



NEONATAL ABSTINENCE SYNDROME FROM THE PEER PERSPECTIVE

BY CANDIJOY MYERS CPS



INTRODUCTIONS

- Who I am
- Why I am here
- What am I hoping to leave you with today

The slide features a light blue background with a subtle gradient. In the four corners, there are decorative elements consisting of thin, light blue lines that resemble circuit traces or neural pathways, ending in small white circles. These elements are positioned in the top-left, top-right, bottom-left, and bottom-right corners.

TAKE CARE

This information can be triggering to some so if you need to leave the room, I understand just please find someone to support you. We will be talking about domestic violence, substance use, suicide, and other traumatic events.

WHAT IS NEONATAL ABSTINENCE SYNDROME

We as peers understand NAS as a significant health concern that requires compassion, support, and understanding for both the affected newborns and their families. It underscores the importance of addressing substance abuse issues during pregnancy and providing adequate medical care and support for affected infants to ensure their well-being.



STATISTICS

Pennsylvania in 2020 had 14 diagnosis per 1000 births for a calendar year

In the United states 6 children are born with Nas per every 1000 births Or one diagnosis every 25 minutes

55 to 94% of newborns whose mothers used substances consistently while pregnant either through illicit use or medication therapies while pregnant will develop Nas

MY PERSONAL STORY



COMMON SUBSTANCES USED DURING PREGNANCY

Prescription opioids
(such as morphine,
methadone, and
buprenorphine)

Illicit opioids (such as
heroin)

Benzodiazepines
(such as alprazolam,
diazepam, and
lorazepam)

Antidepressants (such
as selective serotonin
reuptake inhibitors,
or SSRIs)

Anticonvulsants (such
as phenobarbital)

Alcohol

Nicotine (from
smoking)



RISK FACTORS

- Maternal substance use
- Lack of prenatal care
- Polydrug use
- History of substance use disorder
- Mental health disorders
- Lack of access to treatment

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS

- Tremors
- High pitched crying
- Poor or excessive feeding or suckling
- Poor weight gain
- Temperature instability
- Respiratory symptoms
- Sleep disturbances
- Seizures
- Gastrointestinal issues



TREATMENT

Nonpharmacological interventions such as swaddling, skin to skin, rooming in, and gently rocking

Pharmacological interventions such as opioid replacement therapy or symptoms specific medications

Nutritional support

Monitoring and observation

Parent and or caregiver education

Collaboration from all parts for the care of mother and child

Follow up care

LONG TERM EFFECTS & EARLY INTERVENTION

- Developmental delays
- Cognitive issues
- Behavioral problems
- Social and emotional difficulties
- Medical monitoring and treatment
- Developmental assessments
- Early childhood intervention programs
- Parent education support
- Collaborative care coordination



IMPACT OF NEONATAL ABSTINENCE SYNDROME ON FAMILIES

Emotional impact

Financial impact

Social impact

PREVENTION



Integrated substance
use treatment into
prenatal care



Community based
outreach support
programs



Peer support and
mentoring programs



Alternative therapies
in the holistic
approach



Telemedicine solutions



Trauma informed
care

WHAT CAN YOU DO

- Support system
- Advocacy
- Awareness





CONTACT INFORMATION

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YMPA Linktree

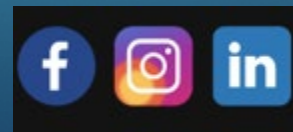


WE ARE SOCIAL





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