

Trends in Documented Cannabis Use Disorder Diagnoses in a Multi-Center Cohort of Inflammatory Bowel Disease Patients from 2012-2021

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BACKGROUND

- Cannabis has been proposed as an attenuator of intestinal inflammation and may modulate symptoms in patients with inflammatory bowel disease (IBD).
- The epidemiology of cannabis use disorder in patients with inflammatory bowel disease, and how that has changed over time, has not previously been characterized.

METHODS

- The TriNetX platform is a federated research network of 58 health care organizations in the United States.
- Cannabis use disorder (CUD) was captured using ICD-10 code F12.x (“cannabis-related disorders”) and trended annually from 2012 to 2021.
- IBD was identified by ICD-10 codes K50.x (Crohn’s disease, CD) or K51.x (Ulcerative colitis, UC).

RESULTS

- Of the 88,976,065 patients included in this analysis, 448,056 (0.5%) had a diagnosis of UC or CD.
- There was a significantly higher prevalence of CUD in CD (3.43%, N=7,458) and UC (2.18%, N=4,413) compared to non-IBD patients (1.15%, N=791,430) [OR=3.07, CI: 2.97-3.12, and OR=2.00, CI: 1.94-2.06, respectively].
- The prevalence of CUD in CD and UC has increased in the last decade (CD: 0.8 to 3.6%; UC: 0.5 to 2.6%) (**Figure 1**).
- CUD is consistently higher among males and African Americans, but rising in all demographics (**Figure 2 and 3**).

RESULTS, CONT.

Figure 1. Prevalence of cannabis use disorder in patients with Crohn’s Disease (CD), ulcerative colitis (UC), or no inflammatory bowel disease (no_IBD).

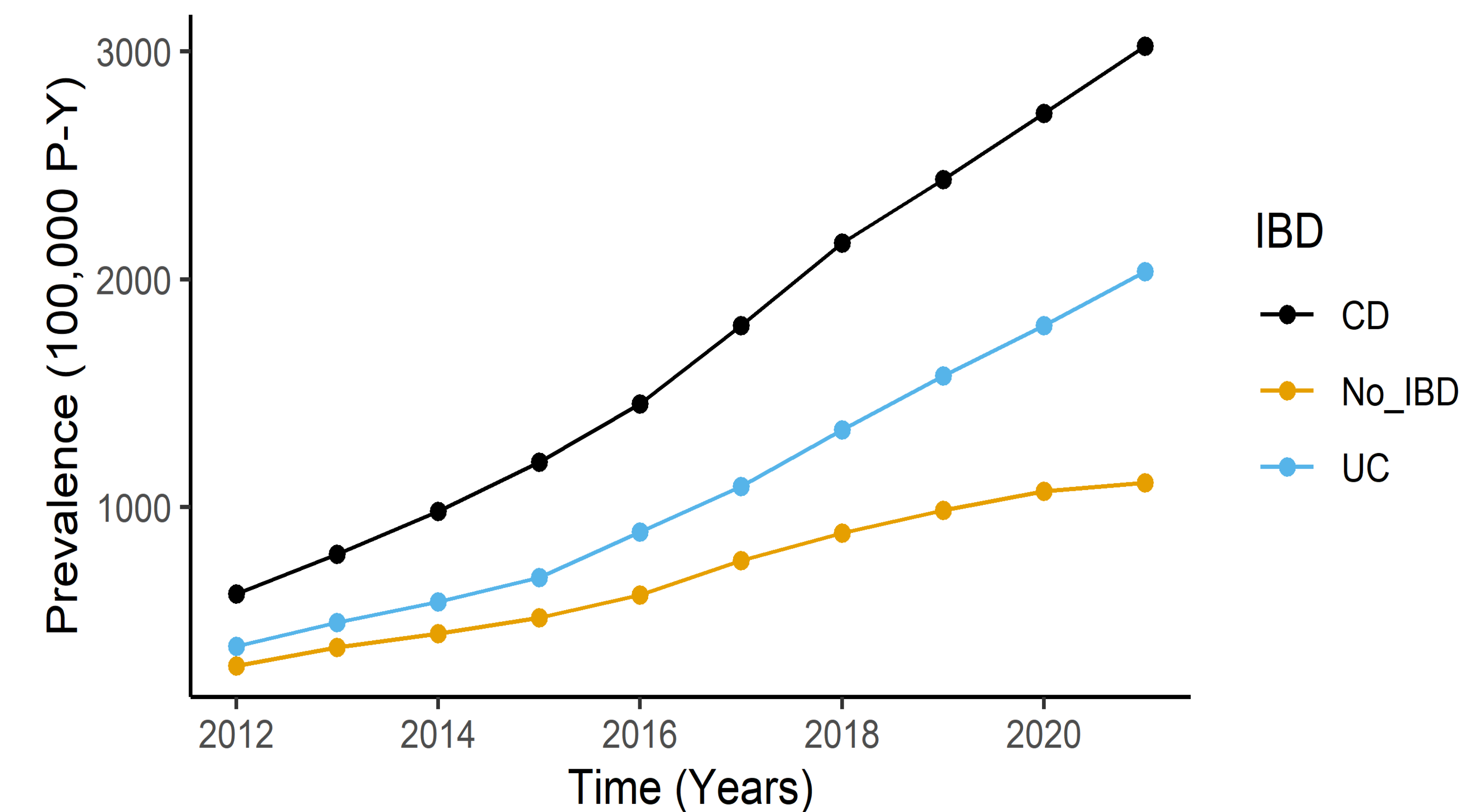
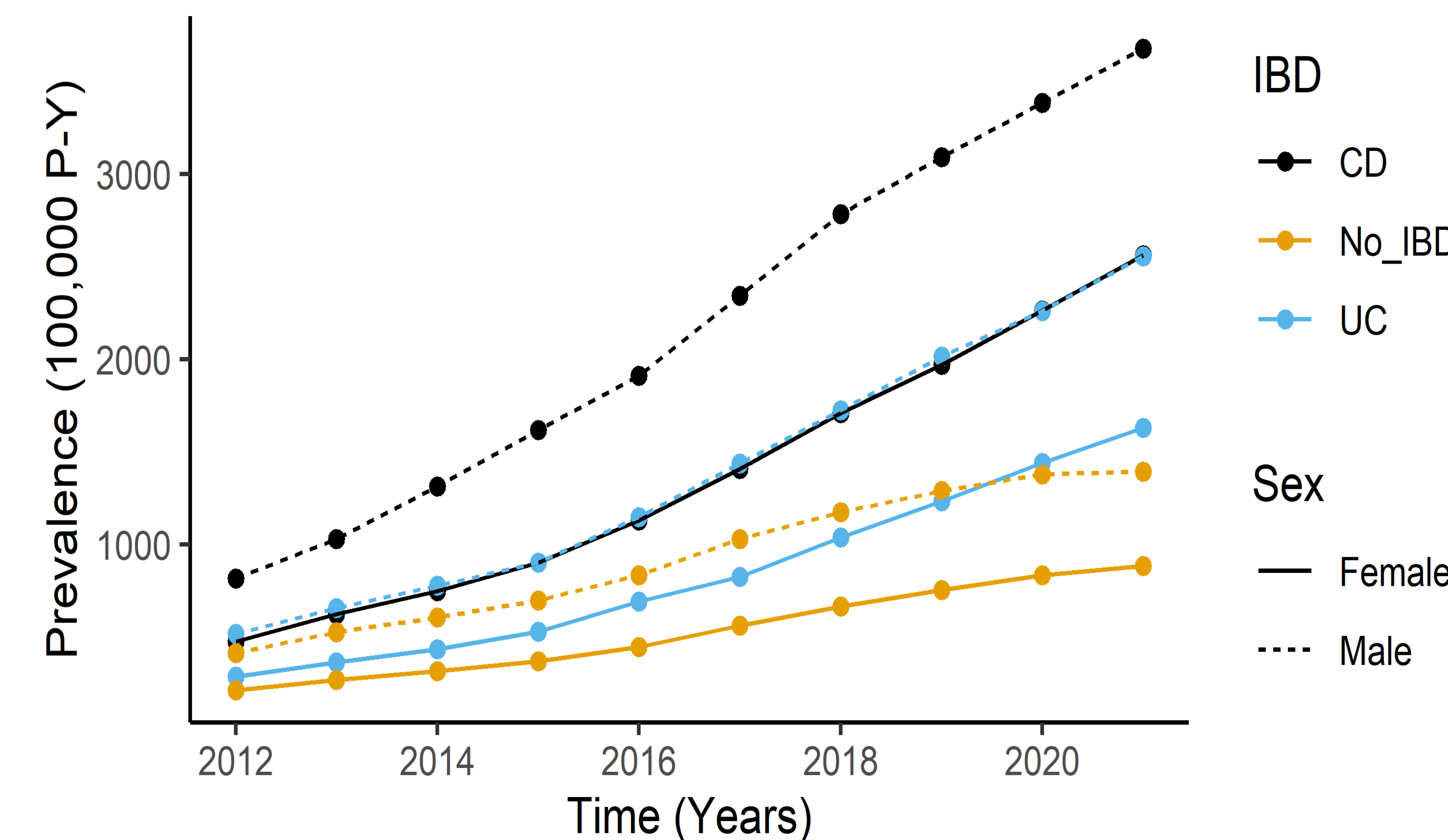
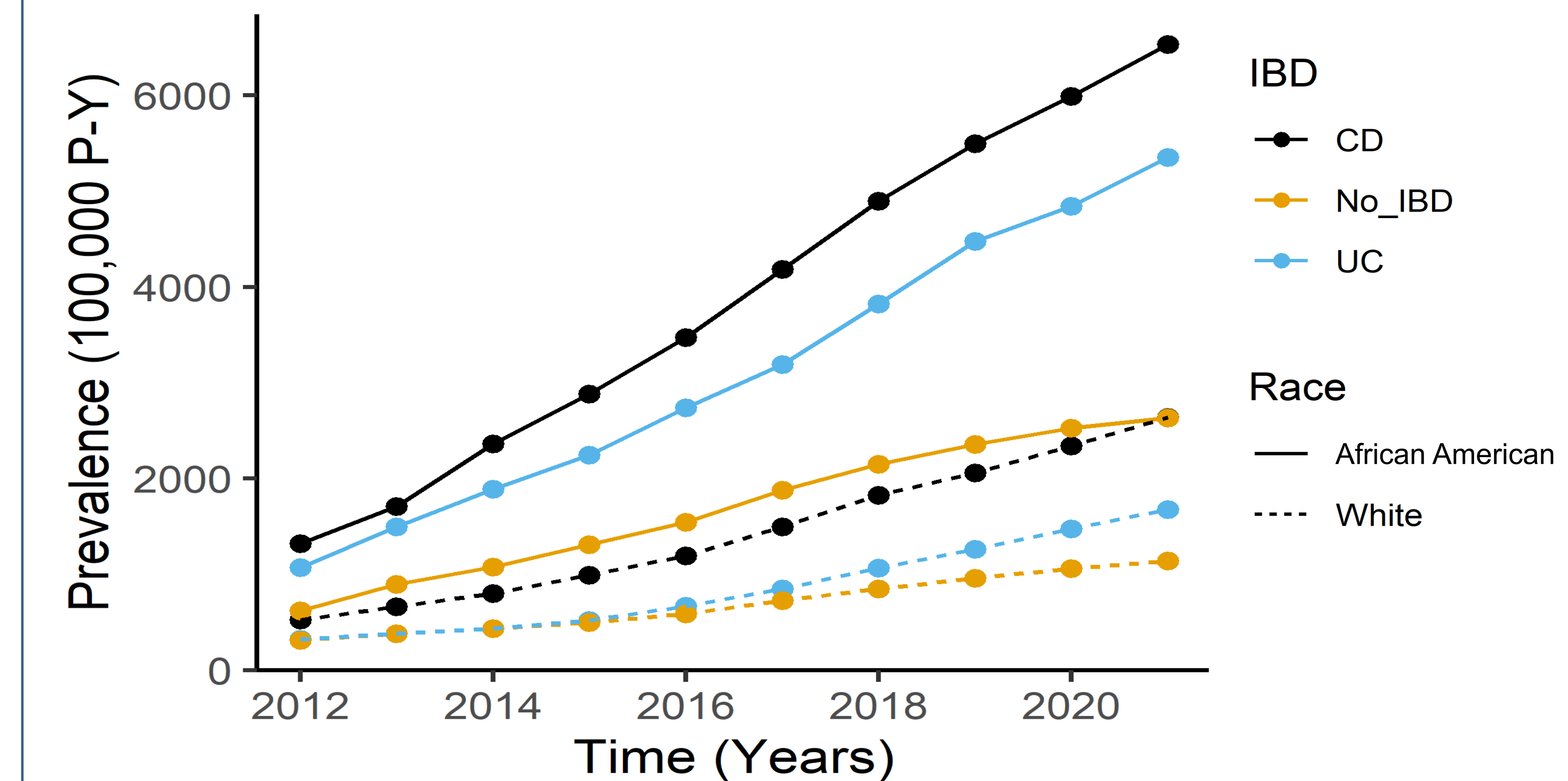


Figure 2. Prevalence of cannabis use disorder in patients with Crohn’s Disease (CD), ulcerative colitis (UC), or no inflammatory bowel disease (no_IBD), stratified by sex.



RESULTS, CONT.

Figure 3. Prevalence of cannabis use disorder in patients with Crohn’s Disease (CD), ulcerative colitis (UC), or no inflammatory bowel disease (no_IBD), stratified by race.



SUMMARY/CONCLUSIONS

- Documented cannabis use disorder is more prevalent in Crohn’s disease and ulcerative colitis as compared to the non-IBD cohort.
- Documented cannabis use disorder is rising in both Crohn’s disease and ulcerative colitis, regardless of sex or race.
- Further work is needed to understand the effect of cannabis use disorder on both patient experience and outcomes in IBD.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Please contact Samuel Tanner at Samuel.Tanner@uhhospitals.org for questions regarding this study.