

ACOG 2020 DISTRICT II VIRTUAL ANNUAL MEETING

Junior Fellow Research Day Oral Presentation and iPoster Session Contests

RESEARCH ABSTRACT FORM

NAME: Katherine C. Frega, MD

RESEARCH TITLE: Substance Use during Pregnancy in Central New York

AUTHORS: Katherine C. Frega, MD¹ and Martha Wojtowycz, PhD^{1,2}

1. SUNY Upstate Medical University Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Syracuse, NY

2. SUNY Upstate Medical University Department of Public Health and Preventive Medicine,

Syracuse, NY

Introduction: There are public health efforts to decrease substance use in pregnancy, however many women in Central NY still report substance use in pregnancy. Opioid use in Central NY has escalated dramatically in recent years, along with opioid use in pregnancy, paralleling the epidemic observed in the general population. This study aims to identify the disparities in prenatal care for substance users in Central NY and recognize that the unique needs of this patient population may require modifying some elements of prenatal care.

Methods: We used the Statewide Perinatal Data System as the source for our data. This is a population-based system that is built around the Electronic Birth Certificate and collects data for quality improvement purposes. We report on women who delivered a live birth during the calendar year 2018.

Results: Women who used substances in pregnancy were more likely to not receive any prenatal care (6% vs 0.3% in non-substance users). Women who used drugs in pregnancy were more likely to report that they were depressed. The babies of women who used drugs were more likely to require a NICU admission (15%) vs. non-substance users (8%). 39% of women who used substances had an infection in pregnancy (vs. 15% in non-drug users).

Conclusions: Pregnant women who use drugs face multiple barriers to prenatal care, often drug use alone is not the reason itself. Pregnant women who use drugs are overrepresented among women who receive late or no prenatal care. Depression and substance use are interrelated. Screening for depression in the prenatal period may vary by provider in CNY, a unified system must be in place to ensure consistent screening with appropriate interventions. There is limited research on infections in pregnancy and drug use, and our data suggests this is an area for additional investigation.