OCUICK 'cannabis and sleep' facts

There are a lot of strongly held beliefs about cannabis and sleep. People who use regularly are often adamant that cannabis is the basis of a good night's sleep. Yet, health professionals are concerned about the impact on quality of sleep for regular users.

A review of research by NCPIC's Peter Gates, Jan Copeland 10% of medicinal cannabis and Lucy Alberta reveals initial indications about the users use cannabis impact of cannabis on sleep, but notes, there is still a lot to help them sleep. more research that needs to be done.

While, for medicinal users, the effect of cannabis on sleep seemed mostly beneficial, it's likely that **cannabis** impacts symptoms, such as pain, not sleep itself.

> Of **6** population studies, 4 found a link between cannabis use and trouble sleeping.

For people using cannabis for health reasons, comparisons found in favour of other experimental drugs over cannabis-based drugs.

cannabis users may experience a **decrease** in time spent in slow wave and REM sleep.

6 studies showed

what they say

In 18 studies of a total of **3658** medicinal users, improvement to specific elements of sleep were noted, but no studies measured all elements of sleep.

For adult users, cannabis is more likely to interrupt normal sleep cycles without changing time spent sleeping.

3 out of 3 studies on newborns show cannabis use during pregnancy affects **babies' sleep**, with those infants more likely to have irregular sleep and greater arousal time.

what do we know?

It is very important we increase our understanding of the effect of cannabis on sleep. While studies to-date do provide some indications, results have been mixed and largely unclear. To address this, there is a need for a large-scale, well-controlled study that includes long-term assessment of varying doses of cannabis. Until then, it is essential we keep in mind the other side-effects of cannabis use, especially those related to mental health and the respiratory system.

Suddenly quitting cannabis consistently decreased sleep quality, and time asleep verses

time awake.

Of **4000**+ people who

treatment.

reported withdrawal symptoms,

problems, particularly among

56.3% said they had sleep-related

dependent users and those seeking

Disclaimer: This graphic is based on the literature review of more than 116 studies/articles (we didn't include articles not in English, studies on animals, review papers, qualitative studies, editorials or case reports) - but keep in mind most studies did include bias, may have included unestablished measures and didn't control for confounding variables. Most studies were also carried out in the USA.