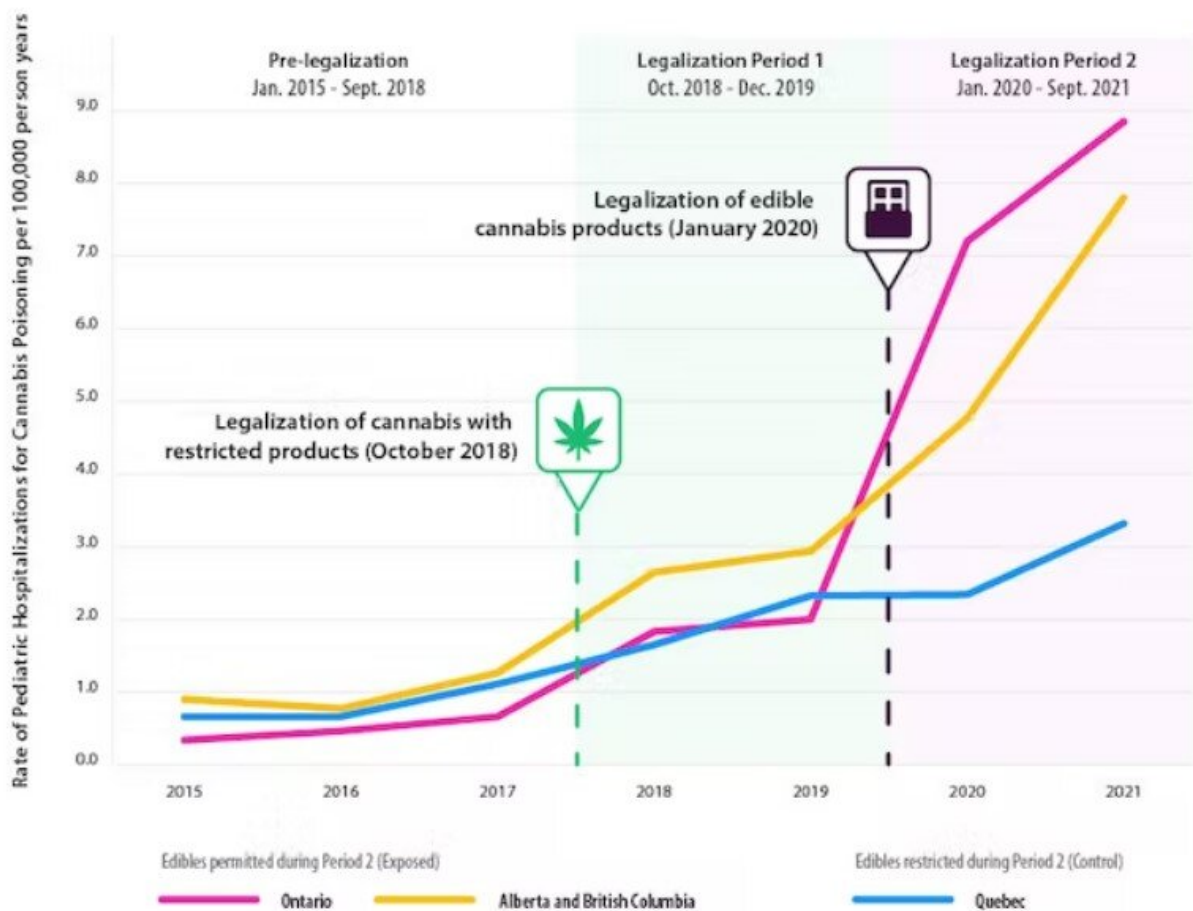


Legalizing cannabis led to increased cannabis poisonings in Canadian children, and it could get a whole lot worse

October 17 2022, by Daniel Myran and Yaron Finkelstein



Most of the increase in cannabis poisonings in young kids happened after edible products came to market. The increase was much more modest in Québec, where the sale of these products was prohibited. Credit: Daniel Myran, Yaron Finkelstein, Author provided

When Canada [legalized non-medical cannabis four years ago](#), there was enormous uncertainty about how legalization could impact the health of Canadians. Since then, there has been increasing evidence that legalization has resulted in some negative health effects. The clearest of these is a large increase in accidental cannabis poisonings in young children.

We conducted two large studies that found a nine-fold increase in [emergency department](#) visits and a six-fold increase in [hospitalizations for cannabis poisoning](#) in children younger than 10 years (average age of 3.5 years) following cannabis [legalization](#) in Canada. These increases have been so substantial that cannabis is now a leading cause of hospitalizations for [poisoning](#) in this age group.

