Short report

Association of cannabis use with prodromal symptoms of psychosis in adolescence

Summary
Recent interest has focused on the association between cannabis use and risk of psychosis. In the largest unselected, population-based study on this topic to date, we examined cannabis use and prodromal symptoms of psychosis at age 15–16 years among 6330 adolescents. Those who had tried cannabis (n=352; 5.6% of the total sample) were more likely to present three or more prodromal symptoms even after controlling for confounders including previous behavioural covariates included gender, family type (both parents all the time v. others), parental social class based on occupation (the highest of mother’s or father’s social class; professionals, entrepreneurs and other white-collar workers v. others), regular tobacco use history (‘no/yes’), use of other drugs (‘no/yes’) and parental substance misuse disorder (‘no/yes’; information obtained from the nationwide hospital discharge register 1972–2000). We present results using both categorised and continuous symptom variables for a versatile presentation of the data.

Method

The sample was composed of a prospective mother–child birth cohort collected from the two northernmost provinces in Finland. There were 9340 children (4806 boys) alive at the beginning of the latest field study conducted during 2001–2002, when the birth cohort was 15–16 years old. The adolescents were invited to a clinical examination, at which they were given self-completion questionnaires on prodromal symptoms of psychosis and on drug use. Only those who gave informed consent and answered questions on cannabis use were included in the analyses (n=6298; 3043 boys). The study was approved by the ethical committee of Oulu University Hospital. Boys (64% v. 72% girls), those from urban areas (64% v. 72%) and those from non-intact families (60% v. 70%) were less likely to participate (P<0.05).

For screening for prodromal symptoms of psychosis, we used the PROD-screen, a recently developed questionnaire. The scale has 21 items; however, we used only the 12 symptom items specifically probing for psychotic-like experiences. These rate feelings that something strange or inexplicable is taking place in oneself or in the environment, feelings that one is being followed or influenced in some special way, and experience of thoughts running wild or difficulty in controlling the speed of thoughts, among other symptoms. We recorded whether symptoms had been experienced (‘no/yes’) in the past 6 months. A recommended screening cut-off point of three specific PROD-screen symptoms was used to define cases potentially at risk of developing a psychotic disorder.

Information on early emotional and behavioural symptoms was collected using the Rutter B2 questionnaire for teachers, which measures children’s behaviour during the past year. The scale was completed when the participants were 8 years old. The continuous score from this scale was used as a covariate. Other continuous score from this scale was used as a covariate. Other

Results

Of the participating adolescents, 352 (5.6% of the sample) reported that they had ever used cannabis once or more; 59 (0.9%) had used cannabis more than five times. Girls reported cannabis use more commonly than boys (6.1% v. 4.9%, P=0.04). Those who had tried cannabis had a higher mean number of prodromal symptoms (3.11 v. 1.88; t-test=8.68, P<0.001). When we adjusted for covariates, the difference remained statistically significant. When we analysed categorised prodromal symptoms, those who had tried cannabis were more likely than other adolescents to report three or more prodromal symptoms (crude OR=2.79; 95% CI 2.24–3.46). For adjusted tests, see Table 1. The proportion of those with high scores increased linearly (OR for linear trend 1.42, 95% CI 1.23–1.64) by cannabis use category.

Discussion

Lifetime cannabis use was associated with the incidence of prodromal symptoms of psychosis. This association remained after controlling for confounding factors such as behavioural problems in childhood and other drug use. There was also a dose–response relationship between frequency of cannabis use and increased prodromal symptoms of psychosis. There are some studies supporting this finding of dose–response. The issue of the prevalence of prodromal symptoms of psychosis among people who use cannabis has not previously been extensively investigated. Schiffman et al found increased schizotypy among undergraduate college students who used cannabis. They also reported that schizotypal symptoms generally preceded...
Cannabis use was associated with prodromal symptoms of psychosis in this large Finnish sample of adolescents. We showed these effects are not secondary to confounding effects of other drug use, childhood emotional/behavioural problems or family background. The association is therefore unlikely to be caused by these or any closely related factors, supporting the hypothesis that cannabis use may be causal in terms of subsequent psychotic symptoms. In future studies, we aim to follow the sample and study causal associations between cannabis consumption and psychiatric disorders such as schizophrenia.

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Table 1 Prodromal symptoms of psychosis categorised by cannabis use in the sample

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cannabis use</th>
<th>PRD-screen sum score</th>
<th>PRD-screen, ≥ 3 symptoms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Never</td>
<td>5948</td>
<td>1.88 (1.94)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Once</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>2.97 (2.53)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2–4 times</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>3.08 (2.61)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 times or more</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>3.68 (2.90)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regular use</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3.11 (2.15)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. Participants were asked the question: 'Have you ever tried or used marihuana or hashish?'
b. Test of analysis of covariance (never v. ever): F=38.73 (P<0.001).
c. Logistic regression analysis (never v. ever): Omn-2.23 (95% CI 1.79-2.94). Tests are adjusted for the following covariates: early emotional/behavioural symptoms (Rutter B2 total score), gender, family type, social class, regular tobacco use history, use of other drugs and parental substance use disorder.

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References

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References
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