UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI SCHOOL of NURSING HEALTH STUDIES

Mindfulness Practices and the Quality of Life Among Young Adult Cannabis **Consumers in South Florida: Preliminary Results from Herbal Heart Study**

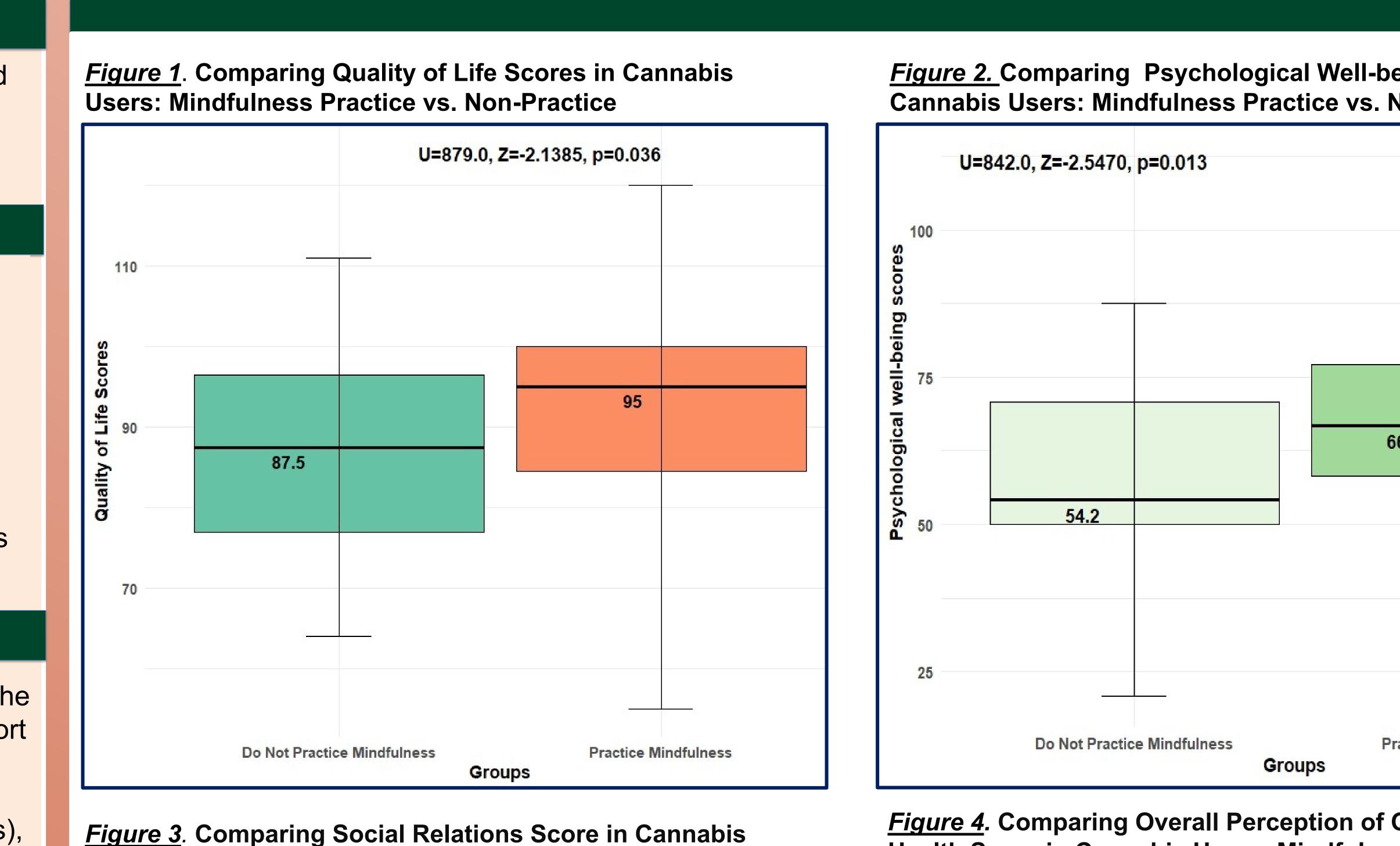
Amrit Baral, MBBS, MPH^{1,2}, Yash Agrawal², Anurag Aka², Sarah Messiah, PhD⁴, Barry Hurwitz, PhD¹, Claudia Martinez, MD¹, Denise C Vidot, PhD^{1,2} 1University of Miami Miller School of Medicine; 2University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston, School of Public Health; 4Florida International University, Department of Psychology

