

Recent Epidemiology of Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome.

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Recent Epidemiology of Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome

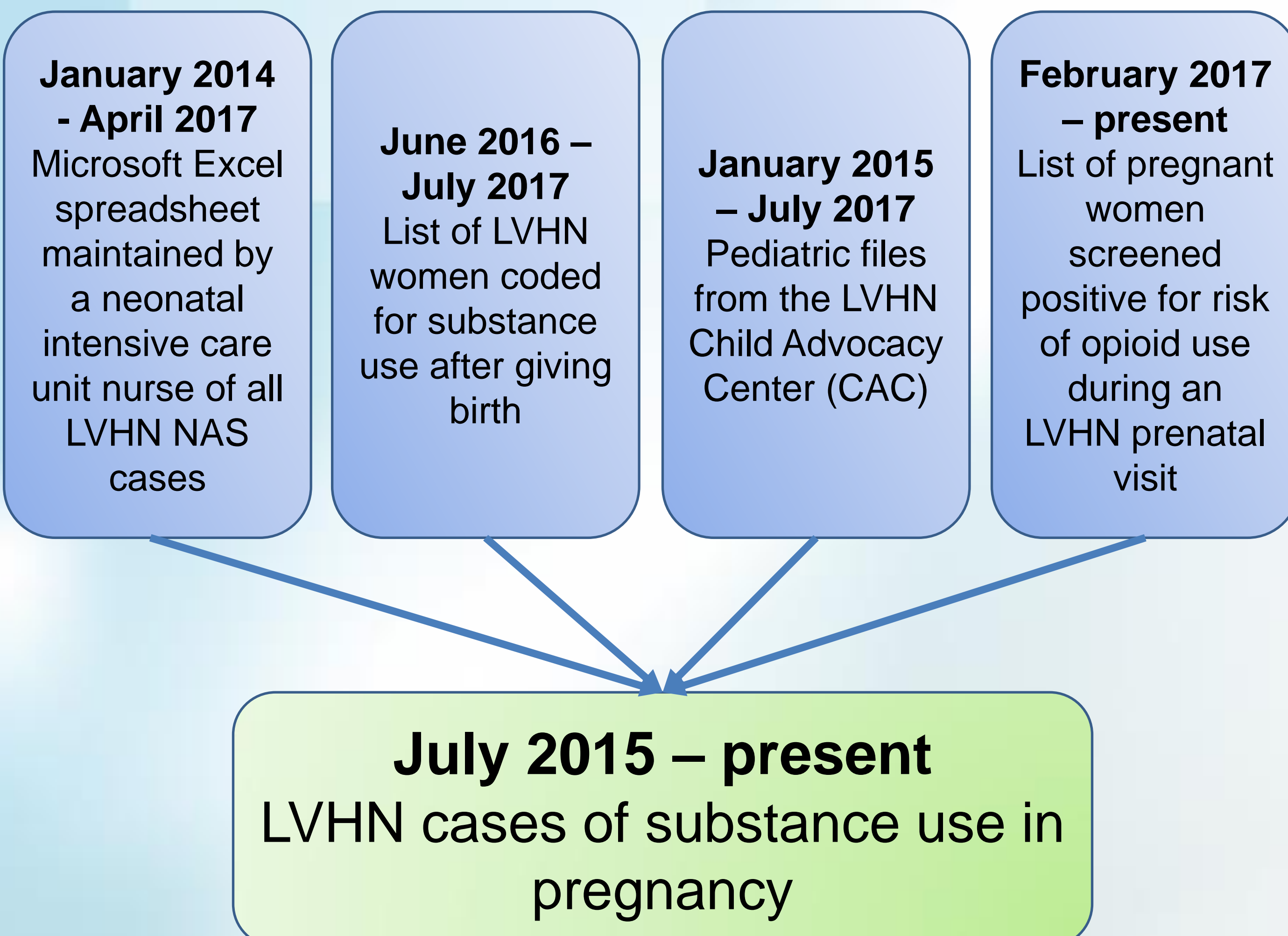
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BACKGROUND

