Public Health Consequences of Changes in the Cannabis Policy Landscape:

Related Activities and Priorities of the National Cancer Institute



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Overview

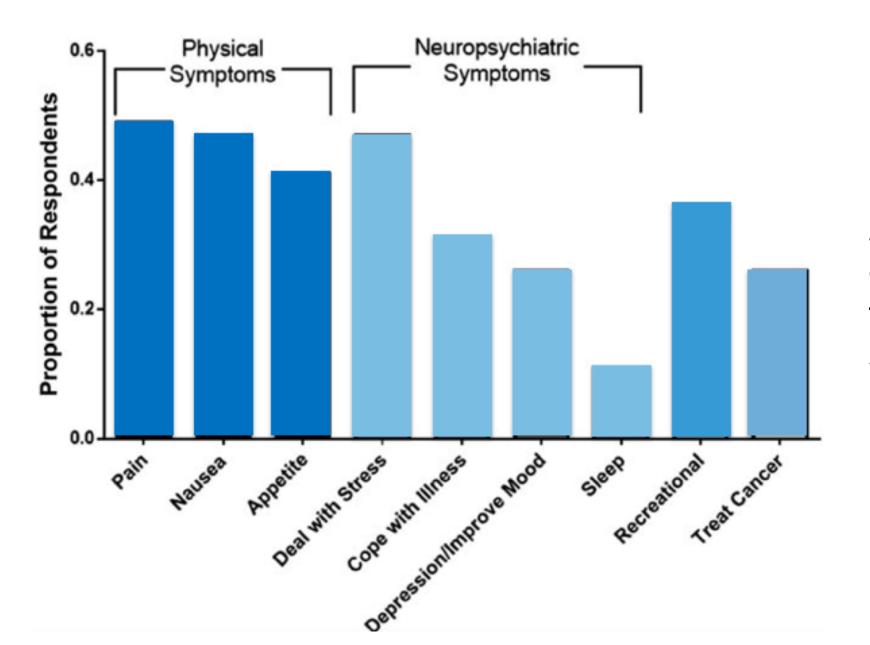
- Cannabis related activities at NCI
 - Previous research on cannabis and cancer
 - Cannabis and Cancer Research Interest Group (CCRIG)
 - Products
 - Initiatives

Current and future questions of interest

Why is cannabis use relevant for NCI?

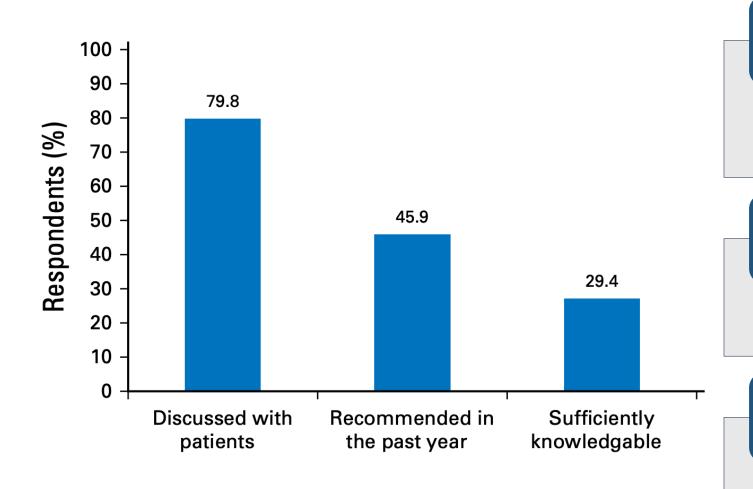
REFERENCE	STUDY POPULATION	% ACTIVE CANNABIS USERS
Pergam et al. (2017)	Seattle Cancer Care Alliance N= 926 patients with cancer	24%
Saadeh & Rustem (2018)	Community Cancer Center in Michigan N=175 patients with cancer	18%
Blake et al. (2019)	Clinics affiliated with University of Southern California and University of Colorado N=225 patients with gynecologic cancer	26.7%
Macari et al. (2020)	Beaumont Health in Michigan N=188 patients with cancer	24.5%
Weiss et al. (2021)	Members of Breastcancer.org N=612 patients with breast cancer	42%
Salz et al. (2023)	Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center N=1258 patients with cancer	31%

Reason for cannabis use among the survey respondents



24% of patients with cancer used cannabis to manage their symptoms

Oncologist's practices and knowledge on medicinal cannabis



Can it help?

