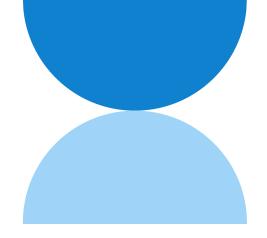


Does Cannabis Use in Young Adulthood Predict Changes in Psychological and Functional Outcomes? Insights from Self-report and Hair Data

Lydia Johnson-Ferguson zIReN meeting, September 2024

Contributors: Lydia Johnson-Ferguson, Laura Bechtiger, Michelle Loher, Clarissa Janousch, Markus Baumgartner, Tina M. Binz, Denis Ribeaud, Manuel Eisner, **Boris B. Quednow*, Lilly Shanahan*** * equal contribution



Background

- Mental health problems high during young adulthood ¹
- Teenage cannabis use associated with worse functioning at age 20, with mixed evidence for psychopathology ²
- How is cannabis use at age 20 associated with psychopathology and functioning at age 24?
- Mixed epidemiological evidence from studies using self-report or hair data to measure cannabis use/THC exposure

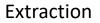
 \rightarrow Can hair data be useful to test these associations?

Hair analysis methods



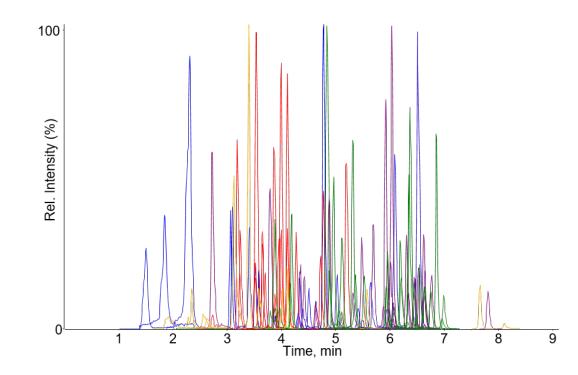


Collection



Quantification: Liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry LC-MS/MS

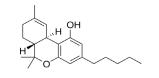
Hair analysis methods



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HN CH₃

3,4-Methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA)

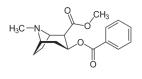


Delta-9tetrahydrocannabinol (THC)

Paracetamol

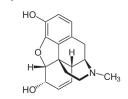
HO

output: value in pg/mg



Cocaine

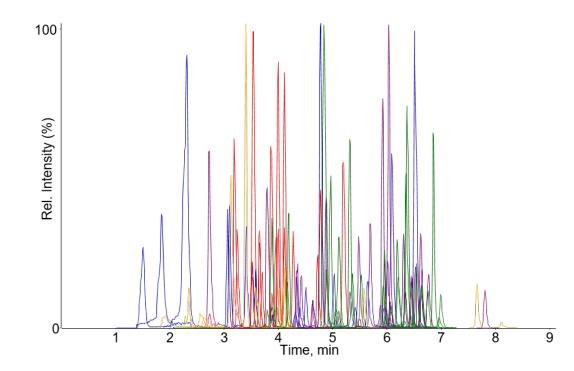
К СН3

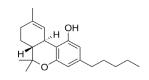


Opioids

A quick note on THC

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Delta-9tetrahydrocannabinol (THC)

output: value in pg/mg

- Detected in weekly-daily cannabis users
- Not detected in occasional cannabis users

