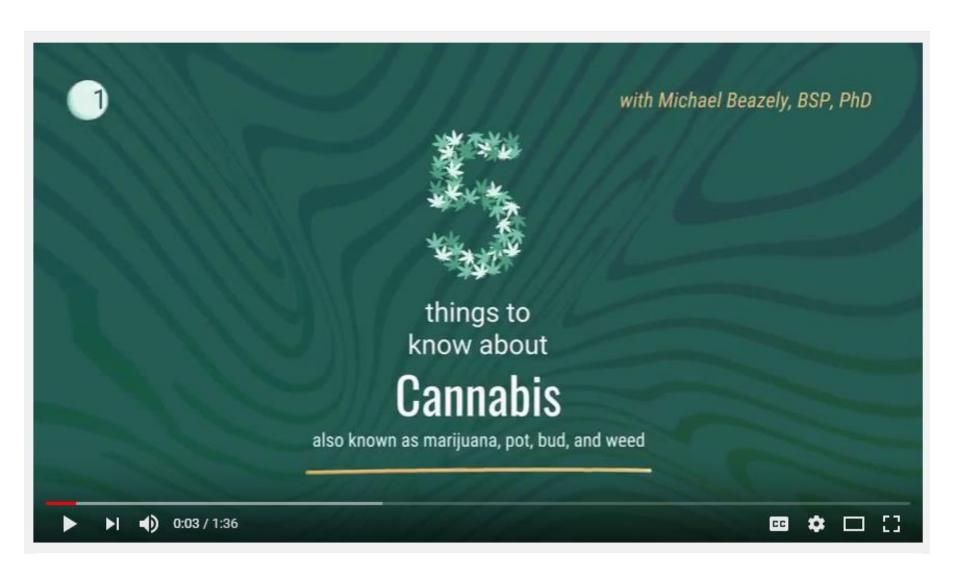
Vaping and Cannabis: What Parents Need to Know

Cynthia Lindsay Public Health Nurse, Halton Region

















What is Cannabis?

Cannabis comes from the plant Cannabis sativa. Contains 100-400 chemicals.

THC

(Tetrahydrocannabinol)

- Psychoactive cannabinoid
- Causes impairment
- Affects awareness, judgement and memory

CBD

(Cannabidiol)

- Does not cause impairment
- Is prescribed as therapy for certain medical conditions
- May dampen some of the psychoactive affects of THC







Cannabis Terms

Commonly used terms	Alternatives
Weed, grass, pot, etc	Cannabis
Recreational	Non-medicinal
High	Impaired
Smoke	Use
Dispensary	Retail Outlet





Different Ways to Use Cannabis

Inhalation Delivery

- Smoking
- Vaping



Topical Delivery

Creams



Oral Delivery

- Edibles
- Drinks
- Tinctures
- Ingestible oils



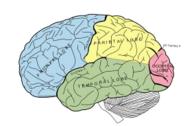




Concern for our Youth

Youth are especially vulnerable, the brain continues to develop until the age of 25.

Early and frequent cannabis use:



- alters the brain
- is linked with reduced IQ,
- lowers school performance and increases the risk of dropping out of school

The younger you start the more prone you are to addiction and mental health issues



Health Effects in Youth

- Makes it harder to learn and remember things
- Makes it difficult to make good decisions
- Lowers their ability to pay attention
- Reduces the ability to perform well on the job or at school
- Impairs coordination and slows reaction time
- May cause physical injuries due to risk taking



Mental Health Effects in Youth

Affects mood and feelings

Anxious, panicked, sad and fearful

Affects mental health

 Trigger psychotic episodes (not knowing what is real), paranoia, disorganized thoughts & hallucinations

Youth with a family history of mental health disorders are at greater risk





Long Term Regular Use



Affects the body

 Damages the lungs - hard to breathe, coughing, wheezing or other breathing problems

Affects mental health

Anxiety, depression, psychosis and schizophrenia

Develop into addiction and physical dependence



Signs of Concern

Decline in school work and grades

Deteriorating relationships with family

Sudden changes in friends



Decreased honesty and willingness to talk and share

Abnormal health issues or sleeping habits



Driving and Cannabis

After alcohol, cannabis is most linked to motor vehicle collisions

Cannabis:

- makes it harder to pay attention and tell how far away things are
- slows reaction time
- makes hands less steady





Cannabis Ontario Rules



Minimum age to buy, use, possess, or grow



Use in homes, many outdoor public spaces...



