**C3RN News Summary – Date**

Research

1. A systematic review of research done on cannabis and male fertility found that “research supports a role for cannabis in reducing sperm count and concentration, inducing abnormalities in sperm morphology, reducing sperm motility and viability, and inhibiting capacitation and fertilizing capacity” [March 27] [(Baylor College of Medicine, TX) (Urology Associates, CO) (University of Utah School of Medicine, UT)]

[More...](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/30916627)

2. A study done examining the increasing rate of cannabis use in older adults in Colorado found that “Older adults want more information about cannabis and desire to communicate with their healthcare providers. Older adults who used cannabis for medical purposes reported positive outcomes but highlighted difficulties in accessing medical cannabis. Older adults in Colorado also revealed how a stigma continues to be attached to using cannabis.” [March 28] [(University of Illinois, IL) (University of Colorado Springs, CO) (Eastern Colorado VA Geriatric Research Education and Clinical Center, CO)]

[More...](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/30924098)

3. A review of cannabis use in adolescents for pediatric and gynecological conditions surmised that “the many risks associated with marijuana use in adolescents, including negative effects on the developing brain and adverse reproductive, sexual health and mental health outcomes, outweigh potential benefits in this population.” [March 25] [(Boston’s Children’s Hospital, MA) (Harvard Medical School, MA)]

[More...](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/30923025)

4. A study done on the deregulatory correlates of cannabis use on aspects of functioning such as working memory capacity finds that “Greater delay discounting was associated with problem use, but not with frequency of use. Low reward sensitivity was associated with more frequent cannabis use, but not with problem use.” [March 20] [(Brown University School of Public Health, RI) (Providence VA Medical Center, RI)]

[More...](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/30913511)

5. A study done examining cannabis use in cancer patients found that “The most common qualifying symptom for both cancer and noncancer patients was severe or chronic pain. Cancer patients were more likely to use the sublingual tincture form of cannabis (n = 1098, 55.2%), while noncancer patients were more likely to use the vaporization form (n = 4222, 44.0%)” [March 25] [(New York University School of Medicine, NY) (University of California, CA) (University of Hawaii, HI)]

[More...](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/30909786)