

Cannabis Prevention and Risk Reduction in the Era of Commercial Cannabis: The Intersection of Policy and Prevention

2022 New Hampshire Behavioral Health Summit

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December 6th, 2022



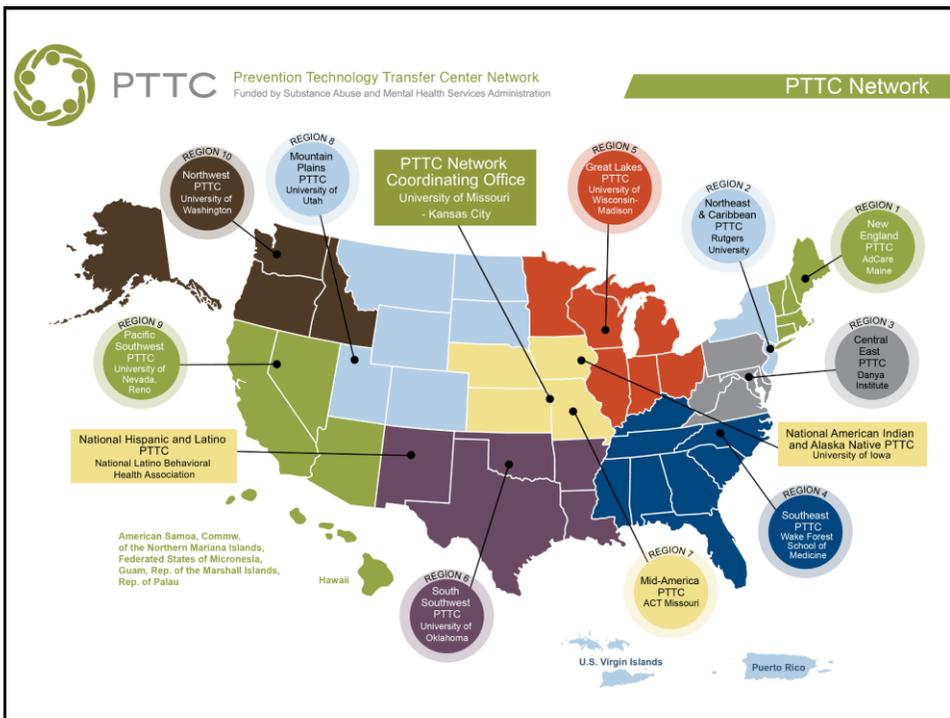
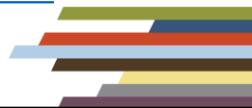
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The views and opinions represented in the webinar are not necessarily the views and opinions of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, SAMHSA or the New England PTTC



New England Prevention Technology Transfer Center

- The New England PTTC translates prevention science into trainings and technical assistance products to guide the prevention workforce in adopting and implementing prevention science in their communities.
- Products include in-person, distance-learning, and online trainings as well as prevention tools and resources.
- The Prevention Technology Transfer Center Network is funded by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.
- Find us online: <https://pttcnetwork.org/newengland>



The use of affirming language inspires hope.
LANGUAGE MATTERS.
Words have power.
PEOPLE FIRST.

The PTTC Network uses affirming language to promote the application of evidence-based and culturally informed practices.

What we will cover

Discussion of the importance of cannabis policy literacy.

Discussion of the intersection of policy and prevention and how policy should inform our prevention processes.

Discussion of risk reduction for adults who use cannabis



About me...

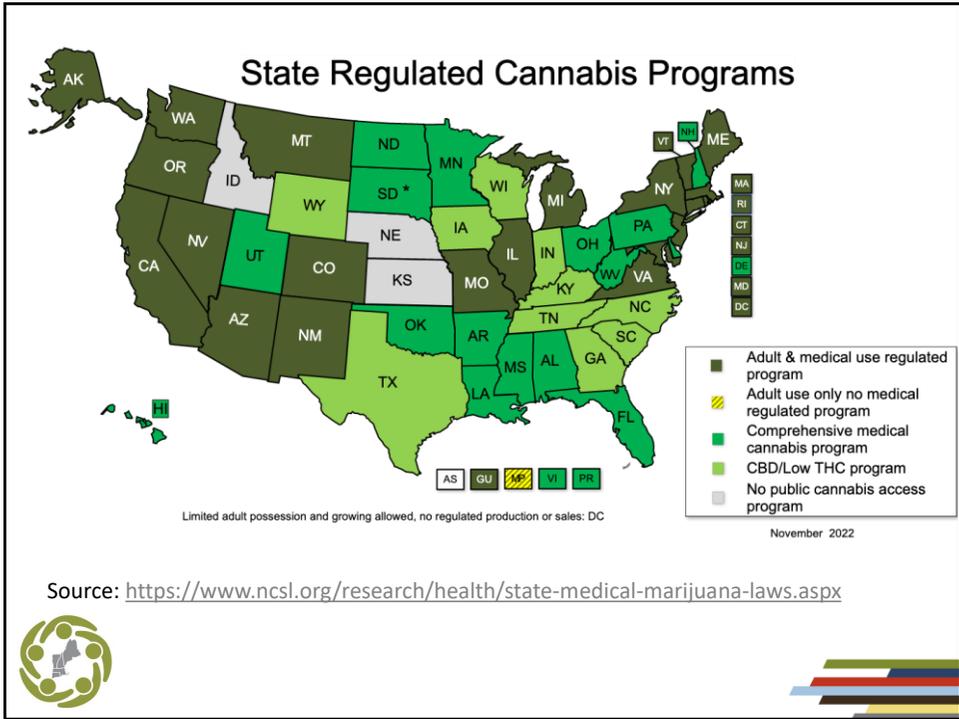


- Master's Degree, Public Policy
- Certified Prevention Specialist
- Associate Executive Director, AdCare Educational Institute of Maine, Inc
- Director, New England Prevention Technology Transfer Center
- Former Chair, PTTC Network Cannabis Prevention Work Group
- Maine Marijuana Advisory Commission
- National Presenter/Trainer on Cannabis Policy & Prevention