The government of Canada has just [launched a mandated federal review of the health and social impacts of cannabis legalization](#). We argue that addressing the impacts of legalization on the health of Canadians must take precedence over the financial concerns of the cannabis industry, which are demonstrated by their [growing calls](#) to [roll back or remove government regulations](#) in the [upcoming review](#).

Provincial variation

Looking at the [provincial variation](#) in the ways that legalization was implemented across Canada, it's clear that increases in cannabis poisonings in young children did not need to occur.

At the start of legalization in October 2018, the federal government only allowed the sale of dried cannabis flower. After an intentional one-year delay, new products, including [cannabis edibles](#) like candies and chocolates, were permitted.

A wide variety of these edibles went on sale everywhere in Canada except in Québec, which prohibited anything in the form of chocolates, gummies and candies based on [concern over their high appeal to children](#).

We found that most of the increase in cannabis poisonings in young kids happened after edible products came to market, and that Québec—[which prohibited their sale](#)—was protected from this effect and saw a much more modest increase in pediatric cannabis poisonings.

This lack of increase in Québec strongly argues against alternative explanations, including that these hospital visits are from illegal cannabis products, caregivers becoming more comfortable disclosing that kids may have ingested cannabis or pandemic influences.

Child cannabis poisonings

When we care for infants and young children who have been rushed to the hospital for cannabis poisoning, we see many parents and caregivers who are shocked by the severity of the cannabis effects on their intoxicated child. Children can become very sick, be less responsive and in severe cases suffer from seizures, trouble breathing on their own, or even enter a coma.

With no effective antidote, children with severe cannabis poisoning require hospitalization—sometimes in intensive care units requiring a breathing machine—until the cannabis is processed and cleared from their body. The long-term effects of these unintentional poisonings are unknown.

These increases in child poisonings occurred despite safety efforts by the federal government, which included [parental education](#), restricting cannabis advertising, mandating [plain and child-resistant packaging and](#)

[restricting the amount of THC](#) (the main psychoactive ingredient in cannabis) in a package to a maximum of 10 milligrams.

It's important to note the [cannabis industry is specifically asking](#) that many of these regulations—including THC limits and child-resistant packaging—be removed to make their products more competitive with the illicit market.

But legalization is not shaping up to be just about replacing the illegal market. The legal market is expanding far faster than the illegal market contracts. Canadian [households now spend an estimated 37.3 percent more on cannabis](#) from all sources (medical, legal non-medical and illegal) than they did before legalization (1.44 billion in the third quarter of 2018 vs 1.93 billion in the second quarter of 2022). That means that we, as a country, are likely using increasing quantities of cannabis.

Youth cannabis use and harms

A key goal of legalization was to [reduce cannabis use and related harms in youth](#). While the data is less definitive, there is also some reason for concern that these harms have increased.

In Ontario, emergency department visits due to cannabis-induced [episodes of severe vomiting \(hyperemesis\)](#) and for [cannabis addiction, cannabis-induced psychosis and poisoning](#) have also increased in young adults since legalization.

The largest increases in [emergency department](#) visits due to cannabis occurred when the legal market began carrying new high-potency products and the [number of cannabis retail stores rapidly expanded](#). These increases overlapped with much of the COVID-19 pandemic so it is hard to disentangle whether they reflect changes from legalization, a response to COVID-19 related stressors or a combination.

Social benefits of legalization

Increases in cannabis harms in [young children](#) and youth do not negate the social benefits of cannabis policy reform. Criminalization of cannabis created major problems, including life-altering limits on employment, education and financial opportunities. These effects were well documented to be heavily [discriminatory due to over-policing among racialized communities and Indigenous youth](#).

Reducing criminal justice harms is of considerable public health interest. However, we argue that it does not necessitate cannabis commercialization that includes cannabis marketing, widespread cannabis retail stores and permitting ultra-high-potency products that appeal to youth and children.

As the [federal government](#) reviews the impacts of legalization to date, we recommend protecting the health of Canadian children and youth by—at a minimum—maintaining existing regulations. This includes plain and child-resistant packaging and THC content limits on edibles. Without these, we will almost certainly see greater numbers and far more severe cannabis poisonings in children.

While we examine more evidence on the impacts of legalization on younger Canadians, we also caution against loosening current rules that limit cannabis marketing and advertising which can appeal to youth and young adults.

If we want to reduce cannabis poisonings in children, we should consider further national restrictions on the taste and visual appearance of edibles and the type of edibles approved, as Québec has implemented.

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