



Clinical Research Study

Prevalence of Metabolic Syndrome Among Emerging Adult Cannabis Users by Race/Ethnicity: Analysis of the 2009-2018 National Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys



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ABSTRACT

Background: Association between cannabis use and metabolic syndrome (MetS) has been documented; yet variation by race/ethnicity is understudied. We examined cannabis use and MetS by race/ethnicity among emerging adults (18-25 years old), the age group with the highest prevalence of cannabis use.

Methods: Data from 18- to 25-year-olds who completed the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (2009-2018) were analyzed. Current cannabis use was defined as ≥ 1 day of use in the last 30 days. MetS was defined using standardized guidelines as ≥ 3 of the following: elevated fasting glucose, triglycerides, systolic (SBP) and/or diastolic blood pressure (DPB), waist circumference, and/or low high-density lipoprotein (HDL) cholesterol. Logistic regression was used to examine the association between current cannabis use (CCU) and MetS, adjusting for covariates.

Results: Of 3974 respondents, 48.8% were female, mean age 21.1 years (SD = 2.4), 56.7% non-Hispanic white, 20.4% Hispanic, and 14.0% non-Hispanic black (NHB). Hispanics had the highest MetS prevalence (7.9%) and lowest CCU prevalence (23.5%). NHB had highest CCU prevalence (33.4%, $P < .0001$) and lowest MetS prevalence (4.8%, $P = .2543$). CCUs had a higher mean SBP ($P = .020$) and Hispanics ($P = .002$) than never users. Conversely, NHB CCUs exhibited lower mean SBP than NHB never users ($P = .008$). CCUs had 42% reduced odds of MetS than never users (AOR: 0.58, 95% CI: 0.35-0.95). Among NHB, CCUs had 78% lower likelihood of having MetS than never users (AOR: 0.22, 95% CI: 0.06-0.81).

Conclusions: Cannabis use impacts MetS and blood pressure differently by race/ethnicity. Current cannabis use was associated with lower odds of MetS overall and among NHB. Further research is warranted to investigate how administration routes, dosages, and usage duration affect MetS.

Introduction

Metabolic syndrome (MetS) is a cluster of risk factors for cardiometabolic disease that includes hypertension, central obesity, insulin resistance, and atherogenic dyslipidemia.¹ MetS is associated with a 2-fold higher risk of cardiovascular disease² and 5-fold greater risk of type 2 diabetes.³ In the United States, population-based estimates suggest that the prevalence of MetS among adults ≥ 18 years of age has increased by 35% between 1988 and 2012, increasing from 25.3% to 34.2%.⁴

A pooled analysis of 34 studies from 17 countries reported prevalence of MetS in young adults ranging from 4.8% to 7.0%.⁵ Emerging adulthood (18-25 years) is crucial for weight control, with the highest rate of weight gain during this period and the prevalence of overweight and obesity contributing to MetS, which is estimated to be 40% among emerging adults.⁶ Population-based studies in the United States have documented differences in the prevalence of MetS by race/ethnicity and gender in the general population, with highest prevalence among Hispanic (35.4%), followed by non-Hispanic whites (33.4%) and blacks

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(32.7%). Likewise, there is a significantly higher prevalence in women compared to men (35.6% vs 30.3%).^{7–11} However, lifestyle behaviors, such as cannabis use, have not been examined thoroughly within this context, especially considering the anticipated increase in the prevalence of obesity and diabetes among emerging adults.¹²

Emerging adults⁶ have the highest prevalence of current cannabis use (22.1%) compared to adults over the age of 26 years (8.6%) in the United States.¹³ The prevalence of cannabis use has increased over the past decade and is not likely to decrease due to the rise in accessibility and legalization.¹⁴ Prior studies have found an association between current cannabis use and lower prevalence of MetS,¹⁵ lower glucose and insulin levels,¹⁶ and abnormal blood pressure¹⁷; however, none have examined variations in these associations by race/ethnicity among emerging adults. Cannabis contains various chemical compounds known as cannabinoids, each contributing to its diverse effects. Two main types of cannabis plants are *Cannabis sativa* and *Cannabis indica*, and their hybrids are also used. These plants produce different combinations and concentrations of cannabinoids, primarily tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) and cannabidiol (CBD).¹⁸ Additionally, synthetic cannabinoids are artificially created compounds designed to mimic the effects of natural cannabinoids, especially THC found in the cannabis plant.^{19,20} Prior evidence suggests that THC may influence appetite and metabolism, potentially leading to increased food intake, weight gain, and changes in insulin sensitivity.²¹ However, the evidence is not entirely consistent, and more research is needed to fully understand these effects. Additionally, individual responses to cannabinoids can vary due to the endocannabinoid system (ECS), and the overall impact of cannabis on metabolic health may be influenced by factors such as dosage, frequency of use, and individual characteristics.¹⁸ Therefore, stratification by race/ethnicity is essential to understand potential disparities, as MetS and cannabis use prevalence estimates both vary among these groups.

