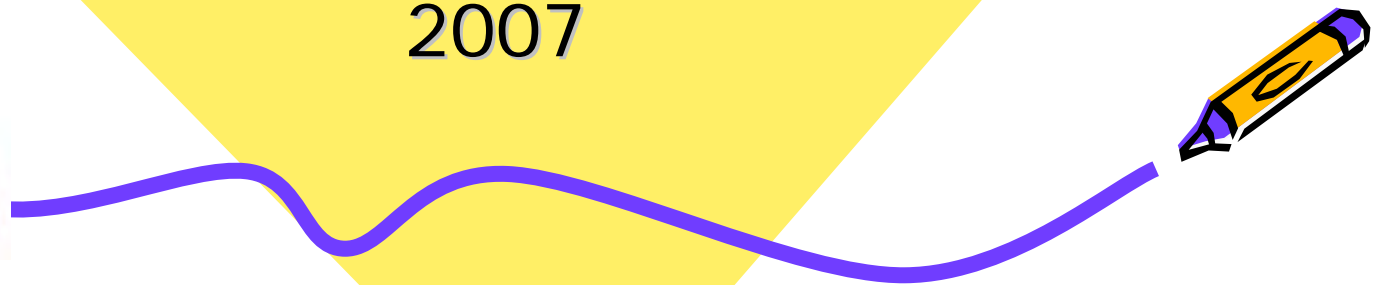


# Unifying Efforts to Eliminate Perinatal Substance Use in Santa Clara County

2007



# CADFP

- Coalition for Alcohol & Drug Free Pregnancies
- Funding from Santa Clara County Department of Alcohol & Drug Services



# Who Our Partners Are

Santa Clara County Department of Alcohol  
& Drug Services

Santa Clara County Public Health  
Department

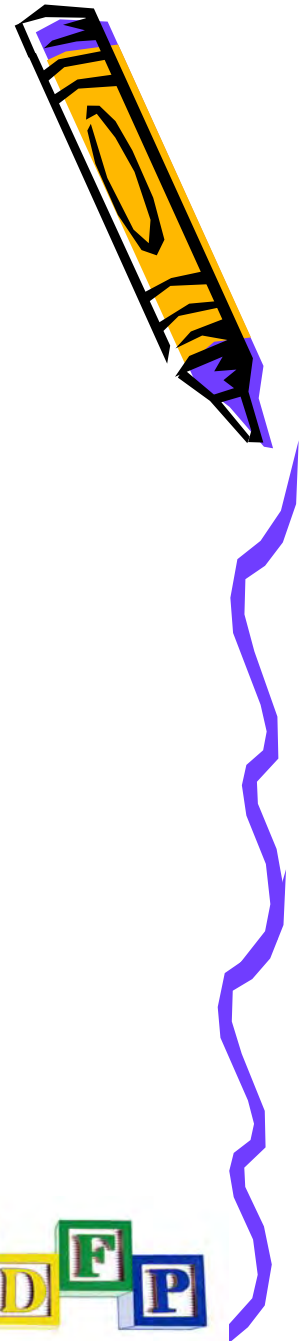
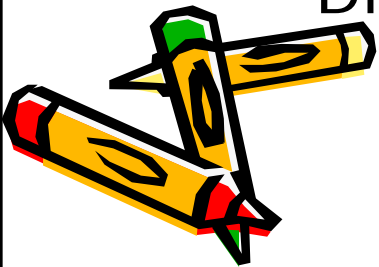
Santa Clara County Medical Alliance

ARH Recovery Homes

Pacific Institute of Research & Evaluation  
(PIRE)

