

Mental Health Risks for Youth Who use THC (cannabis/marijuana/weed)

- Depression
- Anxiety
- Psychotic Breaks/Psychosis
- Paranoia
- Ongoing Psychosis
(e.g. Schizophrenia)
- Higher risk for future substance
use disorders (SUD); including
opioid abuse
- Suicidality

Some Possible Symptoms of Cannabis Use Disorder (CUD)

- Change in friends
- Change in sleeping habits
- Academic decline, lack of
motivation
- Abandoning goals and/or
moral compass
- Increased family, relationship,
school conflicts
- Anxiety
- Cognitive, memory declines
- Increasing isolation
- Cannabinoid Hyperemesis
(recurrent nausea, intractable
vomiting, stomach pain)

Get talking tips, learn more and/or get help at:

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Each of These Factors Increase the Risk of Mental Illness for Youth Who Use Cannabis (THC)



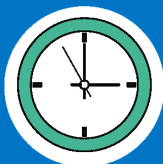
AGE OF ONSET

The adolescent brain is in a high level state of construction until about 25. This makes it vulnerable to lasting changes with any substance use. Early use of THC increases these risks.



THC POTENCY

The potency of THC (the psychoactive chemical in marijuana/cannabis) has increased from 1-3% THC in the 1960s to some products today that contain 100% THC.



FREQUENCY OF USE

Frequent use of THC increases risk of mental illness and lifetime risk of substance use disorders.



FAMILY HISTORY

A family history of mental illness compounds risks for youth who use cannabis.

Learn more and read the research at:

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