CPY is a Drug Free Community Support Grant Program. These posters were developed in part with Placer Court from the Office of National Drug Control Policy and SAMHSA. The views, opinions, or policies of ONDCP,

79SPO15810-01 strued as such.

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*Sources: Mehmedic et al, 2010; Jennifer Golick, PhD, LMFT; D Arnone, TR Barrick, S Chengappa et al., NeuroImage 2008

THC levels have exploded over the past few decades.

1960 0.2 1970 1990 2000 2010 by the bers#

of people who try marijuana become addicted.



72%

of youth who begin to use before age 18 become addicted (1 in 6), and 25-50% of daily users. 86% of state-funded treatment admissions for youth 12-17 involved marijuana.

THC levels

The science...

Cannabinoid receptors are broadly distributed through the brain, but selectively activated during adolescence for healthy brain structure development.

Their function is disrupted when flooded by external cannabinoid exposure.

The result? Altered structure and function of brain regions controlling emotion, thought, memory and social interaction — changes that can persist into adulthood.

White matter matters.

MRI scans of young males who smoked marijuana daily (starting at an average age of 15) showing white matter structure. The impairment is similar to that of a brain affected by schizophrenia.

2010

11

of youths receiving treatment here in Placer County listed marijuana as their drug of choice (compared to alcohol or heroin at 9.7%).

Symptoms of Cannabis Use DISORDER/ **WITHDRAWAL DEPENDENCE** • flu-like symptoms • change in friends agitation • academic decline anxiety

• nausea

sweating

body aches

- change in
- personality
- increased family conflict
- school discipline
- abandoning moral
- more reported

The risks... Addiction

Cannabin

Receptor

tters

pid Precursors

Posisynaptic (receiving neuron)

(fat cells)

sestimpite

(sending nauron)

Cannabis Use Disorder or Dependence.

Non-user

Marijuana potency

Drugged driving

Neocortex

Accidents and fatalities.

Cerebellum

Mental health

Psychosis, including schizophrenia.

Basal Ganglia

coordination

Nucleus Accumbens

Hypothalamus

Amygdala

Hippocampus

Loss of

motor

Brain Stem

Spinal Cord

Daily user

Cognitive impairment Memory and executive functioning (difficulty

affects these different

reaction time impaired

sensitivity & more.

areas of the brain, leading

to panic/paranoia slowed

increased appetite altered

coordination impaired memory

judgment euphoria altered pain

thinking problem solving, distorted perception)

compass health/legal consquences

cases of butane hash oil-induced psychosis

Self-medicina Mood & anxiety disorders among respondents with marijuana dependence vs. the general population.

61% 20% any mood disorder

49% 16%

47% 17%

21% 5%

social phobia

depression

any anxiety disorder

24% 3%

mania

9% 1%

20% 4%

dysthymia

10% 2%

hypomania

14% 4%

panic w/o agoraphobia 27% 9%

panic w/ agoraphobia

21%4% specific phobia generalized anxiety

