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Title

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Prenatal Methamphetamine Exposure: Short-Term Neonatal Outcomes

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INTRODUCTION

- Methamphetamine use has been increasing across the country, including among persons of childbearing age
- Prenatal exposure to methamphetamine has been associated with growth restriction in infants (Smith, et al. 2003)

OBJECTIVES

- To determine the prevalence of methamphetamine use among deliveries at UC Davis Medical Center
- To describe maternal and newborn characteristics including newborn disposition at discharge

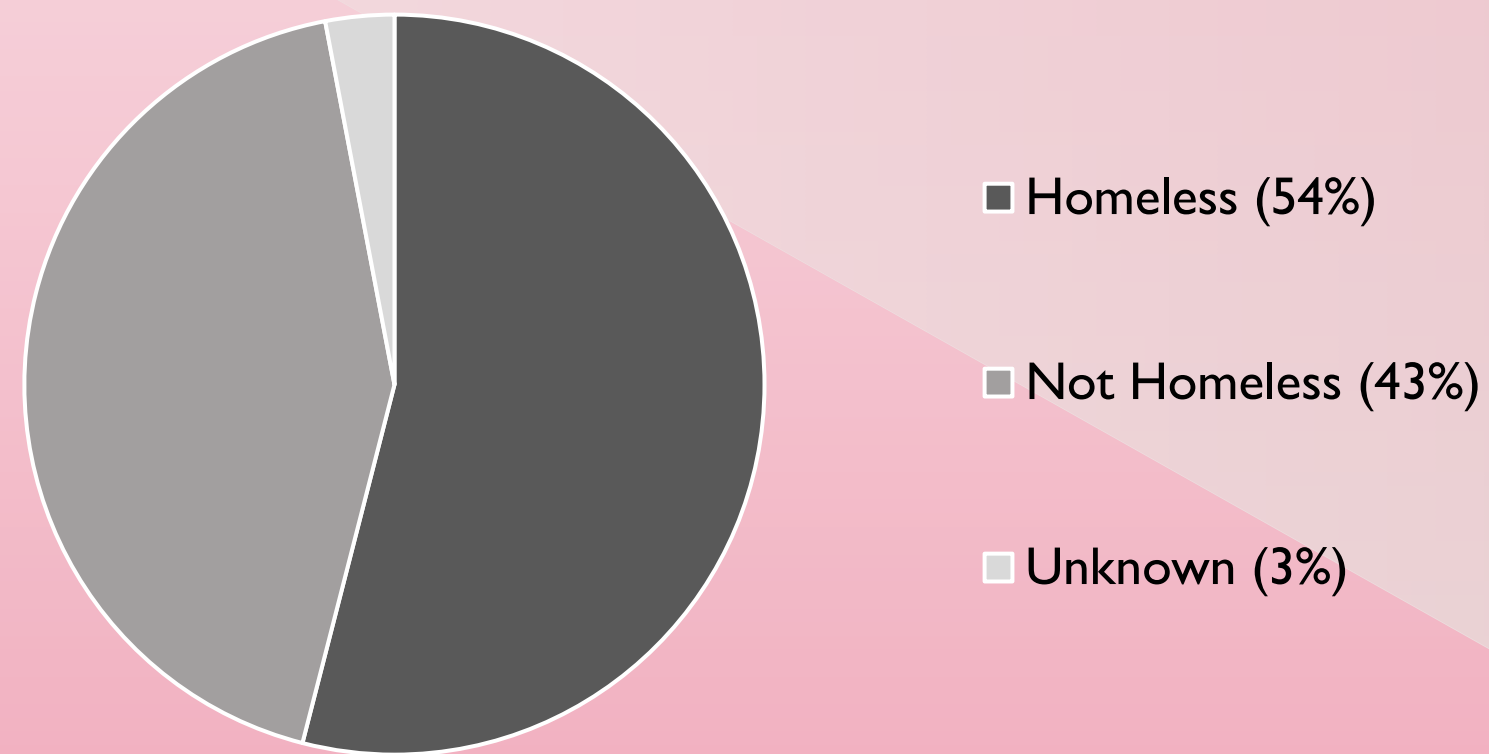
METHODS

- Retrospective study using EHR from August 2020 to August 2023 at the UC Davis Medical Center to identify prenatal methamphetamine use
- Data collected: maternal demographics (age, self-reported Race), social, medical, and obstetrical history, health insurance, toxicology, infant's gestational age at birth, birth weight, need for intensive care (NICU), and disposition at discharge

