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. Over the years, levels of THC in cannabis have risen significantly which can lead to harmful effects.
- **CBD** is currently being studied to determine possible medical benefits.

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**: made from the plant resin; solid or paste; usually brown or black.
- **A concentrate (aka oil/wax/dabs/shatter)**: made from the plant; 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:

- get high
- try something new
- have fun and relax
- fit in/be social
- escape from routine
- cope or focus

Using cannabis to cope is not a healthy strategy. Suggest that your student use other techniques including: music, reading, sports, hobbies, volunteering or hanging out with friends.

6. **WHAT ABOUT THE TEEN BRAIN?**

Adolescent years are a crucial period for brain growth and development. Regular cannabis use can have a negative impact on how a teen’s brain grows and develops.

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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.

### WHAT ARE THE EFFECTS & SIGNS OF CANNABIS USE?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Short-term effects</th>
<th>Long-term effects</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• feeling relaxed, happy, high</td>
<td>• impaired cognitive function (attention, memory &amp; problem solving)</td>
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<tr>
<td>• more sociable</td>
<td>• lack of motivation</td>
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<tr>
<td>• heightened &amp; distorted perceptions</td>
<td>• school drop-out/poor academic achievement</td>
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<tr>
<td>• decreased motor coordination</td>
<td>• chronic bronchitis</td>
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<tr>
<td>• impaired judgement &amp; problem solving</td>
<td>• increased risk for Anxiety Disorders, Mood Disorders, Psychotic Disorders &amp; Cannabis Use Disorder (addiction)</td>
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<tr>
<td>• impaired memory &amp; learning capability</td>
<td>Negative long-term effects are more common when use begins before age 16, and when cannabis use is daily.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• increased heart rate &amp; body tremors</td>
<td>The greater the dose &amp; duration of cannabis use, the greater the negative impacts. Stopping regular &amp; heavy cannabis use may not fully restore cognitive impairments.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• anxiety or panic*</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• psychotic symptoms*</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• nausea &amp; vomiting*</td>
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*tend to occur with exposure to high doses or overdose.

Note: Using cannabis together with other drugs/alcohol can increase negative effects.

**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

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.

### 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

### 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.

### HOW DO I LEARN MORE?

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