Santa Clara County Perinatal Medical Social  
Workers

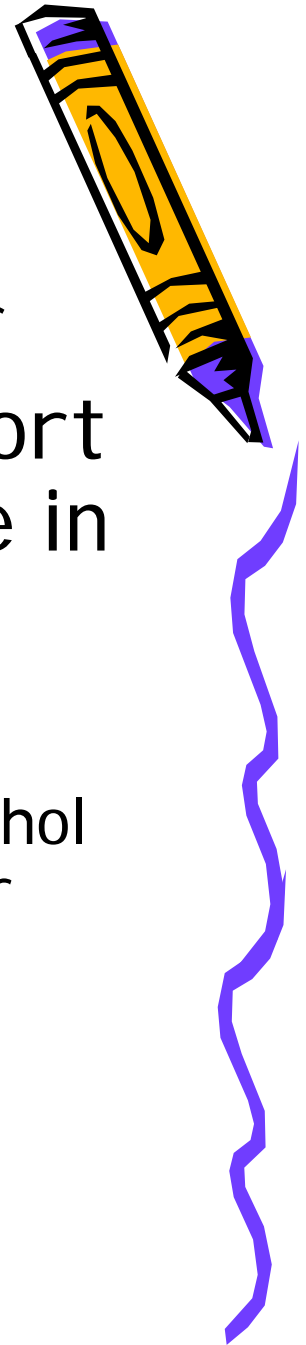
Santa Clara County Fetal Alcohol Spectrum  
Disorders Task Force



# CDC Study (2004)

- approximately one in two women of childbearing age (18-24 years) report alcohol use in the past month & one in eight report binge drinking.

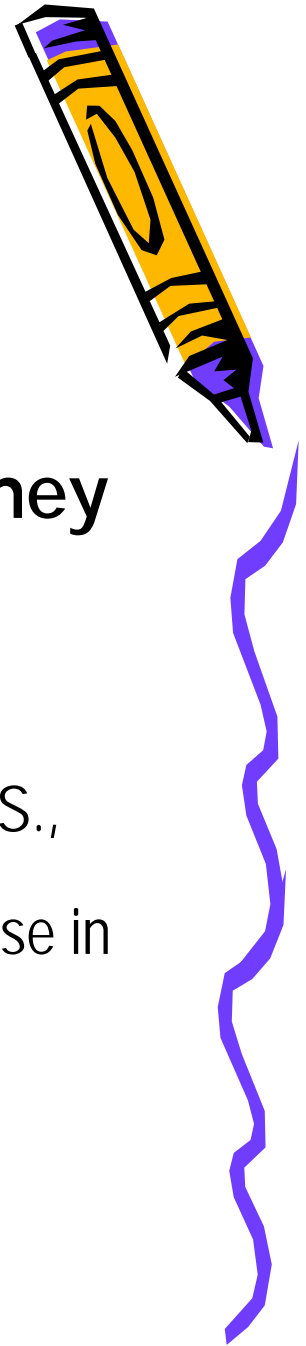
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Alcohol consumption among women who are pregnant or who might become pregnant—United States, 2002. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep 2004;44:1178–80.



# Research (2005)

- 21% of pregnant women admit to drinking one month before realizing they are pregnant; 11% admit to continue drinking during their pregnancy.

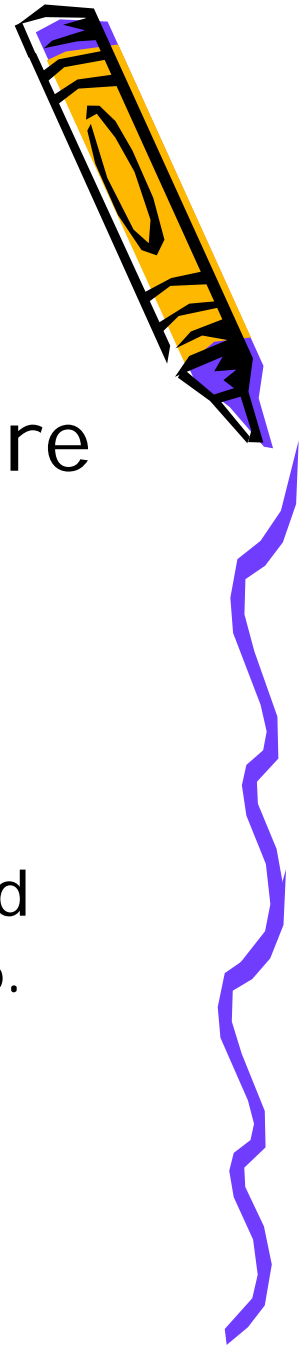
Chasnoff I.J., McGourty, R., Baily, G., Hutchins, E., Lightfoot, S., Pawson, L., Fahey, C., May, B., Brodie, P., McCulley L. & Campbell, J. (2005). The 4P's plus screen for substance use in pregnancy: Clinical application and outcomes. *Journal of Perinatology*, 25, 368-374.



# Research (1998)

- Half of all pregnancies in the US are unplanned.

