



OCTOBER 2020 REPORT

MEDICAL CANNABIS FOR THE SYMPTOMS OF SCHIZOPHRENIA, PATIENT PROFILE

"Introducing RYAH Data, our new data analytics report leveraging insights from our proprietary data lake."


*- Gregory Wagner,
CEO, Ryah Medtech, Inc.*

THE QUESTION

There is a complex relationship between schizophrenia and cannabis use. Although there are risks, many patients report using medical cannabis to reduce the symptoms.

In RYAH Data, what is the patient profile of those treating schizophrenia?

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

 205 East 42nd Street 14th floor
New York, NY 10017

 +1 917.210.0543

 info@ryah.com

 <https://ryah.com>
<https://ryahgroup.com/>

THE ANSWER

Between January 1, 2018, and October 21, 2020, 2,535 patients reported consuming medical cannabis for schizophrenia through RYAH Data.

More men than women use medical cannabis to treat the symptoms of schizophrenia. These numbers are similar to the gender divide amongst the larger population of people with schizophrenia.

Patients treating schizophrenia with cannabis in RYAH Data tend to be younger – under the age of 30.

Patients with schizophrenia also treat similar conditions (comorbidities) with cannabis than patients without schizophrenia. These include anxiety, depression and stress.

3%

**OF PATIENTS REPORTING
THROUGH RYAH DATA
ARE TREATING
SCHIZOPHRENIA**

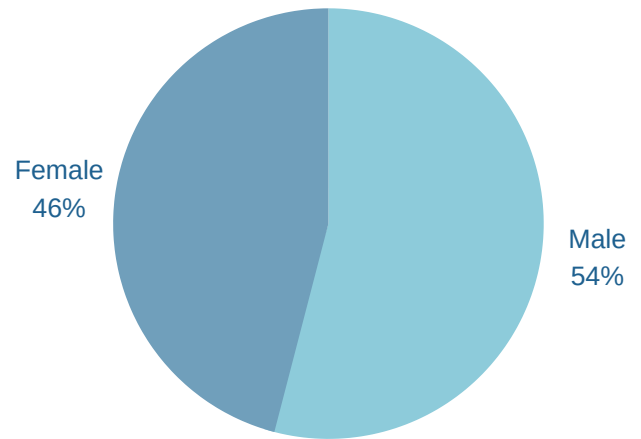
ANALYSIS

According to a 2007 Clinical Review authored by Marco M. Picchioni and Robin M. Murray, "Systematic reviews show that [schizophrenia] is more common in men than women (risk ratio 1.4:1)." [1]

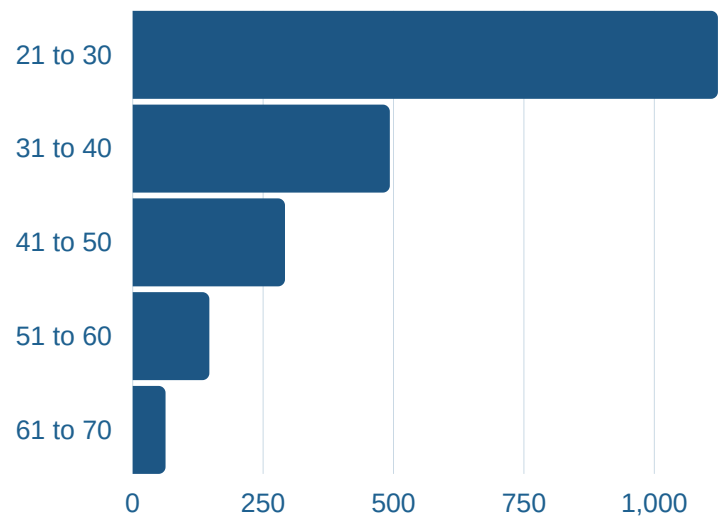
Although the scope of information within RYAH Data is not large enough to capture the full picture, it does show slightly more men than women consuming medical cannabis for schizophrenia.

Picchioni and Murray also explain, "Schizophrenia typically presents in early adulthood or late adolescence. Men have an earlier age of onset than women, and also tend to experience a more serious form of the illness with more negative symptoms, less chance of a full recovery, and a generally worse outcome"

