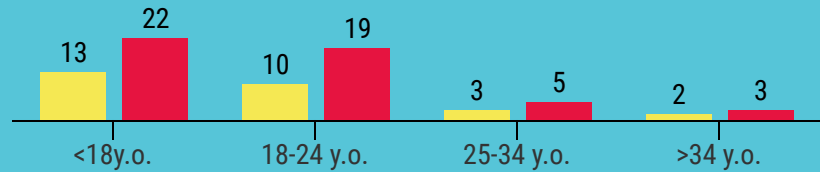




Marijuana

41% of females 12 and over reported using marijuana in their lifetime and 8% reported using marijuana in the last month (NSDUH, 2018)

Percentage of Pregnant Women Reporting Smoking Marijuana (2009-2016, KPNC)



In a study of pregnant patients aged 12 and older in Northern California, the overall rate of marijuana use during pregnancy rose from 4% in 2009 to 7% in 2016 (Young-Wolff et al., 2017).



Marijuana: Women, Pregnant Women, & Girls



There is no known amount of marijuana safe for pregnant and breastfeeding women to consume.

THC, the main psychoactive component in marijuana, binds to the brain's receptors and has been linked to:

- low birth weight
- increased likelihood of premature birth
- poor cognitive function
- hyperactivity
- respiratory issues

(Levine et al., 2016)

Sources:
Levine, A., Clemenza, K., Rynn, M., & Lieberman, J. (2017). Evidence for the Risks and Consequences of Adolescent Cannabis Exposure. *Journal of the American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry*, 56(3), 214-225. doi:10.1016/j.jaac.2016.12.014.

Young-Wolff, K. et al. Trends Reported and Bio-chemically Tested Marijuana Use Among Pregnant Females in California from 2009-2016. *JAMA* 2017; 318(24), 2490-2491. doi:10.1001/jama.2017.17225.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), US Department of Health and Social Services. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH). 2018.

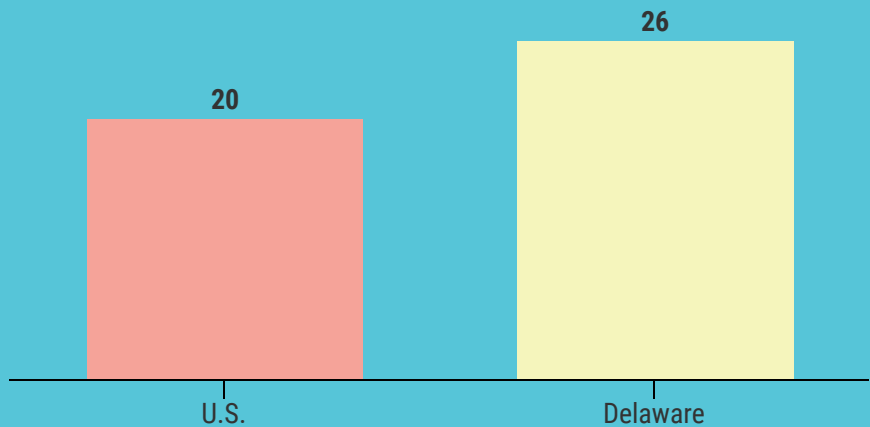


Marijuana in Middle School

11% of Delaware female middle school students report having ever used marijuana and

6% report having used it within the past month.

Percentage of Female High School Students Reporting Past Month Marijuana Use (YRBS, 2017)



Marijuana: Women, Pregnant Women, & Girls



Marijuana & the Developing Brain

Marijuana use impedes the development of the adolescent brain and leads to other declined performance in work and school settings. (Johnston et al. 2019)

Youth who chronically use marijuana have been shown to be at increased risk of prescription misuse compared to youth who have never used marijuana (Jones & McCance-Katz, 2019).

Similarly, adults with marijuana use disorder appear to be at increased risk of nonmedical use of prescription opioids or developing opioid use disorder later (Olsson et al, 2017).



Sources:
 Johnston, L. D., Miech, R. A., O'Malley, P. M., Bachman, J. G., Schulenberg, J. E., & Patrick, M. E. (2019). Monitoring the Future national survey results on drug use, 1975-2018: Overview, key findings on adolescent drug use. Ann Arbor: Institute for Social Research, The University of Michigan, 119 pp.
 Jones, C. M., & McCance-Katz, E. F. (2019). Relationship Between Recency and Frequency of Youth Cannabis Use on Other Substance Use. Journal of Adolescent Health, 64(3), 411-413. doi: 10.1016/j.jadohealth.2018.09.017.
 Olsson, M., Wall, M. M., Liu, S.-M., & Blanco, C. (2018). Cannabis Use and Risk of Prescription Opioid Use Disorder in the United States. American Journal of Psychiatry, 175(1), 47-53. doi: 10.1176/appi.ajp.2017.17040413
 School Survey Data: 2017 Youth Risk Behavior Survey administered by University of Delaware Center for Drug and Health Studies.