Clinical Characteristics of Arkansas Residents Who Have Medical Needs for Marijuana



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BACKGROUND & OBJECTIVE

- Marijuana plant was legalized for medical use in Arkansas in 2016.
- Patients with at least one of the 18 qualified medical conditions can apply for a marijuana registration card in order to purchase marijuana products for medical purposes.
- Medical marijuana (MM) products are not yet available in Arkansas.

OBJECTIVE

- We reported demographic characteristics, self-perceived health-related quality of life (HRQOL), and expectancy effects of marijuana among Arkansas residents who had/or reported having intention to apply for registration card and those who don't. We assumed that participants who had/or reported having intention to apply for registration card planned to use marijuana for medical purposes.
- Factors associated with using MM were examined.

METHODS

Study participants and survey procedure

- Arkansas residents ≥18 years old, understand and able to answer the survey in English
- Convenience sampling, recruited participants from the university's research registry, social media, and head shops across Arkansas
- ≈ 40-minute self-administered online survey was built on Qualtrics[®], using skip logic to screen unqualified response

Study measure

- Demographics including age, gender, race, education and socioeconomic status
- Medication use related to the indications of medical marijuana
- HRQOL measures: SF-36v1 (Physical and Mental Component Scale: PCS and MCS)
- Expectancy effects of marijuana measures: the 48-item Marijuana Effect Expectancy Questionnaire (MEEQ)

Statistical analysis

- Participants were categorized into two groups -Individuals who had, or planned to have the card were defined as potential card-holder; individuals who don't have card or don't have the intention to apply it were defined as non-potential card-holder
- Factors associated with intention of using MM were examined using logistic regression models.
- All the analyses were conducted using Stata SE 14.2.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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RESULTS

- Overall, potential MM users are having lower educational levels, higher unemployment rate and reported using marijuana (current and past users). (Table 1)
- Potential MM users reported having prescriptions on pain, sleep, mood/anxiety, movement disorders, seizure, and nausea/appetite problems. (Table 1)
- Physical health (PCS) was lower among potential MM users (40.6 vs. 42.3, p=.02). No different between mental health (MCS) between the two groups.
- For the MEEQ instrument, potential card-holders held a different expectancy effect on marijuana in 5 out of 6 domains. (Figure 1)
- Factors associated with increasing the likelihood of using MM are
 - Ever used marijuana
 - Had at least one prescription
- Factors associated with decreasing the likelihood of using MM are
 - Having bachelor's degree or above education
 - Being employed
 - Expected cognitive and behavior impairment from marijuana
 - Expected global negative effect from marijuana

CONCLUSION

- Potential MM card holders appeared to have poorer health and lower socioeconomic status than the group who did not plan to apply for MM card.
- Marijuana use history may have an influence on intention to use MM.
- Expectancy effects of marijuana are associated with an intention to use MM.

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Table 1. Characteristics for potential card-holder and non-potential card-holder			
	Potential card-holder N=999 (%)	Non-potential card- holder N=815 (%)	p-value
Age 18-39 40-64 ≥65 Mean age (SD)	399 (40.9%) 492 (50.4%) 85 (8.7%) 44.4 (.46)	324 (40.8%) 386 (48.6%) 85 (10.7%) 45.1 (.52)	0.35
Gender Female Male	637 (63.8%) 333 (33.3%)	553 (67.9%) 241 (29.6%)	0.08
Race White Non-white Educational	847 (87.2%) 124 (12.8%)	702 (88.2%) 94 (11.8%)	<.01
status** High school Vocational training Bashelor's Degree	209 (20.9%) 516 (51.7%) 158 (15.8%)	64 (7.9%) 280 (34.4%) 232 (28.5%)	
Employment status Unemployed Employed Use history	91 (9.1%) 501 (50.1%) 469 (46.9%)	221 (27.1%) 187 (22.9%) 606 (74.4%)	<.01
(N=1260) Ever used Never use	614 (92.6%) 49 (7.4%)	417 (69.9%) 180 (30.1%)	<.01
Prescription use Pain Sleep Mood/Anxiety Movement dis. Seizure Appetite	482 (48.2%) 279 (27.9%) 514 (51.5%) 156 (15.6%) 27 (2.7%) 164 (16.4%)	166 (20.4%) 129 (15.8%) 270 (33.1%) 46 (5.6%) 7 (0.9%) 32 (3.9%)	<.01 <.01 <.01 <.01 <.01 <.01 <.01
MEEQ score Mean (SD)*** Cognitive and behavior	N=711 2.32 (0.72)	N=630 3.06 (0.76)	<0.001
impairment Relaxation and tension reduction	3.86 (0.61)	3.53 (0.69)	<0.001
Social and sexual facilitation	3.30 (0.65)	3.05 (0.57)	<0.001
Global negative effects Perceptual and cognitive enhancement	1.54 (0.60) 3.17 (0.65)	2.28 (0.84) 3.17 (0.58)	<0.001
Craving and physical effects	3.47 (0.71)	3.56 (0.65)	0.03