Total score of THC + CBN used for analyses

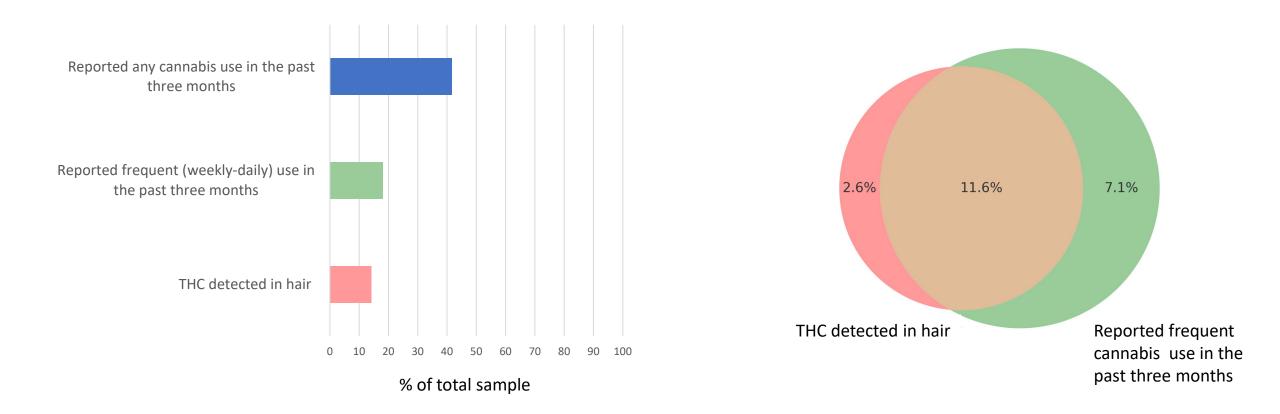
Self-reported substance use

How often did you consume this in the previous three months?

 \rightarrow time-window reflected in hair

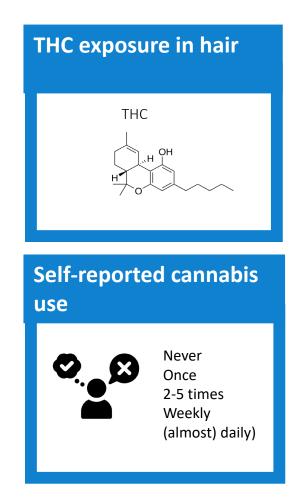
- Never
- Once
- 2-5 times
- Weekly
- (almost) daily

