

Problem and Goals

Started by the Illinois Perinatal Quality Collaborative (ILPQC) with the following goals:

1. Identify pregnant women with substance use disorder (SUD) including opioid use disorder (OUD) prenatally.
2. Facilitate their entrance into medication assisted treatment program (MAT) and recovery program.
3. Deliver them in the hospital and provide close observation of their newborn infants for neonatal abstinence syndrome (NAS).
4. If they develop NAS, let non pharmacologic management be the first line management with their mothers as the primary caretakers.
5. Encourage the mothers to breast feed if possible.
6. Secure a safe coordinated discharge for their infants with their mothers as their primary caretaker

“Intervention Design”

1. Records of newborn infants identified by Maria Corpuz using 3 ICD-10 codes July 1, 2018- June, 30, 2020.
 - 96.1 neonatal withdrawal symptoms for maternal use of drugs of addiction
 - P04.41 newborn affected by maternal use of cocaine
 - P04.49 newborn affected by maternal use of other drugs of addiction
2. Data record review performed by Joseph Hageman and Kelly Nelson Kelly and entered into ILPQC RedCap Database by Joseph Hageman and Donna Lemmenes.
3. ILPQC data summary provided by Pooja Shah, Pharm.D. NICU Pharmacist
4. Management of NAS is standardized using a NICU protocol.

“Results to Date”

N=55	
Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome	13/55 (24%)
Scoring: Modified Finnegan	55
Eat Sleep Console	
	1 (prior to transfer to NICU)
Pharmacologic treatment	13 12 Morphine 1
Phenobarbital	
Second line with Clonidine	5
Maternal breastfeeding	16
Donor breast milk	1
Breastfeeding at discharge	11
Substance exposures	
Cocaine	18
Cannabinoids	17
Opiates	11
Methadone	2
Morphine and codeine	2
Methamphetamines	2
Amphetamines	2
Benzodiazepines	2
Barbiturates	1
Coordinated Discharge	
With mother	29
With father	4
Other family	8
Foster family	11

Choose 1 or 2: “Conclusions” and/or “Lessons Learned” and/or “Next Steps”

- 1. Exposure to opiates and opioids is uncommon in newborns in our NICU (20%)
- 2. Exposure to other substances including cocaine and cannabinoids is more frequent
- 3. Management of substance exposure and NAS is standardized
- 4. Process improvement: reviewing ‘Eat, sleep, console’ and prn methadone dosing approaches

Acknowledgements

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