- Former Chair, Smart Approaches to Marijuana, Maine
- Former Chair, Mainers Protecting Our Youth and Communities
- Former cannabis science trainer – New England ATTC
- Former Drug policy blogger – Bangor Daily News





Cannabis Policy Literacy

A vital set of skills and knowledge for the prevention field and an important element to weave into our prevention processes



Fundamental cannabis policy literacy skills for prevention professionals

- How are laws and rules written and passed in my state?
- Where do I find my state's cannabis laws, rules, and regulations?
- What committee handles cannabis legislation in my legislature?
How can I attend hearings?
- Who oversees regulating the adult-use and/or medical industry in my state? How can I connect to them?
- Where do I find the local laws and ordinances for cannabis in my community? How do I find out when these will come up?
- How do I identify provisions that impact risk and protective factors?
- How should my knowledge of cannabis policy in my state and community inform my SPF process?



UNDERSTANDING THE POLICY PROCESS



The Three Stages of Legalization

Stage 1: Campaigns, Initiatives, Legislation

Stage 2: Implementation

Stage 3: Post-Implementation Changes

This applies to both medical cannabis legalization
and adult-use legalization initiatives



STAGE 1 - CAMPAIGNS

THE COMMERCIALS FOR CANNABIS LEGALIZATION



Common narratives from cannabis legalization proponents



What generally goes missing, or understated, in the public conversation about cannabis legalization policy...

- Addiction
- Impact on health
- Impact on Community and Kids
- Social Costs
- Impairment
- Impact of commercialized cannabis on social justice

This is where prevention comes in!
We need to tell this story!



CAMPAIGNING, THE INDUSTRY, AND NORMALIZATION



[RegulateMass.com/Safer](https://www.RegulateMass.com/Safer)

Paid for by the Campaign to Regulate Marijuana Like Alcohol, sponsored by the Marijuana Policy Project.



The "Drug Duel"



**Got your vaccine?
You get free cannabis!**





Stage 2: Implementation

- Typically, two steps:
 - Implementation legislation to enact legalization and set the direction for rules and regulations
 - Rule-making by the governmental department or office that will oversee cannabis commercialization and licensing
- Think of implementation legislation as the outline of what legalization implementation will look like.
- The rules are the finer details and specifics of how it will be managed by the state.



Stage 2: Implementation

- Typically, there will be hearings for both the implementation bill and the proposed rules.
- These are opportunities for the public to weigh in and advocate.
- Important opportunities for the public health and public safety concerns to be given voice.
- State regulator may also hold occasional listening sessions to get public input on how regulation is going



There's what's in the law and then
what's NOT in the law

LOOPHOLES

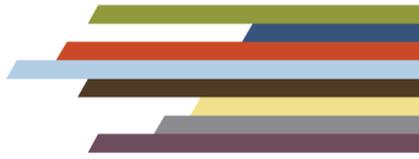
Example:

- Cannabis gifting loophole



Rules & Regulation Watch-Out

- There may be provisions in the implementation legislation that look good on paper, in terms of public health.
- However, the finer details in the rules and regulations may make those ineffective.



Can you read this? Maine legalization implementation requires health warnings, but the minimum font size is 8 pt. Is this effective?



Vermont's statute and for adult-use cannabis

Vermont's statute legalizing adult possession of small amounts of cannabis:

<https://legislature.vermont.gov/Documents/2018/Documents/ACTS/ACT086/ACT086%20Act%20Summary.pdf>

Vermont's statute legalization adult-use licensing and sales of cannabis:

<https://legislature.vermont.gov/Documents/2020/Documents/ACTS/ACT164/ACT164%20As%20Enacted.pdf>



Maine's statute and rules for adult-use cannabis

Maine's statute for adult-use cannabis:

<https://www.maine.gov/dafs/omp/adult-use/rules-statutes/title-28-b>

Maine's rules and regulations for adult-use

cannabis: <https://www.maine.gov/dafs/omp/adult-use/rules-statutes/18-691-C.M.R.-ch.-1>



Massachusetts' statute and rules for adult-use cannabis

Massachusetts's statute for adult-use cannabis:

<https://malegislature.gov/Laws/GeneralLaws/PartI/TitleXV/Chapter94G>

Massachusetts's rules for adult-use cannabis:

https://masscannabiscontrol.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/202101_Adult_Use_Regulations.pdf



Education & Advocacy Can Have an Impact

Changes made to the Maine Marijuana Legalization Act during the legislative phase of implementation:

Social clubs were eliminated.
Concern – Impaired Driving

Strengthening of regulations for labeling, packaging, and advertising.
Concern – Appeal to youth

Complete prohibition of <21 entering any portion of a licensed retail marijuana operation.
Concern – Youth access to retail marijuana



STAGE 3: POST- IMPLEMENTATION CHANGES



Legalization isn't the end of the story...

