Cannabis hypersensitivity prevalence and presentation – A survey-based study of an allergic adult population in a Toronto clinic at onset of Canadian legalization of recreational marijuana

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Background

- Cannabis sativa is an herbaceous plant with many common uses, including in clothing, food and construction.
- Herbal preparations of *Cannabis sativa*, marijuana, are recreationally used, commonly by inhalation, ingestion or topical application.
- Hypersensitivity to cannabis has been reported, with symptoms ranging from mild to life-threatening, usually corresponding to route of exposure.
- Cannabis hypersensitivity may also confer cross-reactivity to many fruits and vegetables through non-specific lipid-transfer proteins.
- Recreational use of marijuana was legalized in Canada in Oct 2018, and Canadian exposure to marijuana is expected to increase.
- The epidemiology of exposure to marijuana, as well as the clinical presentation, severity, and clinical impact of cannabis hypersensitivity in Canadians remain understudied.

Objective

To characterize marijuana exposure, and to explore the prevalence of symptoms attributable to cannabis hypersensitivity in a Toronto allergic population.

Methods

- A self-administered questionnaire was developed with adaptation of questions from a previously published study.
- Questions were focused on obtaining information regarding marijuana use – route and degree of exposure, length of use, secondary exposures, and regarding any attributed symptoms, including respiratory, gastrointestinal, and dermatologic.
- Questionnaires were distributed to all adults presenting to a Toronto allergy clinic for 2 weeks immediately after legalization of recreational marijuana in Canada.
- Categorical variables were compared using chisquared testing where appropriate