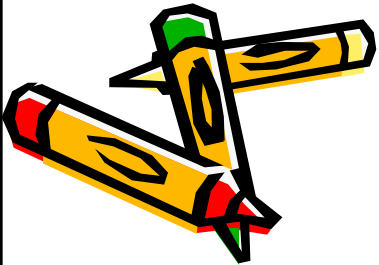
Henshaw SK. Unintended pregnancy in the United States. Fam Plan Perspect 1998;30:24 -29, 46.



# Prevalence Study (1992)

- Study estimated that 11.35% of maternity patients at CA hospitals used ATOD within hours or days of delivery.
- Prevalence in Santa Clara County is estimated at 9.76%

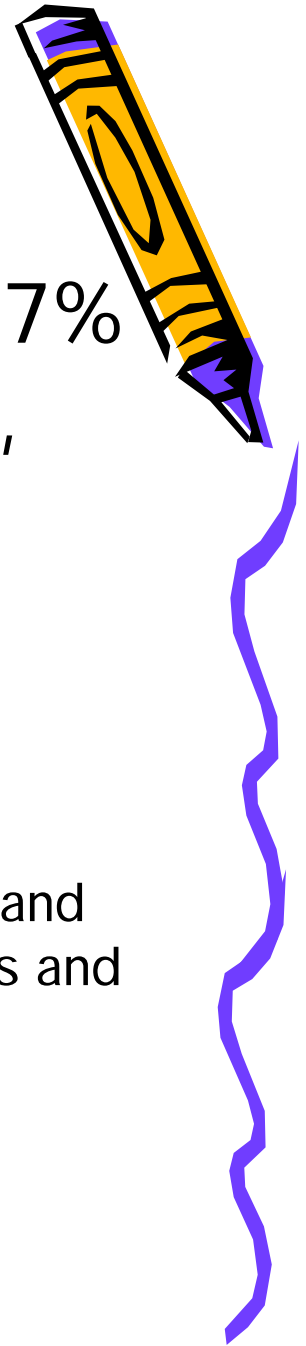
Vega, A., Noble, A., Kolody, B., Porter, P., Hwang, J., & Bole, A. (1993) *Profile of alcohol and drug use during pregnancy in California, 1992*. Perinatal Substance Exposure Study Summary of Procedures and Findings. State of California, Health and Welfare Agency, Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs, Interagency Agreement No. 91-00252. Publication No. ADP 93- 570.



# ACOG (2004)

- Nationwide, Obstetrician screen 97% of pregnant women for alcohol use, but only 25% use any standard screening tools.

ACOG Committee Opinion, Number 294 (2004). At-risk drinking and illicit drug use: Ethical issues in obstetric and gynecologic practice. American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, 103, 1021-31.



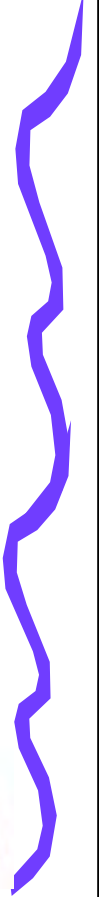


# Santa Clara County Provider Survey Findings (2006)

Almost 100% ask for tobacco use but only  
11% ask for alcohol.

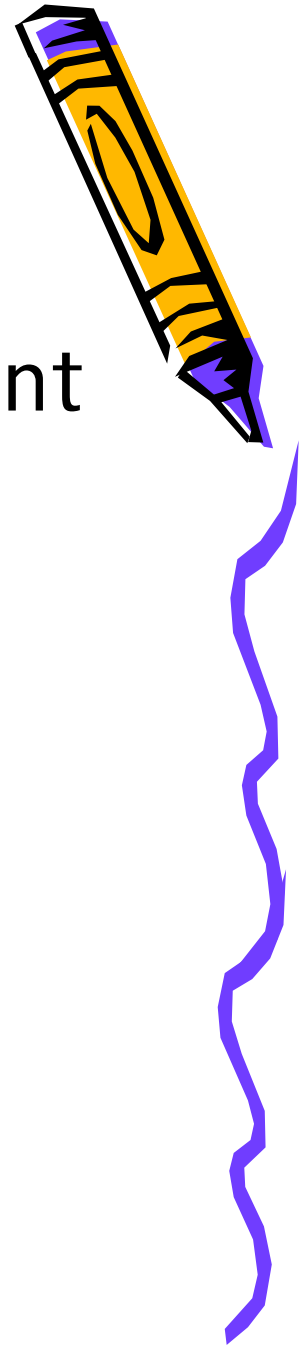
Only 35% knew of residential facilities  
available to pregnant substance abusing  
women.

