



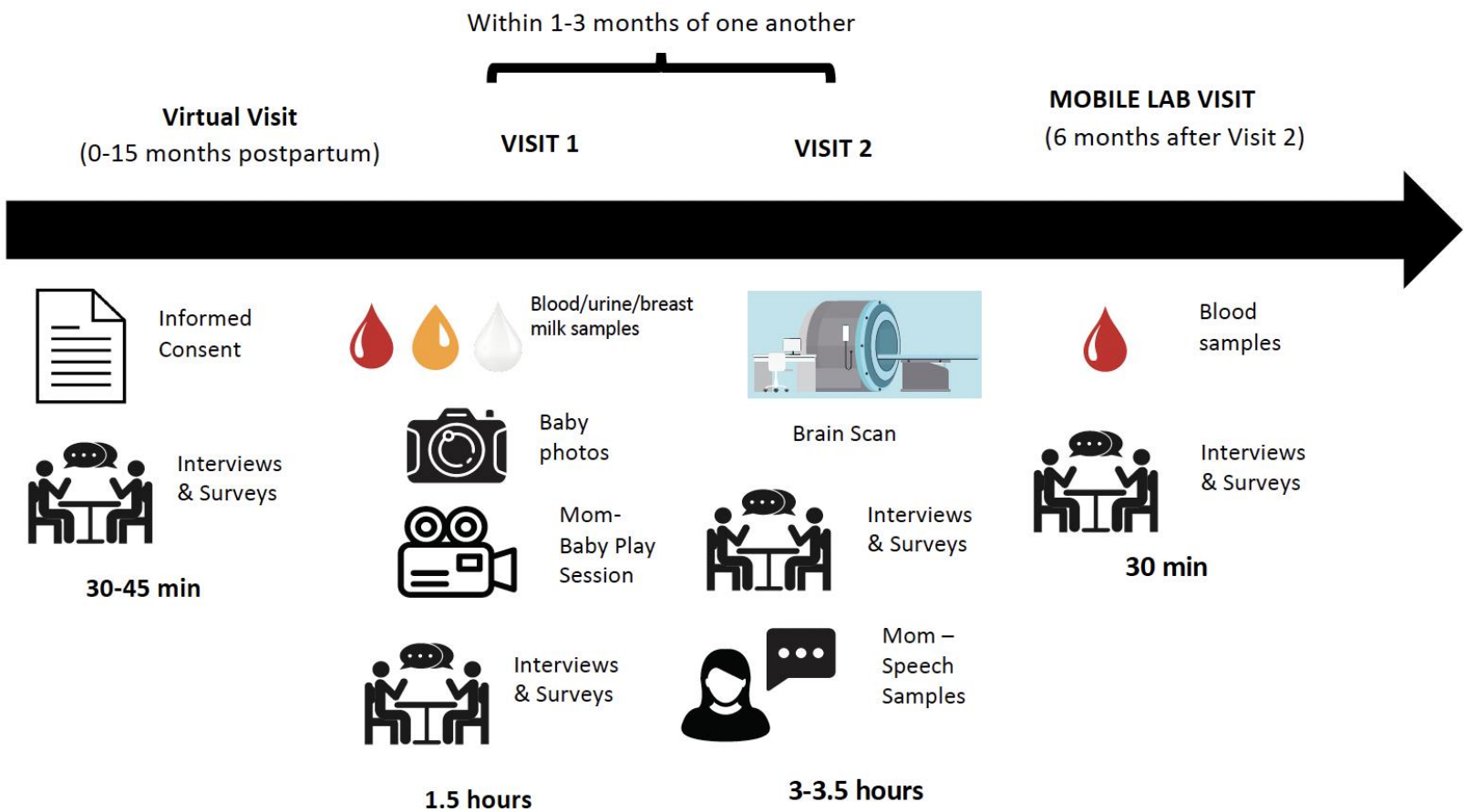
Maternal early adversity and perinatal cannabis use

