

Cannabis and psychosis—what is the link and who is at risk?

April 24 2018, by Jerome Sarris And Joe Firth



Credit: AI-generated image ([disclaimer](#))

There has been a recent global rise in "green fever", with [various jurisdictions](#) either decriminalising or legalising cannabis.

But alongside relaxing the rules comes concern about the health implications of [cannabis](#) use. We often hear of a link between [cannabis](#)

[use and psychosis](#). So how strong is the link, and who is at risk?

What is psychosis?

There's [consistent evidence](#) showing a [relationship over time](#) between heavy or repeated cannabis use (or those diagnosed with cannabis use disorder) and an experience of [psychosis](#) for the first time.

Psychotic disorders are [severe mental health conditions](#). They're characterised by a "loss of contact with reality", where the individual loses the ability to distinguish what's real from what's not. Psychotic symptoms can include visual hallucinations, hearing voices, or pervasive delusional thinking.

These can often present as a "[psychotic episode](#)" – which is a relatively sudden worsening of [psychotic symptoms](#) over a short time-frame, frequently resulting in hospitalisation.

The heaviest users of cannabis are around [four times as likely](#) to develop schizophrenia (a psychotic disorder that affects a person's ability to think, feel and behave clearly) than non-users. Even the "average cannabis user" (for which the definition varies from study to study) is around [twice as likely](#) as a non-user to develop a [psychotic disorder](#).

Furthermore, [these studies found](#) a causal link between tetrahydrocannabinol (THC—the plant chemical which elicits the "stoned" experience) and psychosis. This means the link is not coincidental, and one has actually caused the other.

Who is at risk?

People with certain gene variants seem to be at higher risk. However our

understanding of these factors is still limited, and we're unable to use genetic information alone to determine if someone will or won't develop psychosis from cannabis use.

Those with these genetic variants who have also experienced childhood trauma, or have a paranoid personality type, are [even more at-risk](#). So too are adolescents and young adults, who have growing brains and are at an age where schizophrenia is [more likely to manifest](#).



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The type of cannabis material being used (or the use of synthetic cannabinoids, known as "spice") [may also increase the risk of psychosis](#). As mentioned above, this is due to the psychological effects of the chemical THC (one of over 140 cannabinoids found in the plant).

This compound may actually mimic the presentation of psychotic symptoms, including paranoia, sensory alteration, euphoria, and hallucinations. In [laboratory-based research](#), even healthy people may exhibit increased symptoms of psychosis when given THC compounds, with more severe effects observed in people with schizophrenia.

Many cannabis strains contain high amounts of THC, found in plant varieties such as one called "skunk". These are popular with consumers due to the "high" it elicits. However with this goes [the increased risk of](#) paranoia, anxiety, and psychosis.

But can't cannabis also be good for mental health?

Ironically, one compound found in cannabis may actually be beneficial in treating psychosis. In contrast to THC, a compound called cannabidiol (CBD) [may provide a buffering effect](#) to the potentially psychosis-inducing effects of THC.

This may occur in part due to its ability to partially block the same brain chemical receptor THC binds with. CBD can also inhibit the breakdown of a brain chemical called "anandamide," which makes us feel happy. Incidentally, anandamide is also found in [chocolate](#) and is aptly named after the Sanskrit word meaning "bliss".

CBD extracted from cannabis and used in isolation is well-tolerated with minimal psychoactive effects. In other words, it doesn't make a person feel "high". Some [studies](#) have [found](#) CBD is actually beneficial in improving the symptoms of schizophrenia. But [one more recent study](#) showed no difference in the effects of CBD compared to a dummy pill on symptoms of schizophrenia.

Perhaps this means CBD benefits a particular biological sub-type of schizophrenia, but we'd need further study to find out.

Would legalising make a difference?

It's important to note most studies finding a causal link between cannabis use and psychosis examined the use of illicit cannabis, usually from unknown origins. This means the levels of THC were unrestricted, and there's a possibility of synthetic adulterants, chemical residues, heavy metals or other toxins being present due to a lack of quality assurance practices.

In the future, it's possible that standardised novel "medicinal cannabis" formulations (or isolated compounds) may have negligible effects on psychosis risk.

Until then though, we can safely say given the current weight of evidence, illicit cannabis use can increase the risk of an acute [psychotic episode](#). And this subsequently may also increase the chances of developing schizophrenia. This is particularly true when high-THC strains (or synthetic versions) are used at high doses in growing adolescent brains.

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