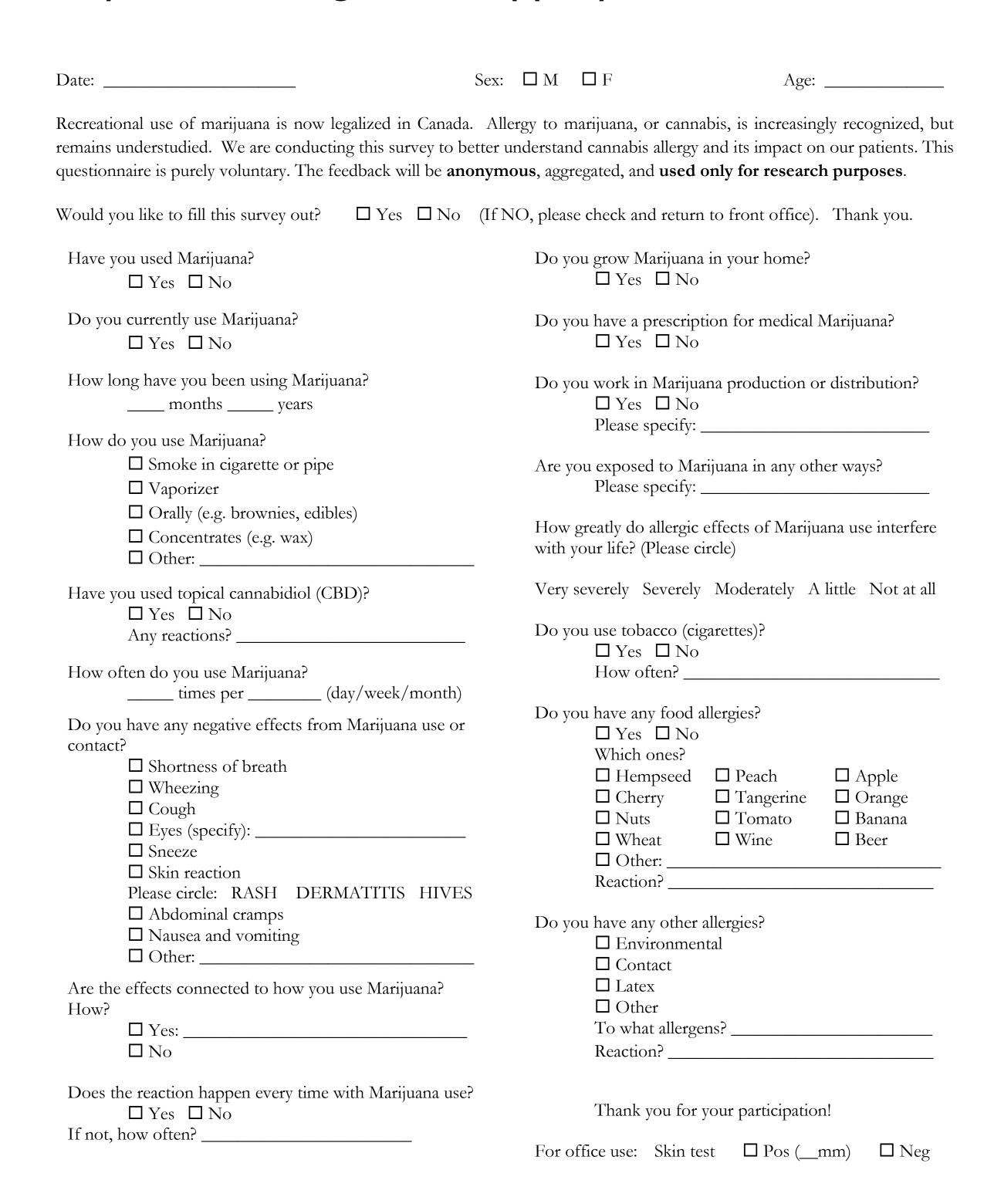


Figure 1. Self-administered questionnaire distributed to participants.

Results

- All 179 distributed questionnaires were completed
- 59 (33%) male; mean age 42.8 years
- 46 (26%) participants report active marijuana use, compared to 16.7% of Canadians reported by Statistics Canada

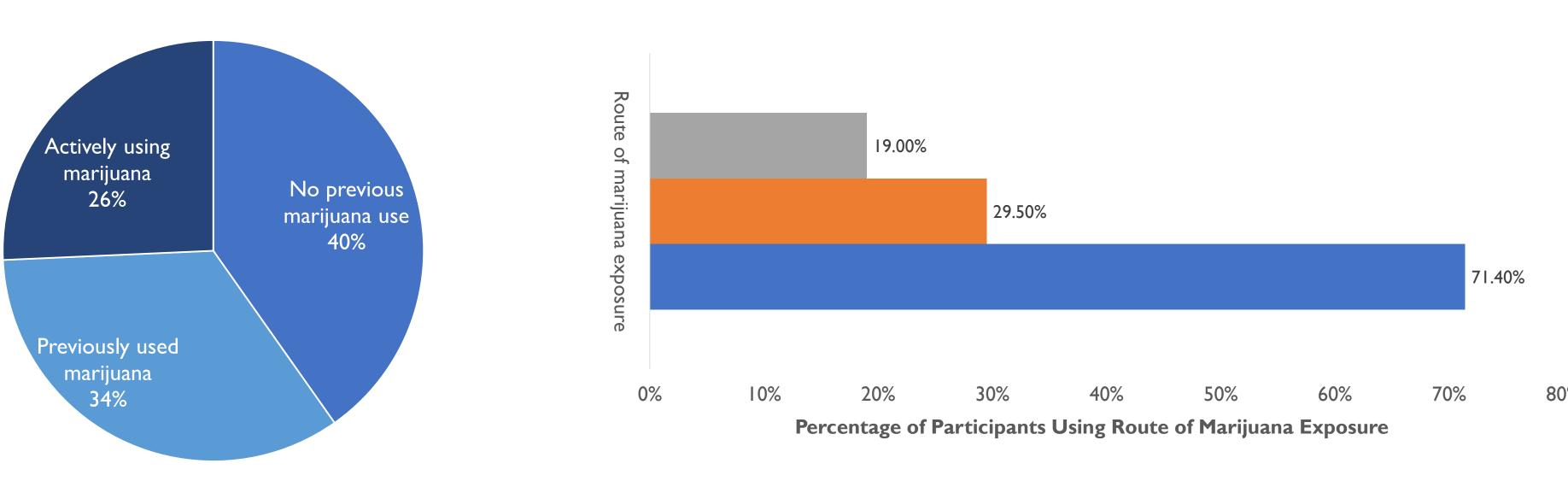


Figure 2. Proportion of participants with marijuana use.