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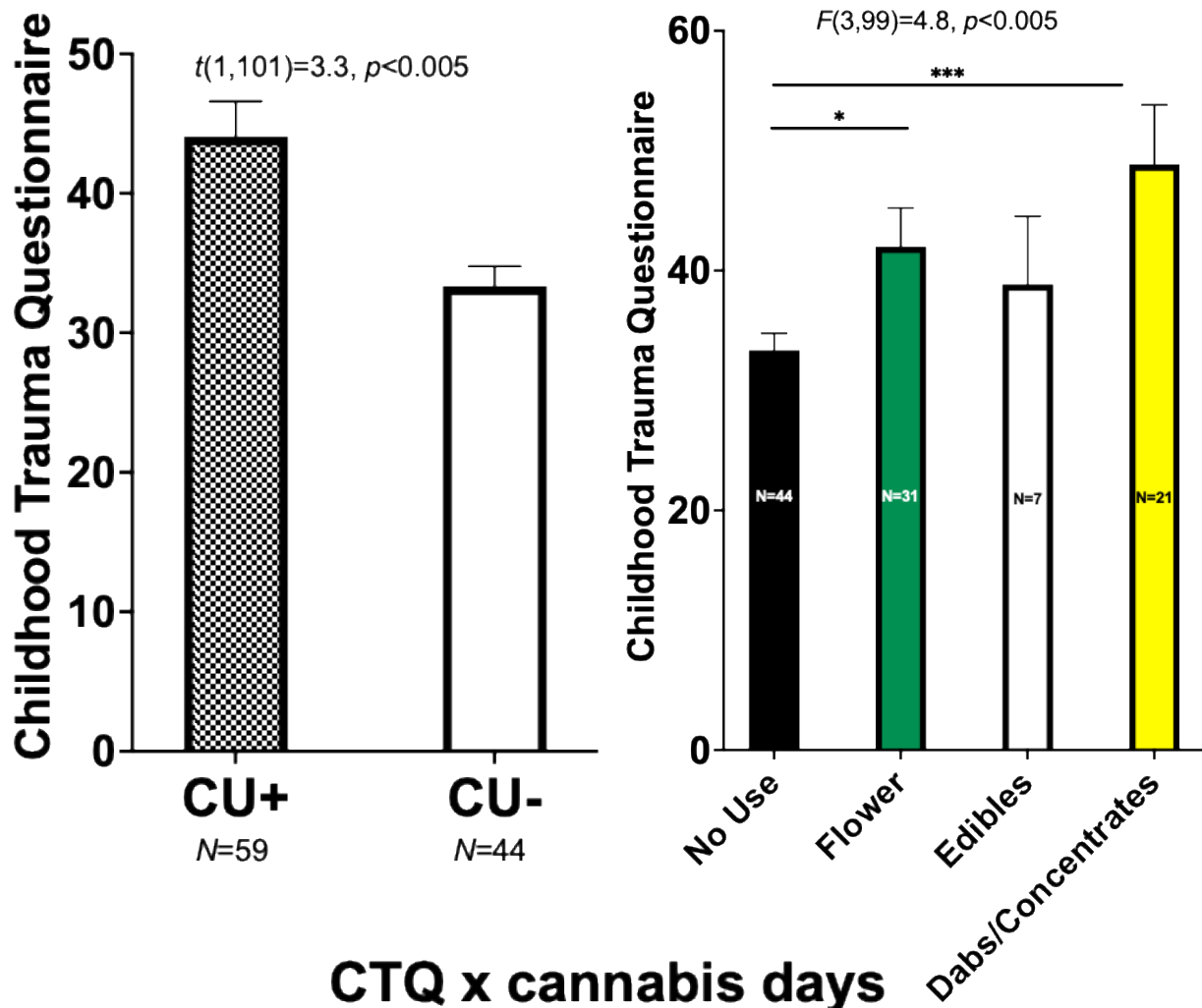
Background

- Perinatal period is a sensitive period for:
 - maternal health
 - infant outcomes
 - dyadic outcomes
- Perinatal cannabis use is increasing
- Multiple studies regarding opioids; few focused on perinatal cannabis
- Perinatal people may have increased motivation to modify health behaviors
- Understanding use patterns is critical for treatment including potential harm reduction

Methods



Results



Results

	Moms – CU+ (N=56)		Moms – CU- (N=44)		Babies – CU+ (N=56)		Babies – CU- (N=44)	
Age (mean) ¹	32.1 y		32.5 y		<u>8.9 mo</u>		<u>6.8 mo</u>	
Age (range)	22-40 y		21-45 y		3-17 mo		3-13 mo	
Race ²	W/C	45	W/C	40	W/C	43	W/C	40
	Black/AA	2	Black/AA	1	Black/AA	2	Black/AA	1
	Asian Am	3	Asian Am	1	Asian Am	0	Asian Am	1
	Multi/Biracial	6	Multi/Biracial	2	Multi/Biracial	11	Multi/Biracial	2
Ethnicity ^{3,4}	Hispanic	12	Hispanic	4	Hispanic	11	Hispanic	3
	Not Hispanic	44	Not Hispanic	44	Not Hispanic	45	Not Hispanic	41
Sex (baby) ⁵					Male	35	Male	20
					Female	21	Female	24

