

Marijuana use is associated with excessive daytime sleepiness in adolescents

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A study published by researchers from Nationwide Children's Hospital, found 10 percent of adolescents sent to a Sleep Center for evaluation of excessive daytime sleepiness with testing results consistent with narcolepsy had urine drug screens positive for marijuana, confounding the results.

"Our findings highlight and support the important step of obtaining a urine drug screen, in any patients older than 13 years of age, before accepting test findings consistent with narcolepsy, prior to physicians confirming this diagnosis," said Mark L. Splaingard, MD, director of the Sleep Disorders Center at Nationwide Children's Hospital and senior-author on the study. "Urine drug screening is also important in any population studies looking at the prevalence of narcolepsy in

adolescents, especially with the recent trend in marijuana decriminalization and legalization."

Typically, a diagnosis of narcolepsy is made after a clinical evaluation for [excessive daytime sleepiness](#), followed by a standardized multiple sleep latency test (MSLT) consisting of 4-5 scheduled day time nap opportunities in which speed of sleep onset and presence of rapid eye movement sleep (REM) are both calculated. However, adult studies have shown that a variety of different medications and illicit drugs may affect MSLT results.

This 10-year retrospective study of 383 children is the first to examine the prevalence of positive drug screens in pediatric patients undergoing MSLT. The study, published in *Journal of Clinical Sleep Medicine*, found that 43 percent of children with urine drug screens positive for marijuana actually had test results consistent with narcolepsy or abnormal REM [sleep](#) patterns. No child younger than 13 years of age had a positive urine drug screen. The data showed that males were more likely to have a positive urine drug screen and MSLT findings consistent with narcolepsy.

"We believe that many of the children who had positive [urine drug testing](#) for marijuana and testing consistent with narcolepsy had improvement of the symptom of excessive day time sleepiness after enrollment in a community drug program, because most didn't come back for repeat diagnostic studies once they were drug-free," said Dr. Splaingard, also a faculty member at The Ohio State University College of Medicine.

"A key finding of this study is that marijuana use may be associated with excessive [daytime sleepiness](#) in some teenagers," said Dr. Splaingard. "A negative urine drug screen finding is an important part of the clinical evaluation before accepting a diagnosis of [narcolepsy](#) and starting

treatment in a teenager."

Provided by Nationwide Children's Hospital

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