

Opioid Use and The Affects on Pregnancy

OPIOID USE DISORDER

a pattern of opioid use characterized by tolerance, craving, inability to control use, and continued use despite adverse consequences

FETAL DEVELOPMENT



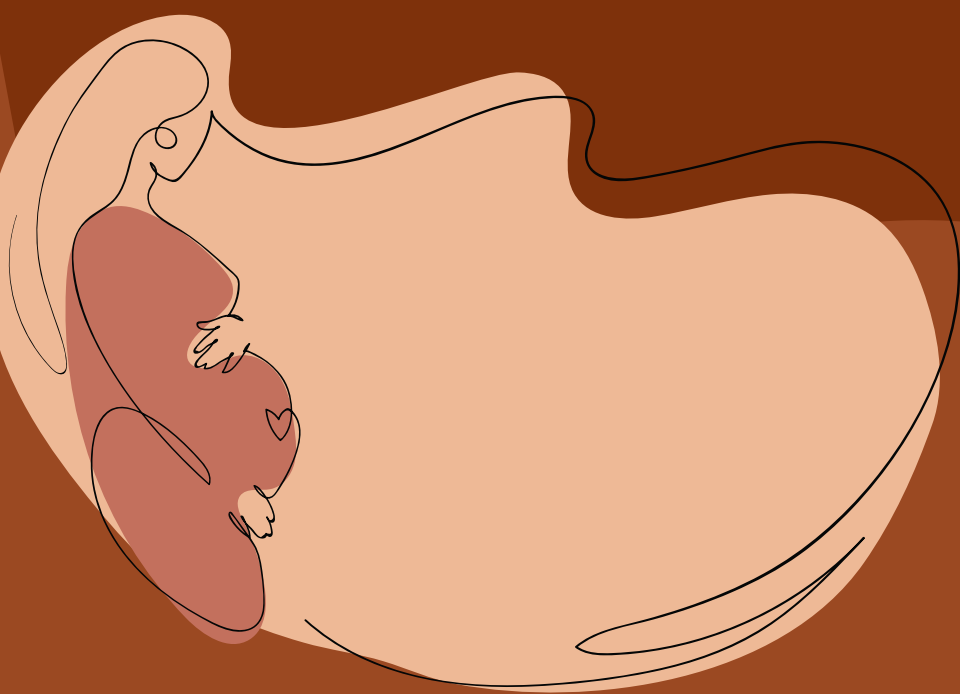
PRETERM BIRTH & STILL BIRTHS



MATERNAL MORTALITY



NEONATAL ABSTINENCE SYNDROME (NAS)



FETAL DEVELOPMENT

Opioid usage can cause growth failures or birth defects in the brain, heart, kidney, or intestines.

PRETERM BIRTH & STILL BIRTHS

Opioids increase the risks of Preterm Births (when a baby is born before 37 weeks) and Still-Births (the loss of the baby before or during delivery).

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Opioids increase the risk of the mother dying during the course of delivery. Opioids can cause complications that put the mother and baby at risk.

Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome (NAS)

NAS occurs when the newborn baby experiences opioid withdrawal symptoms. NAS causes a low birth weight, and other complications to the baby. Signs: tremors, seizures, poor feeding and sucking, loose stools / dehydration, etc.



For more information visit:
www.rmtlc.org/tribal-opioid-response/

<https://www.cdc.gov/pregnancy/opioids/basics.html>