ODIECTIVE

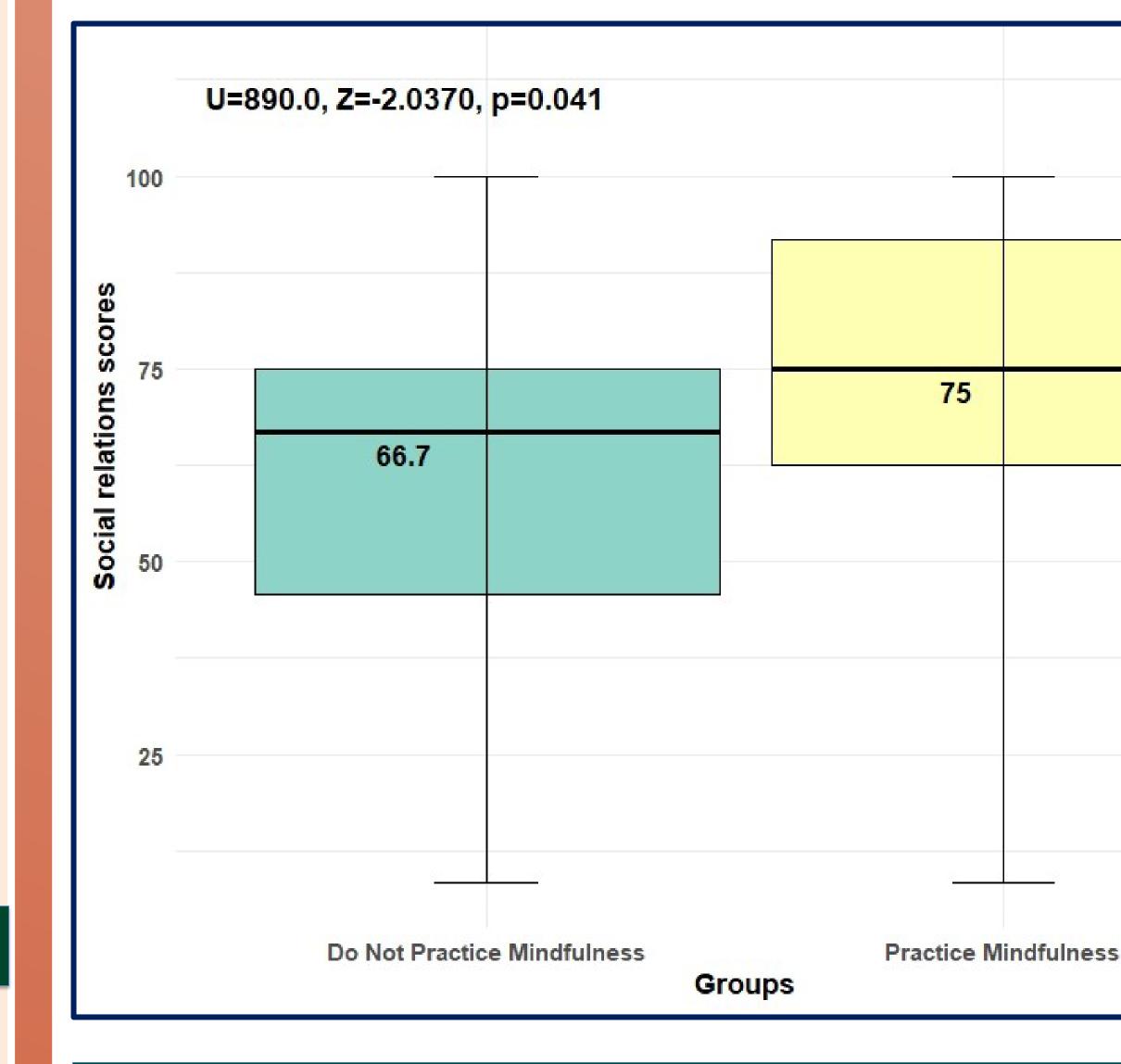
| | UDJEUTIVE |
|------------------------------|--|
| * | To investigate associations between mindfulness and quality of life among young adult cannabis users, providing valuable insights into their holistic experiences. |
| BACKGROUND | |
| ** | Rising cannabis use among young adults underscores the need for research on its effects. Mindfulness, linked to psychological and health benefits, is gaining attention in cannabis research. Contemporary studies increasingly explore the intersection of mindfulness and cannabis science. However, its impact on quality of life in young adult cannabis users, especially in South Florida, requires further investigation. |
| | METHODS |
| • * • • * • | Data is a subsample of cannabis users (n=76) from the baseline visit of the ongoing Herbal Heart Study cohort (N=150), studying the impact of cannabinoids and cannabis consumption routes on subclinical cardiovascular risk among young adults (18-35 years), residing in South Florida. The validated Five Facet Mindfulness Questionnaire (FFMQ-15) was administered to measure mindfulness with regards to thoughts, experiences, actions, and daily life. The overall scores of all five subscales were calculated based on standardized instruction. Quality of life (QOL) was assessed using the 26-item World Health Organization Quality of Life questionnaire (WHOQOL-BREF), comprising four domains: physical health, psychological well-being, social relations, and environment. |
| *** | Total scores within each domain were transformed to a 0–100 scale, aligning with WHOQOL-100 standards for comparison. |
| *** | Total QOL scores and scores across domains were compared between those practicing and not practicing mindfulness using Mann–Whitney U tests. |
| RESULTS | |
| *** | Majority of participants were female (57.9%) |
| | Mean age: 25.0 years (SD=4.3) |
| | 63.2% reported practicing mindfulness 55.3% were Hispanic and 44.7% self-reported as being |
| | non-Hispanic No significant differences in age, sex, and ethnicity between those cannabis consumers who practice and who do not practice mindfulness |
| *** | No significant differences were found between mindfulness practitioners and non-practitioners in the |