1. Baby age – $F(1,98)=9.1, p<0.005$

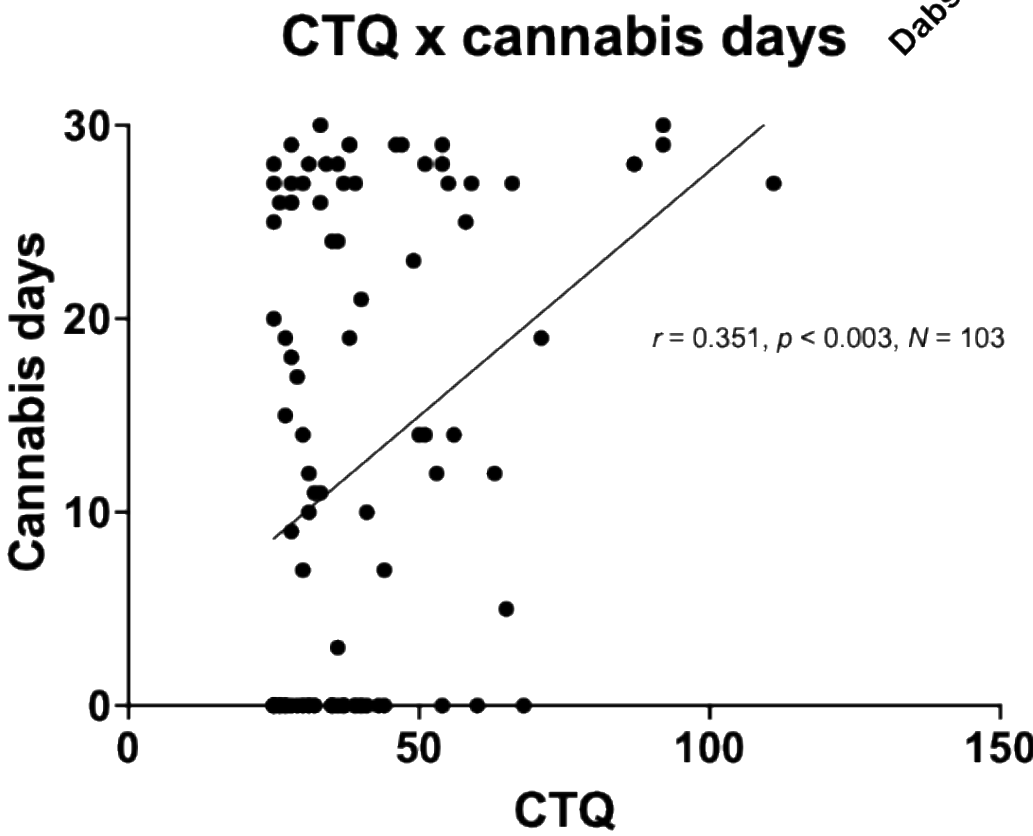
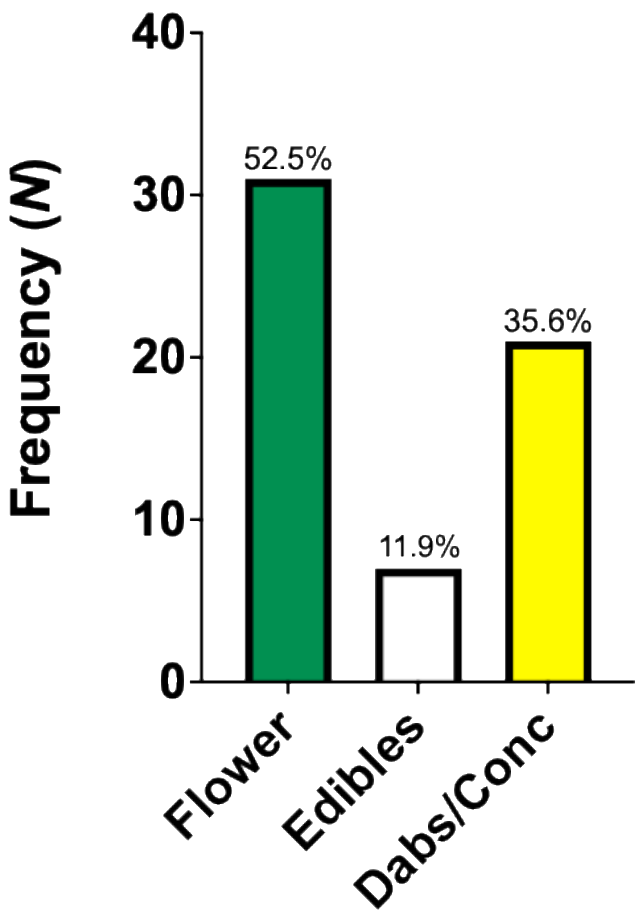
Trends:

2. Baby race – $\chi^2(1,3)=6.3, p=0.097$ (tr)

3. Maternal ethnicity – $\chi^2(1,1)=2.8, p=0.095$ (tr)

4. Baby ethnicity – $\chi^2(1,1)=3.4, p=0.067$ (tr)

5. Sex (baby) – $\chi^2(1,1)=2.9, p=0.089$ (tr)



Conclusions

- Cannabis use \propto higher early adversity
- Childhood trauma \propto use days
- Trend-level increased potency \propto higher adversity
- Pending analyses: neuroimaging data, serum and breastmilk data, parent-child synchrony data, clinical diagnostic data

Funding

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Form	THC	CBD	Use Days
Flower	21.6%	<1%	18
Edible	8.7 mg	1.5 mg	10
Dabs/Conc	72.4%	3.4%	17