

THC and Vaping

Zachary Adams, Ph.D., HSPP Assistant Professor of Clinical Psychology Department of Psychiatry / Riley Child & Adolescent Psychiatry

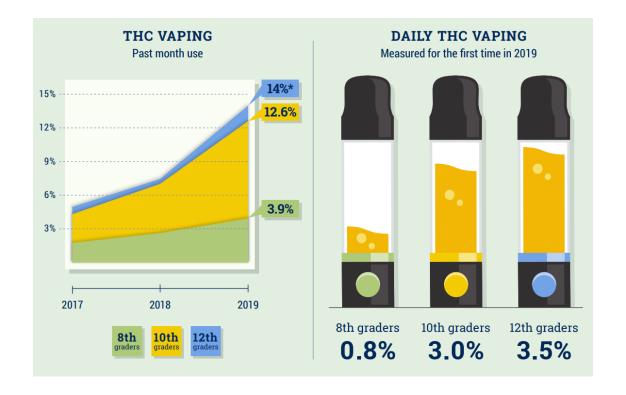
Disclosures

I have no conflicts to disclose.

Acknowledgements

With gratitude to Amanda Feagans for assistance with this presentation.





- Decreasing perceptions of harm
- Low discontinuation rate (18% in 12th graders in 2018)

Source: NIDA, Monitoring the Future



"The number of seniors who reported vaping marijuana during the past month increased from 7.5% in 2018 to 14% in 2019.

This is the second largest one-year jump for any substance in the 45-year survey history, behind past month nicotine vaping (2017 to 2018)."



Prevalence of Vaping THC vs. Nicotine/Tobacco Products

Grade	THC Vaping	Nicotine Vaping
8 th	3.9%	9.6%
10 th	12.6%	19.9%
12th	14%	25.5%



THC Products

- Marijuana dried leaves, flowers, stems, seeds of Cannabis sativa or Cannabis indica;
 - Smoke (joints, blunts, pipes, water pipes/bongs) or Vapor
- Extracts THC-rich resins extracted from marijuana plant / "dabs"
 - Hash oil or honey oil gooey liquid
 - Wax or budder soft solid with a texture like lip balm
 - Shatter hard, amber-colored solid











smartcolorado.org



Devices



Colorado Dept of Health



THC Vaping in Adolescents

- Most commonly use vape pens, concentrates
- Among those who prefer to vape cannabis (vs. smoking)...
 - Consider vaping to be healthier, better tasting, more easily hidden from parents/teachers, produce stronger effects



Composition of THC Vaping Products

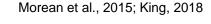
 THC concentrations in vaping products can be 4-30X higher than dried cannabis leaves

Marijuana cigarettes: ~15-20% (increasing;1995: 4%, 2014: 12%)

Solvent-based extracts: ~54-80+%

Non-solvent-extracts: ~39-60%

- Vaping products can contain concentrated levels of solvents, pesticides, toxins
- Overheating of cannabis vaping products can lead to inhalation of carbon-monoxide, tar, and ammonia





Associated Risks

- High risk of developing dependence / addiction with exposure to high concentrations of THC
- Higher doses associated with anxiety, agitation, paranoia, psychosis

Butane extraction – burns, explosions



Associated Risks

- Vitamin E acetate in THC vaping products is associated with elevated EVALI risk
 - Addictive found in many foods, dietary supplements, and cosmetic products
 - Inhalation of Vitamin E reduces lung functioning
 - 48/51 EVALI cases were found to have Vitamin E acetate in fluid samples from their lungs

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2020). Outbreak of Lung Injury Associated with E-cigarette Use, or Vaping. Retrieved from: https://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/basic_information/e-cigarettes/severe-lung-disease.html



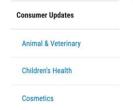


← Home / For Consumers / Consumer Updates / Vaping Illness Update: FDA Warns Public to Stop Using Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC)-Containing Vaping Products and Any Vaping Products Obtained Off the Street

Vaping Illness Update: FDA Warns Public to Stop Using Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC)-Containing Vaping Products and Any Vaping Products Obtained Off the Street

FDA strengthens warning to public to stop using THC-containing vaping products and any vaping products obtained off the street.







Content current as of: 10/04/2019 Regulated Product(s) Tobacco



Recommendations

- Screen and assess for THC use quantity, frequency, duration, products used, method, dosing
- Educate adolescents and parents on risks of high potency THC consumption
- Recognize symptoms of cannabis overconsumption (drowsiness, confusion, rapid heart rate, irritability, panic, anxiety, nausea/vomiting, short-term psychosis)
- Treatment for cannabis use disorder, when indicated



Struble, Ellis, & Lundahl, 2019