67% reported needing assistance with  
identifying which women are using  
substances.



# Screening saves money!

- The AMA has endorsed universal screening for ATOD among pregnant women, and health services researchers have determined that brief intervention for pregnant women who do use ATOD saves \$7 for every \$1 spent!
- (ACOG, 2004)



# 5 P'S

Institute for Health & Recovery

- Did any of your parents have a problem with using alcohol or drugs?
- Do any of your friends (peers) have a problem with drug or alcohol use?
- Does your partner have a problem with drug or alcohol use?
- Before you knew you were pregnant (past), how often did you drink beer, wine, coolers or liquor?
- In the past month (present), how often did you drink beer, wine, coolers or liquor?
- Have you smoked any cigarettes in the past three months?



# Pilot Study Purpose

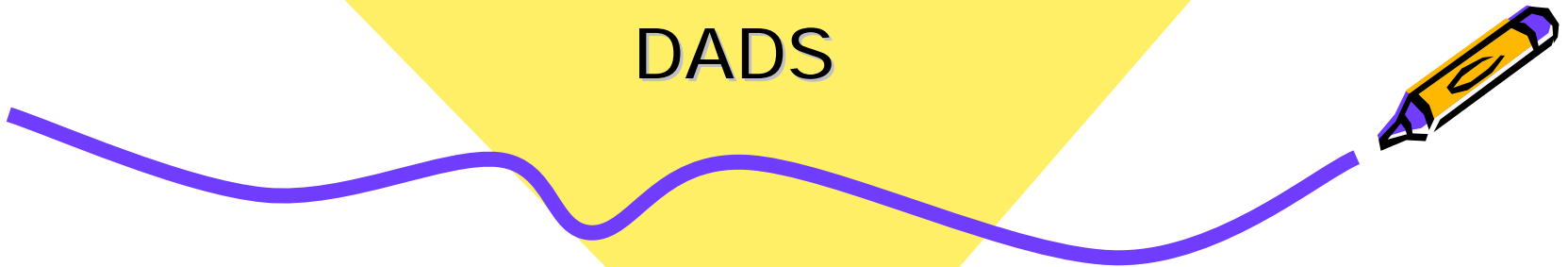
- To develop a systematic method for prenatal care practitioners at VMC to effectively screen and provide brief interventions to their ATOD abusing patients.
- To use the results of the Pilot Study and establish the most effective and efficient screening tool that can be easily replicated in other prenatal settings in Santa Clara County





# Methamphetamine

Mark Stanford, Ph D  
DADS



# Methamphetamines: Brief History

- 1919 Ogata synthesizes methamphetamine from naturally occurring *ephedra*
- manufactured from chemical precursors including *ephedrine* and *pseudoephedrine*
- Methamphetamine a more potent form of amphetamine
- 1930's pharmaceutical use to treat narcolepsy, ADHD and obesity.
- 1940's boost endurance of troops during WWII
- 1970's Biker gangs are major manufacturers
- 1980's to present: Mexican Mafia major manufacturers
- 2000: Internet revolution, Asia increases production



# Meth "Street Names"

Although many of the street names are used interchangeably, generally,

- **Speed** refers to any amphetamine, methamphetamine, or for that matter, any general stimulant;
- **Meth** usually refers to any methamphetamine;
- **Crank** usually refers to methamphetamine sulfate or to any methamphetamine that is snorted; and
- **Crystal** refers to methamphetamine hydrochloride, which is now almost exclusively *d*-methamphetamine hydrochloride.



# Tolerance

- Whether the methamphetamine is snorted, injected, eaten, or smoked, tolerance builds rapidly.
- A 15 milligram prescribed daily dose can grow to 1500 milligrams during a "speed run."