THC in hair vs self-report at age 20





Psychopathology and functioning age 20



controlling for Biological sex migration background SES

Psychopathology

Psychosis symptoms

Anxiety/depression

Aggression

Problematic substance use

Functioning

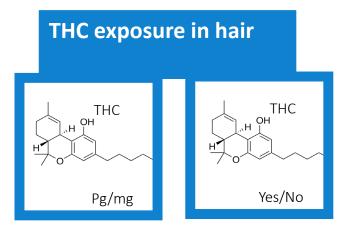
General well-being

Education/Employment

Delinquency



Psychopathology and functioning



Psychopathology

Psychosis symptoms

Anxiety/depression

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Problematic substance use

Functioning

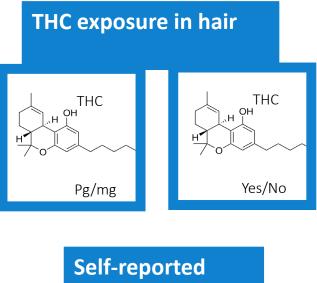
General well-being

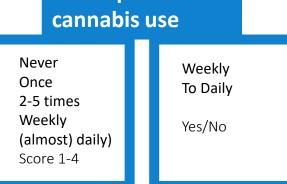
Education/Employment

Delinquency



Psychopathology and functioning





Psychopathology

Psychosis symptoms

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Problematic substance use

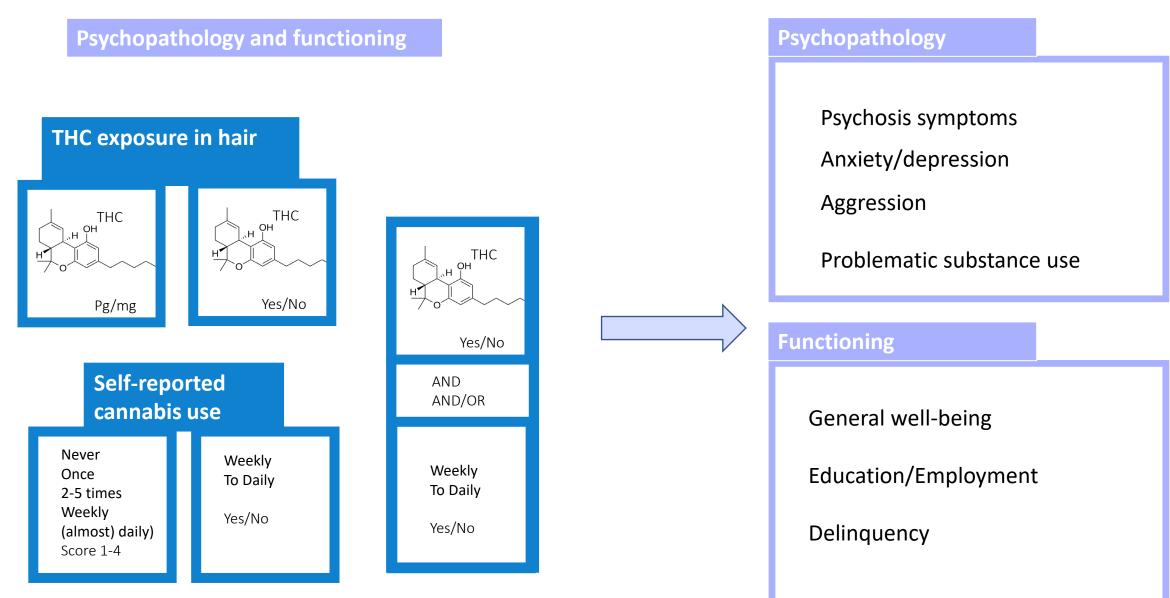
Functioning

General well-being

Education/Employment

Delinquency



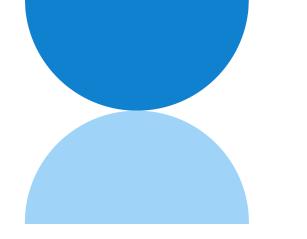


						Outo	comes at	age 24						
	Psycł symp		substa (excl	ematic nce use uding nabis)		alizing otoms		al Well- ing	-	uency ng drug- offenses)	educ	ot in ation, oyment	Aggres (react physi proac	tive, ical,
Variables indexing cannabis exposure at age 20 Binary coding	β	р	OR	р	β	р	β	р	β	р	OR	р	β	р
Cannabis detected in hair (1= yes)	.089	.004	2.58	<.001	.064	.024	078	.010	.015	.611	5.34	<.001	.078	.008
Self-reported frequent cannabis use (weekly/daily) vs occasional or no use Continuous/ordinal coding	.105	.001	1.98	.004	.073	.010	079	.009	.021	.502	2.58	.033	.074	.011
Log of concentration of cannabis detected in hair	.105	.001	1.27	.001	.063	.026	063	.038	.017	.575	1.00	.729	.087	.003
Likert scale self-reported cannabis use	.127	<.001	1.27	<.001	.088	.002	092	.003	.078	.014	1.40	.012	.079	.008
Composite binary codes from self- reported and hair data														
Self-reported frequent cannabis use and cannabis detected in hair (1= yes)	.094	.002	3.20	.001	.079	.005	081	.008	.035	.242	2.53	.058	.098	.001
Self-reported frequent cannabis use and/or cannabis detected in hair	0.103	<.001	1.89	.005	.062	.029	079	.010	.005	.876	5.43	<.001	.060	.039

controlling for: biological sex, migration background, SES, outcome measured at age 20

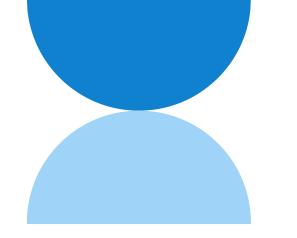
Results

- All cannabis predictors from age 20 were significantly associated with an increase of psychosis symptoms, internalizing symptoms, and aggression and higher odds of problematic substance use at age 24.
- All cannabis predictors from age 20 were significantly associated with a decrease in general well-being at age 24.
- No robust results for other measures of functioning (delinquency, not being in education/employment).