Serious impaired driving penalties. Zero tolerance for some drivers



30 g dried cannabis possession limit in public



Mixed public (online, OCS) and private (AGCO licensed) retail sales



Non-medical cannabis use prohibited in workplaces



Home cultivation of up to 4 plants per residence



Cannabis for medicinal use regulated by Health Canada









Lower-Risk Cannabis Use Guidelines



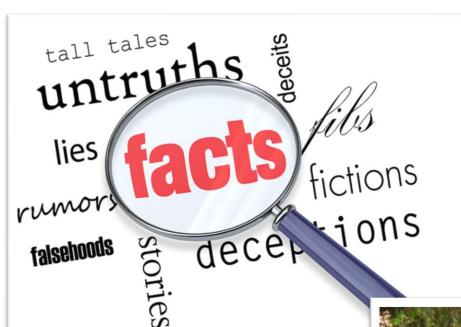












Vaping









1964-1st surgeon general report on smoking

1970's big tobacco companies start their own research

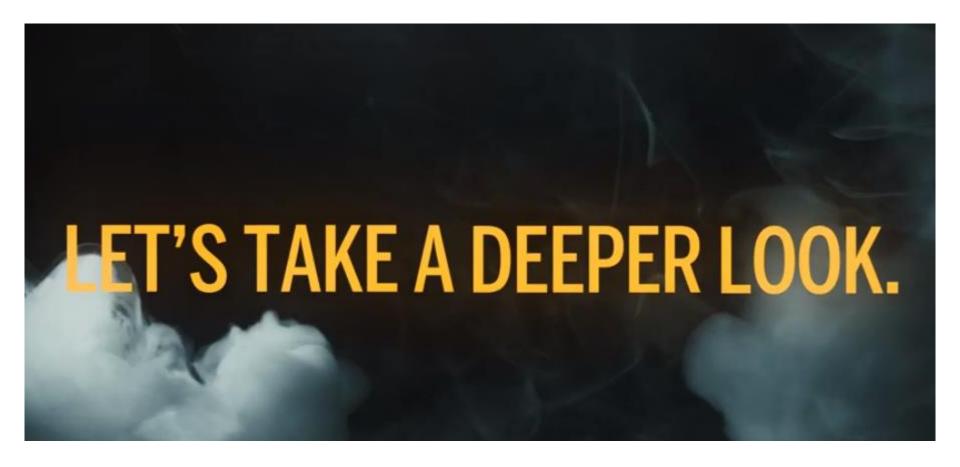


1990'sinformation
about addiction
started coming
to light

April 14, 1994: US congressional committee- all swearing that nicotine is not addictive!



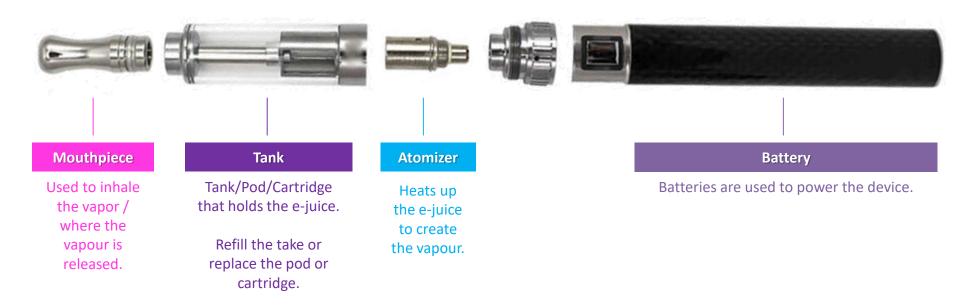
The Mechanics of Vaping







What are Vapes?



Vapes may look different but they generally work the same way and have these components.





Vaping Devices are Rapidly Evolving!













Vapour vs Aerosol





What's the difference?

















What is in E-liquid?