While reviews have identified the need to examine the impact of cannabis use on cardiometabolic disease risk,^{22,23} current estimates do not focus on emerging adults overall and stratification by race/ethnicity. Previous studies show that emerging adults have the highest prevalence of cannabis use¹³ and lower prevalence of MetS.¹⁵ Understanding the association between current cannabis use and other potential risk factors including cigarette smoking for MetS is critical to identify underlying mechanisms, which may be related to the energy and metabolic homeostasis-related ECS.^{24–27} Cigarette smoking promotes the development and progression of MetS by increasing insulin resistance through elevated levels of insulin-antagonistic hormones, including cortisol, catecholamines, and growth hormones.²⁸ This study aims to examine the association between current cannabis use and MetS in a nationally representative US sample of emerging adults by race/ethnicity, considering potential confounders such as cigarette smoking.

Methods

Data Source

This study included data from 5 continuous 2-year cycles (2009–2018) of the NHANES (National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey), a US population-based health and nutrition status assessment program²⁹ managed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. NHANES uses stratified and multilevel probability cluster sampling³⁰ to provide a series of information on demographics, health-related behaviors, and dietary and biomedical indicators. Specific populations, such as pregnant women, low-income groups, Mexican Americans, and non-Hispanic blacks (NHB), were oversampled to ensure the statistical reliability of survey data.²⁹ We extracted deidentified data of participants aged 18–25 years who completed the drug questionnaire and participated in the physical and medical examinations. Overall, 3974 emerging adults were included in the analyses. The survey protocols were approved by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) Ethics Review Board and informed consent was obtained from participants.

Cannabis Use

Cannabis use was ascertained via self-report to the following: “Have you ever, even once, used cannabis or hashish?” (Yes/No) and “During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use cannabis or hashish?” (0–31 days). Categories were: never users (no lifetime cannabis use), current users (lifetime use and ≥ 1 day in the past 30 days), and past users (lifetime use but not in the past 30 days).^{15,31,32} Computer-assisted self interview software was used to administer the drug use questionnaire.³³

Metabolic Syndrome and Individual Risk Factors

Anthropometry and phlebotomy were conducted at Mobile Examination Center (MEC).³⁴ The presence of MetS was affirmed according to the ATP III definition,³⁵ ie, a cluster of ≥ 3 of following: waist circumference exceeding 102 cm (men) or 88 cm (women), blood pressure above 130/85 mmHg, fasting triglycerides (TG) level above 150 mg/dL, fasting high-density lipoprotein (HDL) cholesterol below 40 mg/dL (men) or 50 mg/dL (women), and fasting blood sugar above 100 mg/dL.

Covariates

Age and binary gender were self-reported. Cigarette smoking status was determined by response to: “Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your/his/her entire life?” and “Do you now smoke cigarettes every day/some days/not at all?”. Smoking categories were: current smoker (at least 100 cigarettes in lifetime and consuming every day/some days), past smoker (at least 100 cigarettes in lifetime and not currently consuming every day), and nonsmokers (have not consumed 100 cigarettes in lifetime). The family income-to-poverty ratio was a proxy indicating socioeconomic status.³⁶ A new race/ethnicity variable was created from NHANES’s original 5-level race/ethnicity variable combining Mexican Americans and other Hispanics into a single category, resulting in four categories: non-Hispanic white (NHW), non-Hispanic black (NHB), Hispanic, and others.

Statistical Analysis

NHANES provided sampling weights for survey cycles to account for disproportionate population selection and nonresponses. Weights served as a poststratification adjustment to the US population.³⁰ Analytic weights were constructed for combined survey cycles (2009–2018) as per NHANES instructions.³⁷ All statistical analyses were conducted using SAS version 9.4 (SAS Institute, Inc., Cary, NC, USA). Weighted descriptive statistics was employed by cannabis use status for the overall sample and within race/ethnicity (Table 1). Prevalence of cannabis use by race/ethnicity (Figure 1) as well as presence of MetS and components/risk factors of MetS were examined by combination of race/ethnicity and cannabis use status, as depicted (Figure 2 and Table 2). ANOVA tests were conducted to compare means with never users as the reference category, followed by posthoc testing to examine significant differences. Pearson and Rao-Scott Chi-square tests were used to test the significance of proportions.

Weighted logistic regression was performed to examine the association between cannabis use and MetS. A stepwise procedure was used to control for confounders and covariates (age, gender, poverty-to-income ratio, cigarette smoking, and survey cycle). Score and Wald tests were used to test the null hypothesis. Fisher’s scoring was applied as the optimization technique, and Taylor series linearization was used to estimate the variance to account for differential weighting and within-cluster correlation.³⁰ Collinearity diagnostics was utilized to detect multicollinearity between variables. Adjusted odds ratio (AOR) and 95% confidence interval (CI) were reported based on the Clopper-Pearson CI.³⁸ All analyses considered a *P*-value of $< .05$ statistically significant.

