### UNIVERSITY OF -**AIBERTA**



## BACKGROUND

- During menopause, most women will experience one or more symptoms. Symptoms include: vasomotor or urogenital symptoms, mood changes, sleep disturbances, weight gain, muscle and join achiness.
- Clinically, we have anecdotal reports of women using cannabis for symptom management
- Use has increased in Canada since legalization of recreational cannabis use in 2018
- Current clinical guidelines recommend medical cannabinoids in certain pain types, spasticity, or chemo-induced nausea or vomiting.
- Lack of evidence in literature on cannabis used menopause symptoms

## OBJECTIVES

(1) To characterize prior and current use of can in menopausal women.

(2) To characterize perceptions of cannabis used medical purposes in women experiencing menor

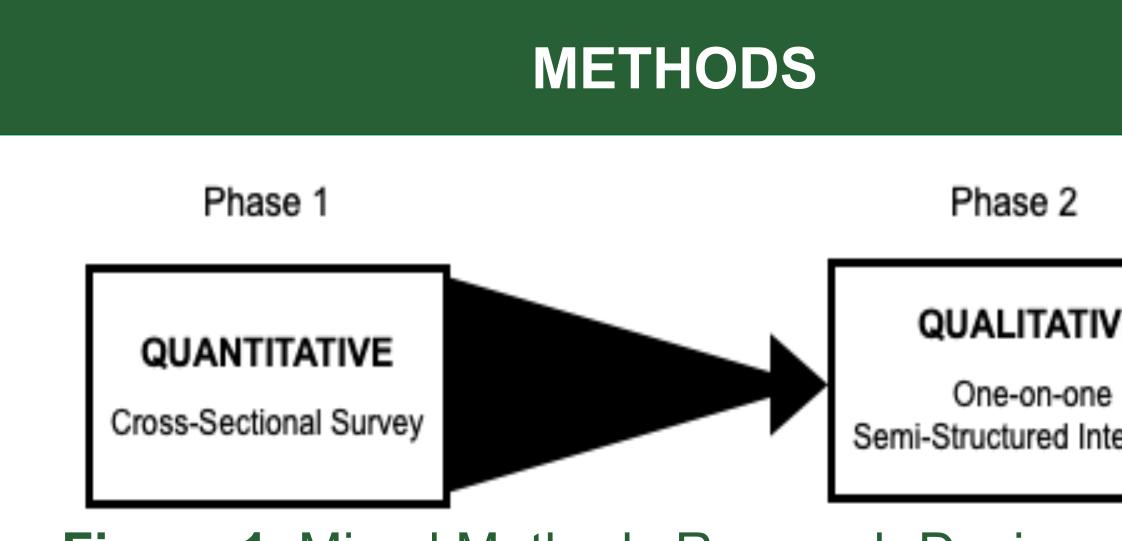


Figure 1. Mixed Methods Research Design

#### Phase 1: Cross-sectional, web-based survey in Qu

- Questions were investigator-driven, piloted in sample of
- English-only
- Survey open from October 2020 to December 2020.
- Inclusion Criteria women, aged 35 and over, living in

#### Recruitment

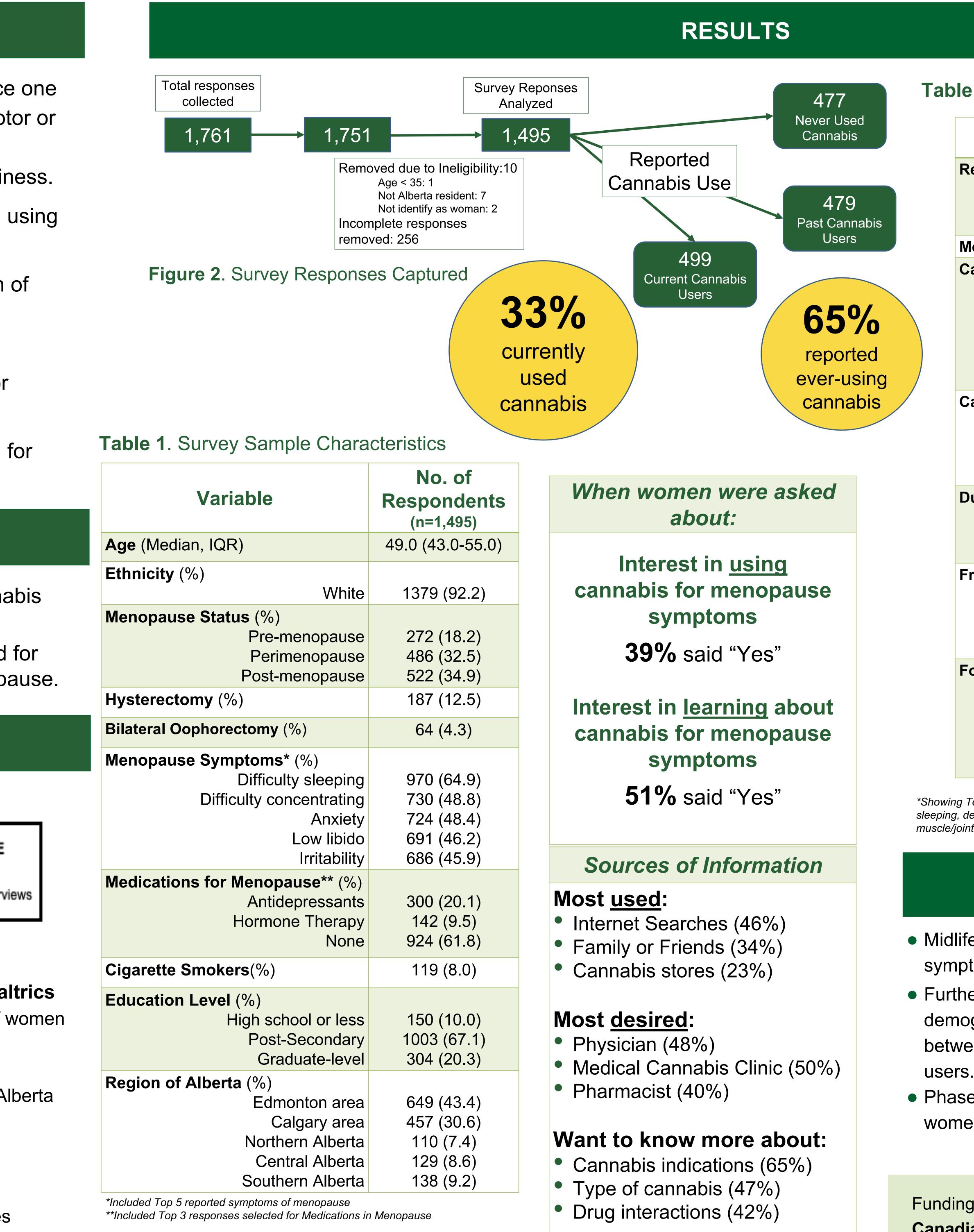
Social media platforms: Facebook, Instagram, Twitter