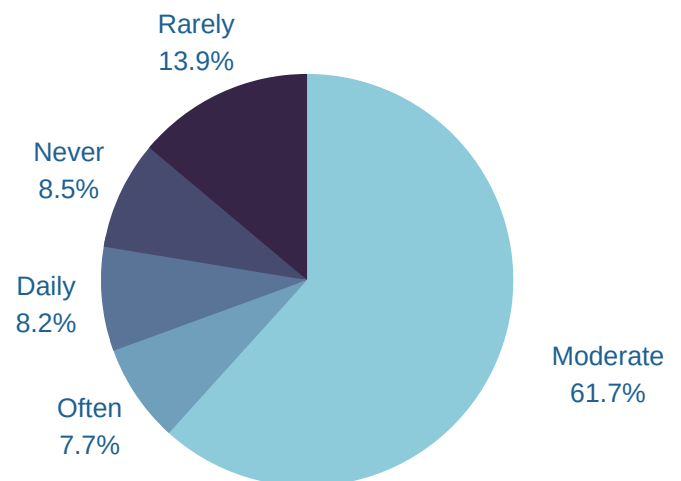
GENDER



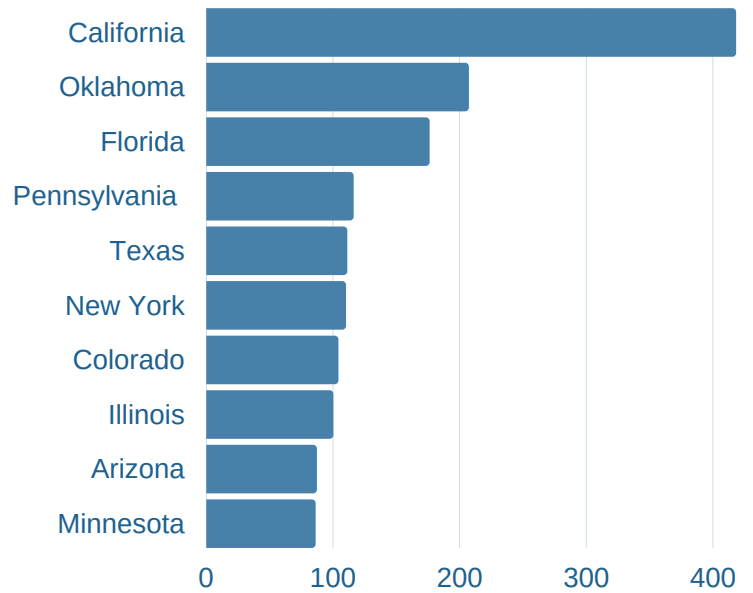
AGE



CANNABIS EXPERIENCE



BY STATE



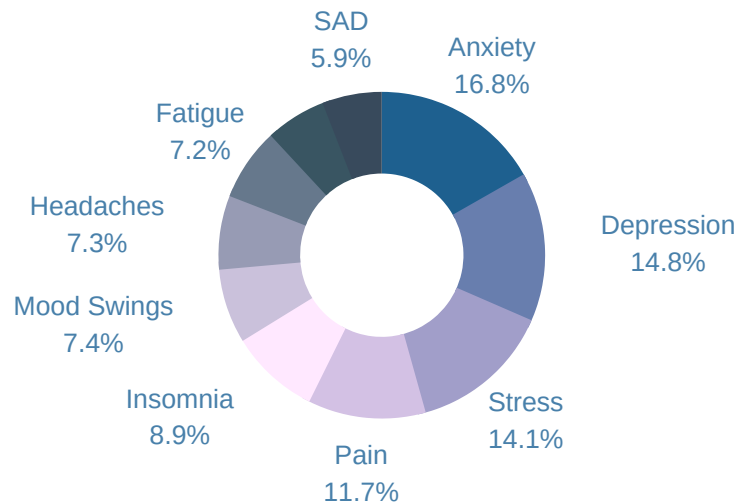
ANALYSIS

As per "Psychiatric Comorbidities and Schizophrenia" published in 2009, detailed estimated prevalence:

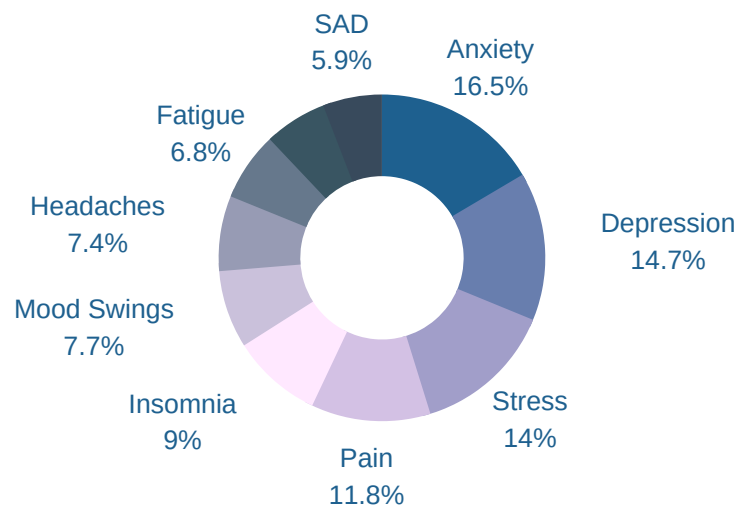
- 15% Panic disorder
- 29% PTSD
- 23% Obsessive-compulsive disorder
- 50% Depression
- 47% Substance abuse [2]

COMORBIDITIES

OTHER AILMENTS TREATED WITH CANNABIS BY PATIENTS ALSO TREATING SCHIZOPHRENIA



AILMENTS TREATED BY PATIENTS, WITHOUT CONTROLLING FOR SCHIZOPHRENIA



ADDITIONAL SOURCES

(1) Picchioni, M. M., & Murray, R. M. (2007). Schizophrenia. *Bmj*, 335(7610), 91-95. doi:10.1136/bmj.39227.616447.be

(2) Buckley, P. F., Miller, B. J., Lehrer, D. S., & Castle, D. J. (2008). Psychiatric Comorbidities and Schizophrenia. *Schizophrenia Bulletin*, 35(2), 383-402. doi:10.1093/schbul/sbn135

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT



205 East 42nd Street 14th floor
New York NY 10017



+1 917.210.0543



info@ryah.com



<https://ryah.com>