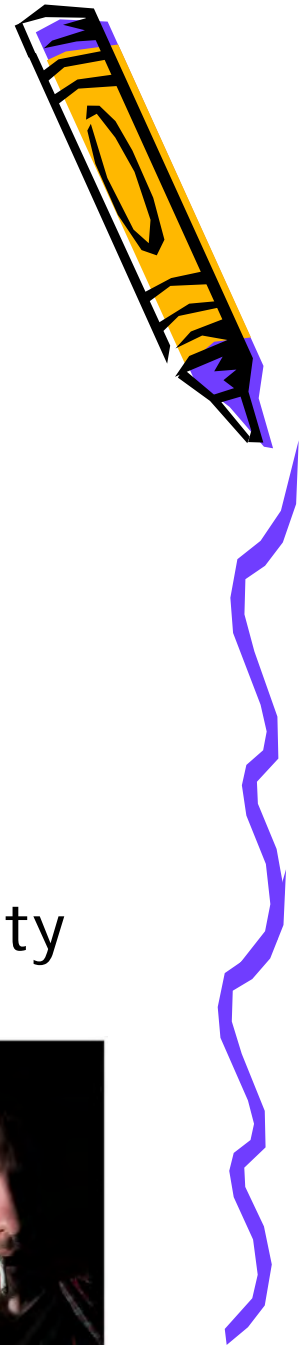
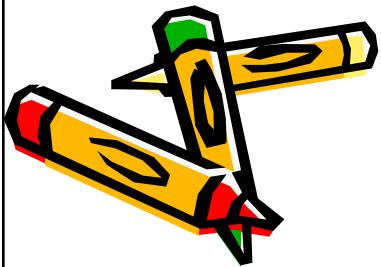




# Why do so many people start using Meth?

Perceived desirable effects as stated by users:

- Weight reduction
- Increased energy; increases alertness
- Lessens desire and ability to sleep
- Increases sexual arousal
- Induces sense of self-confidence; productivity
- Self medicate depression

