A Longitudinal Analysis of Cannabis Use and Mental Health Symptoms Among Gay, Bisexual, and Other Men who have Sex with Men (gbMSM) in Vancouver Poster

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Background

- Cannabis-use is commonly reported among gbMSM.
- Anecdotally, some may use it to self-medicate symptoms of anxiety and depression.
- We examined factors associated with regular cannabis-use and associations with symptoms of anxiety and depression among gbMSM who reported being diagnosed with these conditions in Vancouver.

Methods

• We collected data on demographics, drug use, and symptoms of anxiety and depression every six months using a self-administered computer-based survey among a cohort of sexually-active GBMSM aged ≥16 years from February 2012-February 2017. The survey included the validated Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale • (HADS) for current symptoms. Scores for each subscale (anxiety and depression) range from 0 to 21 with scores categorized as: normal 0-7, mild 8-10, moderate 11-14, and severe 15-21. • A nurse-administered questionnaire asked about previous mental health diagnoses. • We examine factors associated with regular use of cannabis (≥weekly in the previous 3 months) using multivariable generalized linear mixed models (GLMM). Among individuals who reported being ever diagnosed with anxiety or depression/bipolar disorders, we examined associations with moderate or severe symptom scores (≥11) on the HADS anxiety or depression sub-scales using GLMM with regular cannabis use forced into models.

Table 1: Factors associated with having moderate or severe symptom scores on HADS Anxiety Subscale among participants previously diagnosed with an anxiety disorder

| | | | Multivariable | | | | | |
|---|-------------|--------|---------------|---------|--------------|--------|------|---------|
| | OR | 95% CI | | P-value | aOR | 95% CI | | P-value |
| Age (in years) | 0.97 | 0.95 | 0.99 | 0.007 | 0.98 | 0.96 | 1.00 | 0.02 |
| Ethnicity | | | | | | | | |
| White | 1.00 | | | | 1.00 | | | |
| Asian | 2.35 | 0.79 | 6.99 | 0.125 | 1.93 | 0.46 | 8.04 | 0.368 |
| Aboriginal | 1.40 | 0.51 | 3.82 | 0.513 | 1.03 | 0.39 | 2.73 | 0.957 |
| Latin American | 0.20 | 0.03 | 1.58 | 0.127 | 0.08 | 0.01 | 0.43 | 0.004 |
| Other | 0.35 | 0.05 | 2.63 | 0.310 | 0.30 | 0.04 | 2.23 | 0.238 |
| Currently a student | | | | | | | | |
| No | 1.00 | | | | 1.00 | | | |
| Yes | 0.68 | 0.40 | 1.18 | 0.168 | 0.58 | 0.34 | 0.99 | 0.044 |
| HIV status | | | | | | | | |
| HIV negative | 1.00 | | | | | | | |
| HIV positive | 0.51 | 0.30 | 0.88 | 0.015 | Not selected | | | |
| Received money in exchange for sex pa | st 6 months | | | | | | | |
| Νο | 1.00 | | | | 1.00 | | | |
| Yes | 0.63 | 0.32 | 1.24 | 0.178 | 0.46 | 0.22 | 0.96 | 0.037 |
| Alcohol Use Disorder Identification | 1.07 | 1.03 | 1.11 | <0.001 | 1.06 | 1.03 | 1.10 | 0.001 |
| Test (AUDIT) score | | | | | | | | |
| Currently under treatment for mental h | nealth | | | | | | | |
| Νο | 1.00 | | | | 1.00 | | | |
| Yes | 1.29 | 0.91 | 1.84 | 0.154 | 1.41 | 0.97 | 2.05 | 0.069 |
| Cannabis use at least weekly past 3 mo | nths | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 1.10 | 0.66 | 1.83 | 0.719 | 1.12 | 0.67 | 1.88 | 0.652 |
| No | 1.00 | | | | 1.00 | | | |
| Number of MSM in Vancouver you | 0.54 | 0.33 | 0.89 | 0.015 | 0.47 | 0.25 | 0.87 | 0.016 |
| have seen or spoken to in the past month (per 100 individuals) | | | | | | | | |

Results

- We enrolled 774 participants of whom 223 (28.8%) were HIV positive based on dried blood spot result and self-report.
- 250 (32.3%) reported regular cannabis use at enrollment,
- 200 (26.4%) had ever been diagnosed with an anxiety disorder, and 299 (39.3%) had ever been diagnosed with depression or bipolar disorder at baseline. Regular cannabis-use was positively associated with HIV seropositivity (aOR=2.23; 95%CI:1.40-3.54) and ever being diagnosed with a mental health disorder (aOR=1.52; 95%CI:1.00-2.31). Among participants diagnosed with anxiety disorder, regular cannabis use was not associated with moderate or severe HADS anxiety scores (aOR=1.12; 95%CI:0.67-1.88). (Table 1) Among those diagnosed with depression or bipolar disorder, regular cannabis use was not associated with moderate or severe HADS depression scores (aOR=0.96; 95%CI:0.59-1.58). (Table 2)