- Changes to cannabis legalization laws may be introduced in the very next session after the implementation law is passed.
- With cannabis commercialization comes lobbyists - industry will constantly be looking for changes that will increase their profitability
- This can often come at the cost of public health.
- State regulators will periodically propose changes to regulations through rulemaking



Examples of Items that can get changed in post-implementation legislation

- Buffer zones between cannabis licensees and schools
- Caps or limits on number of dispensaries allowed statewide
- Nature of sales (delivery, vending, drive-thrus)
- Regulation of advertising
- Co-mingling of medical and adult-use sales
- License types (e.g. social clubs)
- Many more...



Cannabis Policy Literacy is Critical

- Critical for prevention professionals to read and understand the cannabis laws and rules proposed and passed in their states.

Legalization
Initiatives

Implementation
Laws

Proposed Rules

Ongoing Bills

Local Ordinances



Multiple layers of policy

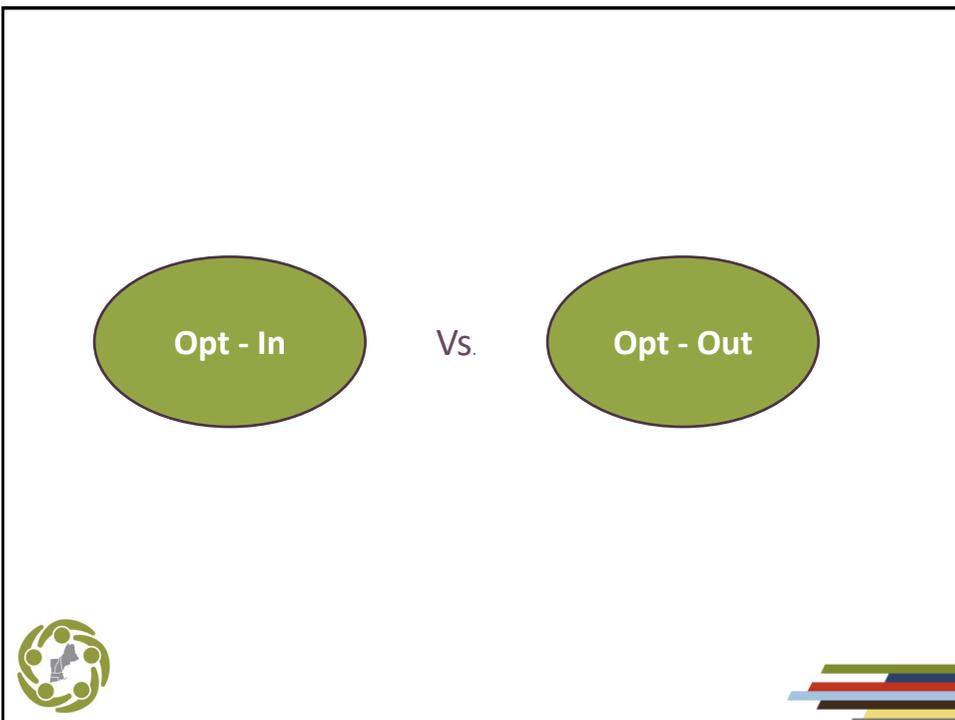
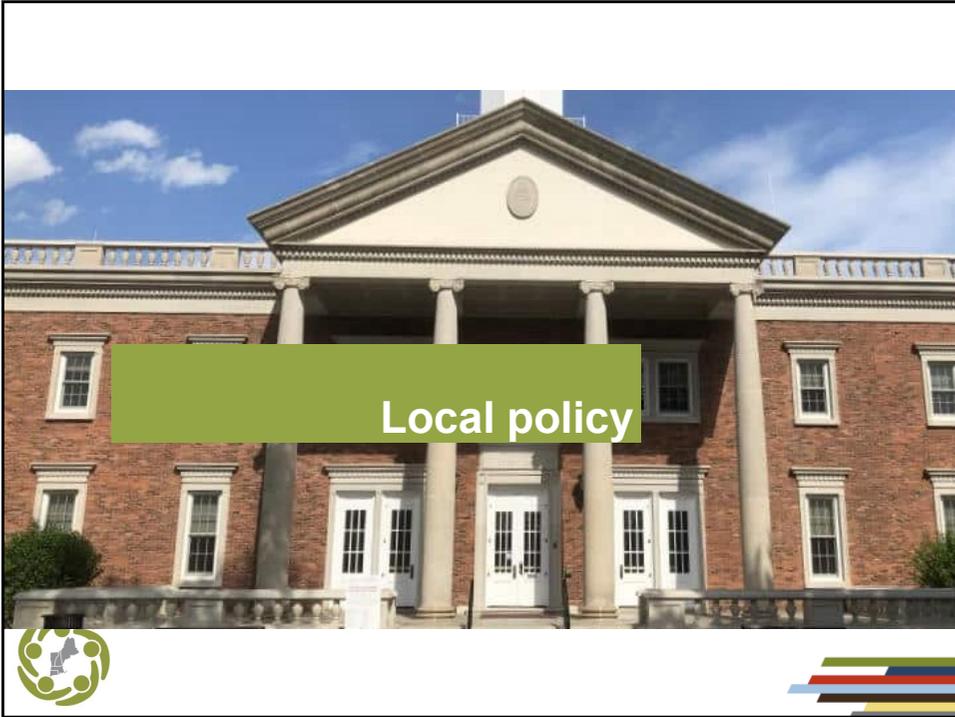
Federal