- Do studies show that cannabis can improve my symptoms?
- Can cannabis help to treat my cancer?

Is it safe?

- What are the risks of using cannabis?
- Is cannabis safe to use with opioids?

Is it available?

- What are the laws and in my state?
- What types of products are available?



Potential Interaction Between Cannabis and Immunotherapy

Reference	Study Population	Cancer Type	Immunotherapy Drug	Outcomes
Taha et. al. (2019)	140 patients	Advanced melanoma, non-small cell lung cancer, and renal clear cell carcinoma	Nivolumab	Decreased Response Rate
Bar-Sela et. al. (2020)	102 patients	Advanced-stage malignancy	Nivolumab, Ipilimumab, Durvalumab, Atezolizumab, Pembrolizumab	Decreased Time to Tumor Progression Decreased Overall Survival
Biedny et al. (2020)	104 patients	Advanced-stage malignancy	Nivolumab, Pembrolizumab	Decreased Overall Survival

Knowledge Gaps

- How and why cancer patients are currently using cannabis?
 - Mode, dosage, frequency, and product type
- What are the benefits/harms of cannabis use among cancer patients:
 - Cancer and its treatments
 - Comorbidities
 - Other medications (prescribed, complementary, and alternative medicines)
- Does cannabis use alter cancer risk?
 - Does it interact with other substance use known to cause/increase cancer risk?

Cannabis and Cancer Research Interest Group

- Working group co-led by
 - Gary Ellison, PhD, MPH
 - Andy Freedman, PhD, FISPE

Spans four divisions within NCI

- Expertise across the cancer control continuum
 - Cancer etiology, prevention, treatment, survivorship, end of life

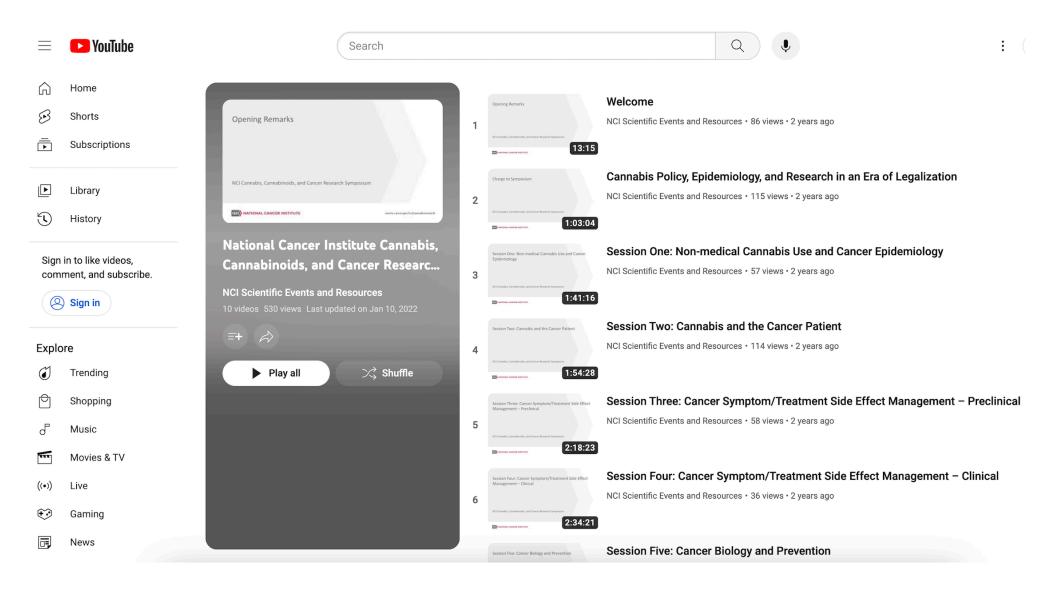
Cannabis Research Symposium

- Non-medical cannabis use and cancer epidemiology
- Cannabis and the cancer patient
- Cancer symptom/treatment side effects management – preclinical
- Cancer symptom/treatment side effects management – clinical
- Cancer biology and prevention
- Cancer treatment preclinical and clinical
- Navigating research challenges for cannabis research
- Panel discussion to discuss research directions