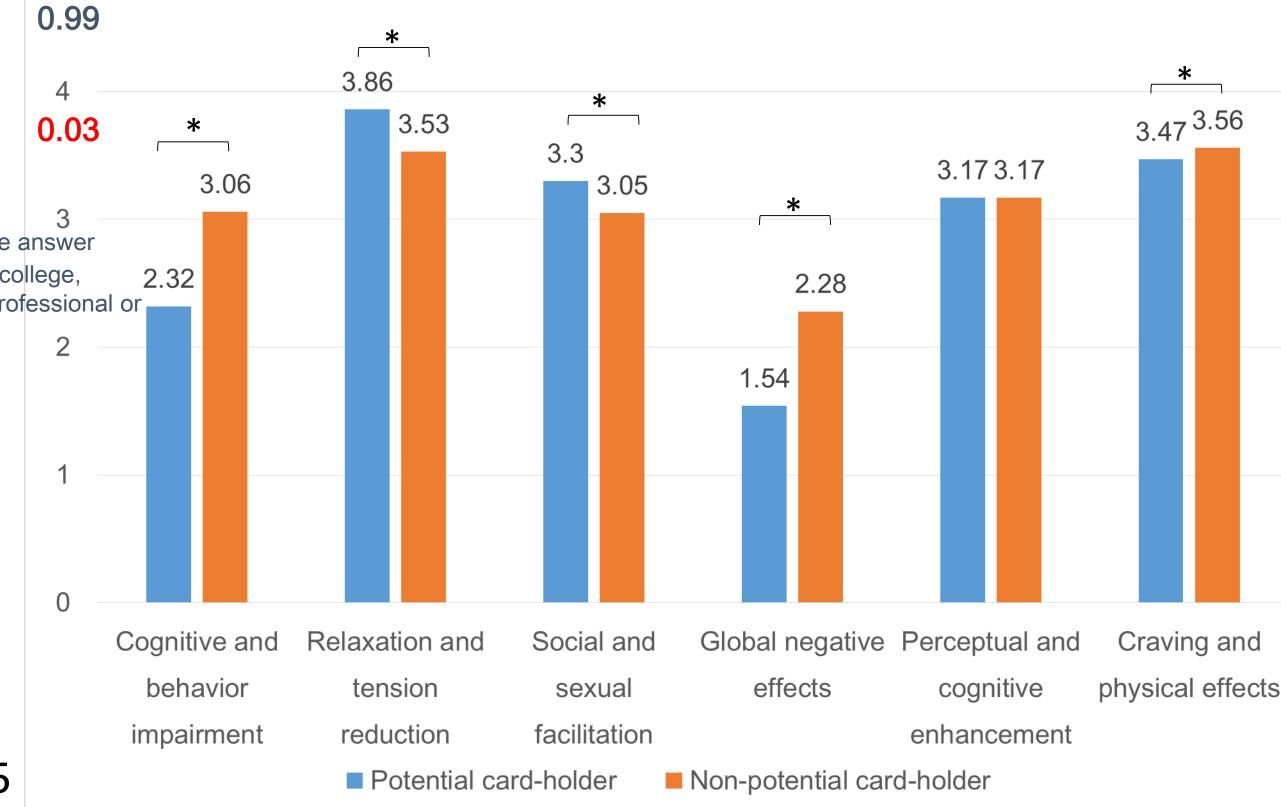
Table 2. Odds ratio (OR) for the factors associated with being a potential card-holder 95% CI p-value .99-1.02 0.26 Gender .84-1.63 0.35 Female Race .70-1.74 0.66 White Non-white **Educational status** High school .55-1.47 0.68 Vocational training .29-.82 Bashelor's Degree Master's degree **Employment status** Unemployed 0.33 .23-.46 <.01 Employed **Use history** 0.03 1.06-2.80 Ever used Never use Prescription use* 2.06-4.45 <.01 3.75-7.78 <.01 2 or more **MEEQ** score Cognitive and behavior .35-.63 0.47 <.01 impairment Relaxation and tension 0.04 1.41 1.02-1.95 reduction Social and sexual 1.34 .96-1.87 0.09 facilitation .65-1.30 0.64 0.92 Global negative effects .40-.76 <.01 0.55 Perceptual and cognitive enhancement .89-1.55 0.25 Craving and physical effects

* Calculated the total number of prescriptions listed in table 1, including pain, sleep mood/anxiety, movement disorder, seizure, and appetite medications

Figure 1. The mean score for 6 domains in MEEQ for two groups

* The percentage may not add up to 100% due to the missing value for some answer ** Educational status were categorized in 1)high school or the equivalent, 2)college, vocational training or associate's degree, 3)bachelor's degree, 4)master's, professional or

doctorate degree *** score range from 1 to 5



* p<0.05