Pregnancy and Addiction: A World View of the Problem, Current Treatments and Future Research

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Outline

I. World view of the problem

II. Current treatments

III. Future research

Drug Addiction During Pregnancy

A universal public health problem

Alcohol, tobacco and illicit drugs

There is an absence of systematic solid prevalence data

Examples of Data from Around the World

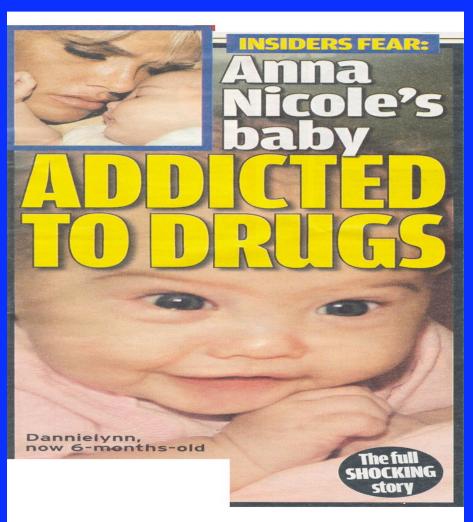
- France: 28% women smoke during pregnancy (Ducret 2005)
- Italy: FASD rate 20-40 per 1,000 children (2006)
- Nova Scotia: 25% smoking during pregnancy (Ebrahim et al., 2000)
- Philippines: 21% methamphetamine meconium positive rate N=393 (Ostrea et al., 2004)
- United States National Survey on Drug Use and Health 2004/5: 17% women smoke during pregnancy, 12% drink alcohol, 3% use marijuana
- South Africa: FASD rate 65-74 per 1,000 children (Viljoen et al., 2005)

Stigma and Misunderstanding

•A problem in every society at all socioeconomic levels

•Drug addiction of the pregnant mother is often met with concern, fear, anger and frustration by society

•Public needs education about the difference between physical dependence and addiction



Drug Addiction During Pregnancy

- Collective goals of wanting to rid the world of drug addiction and have healthy mothers, children and families
- Approaches to achieving these goals differ
 - Legal/punitive methods to prosecute women into submission
 - Treatment and empowerment, providing the care and education to support women in making choices appropriate for a healthy pregnancy

Interdisciplinary approach

Evidence from around the world shows the positive effects of comprehensive care

 Psychiatry, Obstetrics, Pediatrics, Nursing







Current Treatments Examined

- Medication
 - Opioid dependence: buprenorphine, methadone, naltrexone
 - Nicotine dependence: nicotine replacement products, bupropion
- Behavioral Treatments
 - Comprehensive care approach
 - Motivational Interviewing
 - Contingency management
 - Community Reinforcement Approach

Current Research

The advancement of substance abuse treatment for opioid-dependent pregnant women is best served through a close, multisite international collaborative randomized controlled trial network

MOTHER N=370

*Johns Hopkins U. Baltimore, MD

Medical U. of Vienna, Vienna, Austria

(PI: Gabriele Fischer)

St. Joseph's Hlth Ctr. Toronto, Canada

(PI: Peter Selby)

T. Jefferson U., Philadelphia, PA

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(PI: Sarah Heil)

Vanderbilt UMC, Nashville, TN

(PI: Peter Martin)

Wayne State U., Detroit, Michigan

(PI: Susan Stine)

Women & Infants, Providence, RI

(PI: Barry Lester)

*Coordinating Center: Center for Substance Abuse Research, (CESAR) U. of Maryland (PI Amelia Arria)

Opportunities for Research in Drug Addiction and Pregnancy

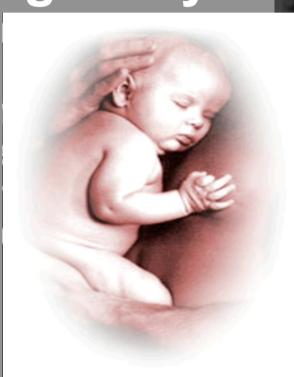


Maternal

Fetal

Neonate

Child



Maternal, fetal, neonate and child

Safety and efficacy trials

 Effectiveness trials of other medications or medication combinations (e.g., NRT, SSRIs)

Post-marketing surveillance

Maternal

- Pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of medications pre- and post-partum
- Matching mothers to agonist medications
- Transitioning mothers to another medication
- Pain management pre- and post-partum
- HIV risk behaviors in agonist treated pregnant women
- Tools to better quantify drug use

Fetal

- Systematic evaluation of fetal safety with different medications, dosing regimens and medicationassisted withdrawal or transfers
- Fetal effects of medication combinations

Neonate

- Development of tools to examine NAS in premature neonates
- Develop tools to assess and determine treatment for withdrawal from benzodiazepines, alcohol and combinations of drugs
- Systematic comparisons of medication protocols to treat NAS

Child

 Systematic long-term follow-up of children prenatally exposed to medications to treat drug dependence or other co-occurring conditions in this population

Future Direction

- Establishment of a consortium of researchers around the globe dedicated to the prevention and treatment of drug addiction during pregnancy
- Utilization of a collaborative flexible network approach to develop and answer research questions
- Pool collective data, knowledge and experience to develop evidence-based best practice guidelines on a global level



THE END