# Assessment of Cannabis Use Prior to Oral Surgery Office Sedation



Dr. Elizabeth Patrick, Sirotenko N, Votta T, Heard J, Malinovsky J, Langen A, Heard C. State University of New York University at Buffalo, Department of Pediatric and Community Dentistry

### Introduction

With the recent legalization of Cannabis and observed increased use of cannabis by our Oral Surgery sedation population, we have been evaluating a Pre-Sedation Cannabis use Score (PCUS) questionnaire to delineate cannabis use and stratify the patients accordingly. We also noted that some adolescents acknowledge cannabis use on the routine pre-sedation evaluation. We have previously reported increased sedation needs with our on-going PCUS research study and felt that we would like to explore the prevalence and extent of cannabis usage within the adolescent population. Cannabis usage can be associated with adverse effects during sedation for dental procedures. The stratification of patients according to their Cannabis use appears to be useful in determining the appropriate sedation dosing and adjunct sedation medication use. As such, we would like to try and make the 25 item questionnaire easier to complete so we can consider it as part of our routine pre-sedation screening evaluation, rather than a research tool. This requires us to shorten the questionnaire so it is easier to complete but still retain the appropriate stratifications of cannabis use that we demonstrated earlier. The Aim of the Study: was to evaluate the components of the

questionnaire to determine if we can shorten it

# Figure 1: Pages 1 and 3 of the Full Questionnaire 0) unknown 1) 0-4% 2) 5-9% 3) 10-14% 4) 15-19% 5) 20-24% 6) 25-30% 7) greater than 30%

## **Table 1.** Description of USER Groups & Categories (Full Questionnaire)

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USER GROUPS	DESCRIPTION	USER GROUPS	DESCRIPTION
USERS 0 (Never)	Never Used	USERS 4 (Moderate)	Score 61 to 90
USERS (Past / Occasional)	Score < 20 / Not for a year	USERS 5 (Heavy)	Score 91 to 120
USERS 2 (Past / Occasional)	Score 21-30 / Not for 6 months	USERS 6 (Heavy)	Score 120+
USERS 3	Score 31 to 60		

#### Methods

and Significance

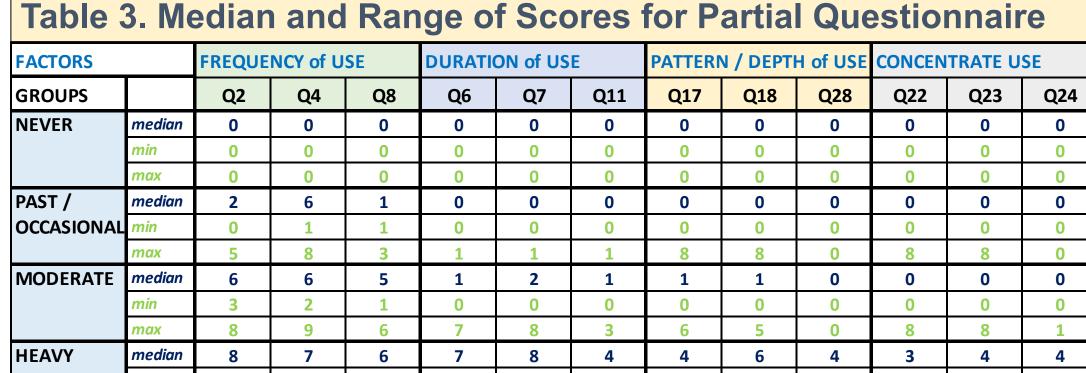
A 25 item questionnaire (Figure 1) was completed prior to sedation IV placement. Procedure details, sedation requirements and outcomes were recorded from the sedation record. To assess the process of shortened questionnaire we reviewed the previously performed factor analysis that identified 4 question areas: (1) Frequency of Use, (2) Duration of Use, (3) Pattern of Use, and (4) Concentrates Use. From each of these 4 areas we chose 3 questions that accounted for most of the variance in the analysis. This resulted in a new Q12 version of the questionnaire. We then analyzed to effects of the Q12 version with respect to the individual questions and on any changes to the "Users" groups and Category stratification process.