Municipal/local

State/Jurisdictional

Organizational





Local policy

After legalization localities have many issues to consider:

- Whether or not to opt-in or opt-out
- Zoning
- Limits on number of dispensaries
- Density limits
- Local enforcement
- Buffer zones around schools
- Smell/nuisance ordinances
- Parcel limits for home grows
- Local licensing fees
- Local-level funding for cannabis prevention & education
- Additional local rules and guidelines



Organizational policy



A Socio-Ecological Model



Examples of organizations and institutions that need to consider cannabis policies after a state legalizes.

Housing

Education
K-12

Colleges &
Universities

Employers

Healthcare

Transportation

Others?



What do you think?

What are some areas of policy the following organizations need to consider now that cannabis is legal for possession and sale in Connecticut? (Put your answers in the chat)

Housing

Education
K-12

Colleges &
Universities

Employers

Healthcare
settings

Public
Transportation



Important elements if policy change is to be successful and have desired impacts



Training



Communication
Strategies



Monitoring &
Evaluation



Strategy for periodic
review/revision of
policies.

As an environmental approach, Prevention professionals and prevention coalitions can support their local organizations and institutions in developing these.

Let's Look at an Example

Scenario: Cannabis possession is legal, but the local college has decided on a policy that possession will not be allowed by anyone on campus, even students 21 and older, due to concerns about federal funding and other federal issues.



How Can the College Make this Policy Effective?



Training

Develop and deliver a training outlining the new policy, including the rationale.

Training delivered to multiple audiences: Dorm staff, administrative staff, faculty, campus police, coaches, etc.



Communication

Develop a comprehensive communication strategy for new policy:

Letters to incoming & returning students (and their parents), info in orientation materials, signage.

What else?



How Can the College Make this Policy Effective?



Monitoring & Evaluation

How will we know if the new or revised policy is successful?

Identify data points to monitor

Example: # of violations monthly

What other data points would you consider?

Convene committee meetings to review and discuss the data.



Periodic Review & Revision

Put in policy it will be reviewed annually and schedule those review meetings ahead of time

Make sure all relevant stakeholders are involved



RISK AND PROTECTIVE FACTORS



NEW SAMHSA EBP Guide: Preventing Marijuana Use Among Youth

EVIDENCE-BASED RESOURCE GUIDE SERIES

Preventing Marijuana Use Among Youth

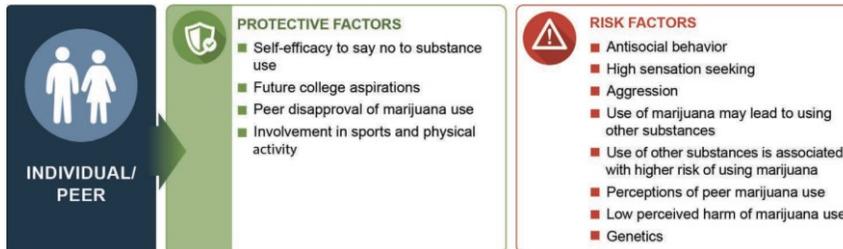


<https://store.samhsa.gov/product/preventing-marijuana-use-among-youth/PEP21-06-01-001>

Five Chapters

1. Issue Brief
2. What Research Tells Us
3. Guidance for Selecting and Implementing Evidence-Based Policies and Programs
4. Examples of Interventions for Prevention of Marijuana Use Among Youth
5. Resources for Evaluation and Quality Improvement

Individual/Peer



Source: SAMHSA Evidence-Based Resource Guide Series: Preventing Marijuana Use Among Youth



Family

 <p>FAMILY</p>	 <p>PROTECTIVE FACTORS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Parental identification*■ Maternal affection■ Higher parental monitoring of child behavior■ Restrictive marijuana specific parental rules■ Perceived parental trust	 <p>RISK FACTORS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Parental acceptance of substance use■ Parental or sibling substance use■ Family conflict■ Poor parent-youth relationships■ Parents who did not graduate high school
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*Parental identification refers to a youth's desire to emulate his or her parent.

Source: SAMHSA Evidence-Based Resource Guide Series: Preventing Marijuana Use Among Youth



School

 <p>SCHOOL</p>	 <p>PROTECTIVE FACTORS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ School belonging■ School involvement■ Authoritative school environment■ School connectedness■ Remedial approach to marijuana policy violations	 <p>RISK FACTORS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Low policy enforcement■ Out of school suspension■ High absenteeism
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Source: SAMHSA Evidence-Based Resource Guide Series: Preventing Marijuana Use Among Youth



Community



Source: SAMHSA Evidence-Based Resource Guide Series: Preventing Marijuana Use Among Youth



If we engage in a school policy strategy...

- What are the opportunities for school policy to elevate protective factors, and reduce the risk factors?
- Are there other opportunities outside of policy, for schools to elevate protective factors, and reduce the risk factors?
- What are the opportunities to collaborate with others, and other community sectors, towards these goals?