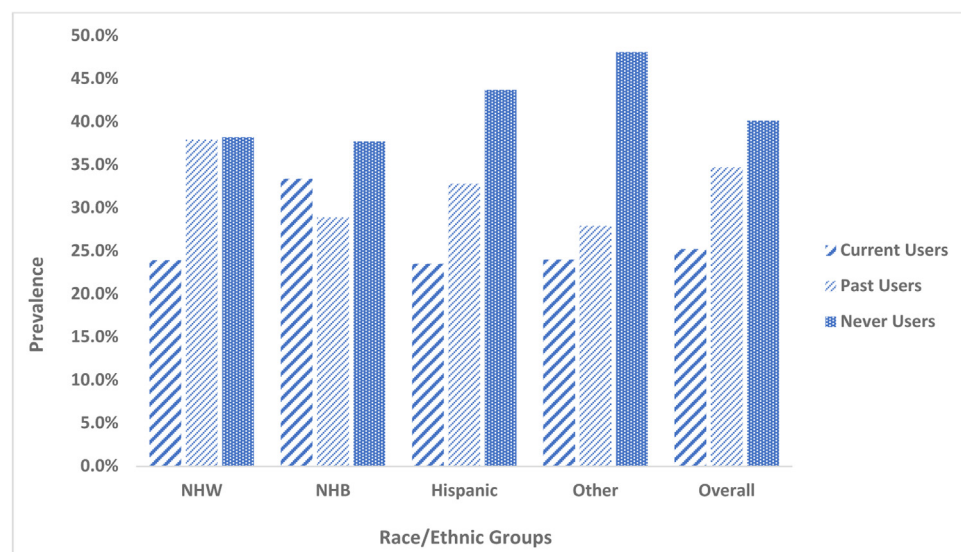


Figure 1. Prevalence of cannabis use in the overall sample and by race/ethnicity, National Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys, 2009-2018 ($N = 3974$). **Abbreviations:** NHW (Non-Hispanic White); NHB (Non-Hispanic Black). ****Never users**-(participants with no report of lifetime cannabis use, even once); **Current users** (participants who used cannabis at least once in the last 30 days); **Past users** (participants who used cannabis before in lifetime but not in the last 30 days).

