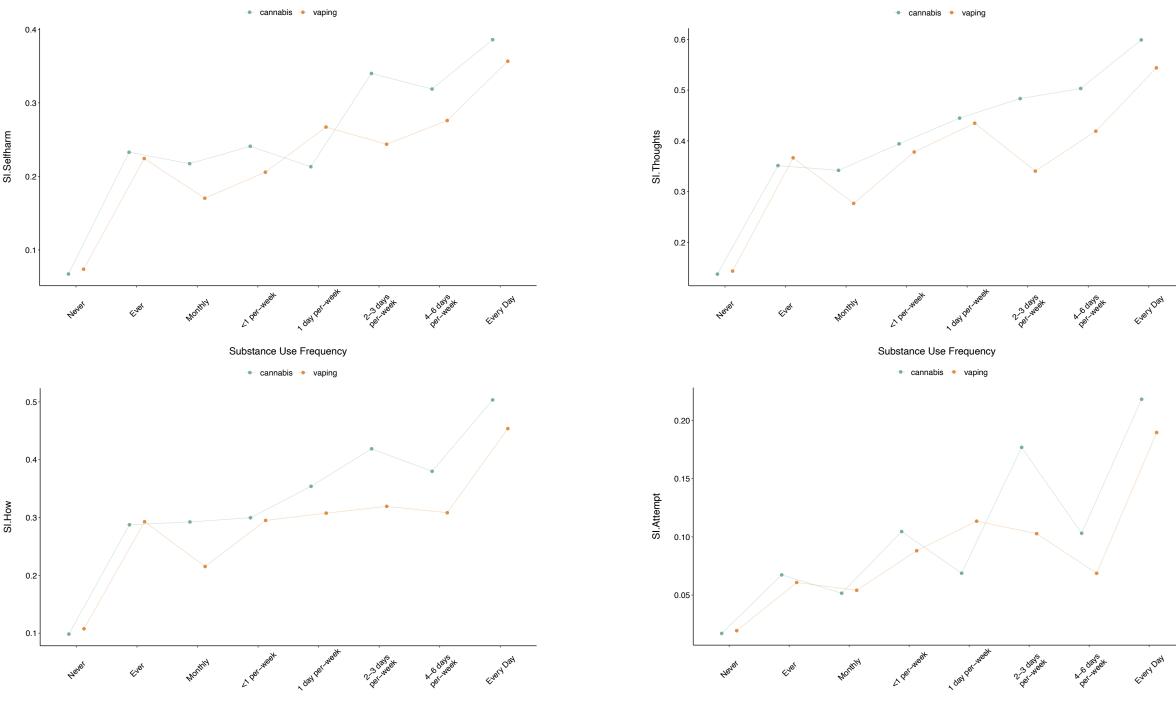


- cannabis - vaping



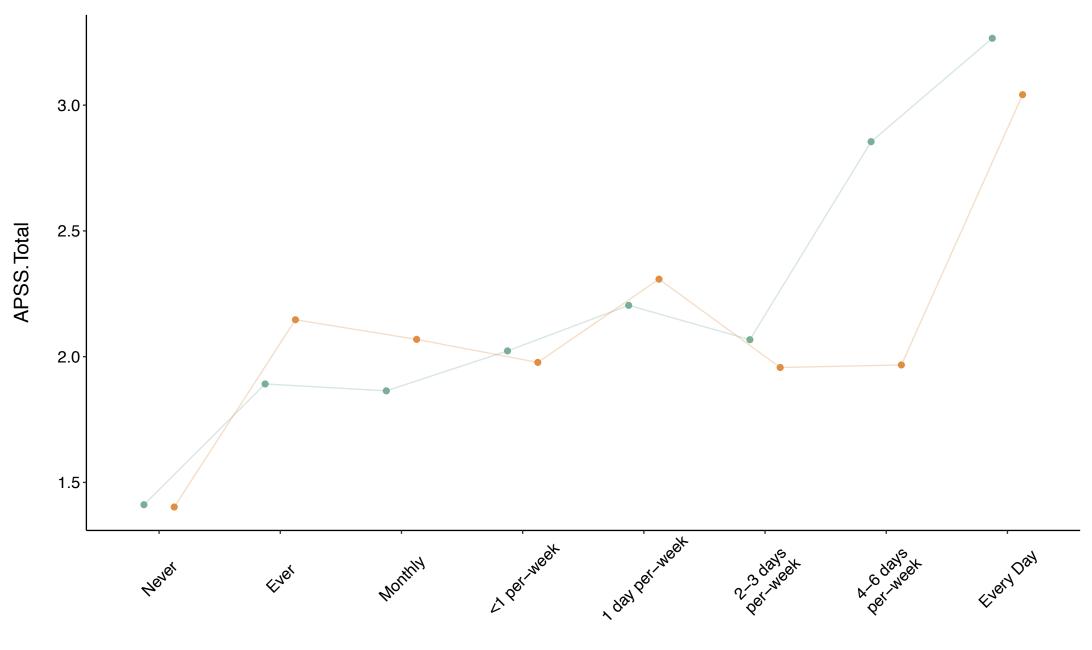
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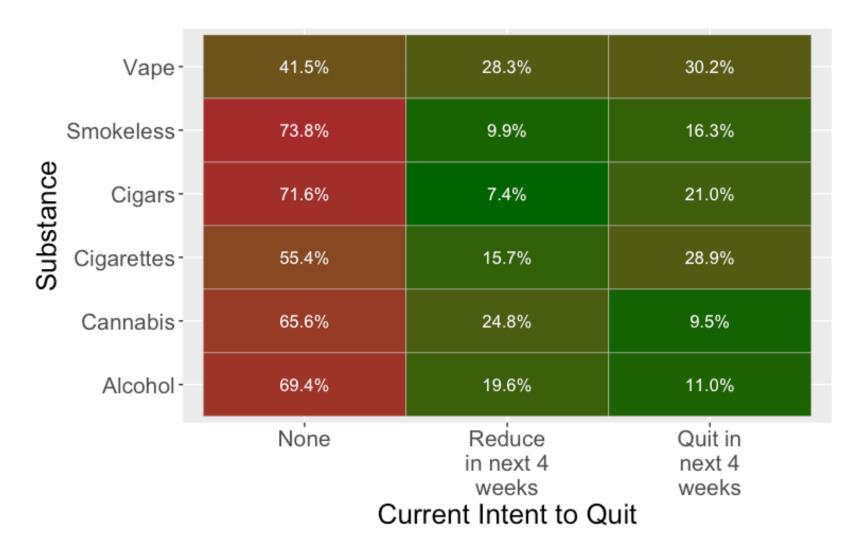
Substance Use Frequency