School Policy: Not Just What Is Not Allowed...



INDIVIDUAL/
PEER



PROTECTIVE FACTORS

- Self-efficacy to say no to substance use
- Future college aspirations
- Peer disapproval of marijuana use
- Involvement in sports and physical activity



RISK FACTORS

- Antisocial behavior
- High sensation seeking
- Aggression
- Use of marijuana may lead to using other substances
- Use of other substances is associated with higher risk of using marijuana
- Perceptions of peer marijuana use
- Low perceived harm of marijuana use
- Genetics

Source: SAMHSA Evidence-Based Resource Guide Series: Preventing Marijuana Use Among Youth

A punitive approach to cannabis infractions in schools will be counter-productive.

If we anticipate increased infractions due to legalization now is the time to weave into policy evidenced-based approaches of accountability that educate and support in-school.



School Policy: Not Just What Is Not Allowed...



SCHOOL



PROTECTIVE FACTORS

- School belonging
- School involvement
- Authoritative school environment
- School connectedness
- Remedial approach to marijuana policy violations



RISK FACTORS

- Low policy enforcement
- Out of school suspension
- High absenteeism

Source: SAMHSA Evidence-Based Resource Guide Series: Preventing Marijuana Use Among Youth

A punitive approach to cannabis infractions in schools will be counter-productive.

If we anticipate increased infractions due to legalization now is the time to weave into policy evidenced-based approaches of accountability that educate and support in-school.



Weaving cannabis policy literacy into our prevention processes



Prevention in the era of legal cannabis: Using the tools we have



ROLE OF COALITIONS IN BEHAVIORAL HEALTH

BUILDING ON CADCA'S SEVEN STRATEGIES FOR COMMUNITY CHANGE:

- Providing Information
- Enhancing Skills
- Providing Support
- Enhancing Access/Reducing Barriers
- Changing Consequences (Incentives/Disincentives)
- Physical Design
- Modifying/Changing Policies

SAMHSA



Cannabis policy and the Strategic Prevention Framework



- Important context for our needs assessments
- Enhancing the capacity of our coalitions
- Important context for selecting programs and strategies
- Provisions in policy that may help, or hinder, implementation
- Important context for the evaluation of our state and local cannabis prevention initiatives

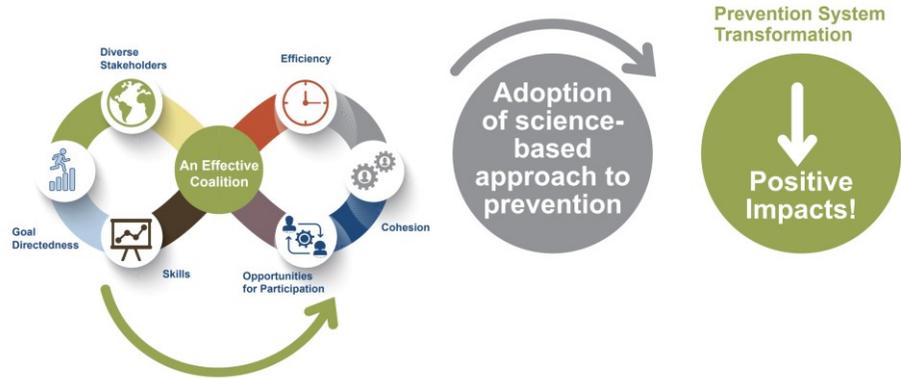


What's happening in our communities?

- Is cannabis consumption changing in our states and communities? How?
- Has this changed since cannabis has been legalized/commercialized?
- How?
- Who is consuming cannabis?
- Why? When? Where?
- Are risk factors being impacted by commercial cannabis?
- Has parental use of cannabis changed?
- Impacts of adult use on affected others? Children?
- How is the pandemic shaping cannabis consumption?
- How is the pandemic shaping cannabis policy?
- What other questions would you want to answer in your assessment?



Capacity: Strengthening Our Coalitions



From PTTC Network resource: The Six Elements of Effective Coalitions:
<https://nttcnetwork.org/centers/global-pttc/community-coalitions-and-collaborators-priority-area>



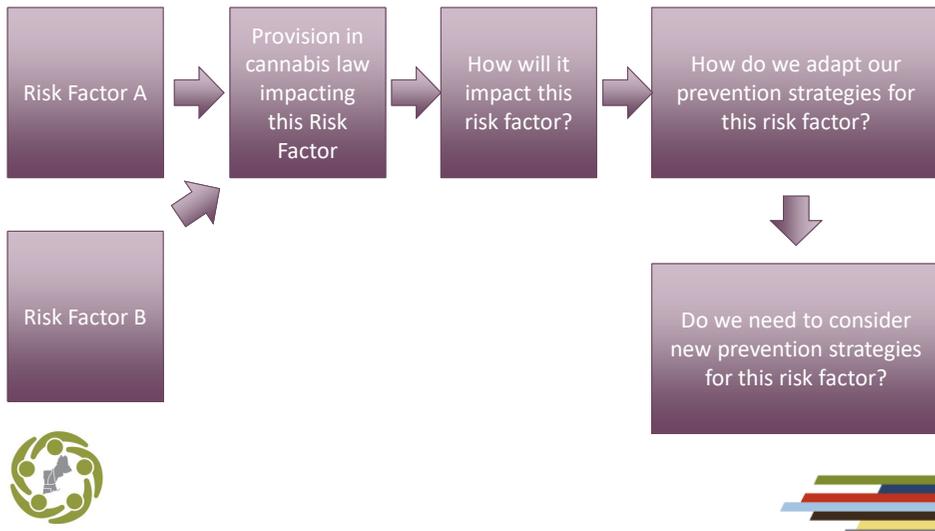
Cannabis policy and risk factors (aka intervening variables)

Because it impacts risk factors!

