Table Summary of key studies linking cannabis and psychosis

Study	Design	Results
Andréasson[12]	15-year follow-up study of more than 45,000 Swedish conscripts	Cannabis use by age 18 led to a 6-fold increase in the risk of schizophrenia later in life
Arseneault[13]	Prospective longitudinal study of adolescent cannabis use and psychosis in Dunedin, New Zealand	Those with early-onset cannabis use experienced more psychotic symptoms than controls
Caspi[14]	Secondary analysis of the influence of the *COMT* gene Val158Met variant on the development of psychosis among cannabis users in Dunedin, New Zealand	The presence of the Val allele led to an increased risk of psychosis in adulthood when coupled with a history of adolescent cannabis use
Fergusson[17]	21-year longitudinal study of the link between cannabis and psychosis in a birth cohort in Christchurch, New Zealand	Rates of psychotic symptoms were 3.7 and 2.3 times higher in cannabis-dependent individuals when measured at ages 18 and 21, respectively
Henquet[23]	Prospective cohort study of psychotic symptoms as a function of cannabis use and baseline psychosis predisposition	Cannabis use at baseline increased the risk of psychosis (adjusted OR, 1.7); predisposition to psychosis significantly increased this effect
Tien[24]	Multisite US epidemiological study of the relationship between self-reported psychotic experiences and cannabis use	Any cannabis use was associated with a 30% increased risk of psychotic experiences, while daily use was associated with a 2.4-fold greater risk
van Os[25]	3-year population-based prospective study of the effects of baseline cannabis use on the development of psychosis in the Netherlands	Baseline cannabis use was associated with the presence of psychotic symptoms (adjusted OR, 2.8)

COMT, catechol-*O*-methyltransferase; OR, odds ratio.

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