Use of Marijuana Among Canadians with Epilepsy Post-Legalization

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Background:
Epilepsy patients have long sought alternative treatments, such as marijuana, to manage both symptoms and
side effects. Accessibility and awareness of medicinal marijuana via the Canadian group in 2016, but there is a paucity of information quantifying the usage and perceptions of marijuana in the

Methods:
A cross-sectional survey with responses from 296 patients with epilepsy living in Canada.

Results:
The mean respondent age was 34.9 years (SD=1.0) and 72.4% (n=214) were female.
80.7% (n=239) of participants have used marijuana.
72.6% (n=214) use marijuana daily or multiple times per day.
13.1% (n=40) use a median of 5g per week (IQR=1-10g).

Discussion:
The most common reason for starting marijuana usage is for recreational purposes (81.9%: n=239).

Conclusions:
There is a high prevalence of marijuana use in this population for recreational purposes in quality of life long-term.

Multimodal use as a protective factor against cognitive impairment in multiple sclerosis

Objective:
To examine the relationship between multimodal therapy and cognitive function in people with multiple sclerosis (MS).

Methods:
A cross-sectional study of people with MS (n=100) and 50 healthy controls. Participants completed a battery of cognitive tests and rated their use of multimodal therapies. Multivariate regression analyses were conducted to assess the association between multimodal therapy and cognitive function.

Results:
Participants who used multimodal therapies had significantly better cognitive function compared to those who did not. The effect size was moderate to large.

Conclusion:
Multimodal therapy may have a protective role against cognitive impairment in people with multiple sclerosis.