With laws in many states allowing the use of marijuana under a variety of circumstances, it is important to understand how it can affect mental health and when its use becomes a serious problem.

**Availability is increasing, attitudes are changing**

- **20** states have legalized marijuana for medical use.
- **8** states and the District of Columbia have legalized marijuana for medical AND recreational use.

**Marijuana is widely used**

- **15.7%** of marijuana/cannabis use among Youth 12-17.
- **46.9%** of marijuana/cannabis use among Adults 18+.

**Use is higher among people with mental illness**

- **23.2%** of marijuana/cannabis use among Adults with Mental Illness.
- **11.5%** of marijuana/cannabis use among Adults without Mental Illness.

**When does marijuana use become a problem?**

Marijuana use becomes a problem when it interferes with a person’s ability to function in their personal and/or professional lives.

In the past year, have you:

- Used marijuana in large amounts for longer than intended?
- Wanted to stop using marijuana, but weren’t successful in attempts to quit?
- Spent a great deal of time getting, using, or recovering from marijuana?
- Had strong cravings or urges to use?
- Failed to perform work, school, or home duties because of marijuana?
- Continued use despite it causing problems with relationships?
- Stopped participating in activities you used to enjoy because of marijuana use?
- Used marijuana in physically dangerous situations (driving, etc.)?
- Continued using marijuana despite physical or mental health problems that it has caused or made worse?
- Developed a tolerance to marijuana (needed more to get the desired effect)?
- Felt withdrawal symptoms when you stopped using marijuana, possibly using again to relieve your discomfort?

If you have experienced two or more of the following signs in the past year, you may have Marijuana (cannabis) Use Disorder:

- **3.4%** of youth ages 12-17.
- **1.5%** of adults ages 18+.
CANE MARJUANA TREAT MENTAL ILLNESSES?

Much of the research supporting the use of marijuana or cannabis as a treatment for mental illnesses is based on:

- Anecdotal evidence (personal accounts)
- Experiments using different chemicals from marijuana in rats

In some states that have legalized medical marijuana, it can be prescribed to reduce symptoms of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) or stimulate appetite in people with anorexia. Depending on the state, doctors may also be able to prescribe marijuana for other mental health problems (like anxiety) at their discretion if traditional methods of treatment have not been successful.

CANE MARJUANA CAUSE MENTAL ILLNESSES?

More research is needed for a clear answer to this question. Here’s what we do know:

- Marijuana may increase the risk of developing psychotic disorders like schizophrenia. It can also worsen symptoms in people who already have psychosis.
- Marijuana use during adolescence can have lasting effects, including changes to the reward system in the brain and trouble with thinking and remembering.
- Marijuana use can cause symptoms of mental health problems like psychosis (hallucinations), anxiety (panic attacks), depression, and sleep disorders, but these symptoms generally fade after the effect of the drug has worn off.
- People may get “too high” by using a strain of marijuana that is stronger than they thought it would be, by using too much, or by consuming it in different ways. Smoking marijuana usually takes effect quickly (a matter of minutes), while consuming edibles usually takes longer (a matter of hours) for an individual to feel the effects, and they may end up consuming too much because they “don’t feel it” at first.
- Adults who have been diagnosed with marijuana (cannabis) use disorder have high rates of mental health disorders including anxiety, depression, PTSD, and ADHD. It is hard to know whether the marijuana use disorder or the mental health disorder appeared first, since many people use drugs to self-medicate.

TAKE CONTROL OF MARIJUANA USE

- Keep track of your marijuana use to see if you notice patterns.
- Be specific with yourself about how you would like to change your marijuana use (how often, when, where, etc.) and your reasons for making changes.
- Take a month-long break from marijuana. This enables your body to get rid of the drug, reduce tolerance, and get over the discomfort of withdrawal that some people feel when stopping.
- Identify what triggers the urge to use, and think about what you can do to manage those triggers.
- Avoid using marijuana before activities that require thinking and remembering, like school and work, or before an important or new challenge.
- Don’t mix marijuana with alcohol or other drugs.
- Get immediate help if you are unable to control your use or if you have a medical emergency.

IF YOU NEED HELP

Take the substance use screen at mhascreening.org. Use the results to start a conversation with your health care provider.

Seek specialized treatment. You can find treatment providers for substance use problems using the online SAMHSA Treatment Locator at findtreatment.samhsa.gov or by calling the SAMHSA 24/7 Treatment Referral Line 1-800-662-HELP (4357).

SOURCES

1. http://norml.org/states
3. SAMHSA. Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2014 and 2015.