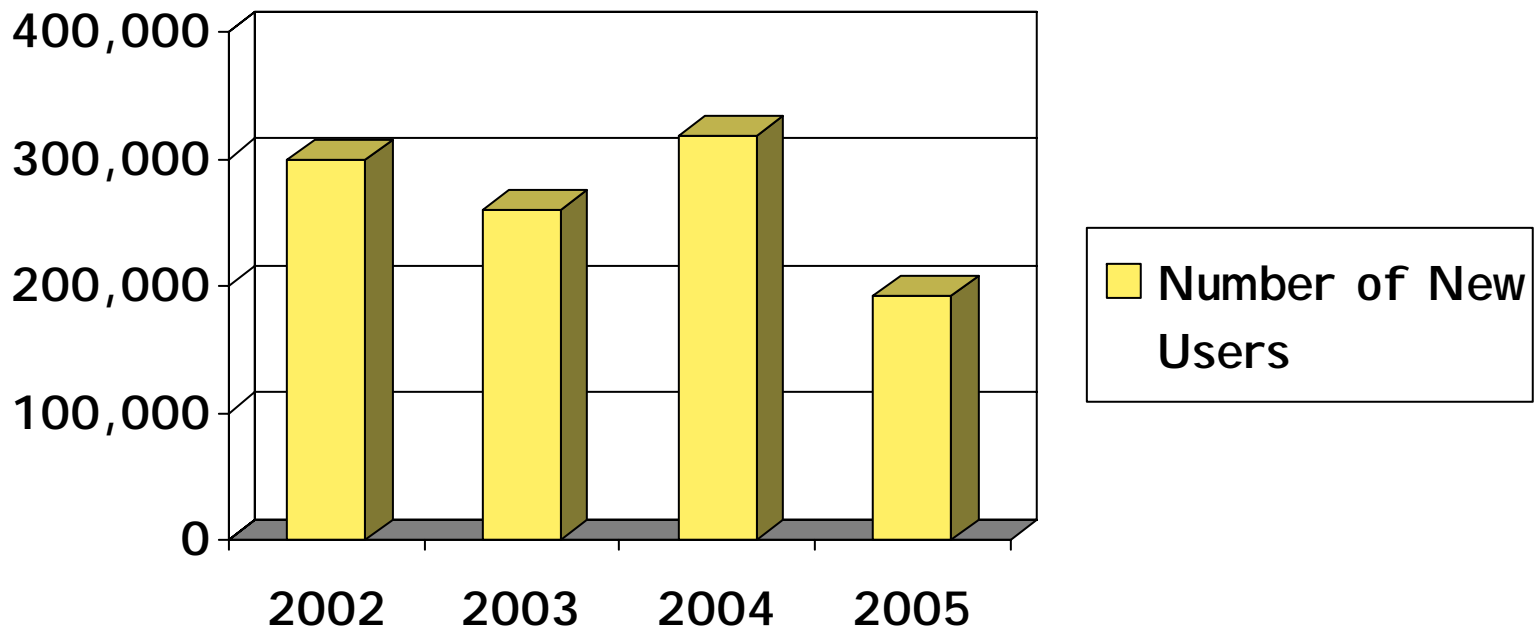


# Prevalence

- The total number of amphetamine users worldwide is larger than the number of those who abuse cocaine and heroin combined
- Worldwide use is approximately 40 million people
- 1.4 million people in the U.S. used methamphetamine in the past year
- The rate of those dependent on methamphetamine in the U.S. has doubled from 2003 to 2004



# Number of New Methamphetamine Users Drops (12 yrs or older)

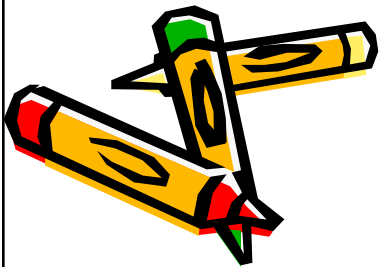
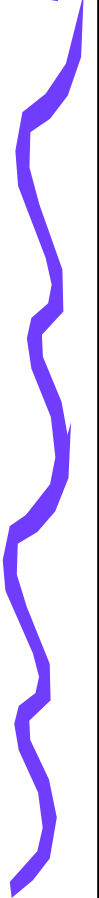


Cesar Fax, University of Maryland, College Park  
February 12, 2007; Vol. 16, Issue 6



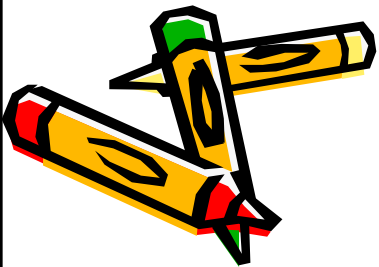
# Meth Use During Pregnancy

- Psychostimulants increase the risk of:
  - maternal hypertension
  - premature labor
  - placental abruption and hemorrhage
  - spontaneous abortion
  - greater number of obstetrical complications
- Effects will vary depending on:
  - the trimester in which drug use occurs
  - frequency, amount, concurrent drug use



# Fetal Effects

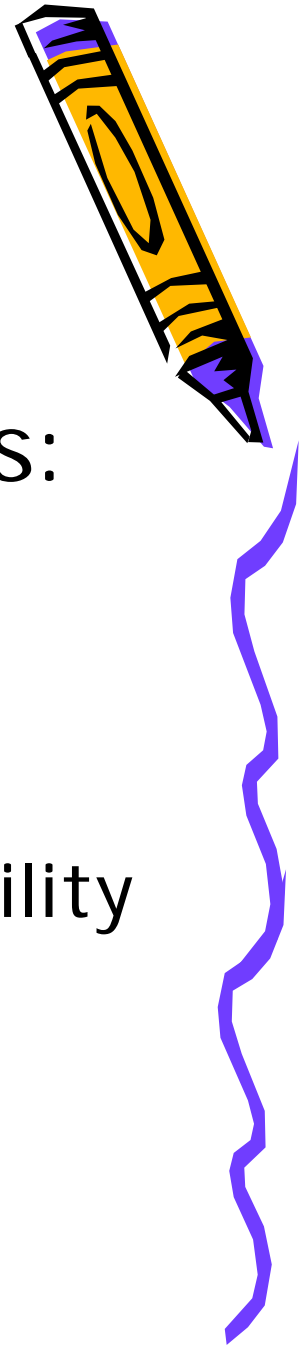
- INCREASE IN CONGENITAL ANOMALIES
- REDUCTION OF BLOOD FLOW TO THE FETAL BRAIN
- CEREBRAL INFARCTION
- SEIZURES
- SMALLER \ HEAD CIRCUMFERENC
- DECREASED BIRTH WEIGHT
- INCREASED INCIDENCE OF BIRTH DEFECTS AND MI SCARRI AGES
- INCREASED RI SK FOR ADHD LATER I N LI FE



