

10 Questions About Cannabis Use And Your Student

1 WHAT IS CANNABIS?

Cannabis is a drug that can be produced from plants. The plant contains many chemicals, including two main active ingredients:

THC affects the brain and produces the high. -THC

Synthetic cannabinoids (created in a lab) are chemicals that are sprayed onto dried plant material. Synthetic cannabinoids are more dangerous than cannabis.

There is no "safe" amount of cannabis. Effects vary depending on type, amount, potency and duration of use. Past products were usually low potency (less than 5% THC). Today's products are more dangerous (30-90% THC).

2 WHAT DOES IT LOOK LIKE?

Cannabis: almost like tea or dried leaves; usually green or brown.

Hashish: solid or paste; usually brown or black.

A concentrate (aka oil/wax/dabs/shatter): oily, waxy or pasty; usually yellow or brown.

3 WHAT DO PEOPLE CALL IT?

Pot, weed, chronic, bud, herb, kush, joint, loud, mary jane, mj, blunt, dab, dope, ganja, grass, hash, reefer, skunk, smoke, trees, wax.

Synthetic cannabinoids can be called: spice, K2, Cloud 9, mojo.

4 HOW IS IT USED?

Inhaled: Rolled into a joint (cigarette) or blunt (cigar) and smoked; through a bong (water pipe); or in a vaporizer (vape). Effects are immediate and last for hours.

Eaten: Usually added to cookies, muffins, lollipops, gummy candy and brownies (aka edibles). Cannabis tea is also an edible. Effects are delayed by hours and can last up to 12 hours, making overdose a possibility.

Symptoms of an overdose or "greening out" include: vomiting, psychosis and panic.

5 WHO USES IT AND WHY?

After alcohol, cannabis is the most common drug used by Canadian teens. People may use cannabis to:

7 WHAT ARE THE EFFECTS & SIGNS OF CANNABIS USE?

Misinformation about cannabis is common. A recent national survey reports that about 70% of grade 12 students did not think regular cannabis use was harmful. But, regular cannabis use can often be harmful.

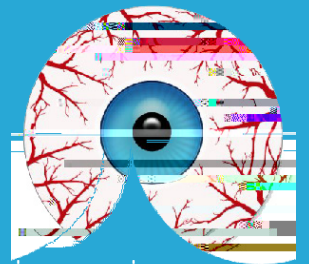
Short-term effects:	Long-term effects:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • feeling relaxed, happy, high • more sociable • heightened & distorted perceptions • decreased motor coordination • impaired judgement & problem solving • impaired memory & learning capability • increased heart rate & body tremors • anxiety or panic* • psychotic symptoms* • nausea & vomiting* <p>*tend to occur with exposure to high doses or overdose.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • impaired cognitive function (attention, memory & problem solving) • lack of motivation • school drop-out/poor academic achievement • chronic bronchitis • increased risk for Anxiety Disorders, Mood Disorders, Psychotic Disorders & Cannabis Use Disorder (addiction) <p>Negative long-term effects are more common when use begins before age 16, and when cannabis use is daily.</p> <p>The greater the dose & duration of cannabis use, the greater the negative impacts. Stopping regular & heavy cannabis use may not fully restore cognitive impairments.</p>

Effects on driving:

- It is dangerous for a person to drive if they've used cannabis (cannabis doubles the risk of a fatal crash)
- There's no clear time limit to when negative impacts on driving performance decrease or stop
- Tell your student they shouldn't get into a car driven by someone who's used cannabis
- Driving while intoxicated (regardless of the drug) is illegal

While it can be difficult to know if your student is using cannabis, some possible signs include:

- more withdrawn/secretive
- red eyes, cannabis scent on person
- decrease in activities they used to enjoy
- friend group using cannabis increases probability your student will
 - periodically more gregarious/sociable
 - decline in academic performance
 - nausea, vomiting, anxiety symptoms, panic, paranoia



Cannabis can be addictive. Regular cannabis use can lead to Cannabis Use Disorder (CUD). About 12% of teens who start regular use of cannabis early will develop CUD.

8 WHAT SHOULD I DO IN AN EMERGENCY? (SJSS)

With any emergency situation it is necessary to follow school policies and procedures regarding dealing with and reporting the incident. If you are uncomfortable with what is happening or suspect synthetic cannabinoid use, call 911.

- S** bring them to a **safe** place
- J** if they aren't vomiting, give them lots of fruit **juice**
- S** if they've passed out, lie them on their **side** and call 911
- S** if they're panicky or paranoid, stay with them to provide reassurance and **support**



9 HOW DO I TALK ABOUT CANNABIS USE?

It is important to get the facts about cannabis use. There is a lot of misinformation about cannabis out there. Get informed so that you can TALK SMART.

One of the most common factors for a student to use a drug is peer pressure. You can help your students understand that even if they feel pressure to use any drug but do not want to use, they do not have to. They are their own person and can make their own decision about what to do. You can also encourage your student to educate themselves about cannabis (at teenmentalhealth.org/cannabis) so that they will have good, evidence-based information to assist them in that decision making.

Remember, teachers are role models for students. When speaking with students about cannabis it is important for teachers to: be open but not permissive; listen actively and respectfully; provide good evidence-based information; help students choose healthy life options.

10

HOW DO I LEARN MORE?

Visit teenmentalhealth.org/cannabis
Show the site to your student for materials they can access. TALK SMART about cannabis.