

TABLE. A comparison of the clinical features of idiopathic versus cannabis-induced psychosis

Primary psychosis (eg, schizophrenia)	Cannabis-induced psychosis
Cannabis urine toxicology sometimes positive	Positive cannabis urine toxicology
Variable reported cannabis use (25% prevalence of positive cannabis urine toxicology in schizophrenia)	Heavy cannabis use within past month
Symptoms appear before heavy substance use	Symptoms appear only during periods of heavy substance use/sudden increase in potency
Symptoms persist despite drug abstinence	Symptoms abate or are reduced with drug abstinence
Antipsychotics markedly improve symptoms	Antipsychotics may/may not improve symptoms
Most often presents with delusions, hallucinations, and thought disorder	Often associated with visual hallucinations and paranoid ideation (eg, features of an “organic” psychosis)
Less insight about psychotic state	More aware of symptoms/insight about disease
Disorganized thought form (eg, loose associations, tangential or circumstantial speech)	Thought form more organized and sequential