







## Current studies

• 2021 - getting more detail on specifics of psychosis

"Cohort-wide, we found a strong, dose-dependent relationship between cannabis use and all four types of psychotic experiences, especially persecutory delusions. Cannabis users' psychotic experiences tended to be earlier-onset and cause greater distress than non-users', but were not more likely to lead to help-seeking. Participants with high schizophrenia polygenic risk scores showed stronger associations between cannabis use and auditory hallucinations, visual hallucinations, and delusions of reference, as well as psychotic experiences overall."

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ARTICLE

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Cannabis, schizophrenia genetic risk, and psychotic experiences: a cross-sectional study of 109,308 participants from the UK Biobank

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## Abstract

compromission between the risk of specific types of psychotic experiences and whether genetic and equations influences the relationship between comanists use and psychotic experiences in this cross-octional stays of (19,38). UR Blobanis participants, we cusmined how schrophersis polygenic risk modulates the association between self-reported cannoble use and four types of self-reported pychotic experiences butdory hallucinations, visual hallucinations, persecutory delicions, and delusions of reference). Cohort-wide, we found a strong, dose-dependent relationship between cannoble use and all flour types of psychotic experiences, especially persecutory delusions, and delusions of reference. Specially persecutory delusions control in the psychotic experiences, especially persecutory delusions of reference and cause greater distress than non-users, but were not more likely to lead to help-sedimp. Participarits with high schropherians polygenic risk scores showed stronger associations between cannoble use and auditory hallucinations, visual hallucinations, and delusions of reference among individuals in the top fifth of polygenic risk, but only "My greater adjusted odds among the bottom fifth," of the psychotic experiences of the psychotic experiences are applied to the psychotic experiences and psychotic experiences are provided to the psychotic experience in the psychotic experience and the psychotic experiences are psychotic experiences. The psychotic experience is a result of using annually substance use to neuropsychiatric outcomes and points to the translational potential of using polygenic risk scores to inform personalized harm reduction interventions.

## Introduction

Substantial epidemiological evidence associates cannabis use with psychosis and accelerated age of onest of psychosis<sup>23</sup>, although the causality of these relationships have long been debated <sup>65</sup>. What is incontrovertible is that cannabis can induce acute psychotic-like experiences in healthy individuals, although these are generally mild and transient. The association of cannabis use with psychotic-like

experiences appears largely genetically mediated, albeit with some environmental contribution<sup>6–8</sup>.

reported psychotic experiences—whether caused by canhabasis or not—are several times more common than diagnosed psychotic disorders. Despite most not being admitted proper to mert a diagnosis, psychotic experiiences nonetheless predict poor outcomes including psychotic disorders. Properties their clinical relevance. A recreent meta-analysis found a dose-dependent relationship between cannabis use and a variety of psychosis-relation between cannabis use and a variety of psychosis-relation.

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