- Propylene glycol
- Glycerin
- Flavourings (many)
- Nicotine
- NNN
- NNK
- NAB
- NAT
- Ethylbenzene
- Benzene
- Xylene
- Toluene
- Acetaldehyde
- Formaldehyde
- Naphthalene
- Styrene
- Benzo(b)fluoranthene
- Chlorobenzene

- Crotonaldehyde
- Propionaldehyde
- Benzaldehyde
- Valeric acid
- Hexanal
- Fluorine
- Anthracene
- Pyrene
- Acenaphthylene
- Acenapthene
- Fluoroanthene
- Benz(a)anthracene
- Chrysene
- Retene
- Benzo(a)pyrene
- Indeno(1,2,3cd)pyrene
- Benzo(ghi)perylene
- Acetone

- Acrolein
- Silver
- Nickel
- Tin
- Sodium
- Strontium
- Barium
- Aluminum
- Chromium
- Boron
- Copper
- Selenium
- Arsenic
- Nitrosamines
- Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons
- Cadmium
- Silicon
- Lithium

- Lead
- Magnesium
- Manganese
- Potassium
- Titanium
- Zinc
- Zirconium
- Calcium
- Iron
- Sulfur
- Vanadium
- Cobalt
- Rubidium

Some of these chemicals are harmful and potentially harmful





Vape Chemicals in Familiar Places



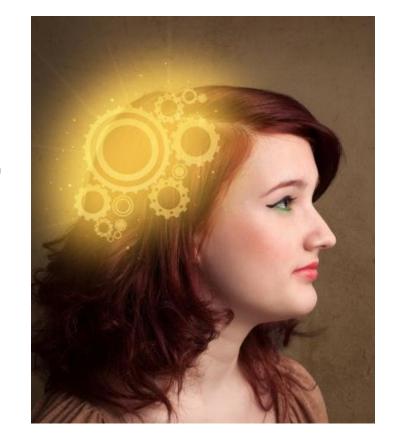




Nicotine and Brain Development

Nicotine use at a young age:

- can negatively affect teen brain development
- makes it harder to learn, concentrate or control impulses
- leads to addiction to nicotine







Vaping and Nicotine

- Vaping is used to deliver nicotine
- E-liquid may contain nicotine even when it claims to be nicotine free
- Nicotine is addictive

Youth that vape are more likely to use

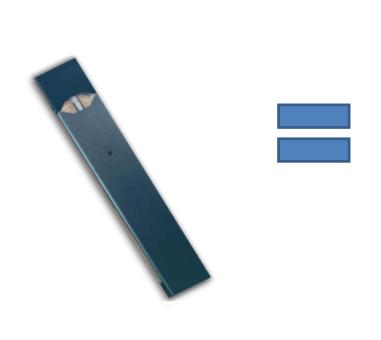
tobacco products





NICOTINE

Nicotine



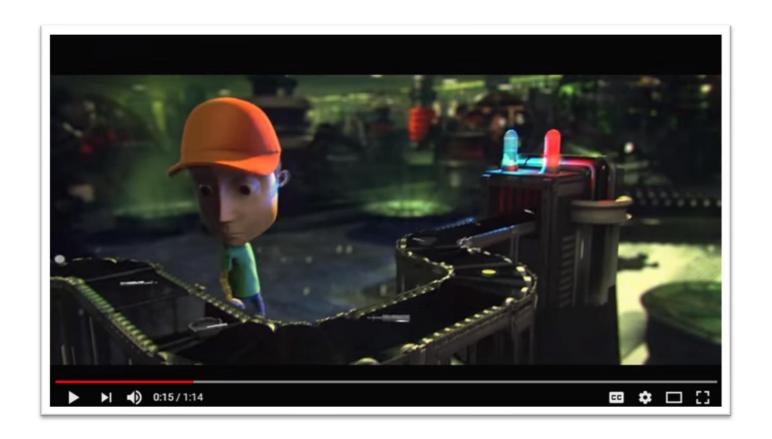








DeNoble Files Video























Long term effects are still unknown

In Addition...

- Vapes may cause unintended injuries, such as fires and explosions
- Keep out of reach of children & pets, it can cause nicotine poisoning.
- Don't share vapes due to risk of infectious disease
- Vapes may be less harmful than cigarettes how much remains to be seen.
- Youth that vape are more likely to use tobacco products.