Figure 3. Route of marijuana exposure (Grey – Topical application; Orange – Ingestion; Blue – Inhalation)

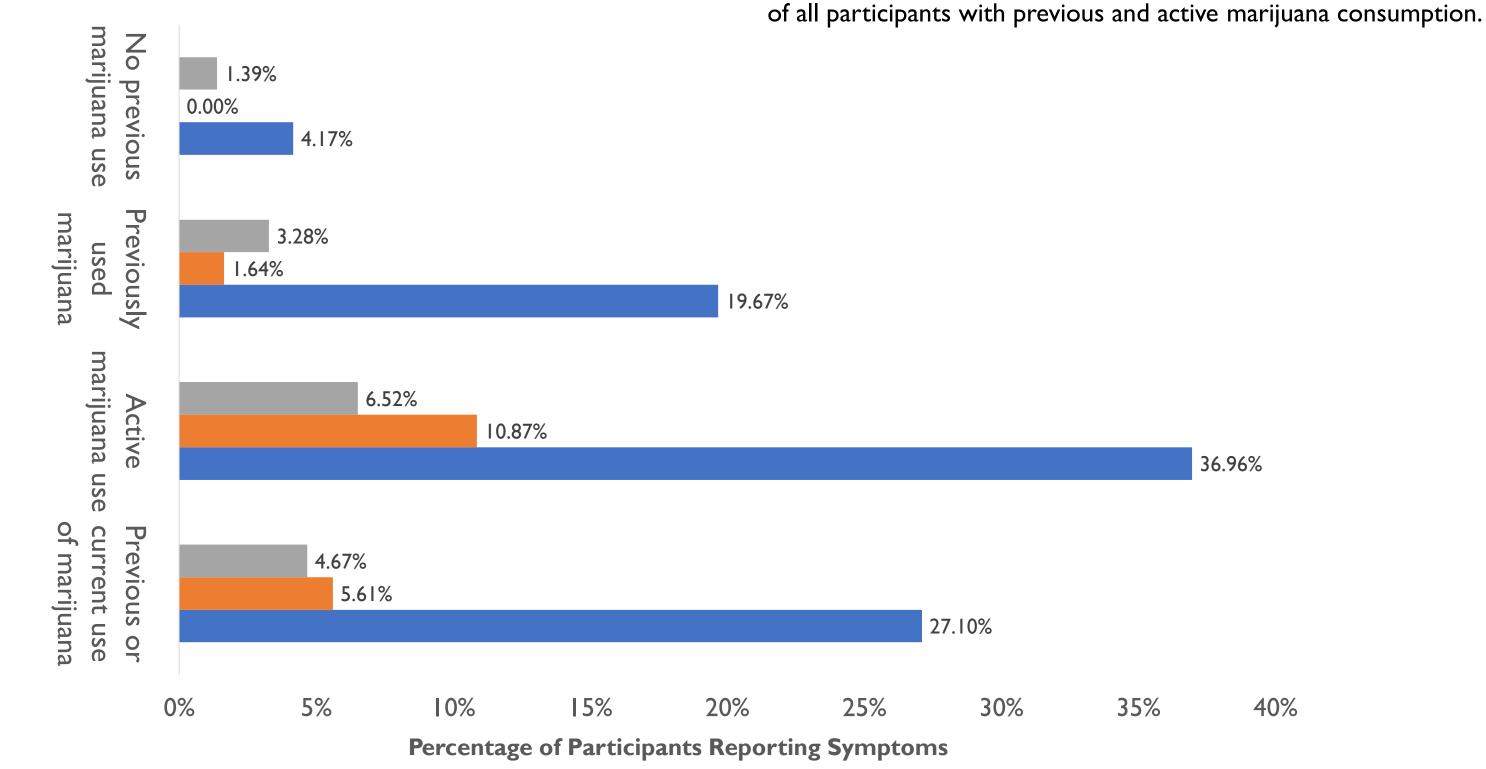


Figure 4. Symptoms (Grey – Gastrointestinal; Orange – Dermatologic; Blue – Respiratory and ocular) reported by participants with marijuana exposure.

Conclusion

- The majority of our study participants have used marijuana, suggesting that many Canadians may have also previously had marijuana exposure.
- A large proportion of marijuana users describe symptoms attributable to cannabis hypersensitivity with exposure.
- Participants continue to use marijuana despite symptoms, suggesting mild severity.
- Future directions include evaluation of sensitization by standardized skin-prick or specific IgE testing, and repeated data collection to monitor trends.