

THC in cannabis may reduce platelet function

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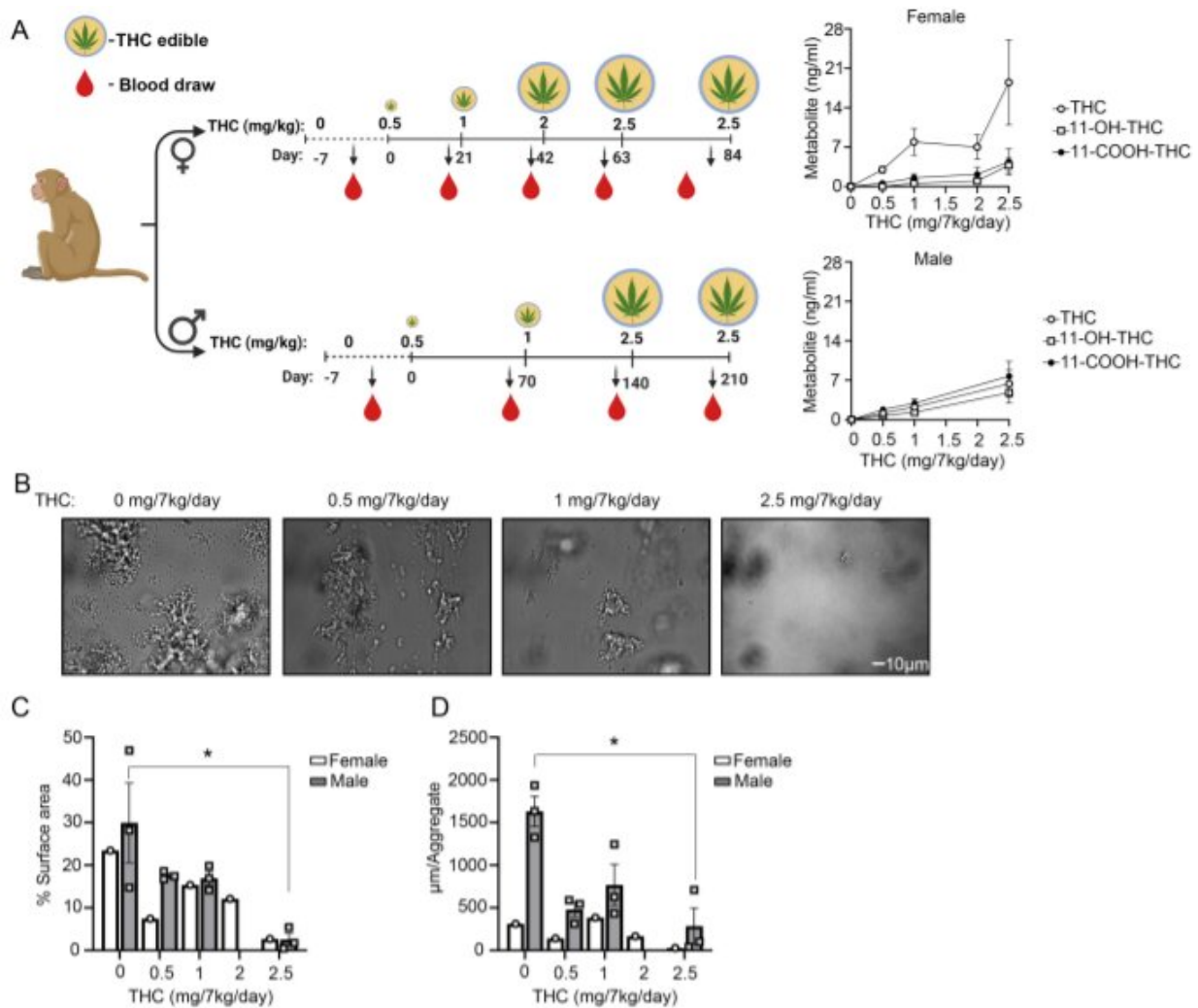


Figure 1: Assessment of platelet adhesion on a collagen surface under flow after chronic THC edible administration. (A) Timeline of THC edible administration in females (n=7) and males (n=3) and measured plasma THC levels. (B) Platelet

rich plasma (PRP) from n=3 male animals were perfused at 300s^{-1} over collagen coated surface for 5min prior to fixating. (C) Representative images were taken and quantified for platelet surface coverage per time point and (D) aggregate size on collagen surface for female (n=1) and male (n=3). Data is mean \pm SEM. Data were analyzed using ANOVA with repeated measures and Kruskal-Wallis with Dunn post hoc test. *p

Using marijuana may lead to platelet dysfunction, according to a new study in nonhuman primates. Platelets, a component of blood, play a role in maintaining blood vessel (vascular) health and aid wound healing and placental development during pregnancy. The article is published ahead of print in the *American Journal of Physiology-Cell Physiology*.

An estimated 22 million people in the U.S. use marijuana every month for recreational or medical purposes. The concentration of delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC)—the psychoactive component responsible for the drug's "high"—in cannabis products has increased over the years from less than 4 percent to more than 15 percent in 2018.

"Although marijuana has been used for the treatment of chronic pain, insomnia, nausea and vomiting, studies have also suggested that [marijuana use](#) is associated with cardiovascular system dysfunction, including both thrombosis and compromised vascular integrity in select cases," wrote the researchers of a new study. In the study, the research team explored the effects of THC on [platelet](#) function in rhesus macaque monkeys.

Male and female rhesus macaques were given a THC cookie each morning before breakfast. Over several months, the researchers incrementally increased the animals' THC levels to approach standard by-weight dosages consistent with Colorado's medical marijuana dose recommendations. The research team compared blood samples of the animals before and after the trial and found that THC reduced [platelet aggregation](#)—a step in the process of blood clot formation—and lowered production of thromboxane, a lipid involved in clotting. However, THC did not affect clotting times.

These results may call for "taking a thorough drug history for those undergoing

surgery or are pregnant," the researchers wrote. "Our observations may have important implications for clinical health policies regarding the use of medical [marijuana](#) in the future."

More information: Stephanie E. Reitsma et al, Chronic edible dosing of $\Delta 9$ -tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) in non-human primates reduces systemic platelet activity and function, *American Journal of Physiology-Cell Physiology* (2022). [DOI: 10.1152/ajpcell.00373.2021](https://doi.org/10.1152/ajpcell.00373.2021)

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