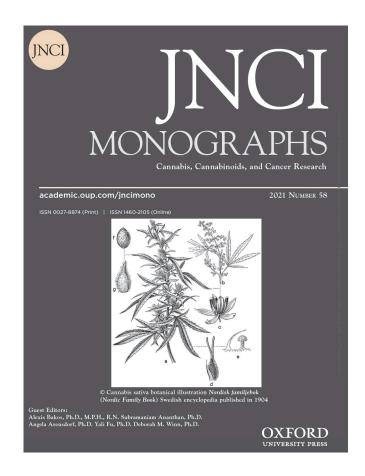


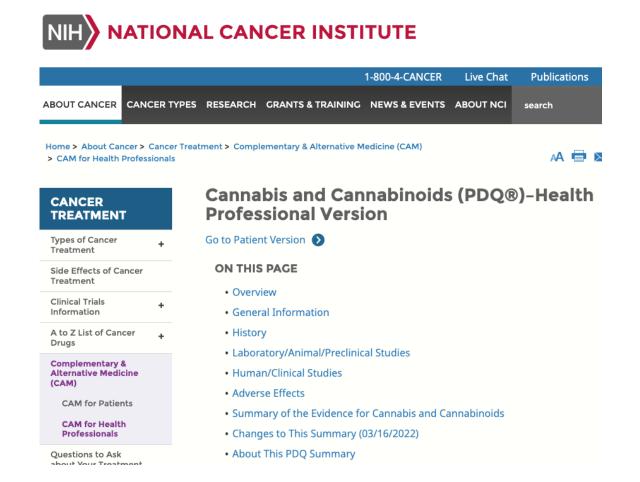
https://events.cancer.gov/nci/cannabisresearch/agenda

Cannabis Research Symposium



Cannabis Research Symposium





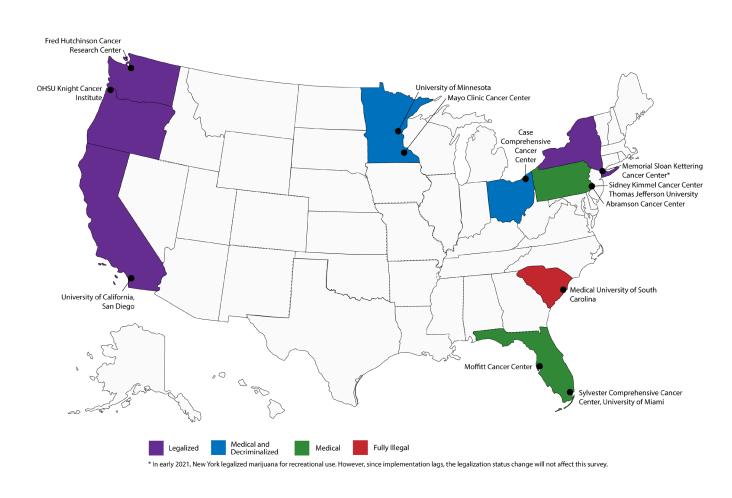
https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/search/journals/9011255/

https://www.cancer.gov/about-cancer/treatment/cam/patient/cannabis-pdg



P30 Cancer Centers Administrative Supplement Awards

- 12 cancer centers with various levels of legality
- Data were collected from September 2021 to October 2022
- Most centers drew probability samples from patient lists in catchment area
- Goal was to collect 1,000 surveys per cancer center



Core components of survey

- Current and past use of cannabis
- Frequency and duration of use
- Mode(s) of use
- Therapeutic reasons for use
- Perception of benefit or harm
- Discussion of use with clinical providers
- Recommended use by clinical provider



Other elements include:

- Tumor Type
- Age of Cancer Diagnosis
- Current and Past Treatment
- Demographic Data

Cannabis Related Funding Opportunities

NOSI (NOT-CA-22-070)

Administrative Supplements for Examining Patterns of Tobacco and Cannabis Use

- To examine patterns of tobacco and cannabis use in adults and/or youth, especially among unrepresented, underserved, and/or vulnerable groups (e.g., socioeconomically disadvantaged populations, cancer patients/survivors). Studies that examine behavioral and policy factors are also highly encouraged
- Permitted for 1 year of support; applies to due dates on or after May 26, 2022.

