



Drug abuse in pregnancy

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Introduction

- The use of drug during pregnancy still represent challenge to the health care ponders and in the last years there is another problem which drug abuse .
- it is a major problem ,but unfortunately there is no document about the cases become of all the information in this update express


Studies done in USA.



OBJECTIVES:

- 1.** Define substance abuse in pregnancy
- 2.** Outline Prevalence of substance abuse among pregnant woman.
- 3.** Outline of prenatal substance abuse.
- 4.** Discuss effect of nicotine, alcohol ,cannabis ,cocaine, opioid, use in pregnant and management.





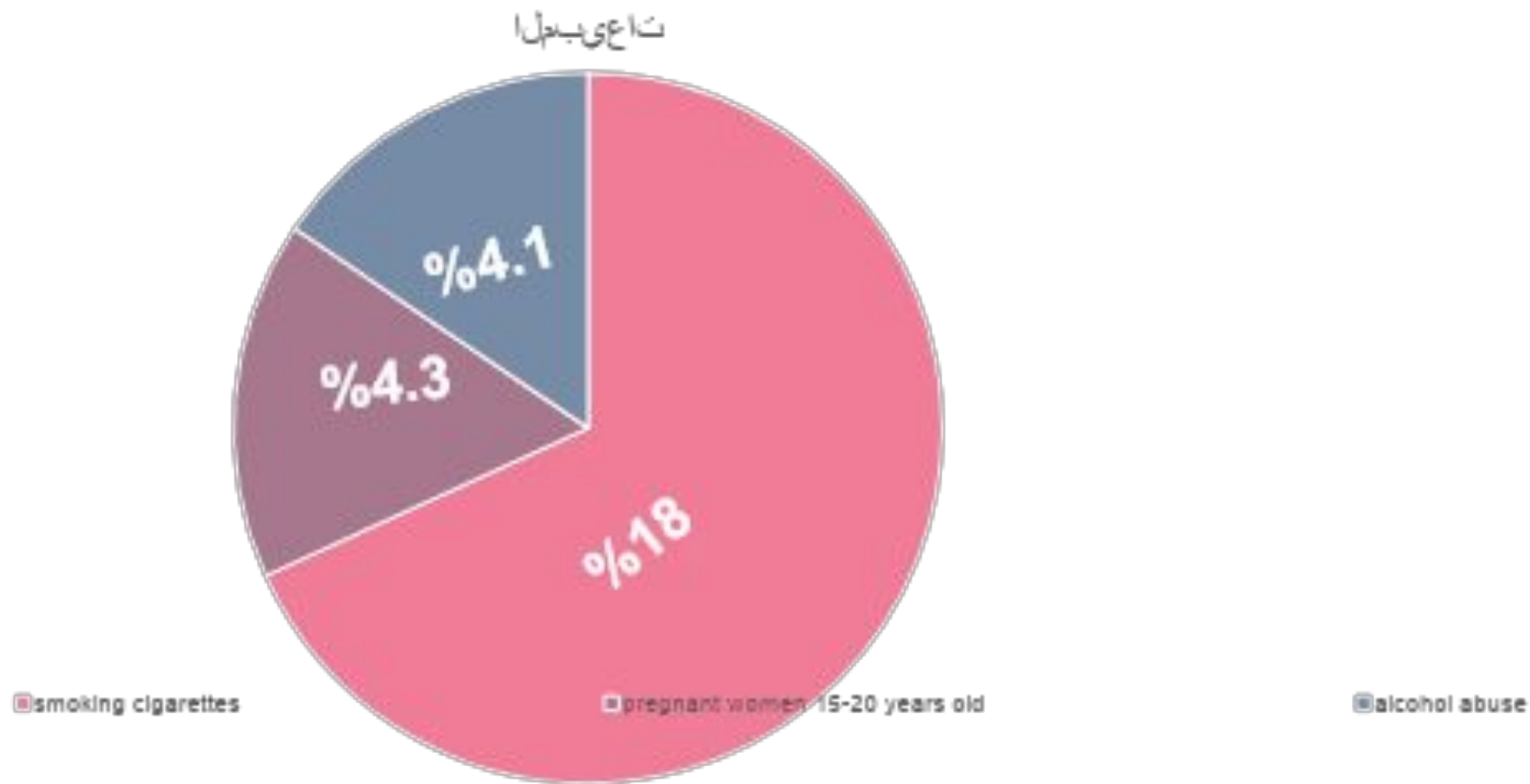
Drug Abuse during Pregnancy



Overview

- In the 1980s show an overall increase in substance abuse
Average age 20 to 30 years old.
- 1/3 of this population are female of child bearing age.
- Most of them with low socioeconomic state, having psychological problem or dealing with domestic violence.
- This pregnant drug addict often do not take advantage of medical treatment.
- They often feel threatened by legal confrontation.