physical health (Z=-1.7255, p=0.089) and environment

(Z=-1.3556, p=0.179) domains.



Users: Mindfulness Practice vs. Non-Practice

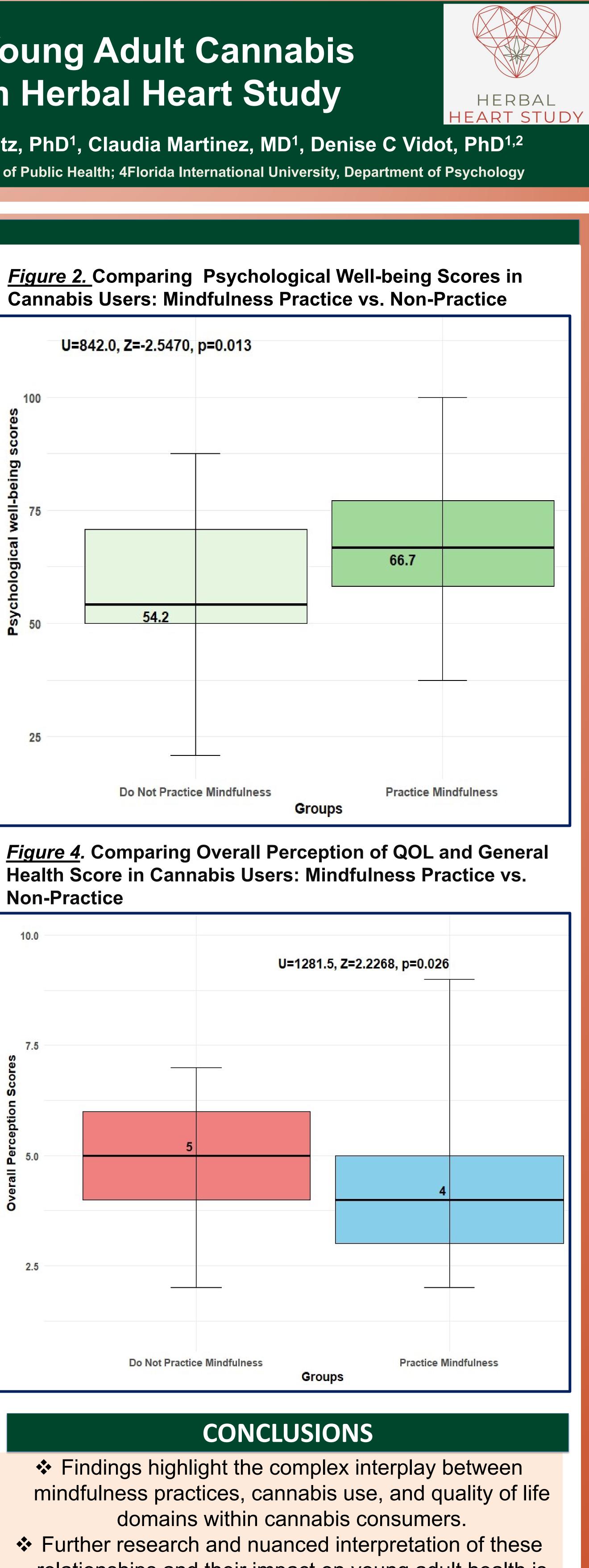


KEY FINDINGS

Those who reported practicing mindfulness had higher total median QOL scores as well as in higher scores for psychological well-being and social relations Notably, those incorporating mindfulness practices exhibited lower median score for the overall perception of QOL and general health

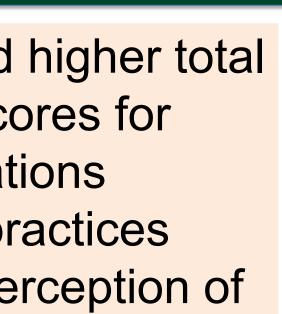
Funding for this research was made possible by the National Heart, Lung, And Blood Institute of the National Institutes of Health under Award Number R01HL153467

Non-Practice



relationships and their impact on young adult health is

warranted.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS