

Cannabis Linked to Reduced Risk for Hospital-Acquired Intestinal Infection

Patients who used cannabis were at significantly reduced risk for hospital-acquired *Clostridioides difficile* infection (CDI) compared with nonusers, according to a large study published in *Anaerobe*.

Researchers analyzed data from nearly 60,000 hospitalizations the Nationwide Inpatient Sample 2014 to compare outcomes in patients with and without cannabis use disorder (CUD) as documented in ICD-9-CM codes. Patients with CUD were matched to those without CUD in a 1:1 ratio.

Overall, cannabis use was linked to a 28% reduced risk for CDI (prevalence: 455.5 vs 636.4 per 100,000 hospitalizations) compared with nonuse ($P=0002$). The greatest benefit was found in patients with dependent CUD who had an 80% reduced likelihood of CDI compared with nonusers. In comparison, non-dependent CUD users had a 23% reduced risk for CUD compared with users.

Adejumo AC, Bukong TN. Cannabis use and risk of *Clostridioides difficile* infection: analysis of 59,824 hospitalizations [Epub ahead of print]. *Anaerobe*. 2019 Sep 4:102095. doi: 10.1016/j.anaerobe.2019.102095.

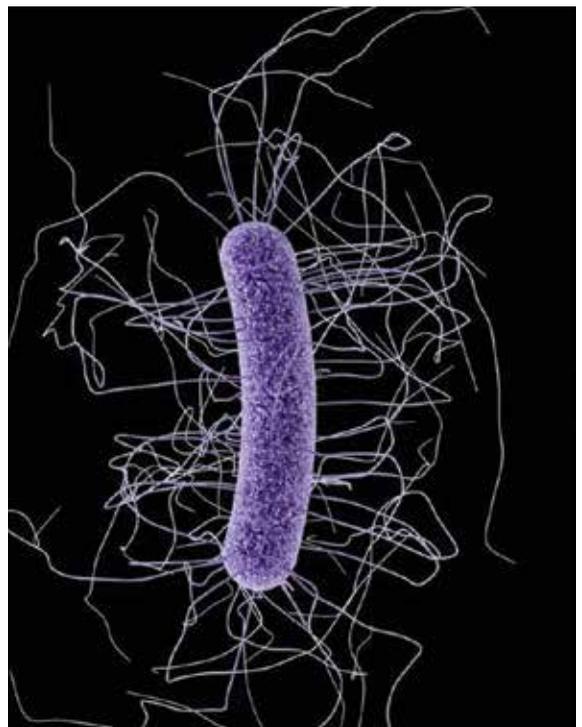


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