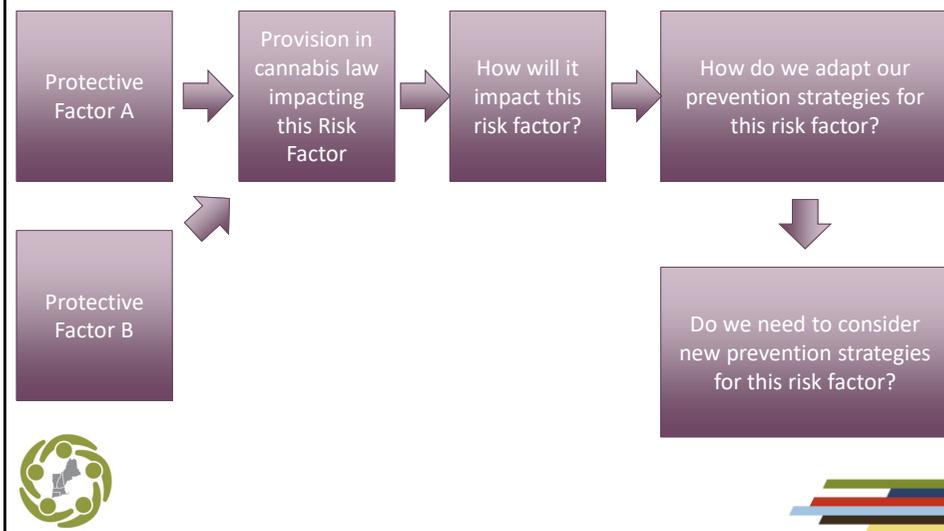
Low Perception of Risk/Harm	Labeling & Packaging Advertising
Retail Access	Buffer zones Dispensary Caps Density Caps Hours of operation License types allowed
Social Access	Social host laws Regulations on home grows
Pricing & Promotion	Advertising Cultivation
Policies & Enforcement	Provisions/funding for training law enforcement Structure of state regulation
Norms favorable to youth substance use	Labeling & Packaging Advertising



Conducting Risk & Protective Factor Inventory of Cannabis laws & policies



Conducting Risk & Protective Factor Inventory of Cannabis laws & policies



Intervening variables

Definition: Risk or protective factors that have been identified through research as being strongly related to and influencing the occurrence and magnitude of substance use and related risk behaviors and their consequences. These variables are the focus of prevention interventions, changes in which are then expected to affect consumption and consequences



Intervening Variables for Commercial Cannabis

- Low Perception of Risk/Harm
- Retail Access
- Social Access
- Pricing & Promotion
- Policies & Enforcement
- Norms favorable to youth substance use (Community & Family)

The Strategic Prevention Framework - Maine.gov -
<https://www.maine.gov/.../SPF%20Guide%20to%20Assessment%20FINAL...>

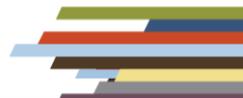


How does the intervening variable manifest in my community?

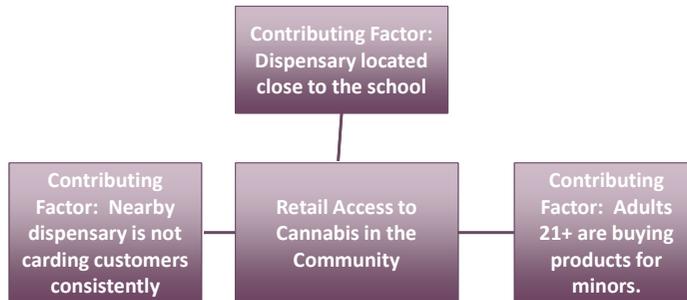
**CONTRIBUTING FACTORS
(AKA LOCAL CONDITIONS)**



**WE ESTABLISH THE
INTERVENING VARIABLES &
CONTRIBUTING FACTORS
THROUGH OUR COMMUNITY
NEEDS ASSESSMENT**



LET'S LOOK AT AN EXAMPLE:



We identify the intervening variables and contributing factors through the data we collect in our needs assessment



Selecting prevention strategies



Seven Strategies for Community Change

Providing Information – Educational presentations, workshops or seminars or other presentations of data (e.g., public announcements, brochures, dissemination, billboards, community meetings, forums, web-based communication).

Enhancing Skills – Workshops, seminars or other activities designed to increase the skills of participants, members and staff needed to achieve population level outcomes (e.g., training, technical assistance, distance learning, strategic planning retreats, curricula development).

Providing Support – Creating opportunities to support people to participate in activities that reduce risk or enhance protection (e.g., providing alternative activities, mentoring, referrals, support groups or clubs).