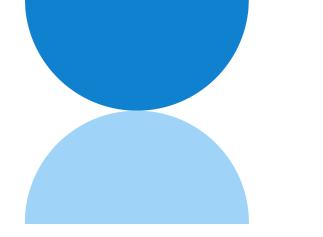
Conclusion

- Although THC not detected in all cannabis users, hair data was "just as good" as self-reports in explaining variance in the outcomes. However, no evidence that it is actually better than selfreports.
- Assaying hair data more expensive than collecting self-reports, important to consider.
- More research needed to understand mental health trajectories of cannabis users in young adulthood
- In light of a possible legalization in Switzerland, it is important to keep this on the research agenda



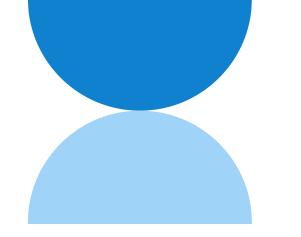
Limitations

- No measure of the components (cannabinoids) of the actual cannabis consumed
- Outcomes in this study often present co-morbidly: e.g. anxiety/depression, psychosis, problematic substance use
- No inferences about causation possible

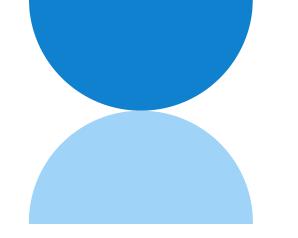


Looking forward

• How would these results look with a substance that is better detected in hair and tends to be under-reported, such as cocaine?



Thank you for listening!



Extra slides

Psychosis symptoms

	Psychosis symptoms N = 862							
	в	В	Lower bound	Upper bound	р			
Binary coding								
Cannabis detected in hair (1= yes)	0.089	0.131	0.042	0.219	0.004			
Self-reported frequent cannabis use (weekly/daily)	0.105	0.135	0.057	0.213	0.001			
vs occasional or no use								
Continuous/ordinal coding								
Log of concentration of cannabis detected in hair	0.105	0.034	0.014	0.053	0.001			
Likert scale self-reported cannabis use	0.127	0.045	0.023	0.066	<.001			
Composite binary codes from self-reported and hair data								
Self-reported frequent cannabis use <u>and</u> cannabis detected in hair (1=	0.094	0.149	0.053	0.246	.002			
yes)								
Self-reported frequent cannabis use <u>and/or</u> cannabis detected in hair	0.103	0.126	0.052	0.201	<.001			

Problematic substance use (excluding cannabis)

	Problematic substance use (excluding cannabis) N = 860						
	OR	Estimate	Lower bound	Upper bound	p		
Binary coding							
Cannabis detected in hair (1= yes)	2.58	0.947	1.50	4.58	<.001		
Self-reported frequent cannabis use (weekly/daily) vs occasional or no use	1.98	0.682	1.24	3.19	.004		
Continuous/ordinal coding							
Log of concentration of cannabis detected in hair	1.27	0.238	1.12	1.46	.001		
Likert scale self-reported cannabis use	1.27	0.240	1.12	1.45	<.001		
Composite binary codes from self-reported and hair data							
Self-reported frequent cannabis use <u>and</u> cannabis detected in hair (1= yes)	3.20	1.162	1.70	6.36	.001		
Self-reported frequent cannabis use <u>and/or</u> cannabis detected in hair	1.89	0.635	1.22	2.95	.005		

Internalizing symptoms

	Internalizing symptoms N = 862						
	в	В	Lower bound	Upper bound	p		
Binary coding							
Cannabis detected in hair (1= yes)	0.064	0.155	0.021	0.290	.024		
Self-reported frequent cannabis use (weekly/daily) vs occasional or no use	0.073	0.156	0.037	0.275	.010		
Continuous/ordinal coding							
Log of concentration of cannabis detected in hair	0.063	0.034	0.004	0.063	.026		
Likert scale self-reported cannabis use	0.088	0.051	0.019	0.084	.002		
Composite binary codes from self-reported and hair data							
Self-reported frequent cannabis use <u>and</u> cannabis detected in hair (1= yes)	0.079	0.211	0.064	0.357	.005		
Self-reported frequent cannabis use <u>and/or</u> cannabis detected in hair (1= yes)	0.062	0.126	0.013	0.240	.029		

