

Introduction

Addiction and the war on drugs is a continuous social problem today. The issue at hand are the effects of substance use disorders (SUD) while being a pregnant woman and its implications.

SUD is a recurrent use of alcohol and/or drugs that causes significant impairment, such as health problems, disability, and failure to meet responsibilities at work, school, or home (SAMHSA, 2023).

It is an ethical principle to help people in need to address social problems, challenge social injustice, respect the dignity and worth of the person, and its importance of human relationships (NASW, 2021).

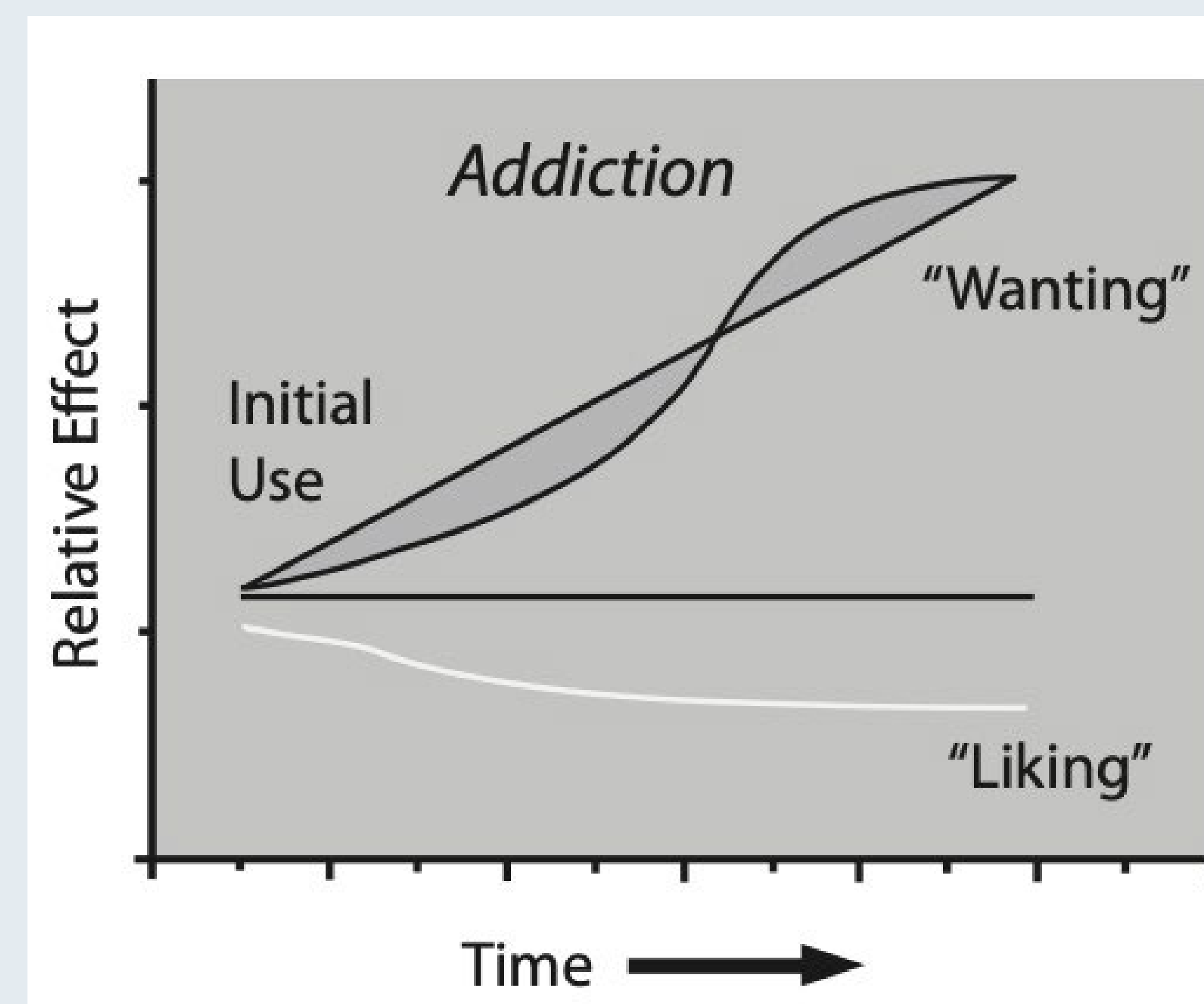


Implications for Infant

- ❖ Higher risk for central nervous system development, gastrointestinal issues, respiratory depression and neonatal abstinence syndrome (NAS) (Shen et al., 2020).
- ❖ Birth defects, low-birth weight, neonatal drug withdrawal syndrome, cognitive issues and mortality (Smith, 2020).

Findings & Discussion

- ❖ Non-punitive approach regardless of race, age, ethnicity, and socio-economic status (Bakhireva et al., 2018).
- ❖ Not married, young, lower educational levels, less prenatal care visits (Mravčík et al., 2020).
- ❖ Lower social determinants of health and involved with the criminal justice system (Smith, 2020).
- ❖ Less likely to complete treatment but completed if the criminal justice system was involved (Smith, 2020).
- ❖ Incentive-sensitization theory (Berridge & Robinson, 2016).



References

- Bakhireva, L. N., Shrestha, S., Garrison, L., Leeman, L., Rayburn, W. F., & Stephen, J. M. (2018). Prevalence of alcohol use in pregnant women with substance use disorder. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 187*, 305-310. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.drugalcdep.2018.02.025>.
- Berridge, K. C., & Robinson, T. E. (2016). Liking, wanting, and the incentive-sensitization theory of addiction. *The American Psychologist, 71*(8), 670-679. https://doi.org/10.1037/am_p0000059.
- Mravčík, V., Nechanská, B., Gabrhelík, R., Handal, M., Mahic, M., & Skurtveit, S. (2020). Socioeconomic characteristics of women with substance use disorder during pregnancy and neonatal outcomes in their newborns: A national registry study from the czech republic. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 209*, 107933. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.drugalcdep.2020.107933>
- National Association of Social Work. (2021). *Read the code of ethics*. <https://www.socialworkers.org/About/Ethics/Code-of-Ethics/Code-of-Ethics-English>.
- SAMHSA. (2023, June 09). *Mental health and substance use disorders*. <https://www.samhsa.gov/find-help/disorders>.
- Shen, Y., Lo-Ciganic, W., Segal, R., & Goodin, A. J. (2020). Prevalence of substance use disorder and psychiatric comorbidity burden among pregnant women with opioid use disorder in a large administrative database, 2009-2014. *Journal of Psychosomatic Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 42*(3), 235-241. <https://doi.org/10.1080/0167482X.2020.1727882>.
- Smith, W. T. (2020). Women with a substance use disorder: Treatment completion, pregnancy, and compulsory treatment. *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, 116*, 108045-108045. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jsat.2020.108045>.
- Whittaker, A. (2015). *Guidelines for the identification and management of substance use and substance use disorders in pregnancy* by world health organization geneva, switzerland: WHO press., 2014 ISBN: 9789241548731, 224 pp. available free online http://www.who.int/substance_abu.

Interventions

- ❖ The World Health Organization guidelines (Whittaker, 2015).
- ❖ Cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT), Contingency management, 12 Step Programs, Mindfulness therapy (Berridge & Robinson, 2016).