Enhancing Access/Reducing Barriers - Improving systems and processes to increase the ease, ability and opportunity to utilize those systems and services (e.g., assuring healthcare, childcare, transportation, housing, justice, education, safety, special needs, cultural and language sensitivity).



Seven Strategies for Community Change

Changing Consequences (Incentives/Disincentives) – Increasing or decreasing the probability of a specific behavior that reduces risk or enhances protection by altering the consequences for performing that behavior (e.g., increasing public recognition for deserved behavior, individual and business rewards, taxes, citations, fines, revocations/loss of privileges).

Physical Design – Changing the physical design or structure of the environment to reduce risk or enhance protection (e.g., parks, landscapes, signage, lighting, outlet density).

Modifying/Changing Policies – Formal change in written procedures, by-laws, proclamations, rules or laws with written documentation and/or voting procedures (e.g., workplace initiatives, law enforcement procedures and practices, public policy actions, systems change within government, communities and organizations).



Example: Nearby Dispensary is not carding customers consistently

Intervening Variable: Retail Access

Contributing Factor: Dispensaries in the community are not carding customers consistently

Provide Information	Enhance Skills	Provide Support	Enhance Access/ Reduce Barriers
Town Hall on effects of marijuana on youth including importance of preventing retail access.	Develop and implement Responsible cannabis service training for dispensary clerks	Tip line to anonymously report underage sales	Technology and training for dispensaries to detect fake IDs.



Continued...

Change consequences (incentives/disincentives)	Change Physical Design	Modify/change Policies
Disincentive: fines for dispensary owners when there are youth sales Incentive: recognition or reward for owners & clerks for 100% compliance rate	Store design that minimizes youth entrance, requires carding at entrance	Municipal policy requiring all staff of dispensaries are trained in responsible service.



Cannabis Risk Reduction



Addressing Adult high-risk use is a youth cannabis use prevention strategy

- Parental use of cannabis and other substances is a risk factor for young people
- Normalizing or not addressing high-risk adult use can impact family and community norms
- Can also impact perceptions of harm
- Addressing high-risk adult use provides an opportunity to communicate and normalize the concept that there is inherent risks and harms from cannabis use, across the lifespan



Addressing Adult high-risk use is a youth cannabis use prevention strategy

- Industry advertising and messaging strategies that encourage adult high-risk use will also likely influence youth and young adult users
- This isn't about debating legalization. It has been legalized, adults are using, this is about promoting wellness and mitigating impacts to youth and families
- Consumers have a right to be informed and educated about the effects of the products they are consuming.



Contents lists available at [ScienceDirect](#)

 **International Journal of Drug Policy** 

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/drugpo

Review

Lower-Risk Cannabis Use Guidelines (LRCUG) for reducing health harms from non-medical cannabis use: A comprehensive evidence and recommendations update

Benedikt Fischer^{a,b,c,*}, Tessa Robinson^{b,d}, Chris Bullen^{a,e}, Valerie Curran^{f,g}, Didier Jutras-Aswad^{h,i}, Maria Elena Medina-Mora^{j,k}, Rosalie Liccardo Pacula^l, Jürgen Rehm^{m,n}, Robin Room^{o,p}, Wim van den Brink^{q,r}, Wayne Hall^{s,t}

Link: <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/34465496/>

General Precaution A

People who use cannabis (PWUC) need to know that there is no universally safe level of cannabis use; the only reliable way to avoid any risk for harm from using cannabis is to not use

Evidence Grade: Conclusive



Recommendation #1

The initiation of cannabis use should be delayed until after late adolescence, or the completion of puberty, to reduce development-related vulnerabilities of harm.

Evidence grade: moderate

Implication: “In general, the later in young adult life cannabis use is initiated, the lower the risks for adverse effects on general health and wellbeing.”

Potential strategies:

- ATOD Screenings by pediatricians
- Education and messaging for parents and youth about the science and importance of not using during adolescence.
- Social norms campaigns to promote the norm amongst youth of not using cannabis.



Recommendation #2

PWUC should use “low potency” cannabis products, i.e., cannabis products with ideally lower total THC content, or a high CBD/THC content ratio

Evidence grade: Substantial to Moderate

Implication: Using high-potency products increases risks of acute and chronic adverse mental or physical health outcomes

Potential strategies: Screening and Brief Intervention for youth and young adults in healthcare settings

Training for school, college, and healthcare professionals

Policy strategies: Potency caps, taxing structure for adult-use products



Recommendation #2

PWUC should use “low potency” cannabis products, i.e., cannabis products with ideally lower total THC content, or a high CBD/THC content ratio

Evidence grade: Substantial to Moderate

Implication: Using high-potency products increases risks of acute and chronic adverse mental or physical health outcomes

Potential strategies: Diversion to evidence-based education for adolescents violating school policy and using high potency products

Linkages to SUD services for youth with regular/heavy use of concentrates



Recommendation #3

All forms of cannabis consumption come with some risk of harm; PWUC should refrain from cannabis “smoking” and employ alternative routes-of-use for pulmonary health protection

Evidence grade: Moderate

Implications: Individuals at elevated risk for pulmonary disease potentially put themselves at increased risk from using combustible cannabis

Potential strategies: Screening and Brief Intervention at health center

Education/messaging for adults on risks of smoking cannabis on pulmonary health

Education in health classes



Recommendation #5

PWUC should refrain from frequent (e.g. daily or near-daily) or intensive (e.g. bingeing) cannabis use, and instead limit themselves to less frequent or occasional use

Evidence grade: Substantial

Implications: Strong associations between frequent, heavy use and multiple severe adverse outcomes for mental and physical health

Potential strategies: Screening and Brief Intervention

Messaging campaigns and informational sessions

For young-adults: Training dorm, coaches, & student life staff

Adapt, implement and evaluate successful strategies for binge drinking & college-aged young adults



Recommendation #8

PWUC should avoid driving a motor vehicle or operating machinery while under the influence of cannabis because of acute impairment and elevated risk of crash involvement, including injury or death; however, the severity and duration of impairment vary depending on multiple factors.