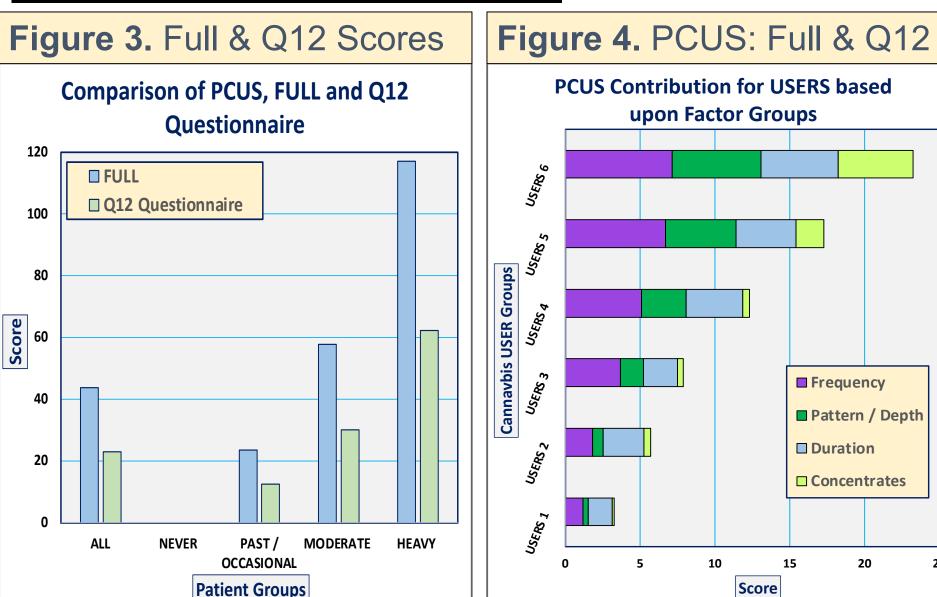
Table 2. Demographics and USERS							
DEMOGRAPHICS	AGE (yea	ars)	WEIGHT (kg)		ВМІ		
FULL & Q12	FULL	Q12	FULL	Q12	FULL	Q12	
NEVER	18.5	18.5	69.9	69.9	24.0	24.0	
PAST / OCCAS.	18.7	18.7	71.6	72.4	25.6	25.8	
MOD	19.3	19.4	68.8	68.2	23.5	23.2	
HEAVY	19.3	19.3	73.4	73.4	24.6	24.8	
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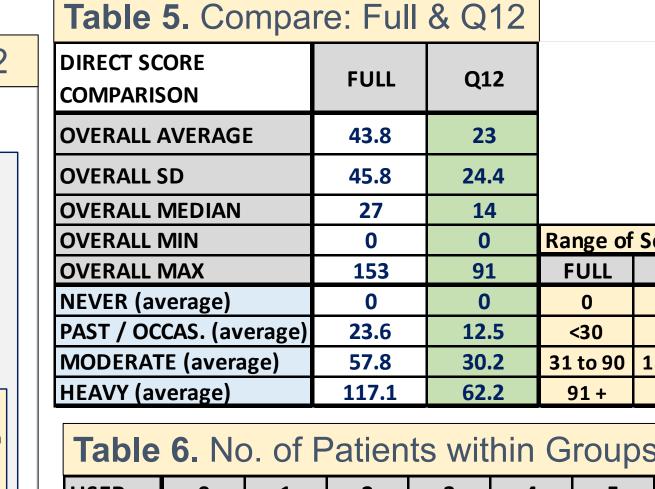
Figure 2. Q12 Review of each Question

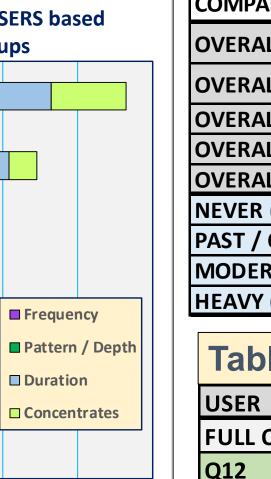
**Median Scores for Q12 Modification by Group** 

	Table 4. Range: Full & Q12					
	SCORE MAKEUP COMPARISON	FULL	Q12			
	MAX Raw Score	85	45			
	MAX MOD. Score 115		58			
l	MAX OVERALL Score	200	103			
ł	% USERS THE SAME BETWEEN	86				
	% GROUPS THE SAME BETWEEN	97				









rable <b>6.</b> No. of Patients within Group							•
LISER	0	1	2	3	Δ	5	

23

Range of Scores

FULL

<30

31 to 90

91+

Q12

<15

15 to 45

USER	0	1	2	3	4
FULL Q	39	11	9	17	14
Q12	39	14	7	16	14
CATE-	NEVER	PAST/	MODE-	HEAVY	
GORY	INEVER	OCCAS.	RATE		
FULL Q	39	20	31	23	
Q12	39	21	30	23	

# Results

We have recruited overall 130 patients so far, including 14 adolescent patients. For this part of the study, the questionnaires from 113 have been analyzed. The USER groups and Categories (Never, Past/Occasional, Moderate, Heavy) as defined by the full PCUS are shown in table 1. Patient demographics did not change due to any re-alignment with the Q12 (Table 2). The Range of scores for each Q12 question for the four Factors is shown in table 3. Figure 2 demonstrates the importance of the Q11 through Q24 for assigning "heavy use", as such all of the Q12 questions demonstrate some benefit with respect to differentiating between the different User categories as shown in figure 2. The Kruskal-Wallis test demonstrated there were significant differences amongst the three questions from each factor groups. Comparison of the PCUS: Full versus Q12; ranges, category groups and scores are shown in tables 4 and 5, the scores dropped by about 50% across the board. Very few changes occurred in USER Group and Category distribution and the scores were ~50% different (Figure 3). The difference in patient distribution between the USER groups and the categories was very small when comparing Full to Q 12 (Table 6). In addition, Figure 4 demonstrates that each of the factors appear to be useful in differentiating the different USER groups.

**■ MODERATE** 

■ PAST / OCCASIONAL

#### **Discussion**

Score

0.001

Our initial attempt to simplify the PCUS appears promising with respect to differentiating the 4 factor groups using these 12 questions. Further recruitment and analysis will confirm whether we also maintain a similar cannabis use group stratification. By taking the 13 questions out of the survey as observed here, our losses were minimal. Overall, the USER categories were 97% the same allowing us to stratify the patients accordingly. After we have completed our recruitment, with further question analysis the goal is to get our questionnaire down to about 8 questions so that it can be used as a pre-sedation cannabis screening tool.