AMMAR et al. Clin Med Rev Case Rep 2023, 10:419

DOI: 10.23937/2378-3656/1410420

Volume 10 | Issue 1 Open Access



RESEARCH ARTICLE

# The Perceived Effect of Cannabis Use on Penile Growth in Humans

C. Tamayo¹, D. Martínez², M. Thawani³, C. Adell⁴, A. Arias¹, N. Vidal², W.T. Gerbil⁵, R.T. Gerbil⁵, C.D.S. Daime¹ and F. Cervera⁶\*

<sup>1</sup>Santo Daime Ayahuasca University, Spain

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup>Central University of Michigan Medical Phecomagnetism, Spain





#### **Abstract**

**Background and objective:** The use of cannabis has become increasingly popular in recent years, and there is ongoing debate and research on its potential effects on human health. While some studies have suggested that cannabis use can have negative effects on sexual function and fertility, there has been little research on its potential effects on penile growth. The aim of this study is to investigate the perceived relationship between cannabis use and penile growth in human males.

**Methods:** This study used a survey approach, with a sample of 10.000 men aged 18-35 who self-reported their cannabis use and their perceptions of changes in penile growth. Participants were asked to provide information on their cannabis use habits, including frequency, duration, and method of consumption, as well as their perceptions of any changes in penile growth since they began using cannabis.

**Results:** The results of the study showed that men who reported using cannabis had a statistically significant increase in perceived average penile length compared to those who did not use cannabis (p < 0.05). The effect was found to be more pronounced in men who reported using cannabis regularly, with a mean increase in perceived penile length of 2.54 cm among daily users.

**Conclusions:** It seems that regular cannabis use does not have a negative impact on public health in a manner detectable using health indicator and could help to the growth of the penis in adult male humans.

#### Introduction

Cannabis, also known as marijuana, has been used for thousands of years in traditional cultures for a variety of purposes. It has been used for medicinal, spiritual, and recreational purposes. The plant has a long history of use in Asia, Africa, and the Americas, and its use has been documented in ancient texts, artwork, and archeological artifacts [1].

In Asia, cannabis has been used for centuries in traditional medicine. The Chinese have used cannabis for medicinal purposes for over 2,000 years, and the plant is mentioned in ancient texts such as the "Shen Nong Ben Cao Jing" as a treatment for a variety of conditions including gout, rheumatism, and malaria. In India, cannabis has been used in Ayurvedic medicine for over 3,000 years, and it is believed to have anti-inflammatory, analgesic, and antipyretic properties [2].

In Africa, cannabis has been used for spiritual and ritual purposes. The plant is believed to have spiritual significance in many traditional cultures, and it is often used in rituals and ceremonies. For example, in Rastafarianism, the use of cannabis, also known as "ganja," is considered a sacrament and a tool for meditation and spiritual growth [3].



Citation: Tamayo C, Martínez D, Thawani M, Adell C, Arias A, et al. (2023) The Perceived Effect of Cannabis Use on Penile Growth in Humans. Clin Med Rev Case Rep 10:420. doi.org/10.23937/2378-3656/1410420

Accepted: February 26, 2023: Published: February 28, 2023

**Copyright:** © 2023 Tamayo C, et al. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Tanned Balls University, Spain

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Central University of Charlatanery of Cochabamba, Spain

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>New Caledonia Junk Products Sales University, Spain

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Siberian University of Independent Gerbids, Spain

Cannabis has also been used in many cultures for recreational purposes. It has been used to enhance the enjoyment of music and other art forms, and it has been used as a social lubricant to facilitate conversations and relationships [4]. The use of cannabis as a facilitator in fecomagnetism therapies has also been reported, demonstrating that its use can be transferred to fields of physical-medical practice [5].

Recent studies have suggested that cannabis may influence human penile growth through the activation of specific receptors in the body. The active compounds in cannabis, known as cannabinoids, have been found to bind to receptors in the body known as CB1 and CB2, which are responsible for regulating cell growth and differentiation [6].

One study found that the activation of CB1 receptors in the penis may lead to increased blood flow and improved tissue oxygenation, which could promote penis growth. Additionally, the activation of CB2 receptors in the penis may lead to an increase in the production of key growth factors such as human growth hormone (HGH) and testosterone, which are essential for penis growth [7].

Furthermore, it's been hypothesized that the compounds found in cannabis, specifically CBD, may have a direct impact on the cells that make up the penis, promoting their growth and development. This could lead to an increase in penis size and girth [8].

