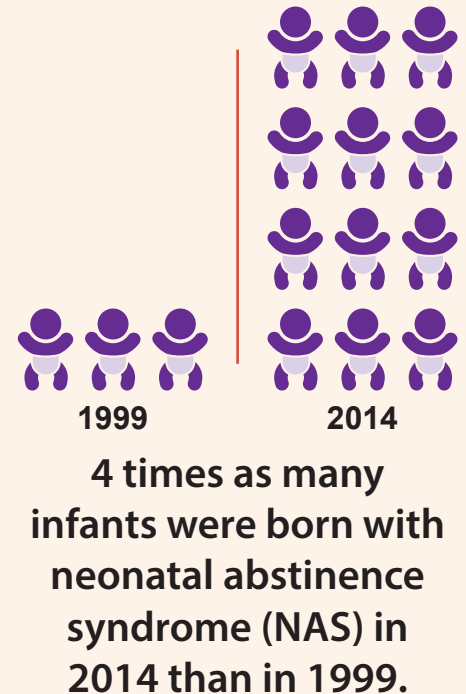
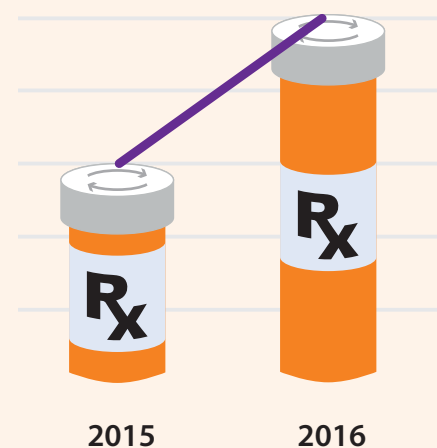


US Opioid Crisis: Addressing Maternal and Infant Health

Opioid use disorder (OUD) can cause many negative health outcomes for mothers and their babies, both during pregnancy and after delivery. Infants can be born with breathing and feeding problems, and mothers are at risk of opioid-related overdoses. As part of its overarching five-point strategy to prevent opioid overdoses and harms, CDC is taking specific actions to prevent OUD among pregnant women and women of reproductive age and to make sure women with OUD get proper treatment.

The Toll



Health Outcomes

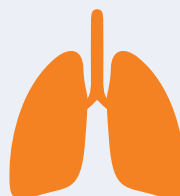
Opioid use disorder during pregnancy has been linked to:



Preterm
Birth



Low
Birthweight



Breathing
Problems

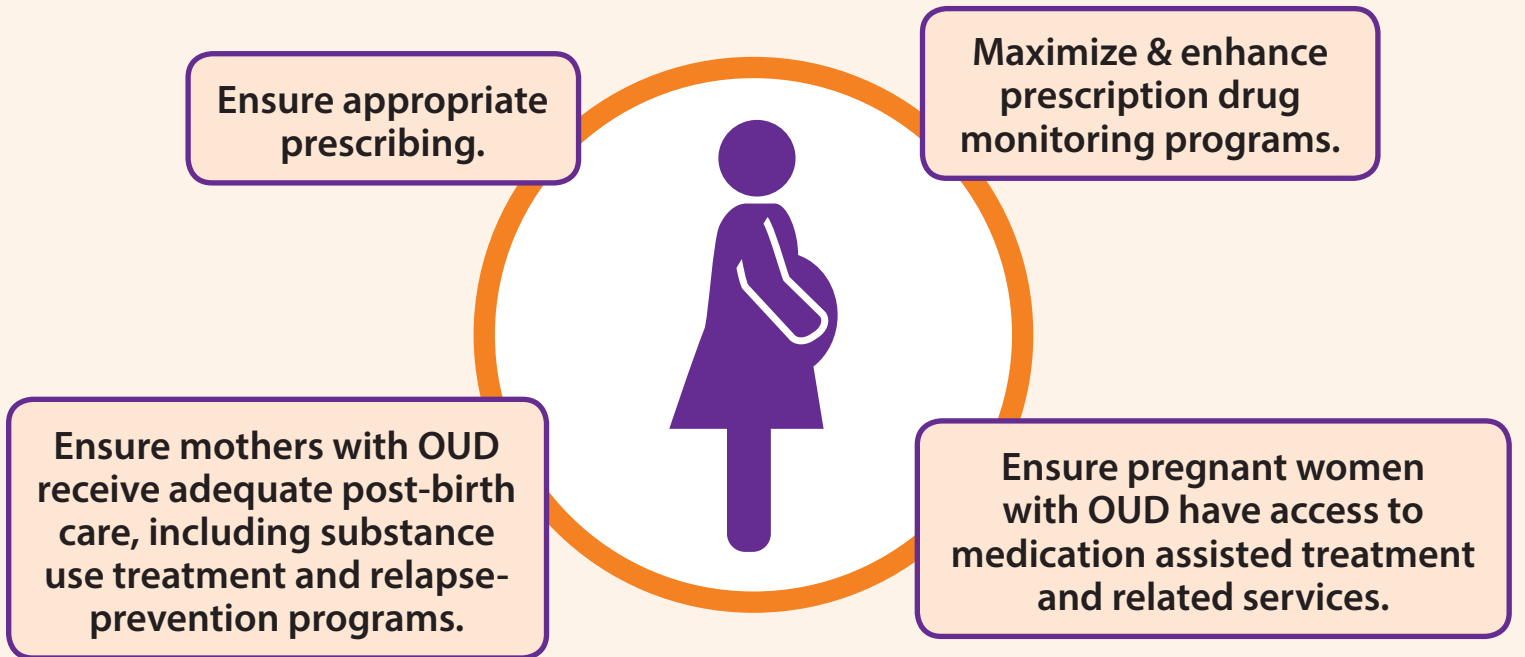


Feeding
Problems

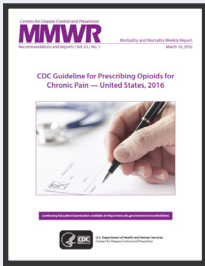


Maternal
Mortality

Strategies for Addressing OUD among Pregnant Women



CDC's Response



Issuing guidance on opioid prescribing for chronic pain, including for pregnant women



Conducting surveillance using the Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS) to document substance use before and during pregnancy among mothers who recently gave birth



Improving data quality and standardization for pregnancy-associated overdose deaths to inform prevention



Building state capacity to better identify women with OUD during pregnancy and standardize care for mothers and NAS-affected infants through perinatal quality collaboratives (PQCs)



Monitoring and reporting on the incidence of NAS