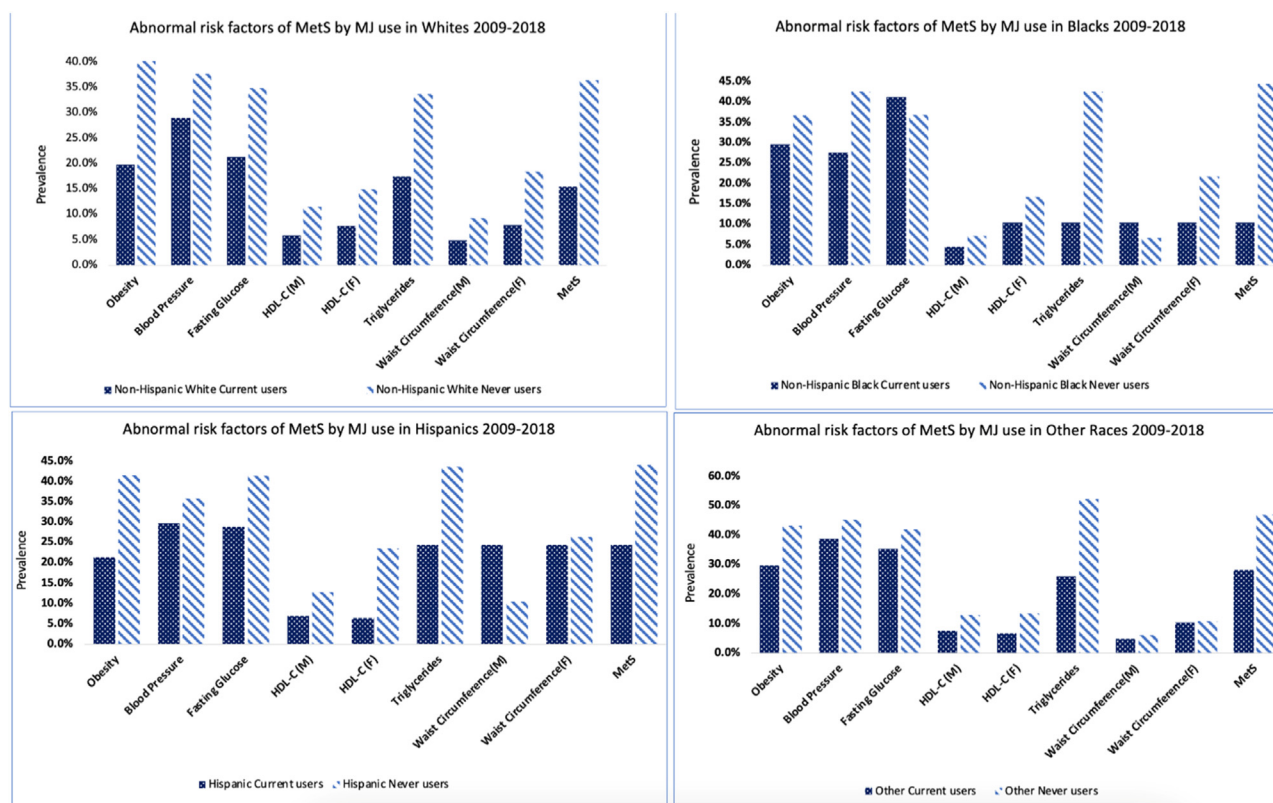


Figure 2. Prevalence of abnormal components of metabolic syndrome by cannabis use within each race/ethnicity, National Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys, 2009-2018 ($N = 3974$). **Abbreviations:**HDL (High Density Lipoprotein). ****Never users**-(participants with no report of lifetime cannabis use, even once); **Current users** (participants who used cannabis at least once in the last 30 days); **Past users** (participants who used cannabis before in lifetime but not in the last 30 days).

Results

Sample Characteristics

Of the overall sample ($N = 3794$; mean age 21.1 years [$SD = 2.4$]), 48.8% were female, 20.4% Hispanic, 14.0% NHB, 56.7% NHW, and 8.9% other. Prevalence of cannabis use stratified by race/ethnicity is illustrated in Figure 1. Overall, 25.2% were current cannabis users, 34.7%

past users, and 40.1% never users. NHB had the highest prevalence of current cannabis use (33.4%) compared to ~24% of NHW, Hispanics, and others ($P < .0001$).

Participant demographics are displayed by race/ethnicity and cannabis use (Table 1). Overall, 58.9% of cannabis users were male, 50.4% smoked cigarettes in addition to cannabis, and 70.0% had high school diploma or higher. Only 8.2% of never users overall were past cigarette smokers. The prevalence of cigarette smoking among cannabis

Table 1
Characteristics of Study Sample by Race/Ethnicity and Cannabis Use, National Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys, 2009-2018 (*N* = 3974).

