

Marijuana use may not aid patients in opioid addiction treatment

4 December 2017



Research by Wilson, WSU College of Nursing, shows that frequent marijuana use seems to strengthen the relationship between pain and depression and anxiety. Credit: Washington State University

Many patients who are being treated for opioid addiction in a medication-assisted treatment clinic use marijuana to help manage their pain and mood symptoms.

But new research led by Marian Wilson, Ph.D., of the Washington State University College of Nursing found that frequent marijuana use seems to strengthen the relationship between [pain](#) and depression and anxiety, not ease it.

"For people who are using cannabis the most, they have a very strong relationship between pain and [mood symptoms](#), and that's not necessarily the pattern you'd want to see," Wilson said. "You would hope, if cannabis is helpful, the more they use it the fewer symptoms they'd see."

The research, recently published in the journal *Addictive Behaviors*, involved 150 patients being seen at an [opioid treatment](#) clinic. Previous studies have shown that nearly two-thirds of patients

receiving medication-assisted treatment for opioid addiction also have [chronic pain](#), and many experience depression and anxiety.

About 67 percent of the clinic patients surveyed by Wilson and her team said they had used marijuana in the past month.

"Some are admitting they use it just for recreation purposes, but a large number are saying they use it to help with pain, sleep, and their mood," Wilson said. "We don't have evidence with this study that cannabis is helping with those issues." In fact, the relationship between pain and depression and anxiety increased with the frequency of marijuana use.

In most cases, people reported they were self-medicating with marijuana, Wilson noted, yet only a small number had a medical marijuana card.

The study noted that opioid overdose rates have more than tripled in the past two decades and are now the second-leading cause of accidental death in the United States. There are many questions about the relationship between marijuana use and opioid addiction and treatment - such as why opioid death rates are 25 percent lower in states that have legalized medical marijuana - but the primary purpose of Wilson's study was to see whether cannabis use affects the relationship between pain and depression and anxiety.

Patients believe using [marijuana](#) helps them with their symptoms, but the study's results could indicate the opposite is true for those in addiction treatment - that by strengthening the connection between feelings of pain and emotional distress, it makes it harder for them to manage their symptoms.

"The effectiveness of cannabis for relieving distressing symptoms remains mixed and requires further research," the study concludes.

More information: Marian Wilson et al, Cannabis use moderates the relationship between pain and negative affect in adults with opioid use disorder, *Addictive Behaviors* (2017). DOI: [10.1016/j.addbeh.2017.10.012](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.addbeh.2017.10.012)

Provided by Washington State University

APA citation: Marijuana use may not aid patients in opioid addiction treatment (2017, December 4) retrieved 4 June 2021 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2017-12-marijuana-aid-patients-opioid-addiction.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.