NOSI (NOT-CA-22-085)

Basic Mechanisms of Cannabis and Cannabinoid Action in Cancer

- To promote research in understanding the mechanisms by which cannabis and cannabinoids affect cancer biology, cancer interception, cancer treatment and resistance, and management of cancer symptoms
- Applies to due dates on or after June 5, 2022, and subsequent receipt dates through May 8, 2027
- R01, R03, R21, K01, K08, K22, K99/00

RFA (RFA-CA-22-052)

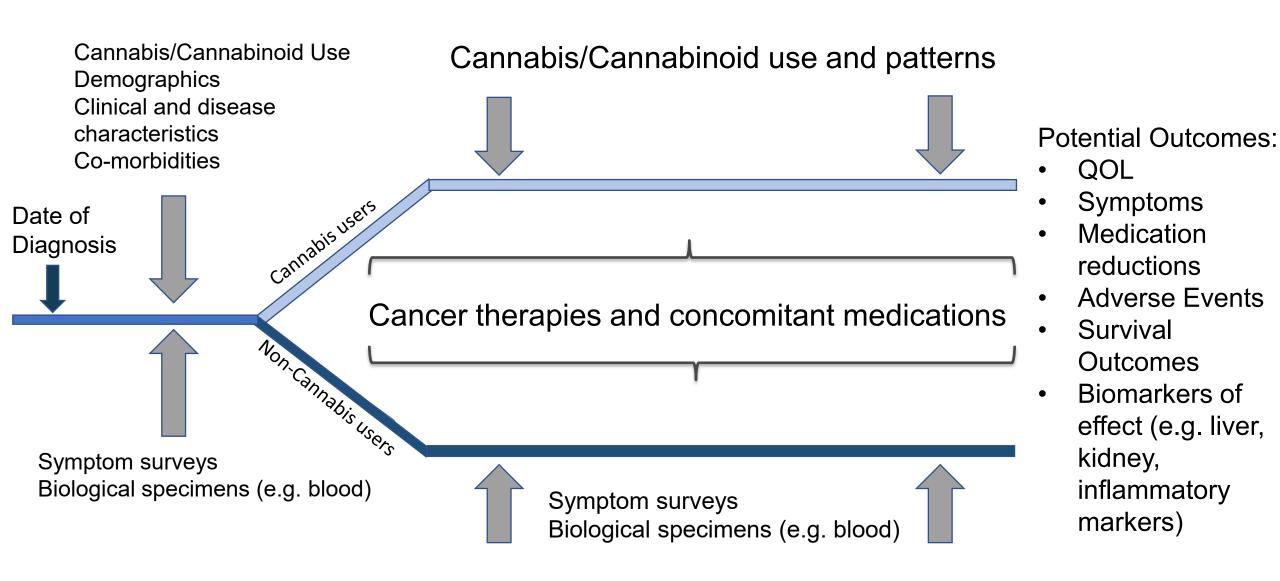
Cannabis and Cannabinoid Use in Adult Patients During Active Treatment: Benefits and Harms

- To support observational research studies to assess the benefits and harms of cannabis and cannabinoid use among cancer patients in active treatment
- FY 2023 Funding (5 years): U01 grants (4) and U24 Coordinating Center (1). Total Costs: \$15M

Purpose of RFA (RFA-CA-22-052)

- Critical need for studies on cannabis and cannabinoid use
 - Rapidly increasing availability and use of cannabis by people with cancer
 - Lack of available evidence base
 - Challenges to mounting clinical trials due to federal regulatory issues

- To support observational research assessing the benefits/harms of cannabis and cannabinoid use among those with cancer who are in active treatment
 - Provide evidence of the benefits and harms
 - Information required for future clinical trials



RFA (RFA-CA-22-052)