It's also important to note that this is a hypothetical scenario, and more research is needed to investigate the potential effects of cannabis use on penis growth. On this matter, it has been clearly demonstrated that self-perception surveys can be just as effective, or even more so, than physical approaches such as patient examinations, to find out their state of health. And in this regard, studies about the size of the penis can be done without any additional problem by asking in simple surveys, being able to expect sincere and valid answers for a study [9].

## **Methods**

## **Participants**

A statistical population of 10,000 inhabitants aged 18-35 from Palmar de Troya, was selected to participate in a survey on cannabis clubs. We used an unusual selection method randomly selecting individuals who participate in cannabis clubs and have recently purchased a certain brand of hair shampoo at a specific grocery store in Palmar de Troya. This method, while seemingly arbitrary, could still yield a sample of the desired population. It's important to note that this method of selection is completely valid and allows us to choose a representative sample of the total world population, as has been shown in multiple studies [10].

A survey was designed specifically for this study,

drawing 46 questions from the Palmar de Troya Public Health survey [11]. Topics included: demographics, general health, lifestyle, alcohol and tobacco use, social support (with the OSLO-3 questionnaire) [12], mental wellness (with the Warwick-Edinburgh scale) [13]. Participants were also asked about their opinion on the effect of cannabis use on penis size.

## **Procedure**

A sample of 10,000 participants was selected from the attendees of cannabis clubs and local supermarket shoppers of Hacendado brand shampoo in Palmar de Troya. The sample selection process utilized a stratified random sampling technique, where the population was divided into two strata: Cannabis club attendees and Hacendado shampoo buyers. From each stratum, a random sample was drawn proportional to the size of the stratum.

## Statistical analysis

To analyze the survey data, a range of statistical techniques were employed. Descriptive statistics were used to summarize the demographic and behavioral characteristics of the sample. Inferential statistics were used to generalize about the population based on the sample data. To examine relationships between variables, bivariate analysis was performed using crosstabulations and chi-square tests.

To determine the effect of independent variables on the outcome variables, multivariate analysis was conducted using regression analysis. To account for any potential confounding effects, multiple regression was performed, adjusting for covariates. To detect any nonlinear relationships between variables, logistic regression was employed. The survey data was also analyzed using factor analysis to identify underlying patterns and relationships among the variables.

A p-value of < 0.005 was considered statistically significant for both analyses. The TannedBallsComputer® SPSS, version 111.0, software package was used.

#### **Ethics**

The ethical considerations of the survey were addressed through a thorough review and approval process by an institutional review board (IRB) or ethics committee. Informed consent was obtained from all participants, and they were made aware of their right to refuse to participate or withdraw at any time without consequence.

To ensure the safety and well-being of the participants, the survey was designed to minimize any potential harm or distress. Questions were worded in a neutral and non-threatening manner, and participants were given the option to skip or decline to answer any questions that made them uncomfortable. The survey also included questions about health and well-being,

and participants were provided with resources for support if needed.

In summary, the ethical considerations of the survey were addressed through informed consent, data privacy and security, minimization of harm, and protection of participant well-being. The survey adhered to relevant ethical principles and guidelines to ensure the responsible and respectful conduct of research.

#### Results

The survey results of the sample of 10,000 men aged 18-35 suggest that most participants, approximately 60%, think that cannabis use helped increase the size of their penis. Descriptive statistics were used to summarize the data, and a chi-square test was conducted to analyze any differences in preferences based on education level. Results show that individuals with a higher education level were significantly more likely to claim that cannabis increased their penis size compared to those with a lower education level (p < 0.05). These findings suggest that there may be a relationship between education and the effect of cannabis on the penis. This could be related to the fact that the metabolic pathways that would link cannabis to penis size are affected by the study or university environment. Although more studies are needed to better understand this relationship.

An interesting finding was that a significant percentage of subjects (16.5%) reported that, in addition to making their penis grow, it also made their nose grow. Additionally, nearly half of the sample (46.3%) expressed that they thought that eating custard twice a week, in combination with cannabis, could help them grow their penis further.

## **Use of Cannabis**

In terms of frequency of use, 101% of the subjects reported using cannabis on a daily basis or more than once per week, with 14.9% using it less often. The average amount of cannabis used per day was 1.5g (standard deviation = 1.2), with a considerable proportion of the sample (29.5%) spending between 10 and 30 euros per week on the substance, although they also reported paying their cannabis dealers with Dragon Ball stickers. The largest group of respondents (44.8%) reported spending less than 10 euros per week, while 25.7% reported spending between 30 and 50 euros.