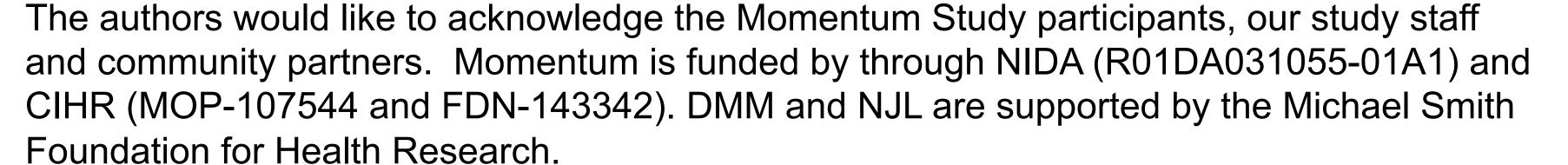
Table 2: Factors associated with having moderate or severe symptom scores on HADS Depression Subscale among participants reporting a previous diagnosis of depression or bipolar disorder

| | Univariable | | | | Multivariable | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|------|------|---------|---------------|------|------|---------|--|
| | OR | 959 | % CI | P-value | aOR | 95% | CI | P-value | |
| Age at interview date (categorical) | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 30 | 0.42 | 0.19 | 0.91 | 0.027 | 0.39 | 0.18 | 0.84 | 0.016 | |

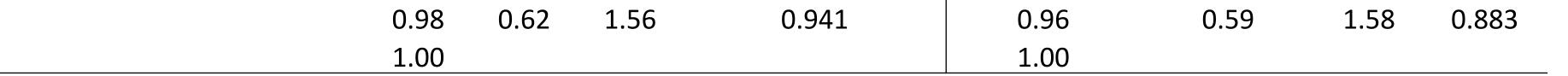
Conclusion

- Regular cannabis use was more common among HIV-positive gbMSM and \bullet those diagnosed with a mental health disorder.
- However, we did not observe an association with regular cannabis use and symptomatology for anxiety and depression among those diagnosed with these conditions.

| 30 to 44 | 1.00 | | | | 1.00 | | | |
|---|-----------|------|------|-------|--------|------|------|-------|
| 45 and over | 0.76 | 0.42 | 1.37 | 0.363 | 0.79 | 0.43 | 1.47 | 0.462 |
| Highest level of education | | | | | | | | |
| High school or less | 1.00 | | | | 1.00 | | | |
| Greater than high school | 0.43 | 0.25 | 0.73 | 0.002 | 0.43 | 0.25 | 0.74 | 0.002 |
| HIV status | | | | | | | | |
| HIV negative | 1.00 | | | | | | | |
| HIV positive | 1.49 | 0.83 | 2.69 | 0.183 | Not se | | | |
| Currently under treatment for mental he | alth | | | | | | | |
| No | 1.00 | | | | 1.00 | | | |
| Yes | 1.70 | 1.20 | 2.40 | 0.003 | 1.73 | 1.21 | 2.49 | 0.003 |
| Use of depressants* in past 6 months | | | | | | | | |
| No | 1.00 | | | | 1.00 | | | |
| Yes | 1.50 | 0.93 | 2.44 | 0.098 | 1.61 | 0.98 | 2.64 | 0.062 |
| Frequency of alcohol use past 6 months | | | | | | | | |
| No use | 1.00 | | | | 1.00 | | | |
| Once a week or less | 0.68 | 0.39 | 1.18 | 0.167 | 0.68 | 0.39 | 1.19 | 0.174 |
| 2 to 4 times a week | 0.50 | 0.24 | 1.04 | 0.064 | 0.49 | 0.24 | 1.01 | 0.052 |
| Daily or almost daily | 1.23 | 0.54 | 2.79 | 0.619 | 1.37 | 0.58 | 3.25 | 0.469 |
| Used Smart Phone Apps to Seek Sex in pa | ast 6 moi | nths | | | | | | |
| Never | 1.00 | | | | 1.00 | | | |
| Less than/About once per month | 0.51 | 0.29 | 0.90 | 0.021 | 0.56 | 0.31 | 1.00 | 0.052 |
| More than once per month | 0.86 | 0.52 | 1.42 | 0.549 | 1.08 | 0.67 | 1.74 | 0.751 |
| Importance to be connected to and | | | | | | | | |
| involved in the gay community | | | | | | | | |
| Very/Somewhat Important | 1.00 | | | | 1.00 | | | |
| Not very important/Not at all important | 1.63 | 1.02 | 2.59 | 0.04 | 1.66 | 1.05 | 2.61 | 0.03 |



Cannabis use at least weekly in past 3 months



* Depressants = GHB, Ketamine, non-prescription benzodiazepines and barbiturates, excludes opiates





Yes

No