

The relationship between schizophrenia and cannabis



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The term Schizophrenia stemming from the combination of the German schizien, meaning ??? to split,??? and phren from the Greek root meaning ??? mind??? the affliction is believed to be categorized by general primarily by disorganized thought methodology, lack of harmonious link between thought and emotion, and an autistic preoccupation propagating a separation from reality.

The clinical view of Schizophrenia classify symptoms according to the current DSM -IV TR delusions, hallucinations, disorganized speech, disorganized and catatonic behavior, and negative symptoms synergistically culminating to from the psychotic disorder. Recent publications of clinical trials implicate validity of a negative correlation between cannabis use and Schizophrenia, suggesting cannabis use promotes symptom depression in schizophrenics. On the contrary, conflicting publications perpetuate the premise of cannabis use as predisposition to latter development of schizophrenia. The relationship between cannabis and schizophrenia is of interest from two perspectives. First, studies based on the self-report of the subjective effects suggest cannabis use in the presence of Schizophrenia mediates symptoms and promotes normalized functionality. Second, cannabis is one of the most used or misused substances with a prevalence of up to 20 percent of people within the age range 14 -21 have used cannabis regularly or heavily.

According to the consensus of the analysis 35 studies by Dr. Stanley Zammit in the School of Medicine??™s Department of the Psychological Medicine and the colleagues at the University of Bristol, Cambridge and Imperial College the relationship assessment promoted a consistent association to a casual relationship of psychotic disorders. Which may include but it not certainly <https://assignbuster.com/the-relationship-between-schizophrenia-and-cannabis/>

limited to schizophrenia. A publication of the exploration of cannabis and Schizophrenia entitled Delta-9-Tetrahydrocannabinol Effects in Schizophrenia: Implications for Cognition Psychosis and Addiction concluded short-term magnification in symptomatic behavior observed in Schizophrenics intravenously administered doses of Δ -9-Tetrahydrocannabinol, the active reagent in cannabis, to promote blood levels observed with conventional usage. In light of convoluted reports of a casual relationship between the development of psychotic disorders that may include schizophrenia and reports demonstrating cannabis as antagonistic agent in respect to symptomatology, more research is required to discern the exact nature of the relationship. Clinical explorations encompassing the effects of moderate cannabis use and the subsequent nature of the correlation with Schizophrenia present a conundrum of sorts for audiences. Publications concerning the relationship between cannabis and Schizophrenia range from implications of use as predisposition to no conclusive epidemiologic congruence to validate cannabis use a pertinent cofactor in Schizophrenia.

A priori analysis of several publications arrival at that the relationship of cannabis is of a detrimental nature as the active agent is associated with transient exacerbation in core psychosis and cognitive shortfalls in schizophrenia. Although the short-lived the magnification of the psychological break and ability construct thought and exhibit behavior rationally warrants the labeling of the relationship between cannabis use and schizophrenia as detrimental.