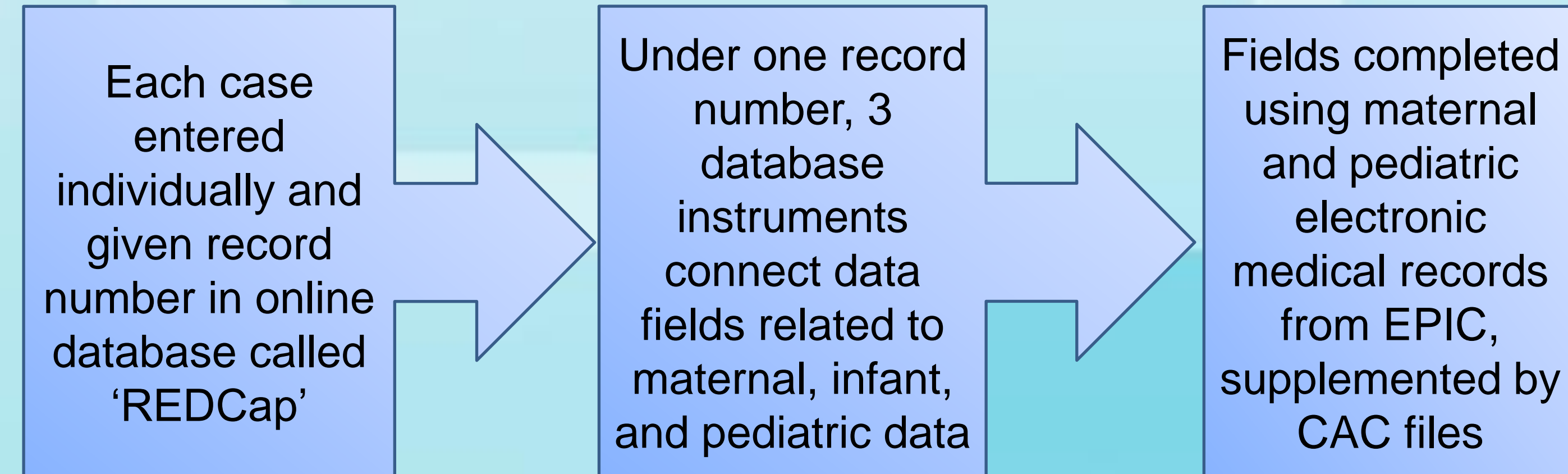
- Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome (NAS) refers to opioid withdrawal symptoms in prenatally exposed newborns¹
 - Potential short-term outcomes: high-pitched cry, fever, loose or watery stools, tremors, extended hospital stay²
 - Potential long-term outcomes: hyperactivity, short attention span, memory and perceptual problems³
- LVHN experienced a doubling of NAS cases between 2014-2016
- A multidisciplinary group of LVHN Pediatric and Obstetrics providers assembled in Fall of 2016 to explore gaps in departmental care, NAS epidemiology, and potential interventions
- An online database was created to provide a central location and tracking tool for maternal, infant, and pediatric information
- Demographics and personal circumstances of opioid-dependent pregnant women can greatly impact the type of treatment they require

Purpose: Populate and tailor a database to inform LVHN's response to opioid use in pregnancy

METHODS



METHODS



- Positive urine drug screen, self-report, or a 'yes' to a prenatal screening tool question established substance use in pregnancy
- A literature review and availability of information in EPIC and from the CAC informed database additions and modifications

OUTCOMES



Figure 1. Infant displaying NAS symptoms. [Digital image]. (n.d.). Retrieved July 24, 2017, from <http://maxpixel.freegreatpicture.com>

- **90** total records in the REDCap database
- **93** total data fields between maternal, infant, and pediatric instruments
 - **22** data fields were added
 - **8** fields were modified
- Instruments united obstetric and pediatric information in a common database
- Existing records produced preliminary data
- Database entries contributed to a grant proposal intended to fund developing programs designed to meet needs of substance dependent women
- Project coordinator hired to manage database and use as case management tool to track future patient progress