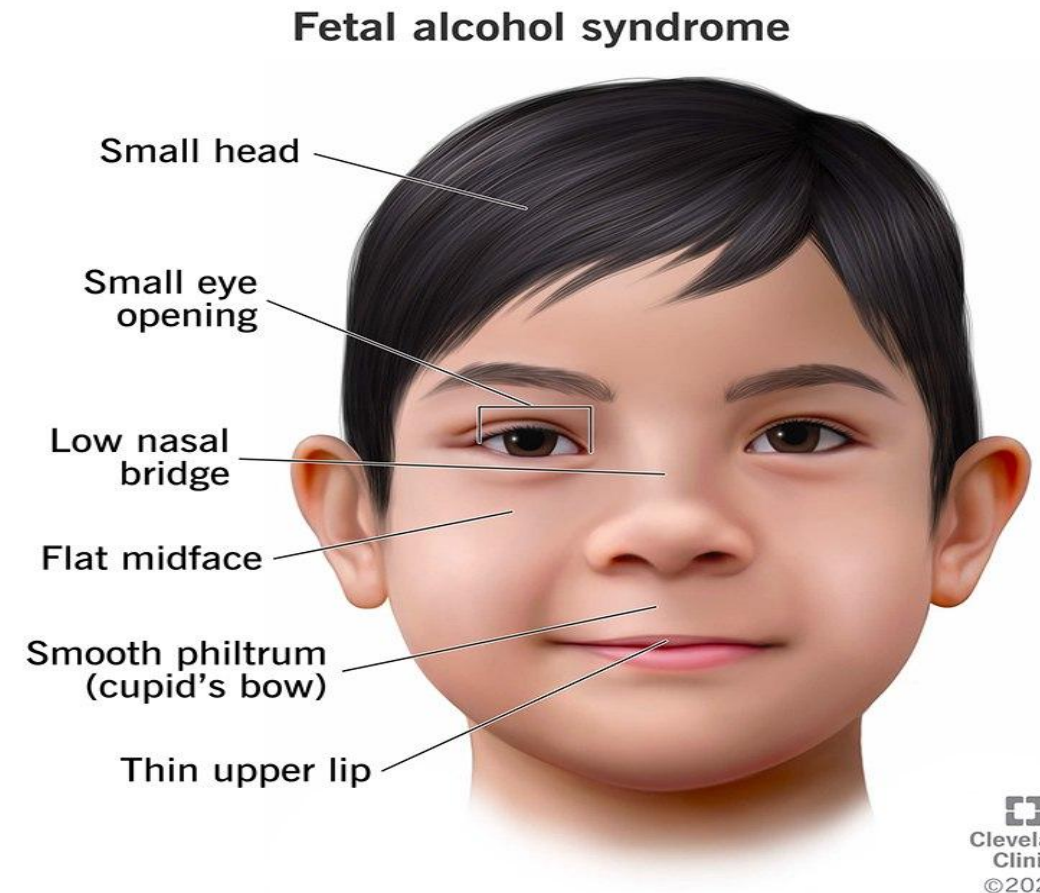
According to national surety conducted in the united states (2002-2003)



Overview

Obstetrical complication of drug abuse include

- Pregnancy include HTN
- Spontaneous abortion
- Intrauterine growth retardation
- Intrauterine fetal death
- A abruption placenta
- Preterm labor
- Fetal alcohol syndrome
- Increase the risk of infection disease



Effect substance abuse and management



Nicotine

- 1) increase risk of Intrauterine growth retardation.
- 2) Spontaneous abortion.
- 3) Premature rupture of membrane.
- 4) Placenta Previa.
- 5) abruption placenta.
- 6) Sudden infant death syndrome.



management of nicotine

Cessation of smoking during pregnancy can benefit the infant, improving birth weight and reducing the risk of prematurity.

Alcohol

- Fetal alcohol syndrome.
- Alcohol induced central nervous system dysfunction.
- Low fetal weight, length and head circumference.
- Facial abnormality.
- Cardiac defect.
- Joint malformation.
- Fetal alcohol syndrome.
- Others.
- Pancreatitis.
- Liver cirrhosis.



Management of alcohol

- **Treatment should begin with vitamin and mineral substitution like:**

- 1- thiamine.
- 2-Folic acid.
- 3-Prenatal iron.

- **Furthermore**

- 1-Alcohol elimination.
- 2-Social support and provision of reassurance.

Opioid

- Increase the risk of infection disease.
- Abscess formation.
- endocarditis.
- Congenital abnormality.

Management of opioid

Can be replaced during pregnancy by synthetic opioids in the form of replacement program in addition of multi-team work for better outcome of the mother and her baby.

Cocaine

- Malignant hypertension
- Cardiac ischemia
- Cerebral infection
- Sudden death of the mother
- Intrauterine growth retardation
- Multi systems congenital anomaly
- Placenta pre-via



Management of cocaine

- Most effective treatment approach is multi-professional treatment which includes obstetrician, pediatrician, psychiatric, behavioral therapy plus elimination of course.

Cannabis (marijuana)

- Decrease maternal weight gain.
- Immature nervous system.

The management same as nicotine abuse.



Future direction

- Many health problem associated with the perinatal period can be prevented with adequate and timely medical care or intervention.
- Pregnancy is a time during which women tend to become more motivated to reduce substance abuse ,so orientation and education in antenatal care to the mother about this problem can help.

Conclusion

- Substance abuse in pregnancy is significant problem and had to a number of deleterious effect in mother and her offspring.
- The impact of use in pregnancy varies depending the drug , point of exposure and extend of use.

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Thank you