Legislation







Legislation





Federal

Tobacco and Vaping Products Act

Adults can now legally purchase vaping products with nicotine as a less harmful option than smoking.

<u>Provincial</u>

Smoke Free Ontario Act

The Act prohibits smoking and vaping of cannabis and use of electronic cigarettes of all forms in the same places where smoking of tobacco is prohibited.





Smoke-Free Ontario Act

- Prohibits the smoking of tobacco, cannabis (including medical) and use of e-cigarettes/vapour products in schools and on school property.
- Prohibits the smoking of cannabis, tobacco and use of e-cigarettes/vaping within 20 metres from the perimeter of the school property.
- Requires posting of no smoking and no vaping signs in locations required by the Act.









Other Prohibited Areas

- Playgrounds, Play areas and sporting fields (+ 20m)
- Arenas & Recreation Centres (+ 20m)
- Childcare Centres
- In a car with anyone under 16yrs
- Bar and Restaurant Patios (+ 9m)











It is illegal to sell or supply vapes or vaping products to anyone under 19 years old.

\$490 fine







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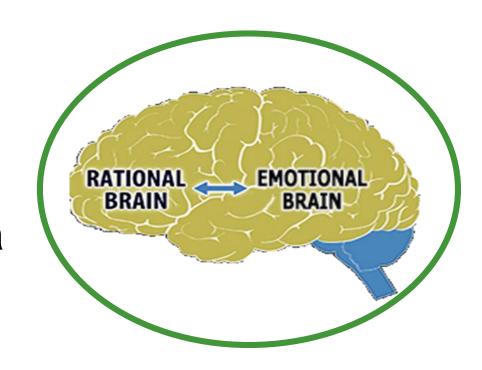




The Teen Brain: Under Construction

Emotional brain dominates behaviour

Rational brain takes a back seat



The brain is capable of growth and change





Typical Adolescent Behaviour

Changes in mood Changes in body Increased sleeping Increased risk taking Spends less time with family Less affection toward parents Changes in self-confidence





You play an important role in the prevention of risky behaviours!

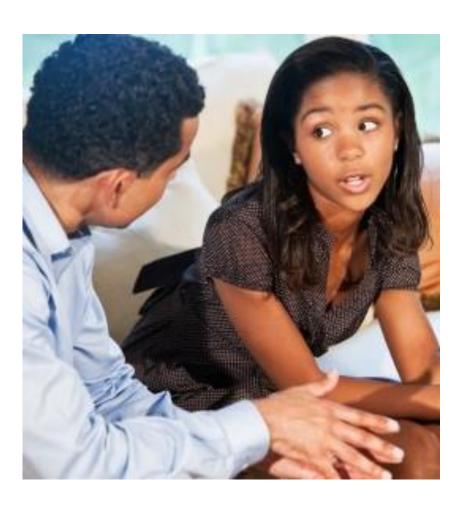
- ✓ Stay connected
- ✓ Be involved
- ✓ Be supportive
- ✓ Continue to monitor
- ✓ Be a positive role model







Parenting about Substances



- Know the facts
- Talk
- Plan ahead
- Be a positive role model
- Know where to get help



Community Resources



- ADAPT
- ROCK
- CAMH
- Halton Healthcare Services
- Kids Help Phone
- Dial 311 for public health inspectors & <u>Halton Parents</u>



HaltonParents

Speak with a public health nurse

- Dial 311
- haltonparents@halton.ca









Vaping Resources

- Vapes and Vaping Halton Region Public Health
- Health Canada <u>Vaping</u> information:
 - infographic, fact sheet, nicotine online games, videos
- Health Canada <u>Vaping tour</u> and resources
- Halton Region Fact sheets (Vaping and the SFOA)
- HaltonParents Vaping Blog
- Halton Newsletter inserts



Cannabis Resources

- Halton Region website Cannabis
- Halton Region Cannabis Fact Sheet
- Health Canada Health Effects of Cannabis
- Cannabis in Canada Get the Facts

halton.ca (311

Drug free kids Canada: Cannabis talk kit







