MARIJUANA AFFECTS YOUR BRAIN. Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), the chemical responsible for most of marijuana’s psychological effects, affects brain cells throughout the brain, including cells in circuits related to learning and memory, coordination, and addiction.

MARIJUANA AFFECTS YOUR SELF-CONTROL. Marijuana can seriously affect your sense of time and your coordination, impacting things like driving.

MARIJUANA AFFECTS YOUR LUNGS. Marijuana smoke deposits four times more tar in the lungs and contains 50 percent to 70 percent more cancer-causing substances than tobacco smoke does.

MARIJUANA USE IS NEGATIVELY LINKED WITH OTHER ASPECTS OF YOUR HEALTH. Chronic marijuana use has been linked with depression, anxiety, and an increased risk of schizophrenia in some cases.

MARIJUANA IS NOT ALWAYS WHAT IT SEEMS. Marijuana can be laced with substances without your knowledge. “Blunts”—hollowed-out cigars filled with marijuana—sometimes contain crack cocaine.

MARIJUANA CAN BE ADDICTIVE. Not everyone who uses marijuana becomes addicted, but some users develop signs of dependence.

GET THE FACTS

Q&A

Q. ISN’T SMOKING MARIJUANA LESS DANGEROUS THAN SMOKING CIGARETTES?
A. NO. Both marijuana and cigarette smoke can be harmful. More research is needed to fully understand the connection between marijuana and long-term effects such as cancer.

Q. CAN PEOPLE BECOME ADDICTED TO MARIJUANA?
A. YES. Marijuana use can lead to a marijuana use disorder, which takes the form of addiction in severe cases.

Q. WHAT ARE THE OTHER RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH MARIJUANA USE?
A. In addition to the physical and mental risks associated with marijuana use, people who use marijuana have also reported less academic and career success, as well as lower life satisfaction and more relationship problems.

THE BOTTOM LINE:
Marijuana affects the development of teen brains. Talk to your parents, a doctor, a counselor, a teacher, or another adult you trust if you have questions.

LEARN MORE:
Get the latest information on how drugs affect the brain and body at teens.drugabuse.gov.

TO LEARN MORE ABOUT MARIJUANA, CONTACT:
SAMHSA
1-877-SAMHSA-7 (1-877-726-4727)
(English and Español)
TTY 1-800-487-4889
www.samhsa.gov
store.samhsa.gov
KNOW THE LAW. Marijuana is a Schedule I drug. According to federal law, it is illegal to buy or sell marijuana.

GET THE FACTS. Using marijuana can cause memory problems and mood changes, and long-term use may lower intelligence.

STAY INFORMED. Research suggest that teens usually try alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana before other drugs, though most people who use marijuana do not use other drugs.

KNOW THE RISKS. Marijuana affects your coordination and reaction time, raising your risk of injury or death from car crashes and other accidents. Co-use of alcohol or other drugs heightens crash risks.

LOOK AROUND YOU. Most teens aren’t smoking marijuana. In fact, only 6.5 percent of youth ages 12 to 17 said that they had smoked marijuana in the past month.

How can you tell if a friend is using marijuana? Symptoms of marijuana use may include:

- Poor physical coordination
- Red eyes
- Unusual smell on clothing
- Problems with short-term memory
- Anxiety

BE A FRIEND. SAVE A LIFE. Encourage your friend to stop using or seek help from a parent, teacher, or other caring adult.

For 24/7 free and confidential information and treatment referrals in English and Español, call SAMHSA’s National Helpline at: 1–800–662–HELP (1–800–662–4357) or visit the SAMHSA Behavioral Health Treatment Services Locator at: findtreatment.samhsa.gov

FOR MORE INFORMATION OR FOR RESOURCES USED IN THIS "TIPS for TEENS,” visit store.samhsa.gov or call 1-877-SAMHSA-7 (1-877-726-4727) (English and Español).

PEP NO. 19-05 REVISED 2019

SAMHSA complies with applicable Federal civil rights laws and does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, or sex.

SAMHSA cumple con las leyes federales de derechos civiles aplicables y no discrimina por motivos de raza, color, nacionalidad, edad, discapacidad o sexo.

MORE INFORMATION