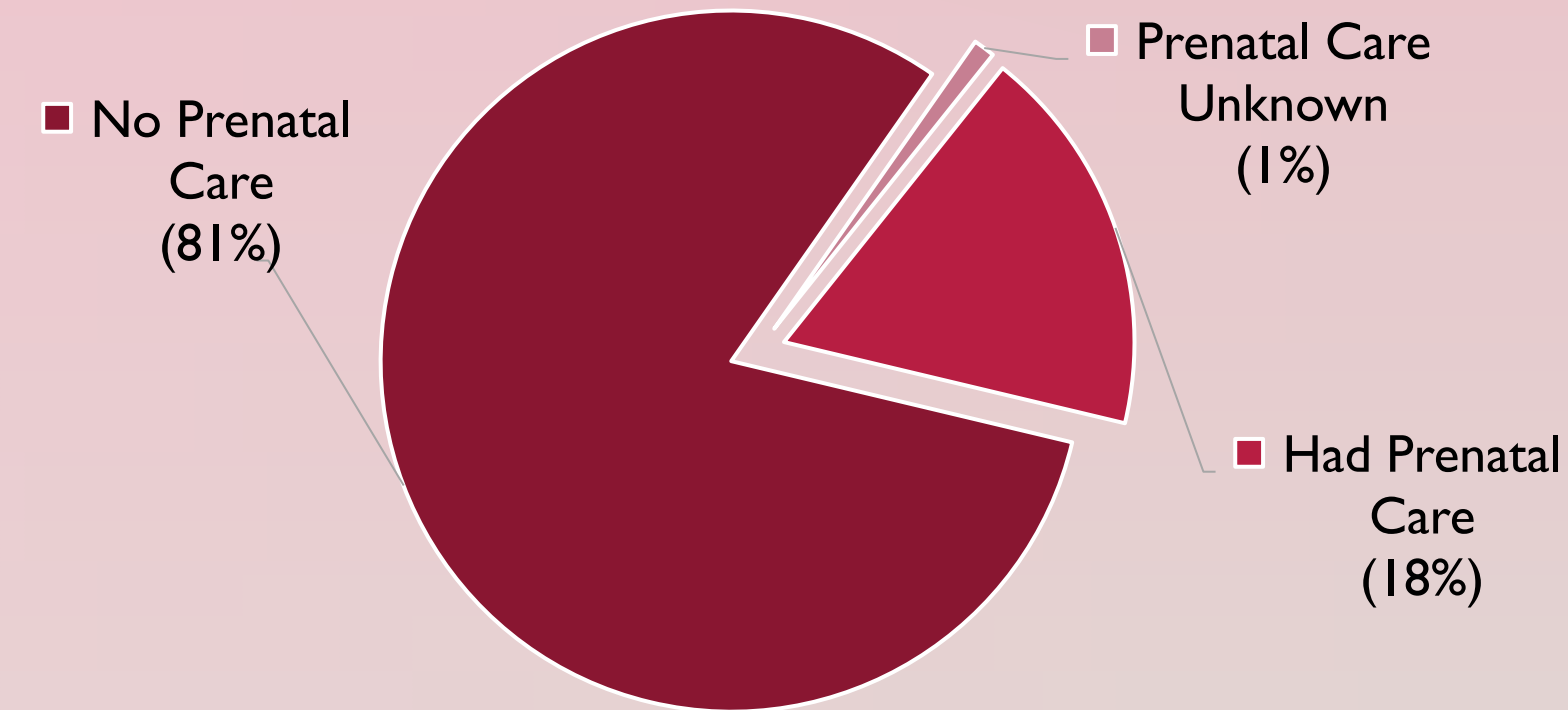
RESULTS

Maternal Data

Maternal Living Circumstance

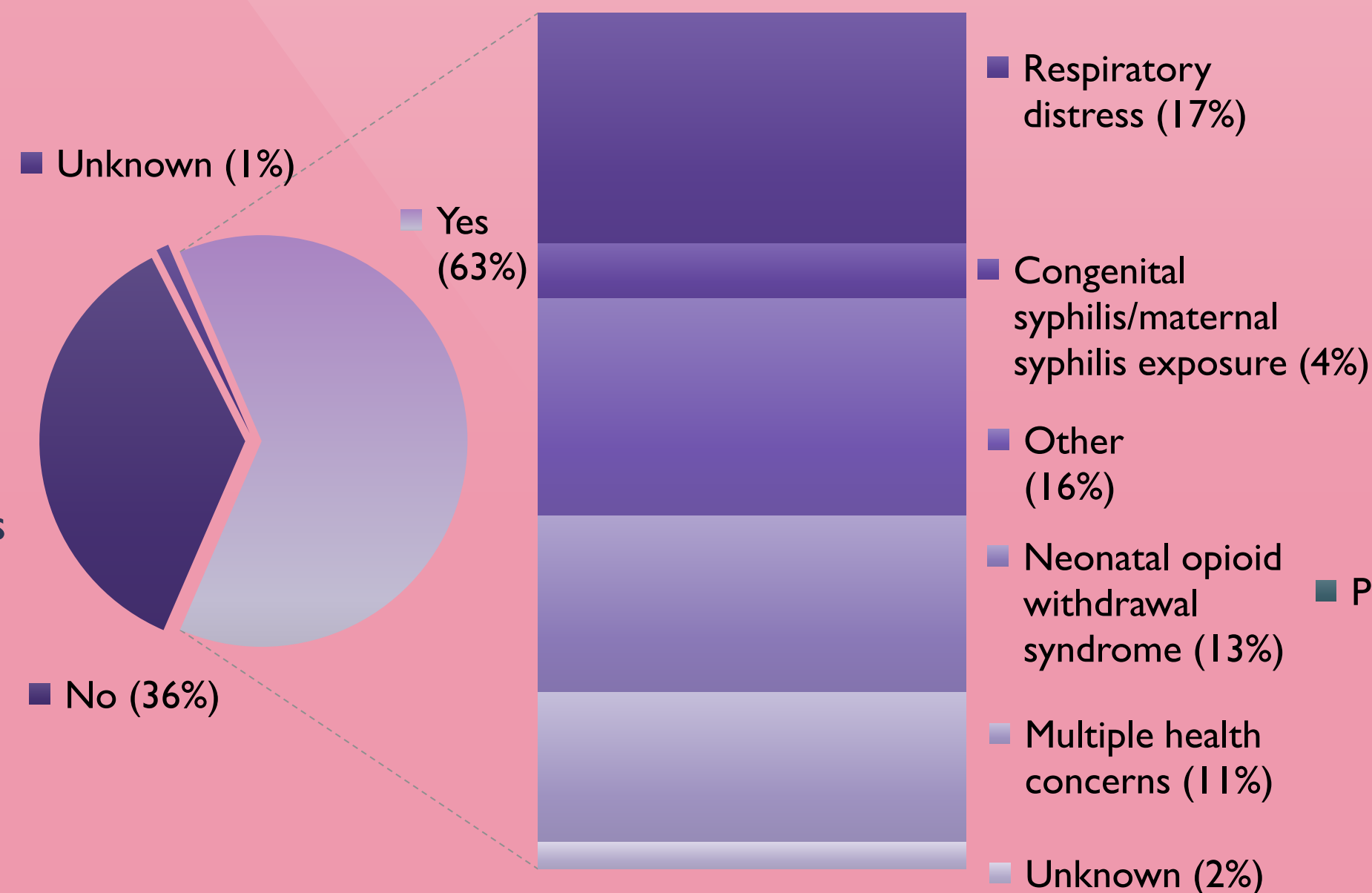


Maternal Prenatal Care

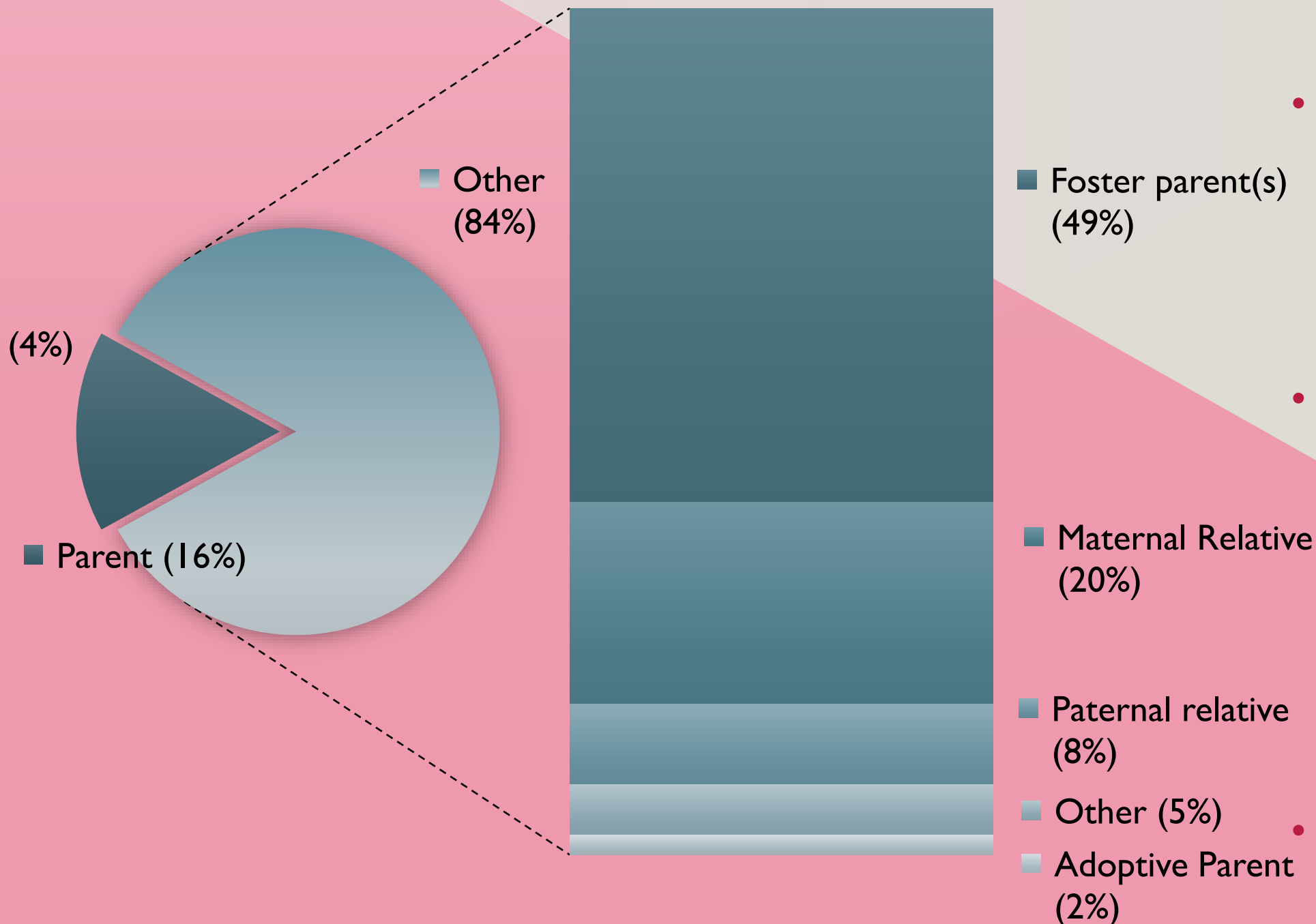


Neonatal Data

NICU Admission



Discharge Disposition



SUMMARY

- Prevalence of methamphetamine use amongst deliveries at UCDMC from August 2020 to August 2023 is 1.73%
- Thirty-four percent of mothers had pre-eclampsia and 48% had hypertension. Average maternal age was 31 (28)
- Average baby birth weight was 3014 g (563) and average length was 48 cm (3.4).
- Sixty-two percent of the neonates had a positive urine amphetamine toxicology result and 79% had a positive meconium amphetamine toxicology result
- CPS was consulted in 99% of these cases

CONCLUSIONS

- More than half of the infants with prenatal methamphetamine exposure were admitted to the NICU. About half of these infants were discharged to foster care.
- Half of the mothers were experiencing homelessness and 80% did not have prenatal care. It is important to identify barriers to prenatal care access and offer non-judgmental support and education for pregnant patients at risk of using methamphetamine.

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