#### Analysis

Descriptive statistics to describe sample and frequencies

# **Cannabis Use in Menopause: A Survey of Usage and Perceptions Among Women in Alberta**

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d for	Table 1. Survey Sample Characteristics		
	Variable	No. of Responder (n=1,495)	
	Age (Median, IQR)	49.0 (43.0-55	
nabis	Ethnicity (%) White	1379 (92.2	
ed for opause.	Menopause Status (%) Pre-menopause Perimenopause Post-menopause Hysterectomy (%)	272 (18.2) 486 (32.5) 522 (34.9) 187 (12.5)	
	Bilateral Oophorectomy (%)	64 (4.3)	
VE	Menopause Symptoms* (%) Difficulty sleeping Difficulty concentrating Anxiety Low libido Irritability	970 (64.9) 730 (48.8) 724 (48.4) 691 (46.2) 686 (45.9)	
terviews	Medications for Menopause** (%) Antidepressants Hormone Therapy None	300 (20.1) 142 (9.5) 924 (61.8)	
ualtriaa	Cigarette Smokers(%)	119 (8.0)	
ualtrics of women	Education Level (%) High school or less Post-Secondary Graduate-level	150 (10.0) 1003 (67.1 304 (20.3)	
Alberta	Region of Alberta (%) Edmonton area Calgary area Northern Alberta Central Alberta	649 (43.4) 457 (30.6) 110 (7.4) 129 (8.6)	

#### **Table 2**. Current Cannabis User Characteristics

Variable	Current Users (n=499)	
Reason for Use (%)		
Both	205 (41.1)	
Medical	169 (33.9)	
Recreational	119 (23.9)	
Medically Prescribed (%)	113 (22.7)	
Cannabis Form (%)		
Edibles	258 (51.7)	
Oils	236 (47.3)	
Smoked	205 (41.1)	
Vaped	129 (25.9)	
Capsules	81 (16.2)	
Other	25 (5.0)	
Cannabis Type (%)		
Balanced CBD/THC	289 (57.9)	
High THC	180 (36.1)	
High CBD	173 (34.7)	
Don't Know	30 (6.0)	
Duration of Use (%)		
Less than 1 year	132 (26.5)	
1-2 years	105 (21.0)	
Over 2 years	258 (51.7)	
Frequency of Use (%)		
Only as needed	165 (33.1)	
Once daily	98 (19.6)	
More than once daily	115 (23.0)	
Recreationally only	60 (12.0)	
For Symptoms (%)*		
Difficulty sleeping	325 (65.1)	
Anxiety	226 (45.3)	
Muscle/Joint Achiness	166 (33.3) 142 (28.5)	
Irritability Depression	142 (20.5)	

\*Showing Top 5 Symptoms from the following: hot flashes, night sweats, difficulty sleeping, depression, irritability, mood swings, anxiety, difficulty concentrating, muscle/joint aching, vaginal itching/dryness, painful intercourse, low libido, other

#### CONCLUSION

 Midlife women are using cannabis and for symptoms overlapping with menopause

• Further survey analysis will compare

demographic and clinical characteristics

between current cannabis users and non-

 Phase 2 to provide insight to experiences of women using cannabis for medical purposes