General well-being

	General Well-being N = 862						
	в	В	Lower bound	Upper bound	р		
Binary coding							
Cannabis detected in hair (1= yes)	-0.078	-0.141	-0.249	-0.034	.010		
Self-reported frequent cannabis use (weekly/daily) (1= yes)	-0.079	-0.127	-0.222	-0.031	.009		
Continuous/ordinal coding							
Log of concentration of cannabis detected in hair	-0.063	-0.025	-0.049	-0.001	.038		
Likert scale self-reported cannabis use	-0.092	-0.040	-0.066	-0.013	.003		
Composite binary codes from self-reported and hair data							
Self-reported frequent cannabis use <u>and</u> cannabis detected in hair (1= yes)	-0.081	-0.160	-0.277	-0.042	.008		
Self-reported frequent cannabis use <u>and/or</u> cannabis detected in hair (1= yes)	-0.079	-0.120	-0.211	-0.029	.010		

Delinquency (excluding drug-related offenses)

	Delinquency (excluding drug-related offenses) N = 855							
	β	В	Lower bound	Upper bound	р			
Binary coding			-					
Cannabis detected in hair (1= yes)	0.015	0.074	-0.210	0.357	.611			
Self-reported frequent cannabis use (weekly/daily) vs occasional or no	0.021	0.088	-0.169	0.345	.502			
use								
Continuous/ordinal coding								
Log of concentration of cannabis detected in hair	0.017	0.018	-0.045	0.081	.575			
Likert scale self-reported cannabis use	0.078	0.090	0.018	0.161	.014			
Composite binary codes from self-reported and hair data								
Self-reported frequent cannabis use and cannabis detected in hair	0.035	0.186	-0.125	-0.125	.242			
(yes/no)								
Self-reported frequent cannabis use <u>and/or</u> or cannabis detected in hair	0.005	0.019	-0.225	0.263	.876			

Not in education, employment

	Not in education, employment								
	N = 861								
	OR	Estimate	Lower bound	Upper bound	р				
Binary coding									
Cannabis detected in hair (1= yes)	5.34	1.67	2.21	12.81	<.001				
Self-reported frequent cannabis use (weekly/daily) vs occasional or no	2.58	0.948	1.05	6.12	.033				
use									
Continuous/ordinal coding									
Concentration of cannabis detected in hair (pg/mg)	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	.729				
Likert scale self-reported cannabis use	1.40	0.335	1.08	1.82	.012				
Composite binary codes from self-reported and hair data									
Self-reported frequent cannabis use <u>and</u> cannabis detected in hair (1=	2.53	0.929	0.90	6.38	.058				
yes)									
Self-reported frequent cannabis use and/or cannabis detected in hair	5.43	1.69	2.28	13.52	<.001				

Aggression

	Aggression (reactive, physical, proactive) N = 862							
	в	В	Lower bound	Upper bound	p			
Binary coding								
Cannabis detected in hair (1= yes)	0.078	0.083	0.022	0.144	0.008			
Self-reported frequent cannabis use (weekly/daily) vs occasional or no use	0.074	0.070	0.016	0.124	0.011			
Continuous/ordinal coding								
Log of concentration of cannabis detected in hair	0.087	0.020	0.007	0.034	0.003			
Likert scale self-reported cannabis use	0.079	0.020	0.005	0.035	0.008			
Composite binary codes from self-reported and hair data								
Self-reported frequent cannabis use and cannabis detected in hair (1=	0.098	0.114	0.048	0.180	0.001			
yes)								
Self-reported frequent cannabis use <u>and/or</u> cannabis detected in hair (1= yes)	0.060	0.054	0.003	0.106	0.039			