	Overall (<i>N</i> = 3974)			Non-Hispanic white (<i>N</i> = 1241)			Non-Hispanic black (<i>N</i> = 910)			Hispanic (<i>N</i> = 1081)			Other (<i>N</i> = 562)		
	Never user	Current user	Past user	Never user	Current user	Past user	Never user	Current user	Past user	Never user	Current user	Past user	Never user	Current user	Past user
Age, mean (SD)	21.4 (0.07)	21.5 (0.10)	21.8 (0.01)	21.5 (0.11)	21.5 (0.15)	22.0 (0.12)	21.4 (0.16)	21.4 (0.15)	21.5 (0.14)	21.3 (0.13)	21.2 (0.17)	21.5 (0.14)	21.4 (0.16)	21.7 (0.19)	21.7 (0.24)
Gender, <i>n</i> (%)															
Male	747 (36.5)	571 (29.1)	576 (34.4)	229 (35.6)	182 (27.3)	207 (36.1)	146 (31.4)	171 (38.2)	130 (30.4)	214 (38.3)	137 (27.4)	170 (34.3)	158 (46.1)	81 (30.1)	69 (23.8)
Female	907 (43.9)	394 (21.1)	599 (34.9)	229 (41.0)	125 (20.3)	239 (38.7)	208 (43.8)	128 (28.8)	127 (27.4)	296 (49.5)	94 (19.3)	170 (31.2)	144 (50.0)	47 (18.0)	63 (32.0)
Cigarette use, <i>n</i> (%)															
Never	1265 (50.0)	444 (17.3)	731 (32.7)	369 (50.3)	105 (14.6)	240 (35.1)	260 (43.4)	150 (25.5)	176 (31.1)	385 (50.3)	122 (18.3)	228 (31.4)	251 (58.0)	67 (16.7)	87 (225.3)
Past	33 (11.7)	76 (32.8)	104 (55.5)	13 (8.8)	57 (30.8)	103 (60.4)	2 (8.1)	18 (59.1)	10 (32.8)	13 (19.0)	16 (26.8)	32 (54.2)	5 (31.1)	9 (49.0)	5 (19.9)
Current	81 (13.4)	301 (48.5)	219 (38.1)	38 (13.9)	125 (44.5)	117 (41.6)	12 (9.8)	89 (66.6)	34 (23.6)	19 (15.9)	50 (50.2)	38 (33.9)	12 (11.3)	37 (48.5)	30 (40.2)
Income, <i>n</i> (%)															
0-9999	156 (43.1)	91 (27.6)	97 (29.3)	36 (41.1)	23 (27.4)	28 (31.5)	47 (33.6)	48 (39.6)	34 (26.8)	44 (57.7)	10 (15.2)	22 (27.1)	29 (47.6)	10 (19.6)	13 (32.8)
10,000-19,999	184 (35.5)	146 (29.1)	154 (35.4)	58 (34.4)	53 (28.7)	56 (36.9)	52 (39.3)	46 (34.8)	35 (25.9)	53 (31.8)	37 (26.5)	57 (41.7)	21 (48.2)	10 (26.8)	9 (25.0)
20,000-34,999	333 (37.6)	199 (27.5)	248 (34.9)	82 (32.6)	67 (28.5)	93 (38.9)	67 (32.3)	61 (34.2)	59 (33.5)	141 (49.0)	47 (21.4)	74 (29.6)	43 (42.3)	24 (26.8)	22 (30.9)
35,000-54,999	262 (38.8)	174 (26.7)	198 (34.5)	72 (36.1)	48 (25.1)	77 (38.8)	45 (35.9)	55 (39.1)	34 (24.8)	94 (40.3)	50 (23.6)	73 (36.1)	51 (57.2)	21 (28.3)	14 (14.5)
55,000-74,999	130 (41.2)	71 (22.1)	96 (36.7)	43 (41.7)	19 (19.7)	37 (38.6)	31 (40.5)	20 (29.1)	21 (30.3)	35 (43.5)	20 (22.6)	20 (33.9)	21 (35.6)	12 (26.9)	18 (37.5)
Education, <i>n</i> (%)															
6-8 grade	12 (46.9)	4 (36.4)	3 (16.6)	0	2 (71.1)	2 (28.9)	1 (100)	0	0	9 (70.2)	2 (18.7)	1 (11.1)	2 (100)	0	0
9-12 grade	225 (51.8)	104 (23.9)	108 (24.3)	57 (52.5)	23 (25.1)	27 (22.4)	50 (45.3)	37 (29.9)	32 (24.8)	88 (52.3)	33 (20.4)	42 (27.3)	30 (59.8)	11 (16.0)	7 (24.2)
>High school	431 (46.6)	216 (26.0)	231 (27.4)	114 (46.9)	64 (27.5)	67 (25.6)	101 (46.7)	63 (30.1)	50 (23.2)	124 (44.7)	56 (20.5)	84 (34.8)	92 (48.1)	33 (23.8)	30 (28.1)

Table 2
Mean Estimates of Metabolic Syndrome Risk Factors by Cannabis Use Status in the Overall Sample and Within Race/Ethnicity, National Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys, 2009-2018 (*N* = 3974).