- Funding five prospective cohorts including
 - Breast, colorectal, NSCLC, multiple myeloma, non-Hodgkin Lymphoma, and melanoma patients
 - States with legalized medical-only and medical and adult use
 - Systemic chemotherapy and immunotherapy treatment
 - Subjective and objective measures of cannabis use

Co-funding from NCCIH: \$250k/year

Current and Future Questions of Interest

- Patterns of polysubstance use
 - Cannabis and tobacco/nicotine
 - Cannabis and alcohol
 - Cannabis and tobacco/nicotine and alcohol

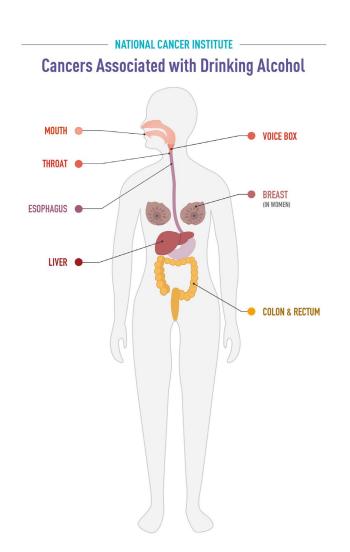
- Policy considerations
 - Examining cannabis policy with respect to current and past tobacco and alcohol regulations and control

Patterns of Polysubstance Use

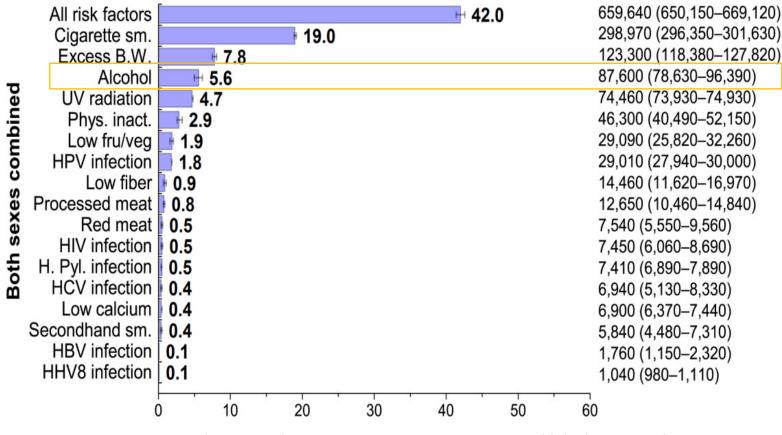
- Cannabis and tobacco/nicotine
 - Approximately 30% of adult tobacco users also regularly use cannabis
 - Rates are similar among youth
 - Data on initiation, modes of use, switching, substitution, maintenance, and cessation are needed

Cannabis and alcohol

Alcohol Causes Increased Risk of Cancer at Seven Sites and is the Number Three Modifiable Risk Factor for Cancer



Proportion and number of cancer cases and deaths attributable to potentially modifiable risk factors in the United States



CA A Cancer J Clinicians, Volume: 68, Issue: 1, Pages: 31-54, First published: 21 November 2017

Patterns of Polysubstance Use

- Cannabis and alcohol
 - Estimated 8% among adults; higher rates among youth (20-30%)
 - Similar gaps in research: substitution, complement, etc.

- Cannabis and tobacco and alcohol
 - Increased likelihood of same day use of all three substances after using one substance
 - Variation in method (e.g., vaping nicotine/cannabis) and timing (e.g., same day vs. weekly) of use

Policy Considerations: Tobacco and Alcohol

- Consideration to policy level and its effects
 - Prevention, cessation, clean air, and taxes
 - Product exposure and access: limits on licenses, zoning, consumption location, marketing, high potency products
 - Impact of product cost and its potential relationship to the illicit market
 - Regulations that are congruent with the substance's properties

- Conflicts of interest
 - Policies created in collaboration with industry

NCI Ongoing Activities: Needs and Potential Impact

Understand Basic
Mechanisms of
Cannabis &
Cannabinoid Action
in Cancer

Assessment of Use

Identify Benefits, Harms, and Factors Associated with Use and Cessation

Contribute Evidence
To Clinicians And
Patients

Provide Information
To Design And
Conduct Clinical
Trials





www.cancer.gov/espanol