RESULTS

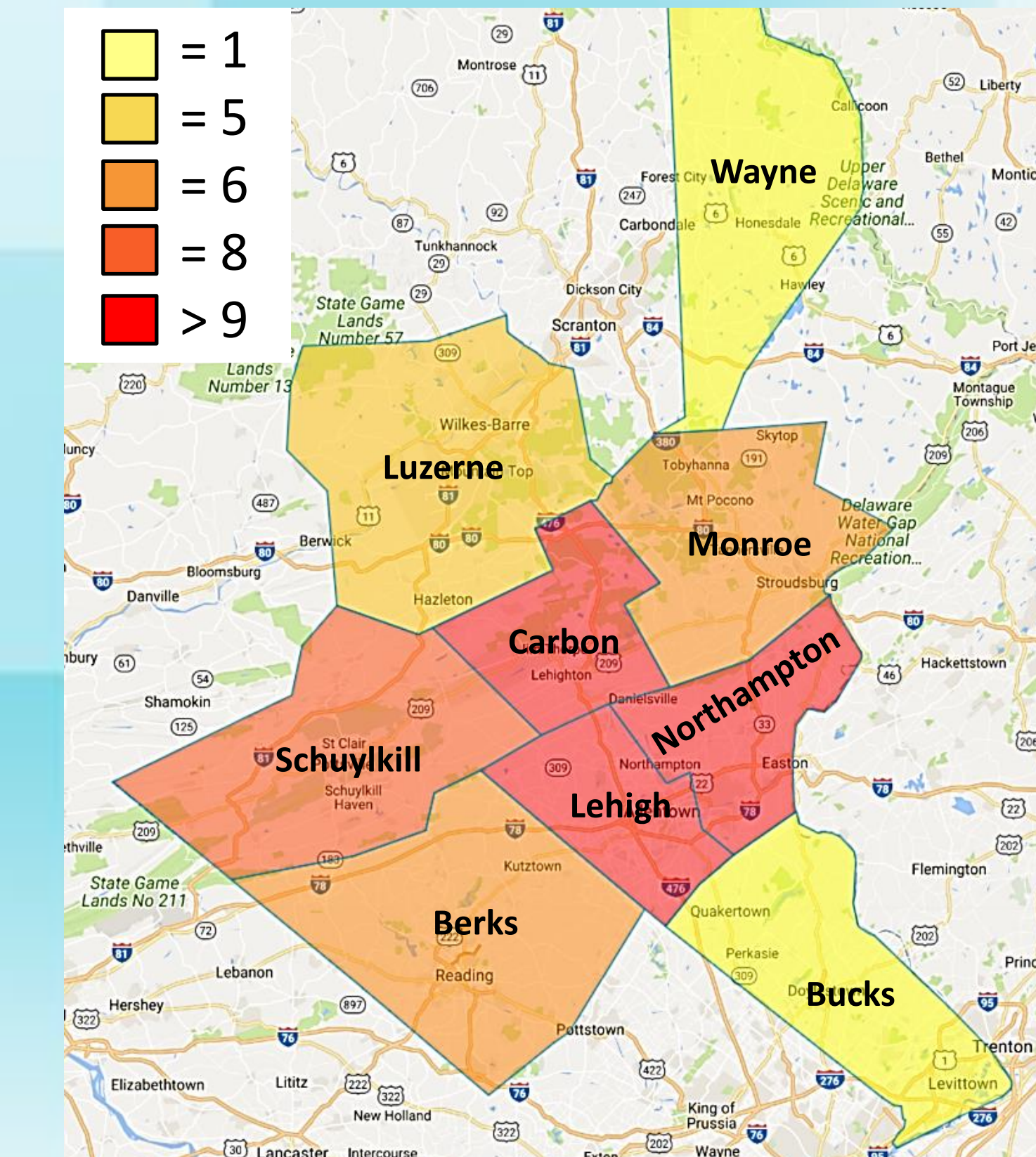


Figure 2. Pregnant women from surrounding counties with substance use in pregnancy. 80% come from Lehigh, Carbon or Northampton county (n = 90)