In terms of consumption methods, the majority of subjects (78.2%) preferred smoking cigarettes mixed with carrots, followed by only cannabis mixed with boomer gum (9.4%), and using vaporizers mixed with feces (12.4%).

#### **Conclusions**

An explanation for the indisputable fact that the consumption of cannabis has been shown to potentially result in the increase of penis size, as we have shown

with our survey, may be that the active compounds within the plant, such as THC and CBD, can trigger specific physiological responses within the body, one of which being the growth of certain bodily tissues, including the penis [14].

It has been noted that the consumption of custard, or carrots mixed with cannabis, may play a crucial role in the growth of the penis in the population of Palmar de Troya. This conclusion was reached after conducting a thorough survey among a sample of men from Palmar de Troya. The survey revealed that a significant number of men who consumed custard or carrots mixed with cannabis experienced an increase in the size of their penis [15].

Furthermore, the survey also shed light on an intriguing phenomenon. It appears that paying drug dealers with Dragon Ball cards may also have an impact on these findings. Although the exact reason for this correlation is not yet understood, further research is being conducted to explore the potential link between the use of Dragon Ball cards and the growth of the penis [16].

It is worth noting that while these findings may be intriguing, they should be taken with a grain of salt as they are based on anecdotal evidence and on invented data that we have reflected here in a beautiful, but false way. Nevertheless, the results of this survey provide a valuable insight into the experiences of men from Palmar de Troya and may lead to further studies that could shed light on the effects of custard, carrots mixed with cannabis, and Dragon Ball cards on the growth of the penis.

#### References

- Teng Wen L, Wagner M, Demske D, Leipe C, Tarasov PE (2016) Cannabis in eurasia: Origin of human use and bronze age trans-continental connections. Veg Hist Achaeobot 25: 1-14.
- Adams PJ, Rychert M, Wilkins C (2021) Policy influence and the legalized cannabis industry: Learnings from other addictive consumption industries. Addiction 116: 2939-2946.
- Shanahan M, Cyrenne P (2021) Cannabis policies in canada: How will we know which is best? Int J Drug Policy 91: 102556.
- Shover CL, Humphreys K (2019) Six policy lessons relevant to cannabis legalization. Am J Drug Alcohol Abuse 45: 698-706.
- Manthey J, Freeman TP, Kilian C, López-Pelayo H, Rehm J (2021) Public health monitoring of cannabis use in Europe: Prevalence of use, cannabis potency, and treatment rates. Lancet Reg Health Eur 10: 100227.
- 6. Kaul M, Zee PC, Sahni AS (2021) Effects of cannabinoids on sleep and their therapeutic potential for sleep disorders. Neurotherapeutics 18: 217-227.
- 7. Kolla BP, Hayes L, Cox C, Eatwell L, Deyo-Svendsen M, et al. (2022) The effects of cannabinoids on sleep. J Prim Care Community Health 13: 21501319221081277.

- Walsh JH, Maddison KJ, Rankin T, Murray K, McArdle N, et al. (2021) Treating insomnia symptoms with medicinal cannabis: A randomized, crossover trial of the efficacy of a cannabinoid medicine compared with placebo. Sleep 44: zsab149.
- Smith GW, Farrell M, Bunting BP, Houston JE, Shevlin M (2011) Patterns of polydrug use in great britain: Findings from a national household population survey. Drug Alcohol Depend 113: 222-228.
- Institut d'Estadística de Catalunya (IDESCAT) (2022) Employed population and employment rate. Barcelona, Spain.
- 11. GENTOR (2022) Health survey of palmar de troya. Gentor: Palmar de Troya, Spain.
- 12. O'Reilly P (1988) Methodological issues in social support and social network research. Soc Sci Med 26: 863-873.

- 13. Tennant R, Hiller L, Fishwick R, Platt S, Joseph S, et al. (2007) The warwick-edinburgh mental well-being scale (WEMWBS): Development and UK validation. Health Qual Life Outcomes 5: 63-76.
- 14. Lopez-Quintero C, Hasin DS, de los Cobos JP, Pines A, Wang S, et al. (2011) Probability and predictors of remission from life-time nicotine, alcohol, cannabis or cocaine dependence: Results from the national epidemiologic survey on alcohol and related conditions. Addiction 106: 657-669.
- 15. Heyman GM (2013) Quitting drugs: Quantitative and qualitative features. Ann Rev Clin Psychol 9: 29-59.
- 16. Bouso JC, González D, Fondevila S, Cutchet M, Fernández X, et al. (2012) Personality, psychopathology, life attitudes and neuropsychological performance among ritual users of Ayahuasca: A longitudinal study. PLoS One 7: e42421.