	Overall (<i>N</i> = 3974)			Non-Hispanic white (<i>N</i> = 1241)			Non-Hispanic black (<i>N</i> = 910)			Hispanic (<i>N</i> = 1081)			Other (<i>N</i> = 562)		
	Never user	Current user	Past user	Never user	Current user	Past user	Never user	Current user	Past user	Never user	Current user	Past user	Never user	Current user	Past user
Waist circumference (cm)*															
Male	91.9 (1.0)	89.0[†] (1.0)	92.3 (1.0)	93.2 (1.4)	89.8 (1.7)	91.1 (1.3)	87.8 (1.7)	84.8 (1.2)	91.1 (2.0)	93.6 (1.6)	91.0 (1.6)	97.4 (1.4)	86.5 (1.4)	88.1 (1.9)	88.9 (2.4)
Female	89.5 (0.9)	89.9 (1.1)	88.2 (1.1)	89.7 (1.3)	88.6 (1.7)	88.3 (1.6)	91.8 (1.7)	91.0 (2.1)	93.0 (1.8)	91.5 (1.2)	91.3 (2.8)	91.5 (1.7)	81.2 (1.6)	92.7[†] (4.0)	85.9 (3.3)
HDL cholesterol (mg/dL)*															
Male	46.9 (0.7)	50.2[†] (0.7)	48.6 (0.8)	46.6 (0.9)	49.9[†] (0.9)	48.9 (1.1)	50.1 (1.3)	53.9[†] (1.2)	53.0 (1.8)	45.7 (1.0)	48.6[†] (1.3)	45.2 (0.9)	47.6 (1.4)	49.0 (1.5)	49.2 (1.6)
Female	55.2 (0.5)	55.6 (0.7)	56.4 (0.8)	55.0 (0.8)	55.6 (1.4)	56.8 (1.2)	55.5 (1.3)	56.4 (1.3)	56.9 (1.5)	53.1 (0.9)	54.8 (1.1)	54.6 (0.9)	60.0 (1.8)	54.9[†] (2.2)	56.5 (2.0)
Body mass index (kg/m ²)															
	27.2 (0.2)	26.4[†] (0.3)	27.1 (0.3)	27.1 (0.4)	25.9[†] (0.4)	26.4 (0.5)	28.1 (0.4)	26.9[†] (0.4)	28.8 (0.6)	27.8 (0.4)	27.2 (0.6)	28.5 (0.5)	25.1 (0.7)	26.7 (0.6)	25.8 (0.9)
Systolic blood pressure (mmHg)															
	112.8 (0.3)	114.2[†] (0.5)	112.9 (0.4)	113.0 (0.5)	114.2 (0.7)	113.1 (0.6)	115.5 (0.6)	113.4[†] (0.7)	115.4 (0.8)	111.2 (0.6)	114.1[†] (0.8)	112.0 (0.7)	111.7 (0.7)	115.3 (1.5)	110.3 (1.2)
Diastolic blood pressure (mmHg)															
	65.0 (0.5)	64.1 (0.6)	65.3 (0.5)	65.7 (0.6)	64.7 (0.9)	66.1 (0.7)	65.7 (0.9)	63.0[†] (0.9)	63.7 (1.0)	62.3 (0.6)	63.5 (1.0)	63.7 (0.8)	66.2 (0.6)	64.4 (1.1)	66.0 (1.1)
Fasting glucose (mg/dL)															
	94.2 (0.6)	95.9 (0.8)	95.7 (0.7)	93.5 (0.9)	96.1 (1.3)	96.0[†] (0.9)	94.0 (1.6)	93.2 (0.8)	92.0 (0.8)	95.0 (0.6)	98.0 (1.6)	96.3 (0.9)	96.0 (2.2)	96.8 (1.1)	96.5 (2.1)
Triglycerides (mg/dL)															
	90.6 (2.4)	91.9 (3.9)	89.7(3.5)	88.0 (3.0)	89.9 (4.8)	90.4(5.2)	75.2(4.4)	67.0 (3.1)	76.8 (5.8)	104.3 (5.3)	115.2 (11.4)	99.1 (4.6)	92.4 (11.6)	107.6 (11.3)	72.9 (5.3)

HDL = high-density lipoprotein.

*Have sex-/gender-specific cut-offs.

[†]Statistically significant (*P* ≤ .05 level).

Note:Never users (participants with no report of lifetime cannabis use, even once); current users (participants who used cannabis at least once in the last 30 days); past users (participants who used cannabis before in lifetime but not in the last 30 days).

users was significantly different by race/ethnicity. NHW cannabis users had the highest prevalence of cigarette use (58.4%) compared to NHB (42.4%), Hispanics (37.8%), and others (47.0%) ($P < .0001$).

Mean Estimates of Individual Components of Metabolic Syndrome

Means for each component of MetS and their standard errors were estimated overall and by race/ethnicity (Table 2).

Blood pressure. Overall, SBP levels were higher among current cannabis users than never users (114.2 mmHg vs 112.8 mmHg, $P = .02$) as well as among Hispanics (114.1 mmHg vs 111.2 mmHg, $P = .002$). Conversely, among NHB lower SBP was observed in current cannabis users than never users (113.4 mmHg vs 115.5 mmHg, $P = .001$). For DBP, a significant difference was only observed among NHB, where current cannabis users had a lower DBP than never users (63.0 mmHg vs 65.7 mmHg, $P = .013$).

Fasting glucose. Among NHW, there was a significant difference in fasting glucose levels between never users and past users (93.5 mg/dL vs 96.0 mg/dL, $P = .0395$).

HDL cholesterol. Among males, HDL levels were significantly higher in current cannabis users than never users (50.2 mg/dL vs 46.9 mg/dL, $P = .0013$). Similar significant differences were found between male current cannabis users and never users among NHW (49.9 mg/dL vs 46.6 mg/dL, $P = .022$) and NHB (53.9 mg/dL vs 50.1 mg/dL, $P = .043$). Likewise, male Hispanic current cannabis users also had higher levels of HDL compared to nonusers, though not statistically significant (48.6 mg/dL vs 45.7 mg/dL, $P = .054$).

Triglycerides. There was no statistical difference in triglyceride levels among cannabis users compared to never users in any racial/ethnic group.

Waist circumference. Among males overall, current users had significantly lower waist circumference than never users (89.0 cm vs 91.9 cm, $P = .022$). No statistically significant difference was found with cannabis use status within male NHW, NHB, and Hispanic populations. Conversely, in the other race/ethnicity category, female current cannabis users had greater waist circumference (92.7 cm vs 81.2 cm, $P = .020$) than never users.