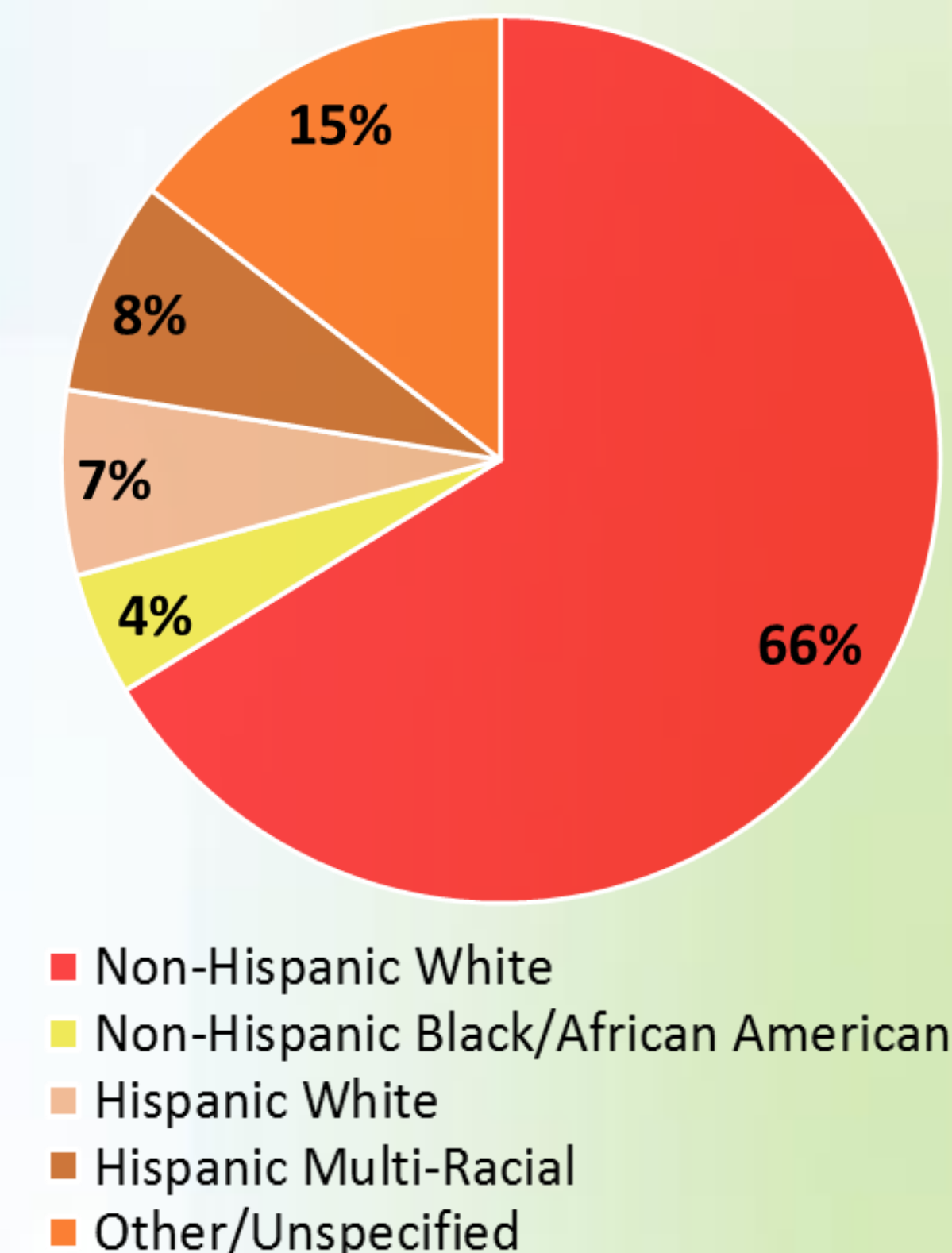


Figure 3. Ethnic/racial backgrounds of pregnant women with substance use in pregnancy (n = 90)

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Answer future research questions using the online database
- Promote a mobile program to reach patients beyond Lehigh county
- Communicate across departments to prevent fragmented care
- Enhance awareness of services that already exist and plan for what is still needed

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