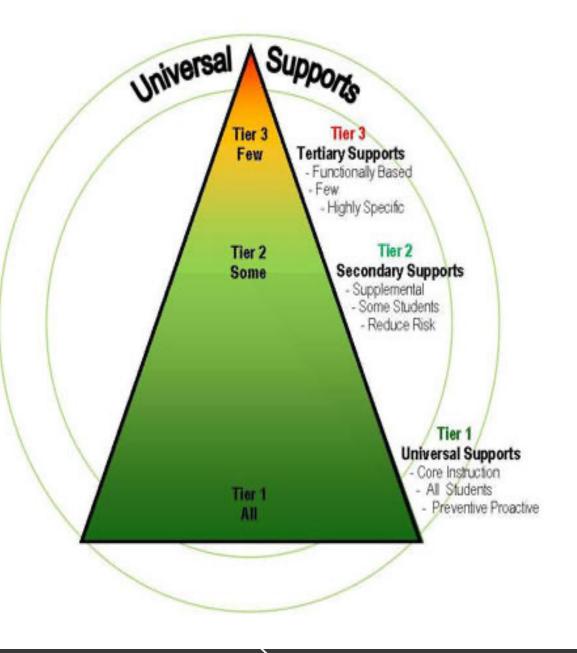
- cannabis - vaping



# Schools as the hub for prevention

#### **Student Intent to Quit**





01 Universal prevention

02 Early detection and intervention Universal screening (SBIRT) Alternatives to punishment

**03** Treatment and Ongoing support

## Overview of **iDECIDE**:

iDECIDE is funded by a Cooperative Agreement to MGH from the Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Office of Youth & Young Adult Services' federal award by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.











# <u>iDECIDE Overview</u> Video



# Core Values

- Youth are the experts in their own experiences. Facilitators' jobs are to empower and challenge youth, but not to instruct them.
- Empowerment, strength-building, and factual information change behaviors more than punishment.
- Long-lasting behavior change is most achievable when **goals are aligned with individual core values** and fundamental needs.
- Cultivating non-judgmental, authentic, and reliable relationships with trusted adults at school is a
  powerful protective factor against substance use and its co-morbidities.
- Every student deserves access to science-based information and support, regardless of socioeconomic status, race, color, religion, gender, gender identity or expression, sexual orientation, national origin, or disability. Improving equity in responses to teen substance use will have positive impacts on individual outcomes and school culture.



# Content Overview

- Four core modules
- 1. Teen Brain Development, Neurobiology and Addiction, Industry Tactics, Risk and Protective Factors
- 2. Motives for Use and Specific Drug Effects
- 3. Identifying Triggers, Healthy Alternatives, Effective Communication, Mindfulness and Meditation
- 4. Core Values and Setting Goals



# OASIS – Optimizing and Advancing SBIRT in Schools

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**Please reach out with any questions or thoughts...** 

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