Evidence grade: Substantial to Moderate

Implications: The more cannabis used, and its potency, the stronger the impairment. Smoked cannabis can impair for 6-8 hours; edibles 8 – 12 hours. Co-use of alcohol increases multifold driver impairment

Potential strategies:

Adapting, or adding to, successful impaired driving prevention programs and initiatives for alcohol.

Messaging and education for college students about dangers of driving after using cannabis AND the increased dangers of mixing alcohol and cannabis



General Precaution B

Frequent cannabis use, and especially intensive use over longer periods, can lead to a cannabis use disorder (CUD) or cannabis dependence, that may require treatment

Evidence Grade: Substantial

PWUC experiencing CUD symptoms, and particularly if their own efforts to reduce their cannabis use are unsuccessful, should seek professional assessment and care that may need to involve treatment



General Precaution C

PWUC should exercise social consideration and responsibility in avoiding cannabis use that may result in harm-to-others.

Evidence Grade: Substantial to Limited

Like alcohol and tobacco, cannabis use can cause harm-to-others including non users. This can occur by:

- Impaired judgement or control
- Harmful consequences of impaired driving
- Second-hand smoke exposure

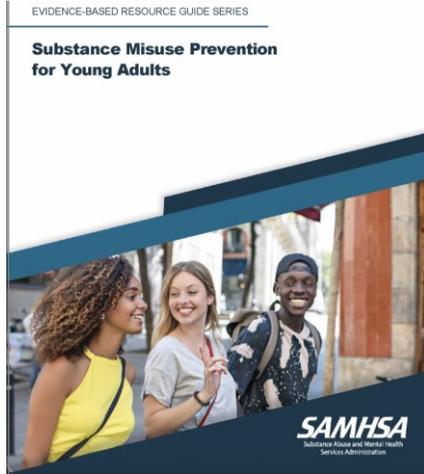
Some cannabis-related harm-to-others can have outsized impact on vulnerable young adults and minors.



**RESOURCES TO HELP
WITH CANNABIS
PREVENTION EFFORTS...**



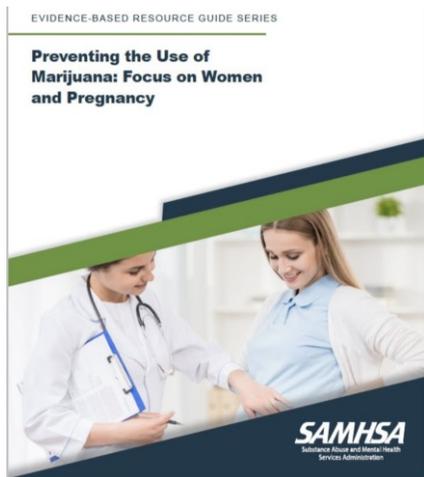
New SAMHSA EBP Guide: Substance Misuse Prevention for Young Adults



Five Chapters

1. Preventing Substance Misuse Among Young Adults – National data and research
2. Effectiveness of Substance Misuse Prevention Among Young Adults
3. Evidence-Based Programs for Preventing Substance Misuse Among Young Adults
4. Guidance for Selecting and Implementing Evidence-Based Practices and Programs
5. Resources for Evaluation and Quality Improvement

SAMHSA EBP Guide: Preventing the use of cannabis: focus on women and pregnancy



1. Preventing the use of marijuana: focus on women and pregnancy – National data and research
2. What Research Tells Us
3. Examples of Effective Prevention Programs
4. Implementing Evidence-Based Marijuana Use Prevention Practices for Pregnant and Postpartum Women
5. Marijuana Use Prevention Resources for Implementation, Quality Improvement, and Evaluation of Programs

Link: <https://pttcnetwork.org/centers/new-england-pttc/news/pttc-network-launches-new-marijuana-prevention-and-education-toolkit>

Two New PTTC Courses on Cannabis

Cannabis Pharmacology.

Presented by Dr. Hayden Center

- Module 1: The Effects of Cannabis
- Module 2: Cannabis and the Adolescent Brain
- Module 3: Cannabis Pharmacology
- These will be posted to Healthknowledge.org

Effective Messaging to Parents and Youth to Impact Perception of Risk

Presented by Gisela Rots



Register and take these course free at Healthknowledge.org



New England PTTC Microlearning Series

Microlearning Vaping Series

- Nicotine and the Adolescent Brain
- Neurobiology of Cannabis
- The Appeal of Vaping
- Public Health Concerns of Vaping

Microlearning Cannabis Prevention Series

- Impairment
- Messaging & Communication
- THC, CBD, and Hemp
- Local and Organizational Policy



Questions and Discussion



Thank you!



Contact Information

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