The effect of chronic cannabis use on visuomotor and cognitive performance
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The 2018 legalization of recreational cannabis use in Canada has increased interest in the impact of the substance on its users. It has provided us with the novel opportunity of researching its effects on a legal cohort of users outside of clinical settings. We designed an online battery of experiments to investigate the question of:

Are there deficits related to the frequency of cannabis use on visuomotor and cognitive performance?

Motor Acuity
Participants navigated their cursor through a tunnel (scaled to 40% - 100% of the original size) as fast as possible while minimizing movement outside of the tunnel.

No deficits in motor acuity related to cannabis use frequency.

Goal Directed Movement Planning
Participants moved their cursor (black dot) to a series of targets (white dot) with y-axis reversed visual feedback.

No deficits in goal-directed movement planning related to cannabis use frequency.

Task Switching
Participants responded to the shape or filling of a stimuli using the 'x' or 'm' keys in an alternating sequence depending on the stimuli location.

No deficits in task switching ability related to cannabis use frequency.

There are no deficits in visuomotor and cognitive performance associated with cannabis use frequency.

Our future work will focus on the effects of acute cannabis intoxication on visuomotor and cognitive performance.

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