Body mass index (BMI) (kg/m^2). Overall, current cannabis users exhibited statistically significant lower BMI than never users (26.4 kg/m^2 vs 27.2 kg/m^2 , $P = .0316$). Likewise, lower levels of BMI were observed within NHW (25.9 kg/m^2 vs 27.1 kg/m^2 , $P = .0270$) and NHB (26.9 kg/m^2 vs 28.1 kg/m^2 , $P = .047$), comparing current cannabis users to never users in respective race/ethnic categories.

Prevalence of Abnormal Metabolic Syndrome Risk Factors

Figure 2 illustrates the prevalence of MetS and its individual components in each race/ethnicity by cannabis use status. Overall, the prevalence of MetS was more than twice among never users than current users (40.1% vs 18.3%; $P = .05$). No statistically significant difference was found when examined across race/ethnicities. However, 15.4% of NHW current users presented with MetS compared to 36.4% of NHW never users ($P = .071$); 20.6% of NHB current users compared to 44.4% of NHB never users ($P = .207$); and 20.4% of Hispanic current users compared to 44.1% Hispanic never users ($P = .804$).

Odds of Metabolic Syndrome by Race/Ethnicity and Cannabis Use

In the overall sample, current use of cannabis was significantly associated with lower odds of MetS (AOR = 0.58, 95% CI: 0.35-0.95) after adjusting for confounders. Variables were tested for multicollinearity and education had a collinearity with a set of variables and a high collinearity with income (Condition Index = 155 > 30); therefore, education level was excluded from the model estimation and income was adjusted instead to account for participants' socioeconomic status. Prior studies have also indicated that both income and education reflect a

measure of socioeconomic status and income inequality as an important variable influencing cannabis use.^{39,40} After controlling for age, sex, income, smoking status, and survey cycle year, the observed association was also statistically significant within NHB (AOR = 0.22; 95% CI: 0.06-0.82). There were no significant differences in the other race/ethnic groups, nor among past cannabis users.

Discussion

To our knowledge this is the first study to examine the relationship between cannabis use with MetS and its individual components among emerging adults overall and by race/ethnicity utilizing a population-based US dataset. Our results suggest that current cannabis users have a lower prevalence of MetS compared to never users. Findings also indicate that Hispanics had the highest prevalence of MetS and the lowest prevalence of current cannabis use. Conversely, NHB had the highest prevalence of current cannabis use and a relatively lower prevalence of MetS. Furthermore, the regression analysis in the overall sample showed that current cannabis users had 42% lower odds of having MetS as compared to never users. Likewise, within NHB, this association was significant, where current cannabis users had 78% lower odds of having MetS than their never user counterparts. These findings hold clinical and public health importance by shedding light on the potential relationship between cannabis use, MetS, and race/ethnicity, thereby guiding targeted interventions and promoting equitable health strategies.

NHB and Hispanic current cannabis users had lower mean SBP as compared to their respective never users. However, only NHB current cannabis users had significantly lower mean DBP compared to NHB never users. These observed differences in BP may be influenced by a complex interplay of genetic variations, physiologic responses to cannabinoids, and lifestyle factors.^{41,42} Likewise, social determinants, cultural dynamics, and environmental contexts might contribute to the observed disparities by race/ethnicity. Further research is needed to elucidate the nuanced effects of cannabis on cardiovascular health within diverse populations. Specifically, NHBs had the highest prevalence of female current cannabis users than the other races/ethnicities. Male current cannabis users overall, and within NHW, and NHB categories exhibited higher levels of HDL as compared to never users in the respective racial/ethnic groups. A recent cross-sectional study of adults who used cannabis 4-7 days per week suggests that there is a differential relationship with HDL cholesterol by use status.⁴³ Studies summarized in a review have identified synthetic cannabinoids to increase HDL due to the ECS receptor binding.^{43,44} Findings are mixed and warrant further research.

Among males, current cannabis users had lower waist circumference than never users. Overall, current cannabis users had lower BMI compared to never users. Similarly, within NHW and NHB, current cannabis users showed significantly lower BMI compared to never users. These findings are consistent with other research studies that have reported lower BMI and waist circumference associated with cannabis use.^{45,46} Furthermore, there was a smaller proportion of NHB who reported the concomitant use of cigarettes compared to NHW, while Hispanics presented with the lowest prevalence of current cigarette use; our findings from regression analysis were adjusted for cigarette use. At this time, there are no other population-based studies by race/ethnicity on MetS published to make direct comparisons to our results. A previous study¹⁶ identified a lower prevalence of MetS among current cannabis users than nonusers; however, results were not presented among emerging adults and by race/ethnicity.

Results indicating lower prevalence and association of MetS among current cannabis users may be considered within the context of the ECS, regulating energy and metabolic homeostasis.⁴⁷ Cannabis has been noted to increase appetite and has been long recognized as a food intake stimulant.^{47,48} However, some research indicates a significant association between cannabis use and a smaller waist circumference^{16,49} in both males and females. The biological mechanism of the ECS could po-

Table 3

Crude and Adjusted* Odds Ratios of Metabolic Syndrome by Cannabis Use Category in the Overall Sample Within Race/Ethnicity among Emerging Adults, National Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys, 2009–2018 (N = 3974).

	Metabolic Syndrome Adjusted Odds Ratio (95% CI)				
	Overall	Non-Hispanic white	Non-Hispanic black	Hispanic	Other
Past users [†]					
Crude Model	1.20 (0.83, 1.67)	1.29 (0.78, 2.15)	0.93 (0.46, 1.86)	0.98 (0.56, 1.71)	1.20 (0.37, 3.90)
Adjusted* Model	1.00 (0.69, 1.50)	1.23 (0.70, 2.23)	0.71 (0.28, 1.79)	0.80 (0.44, 1.44)	0.84 (0.25, 2.82)
Current users**					
Crude Model	0.67 (0.43, 1.0)	0.58 (0.28, 1.23)	0.42(0.15, 1.12)	0.83 (0.39, 1.80)	1.60 (0.55, 4.65)
Adjusted* Model	0.58 (0.35, 0.95)	0.59 (0.26, 1.32)	0.22 (0.06, 0.81)	0.61 (0.27, 1.37)	0.85 (0.33, 2.15)

Reference Group = Cannabis Never Users (defined as participants with no report of lifetime cannabis use, even once).

* Adjusted for age, sex/gender, poverty-to-income ratio, cigarette smoking status, and survey cycle year.

[†] Defined as participants who used cannabis before in their lifetime but not in the last 30 days.

** Defined as participants who used cannabis at least once in the last 30 days.

tentially explain this paradox based on the effects of THC and CBD^{18,50} on the ECS via the CB1 and CB2 receptors.^{50,51} THC and CBD have been noted to have antiinflammatory effects that can improve MetS,^{51–53} characterized as an inflammatory disease.⁵⁴ Future studies should explore the impact of dosage, route, and form of cannabis use on the relationship between cannabis use and MetS.

Strengths and Limitations

The current study has both strengths and limitations. A notable strength is the use of nationally representative datasets. Combining 5 survey cycles augmented sample size and statistical robustness. Our focused approach on emerging adults, the age group with highest cannabis use prevalence, enhances findings relevant to this demographic, distinct from studies spanning all age groups. Next, cigarette smoking was included in the adjusted model *a priori*, as more than half of current cannabis users concurrently smoked or ever smoked cigarettes, which has been shown to contribute to increased risks of MetS^{55,56} and individual MetS components.⁵⁷

Despite the strengths, there are limitations to note. A causal relationship cannot be established due to the cross-sectional NHANES design. Data on cannabis use route, formulations, and duration were lacking. THC and CBD metabolite levels in blood/urine were also unavailable. Furthermore, dietary information and other chronic conditions that may affect the relationship between cannabis use and MetS were not considered. An investigation of the dietary factors among emerging adult current cannabis users by race/ethnicity would be helpful to explore potential explanations of our results. We chose not to exclude pregnant women, despite previous studies suggesting that pregnancy may influence the metabolism of cannabis components and triglycerides. Excluding pregnant women would have limited the scope of our study (due to NHANES pregnancy variable only consisting of 20- to 44-year-olds) focusing on emerging adults (18–25 years). Self-reported cannabis use and operationalization of cannabis use categories, though based on prior research, may introduce nondifferential misclassification bias, potentially biasing results toward the null hypothesis (Table 3).

Conclusion

There was a differential relationship between current cannabis use and the prevalence of MetS by race/ethnicity among emerging adults. Current cannabis users had a lower prevalence of MetS, predominantly noted among NHB, the group with the highest prevalence of current cannabis use. There were also notable differences in SBP and DBP as well as HDL levels and BMI among current cannabis users in all racial/ethnic groups when compared to never users. Future prospective studies are warranted to examine the role of specific cannabinoids on MetS by race/ethnicity.

Declaration of competing interest

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

CRediT authorship contribution statement

Amrit Baral: Data curation, Formal analysis, Writing – review & editing, Supervision, Project administration, Visualization. **Jingxin Liu:** Formal analysis, Writing – original draft. **Sandra Garcia-Davis:** Writing – review & editing. **Bria-Necole A. Diggs:** Writing – review & editing. **Lizelh Ayala:** Writing – review & editing. **Anurag Aka:** Writing – review & editing, Visualization. **Yash S. Agrawal:** Writing – review & editing. **Sarah E. Messiah:** Conceptualization, Writing – review & editing. **Denise C. Vidot:** Conceptualization, Project administration, Supervision, Funding acquisition, Writing – review & editing.

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