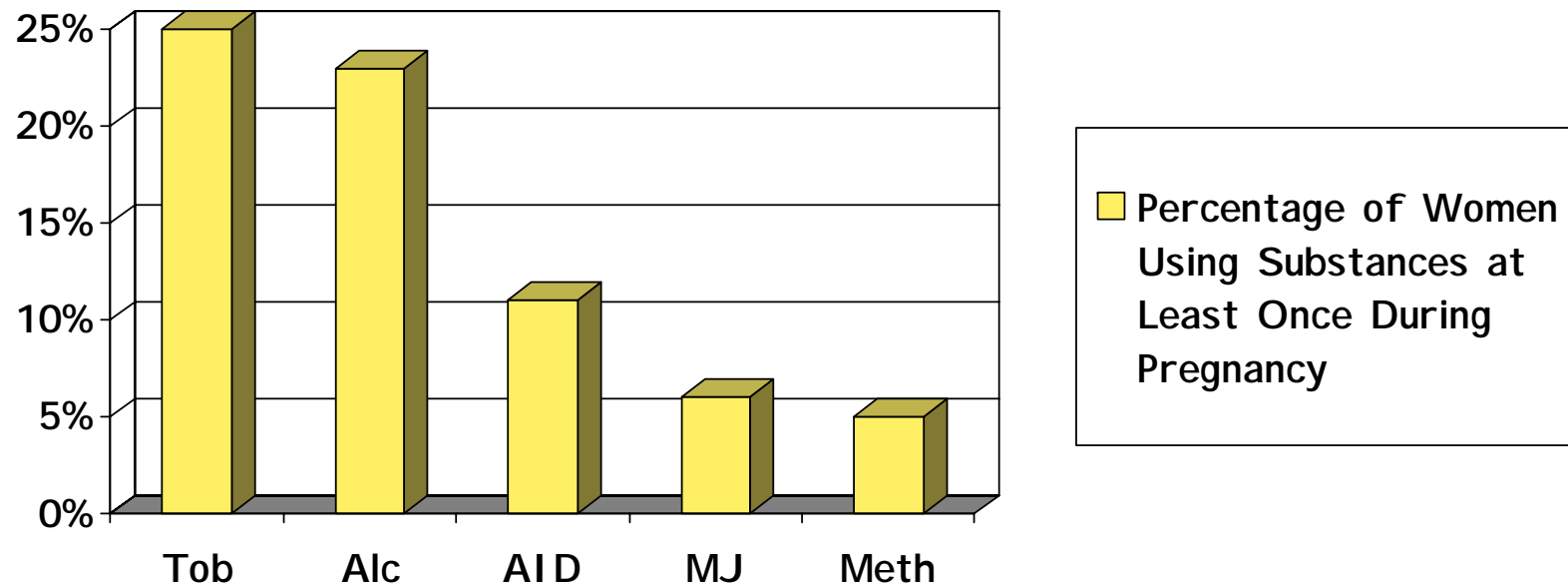
# Neonatal Effects

Full-term babies act like premies:

- Difficulty sucking and swallowing
- Sensitive to touch and often shake
- Increased risk for stroke before birth
- Abnormal reflexes and extreme irritability



# 5% of Pregnant Women Use Methamphetamines



Cesar, Center for Substance Abuse Research  
University of Maryland, College Park  
February 20, 2006; Vol. 15, Issue 7



# Santa Clara County Perinatal Substance Abuse

- Senate Bill 2669
- All Hospitals report Positive Toxicology on all newborns
- Perinatal Medical Social Workers report to [sccpsa.org](http://sccpsa.org) or fax to Public Health.





# 2006

- Of all of the Positive Toxicology births of 2006, 64% were reported to screen positive for methamphetamine or amphetamines.



# Using Meth During Pregnancy is associated with Polypharmacy

- ☹️ HIGHER ALCOHOL USE
- ☹️ CIGARETTE SMOKING DURING PREGNANCY
- ☹️ HIGHER MARIJUANA USE



# What do we Know?

Very little is known about the extent of methamphetamine abuse during pregnancy, with even less known about methamphetamine's teratogenic potential or long-term effects on growth and development in infancy and childhood



# What do we Know?

Women who use methamphetamine during pregnancy face an increased risk of polydrug use, poverty, delayed prenatal care, and out of home placement of their newborns, compared with women who do not use the drug.



# Contact Information

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