

Medication Assisted Treatment for Opioid Dependent Women in Pregnancy

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QUESTIONS

- What is the extent of the issue of opioid dependence in pregnancy?
- What is the neonatal outcome of continued opioid abuse in pregnancy?
- Why Medication Assisted Therapy (MAT)?
- What are the options for MAT?
- Methadone maintenance vs. Buprenorphine?
- Stigma for the patient?
- Case Study

What is the extent of opioid dependency in pregnancy?

- Prevalence
- 400,000 patients seeking treatment for opioid dependence 4% pregnant 19% opiates
- Age 18-24 -7.4% newborns opiate dependent
- 16.2% pregnant teens report using illicit substances
- Urban treatment center 7.6% pregnant patients + opioids



What is the outcome of continued opiate abuse in pregnancy?

- Preterm labor
- Fetal distress (withdrawal)
- Intrauterine growth retardation
- Fetal demise
- Infection HIV HCV
- MAT vs untreated 5x complications



Why MAT?

- Decreased criminal activity
- More adherent to prenatal care
- Decreased risk of infection
- Fewer miscarriages
- Decreased risk of low birthweight newborns



What are the options for MAT?

- Buprenorphine Therapy
- FDA approved in 2002 for the treatment of opioid dependence
- Partial agonist with ceiling effect
- Methadone Maintenance Treatment
- Methadone developed in 1937
- More than 45 years of experience
- Started in 1964 in NYC in response to the post WWII epidemic of opioid dependence
- Full agonist



Methadone Maintenance vs Buprenorphine

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Methadone Advantages: • Structure • In house counseling • Long term studies show no neurobehavioral developmental issues | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Methadone Disadvantages: • Interaction with antiretrovirals • Cardiac arrhythmias • Stigma • Privacy • Daily dosing need for transportation • Availability of programs |
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Buprenorphine

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advantages: • Privacy in office based practices • Less stigma(so far!) • Less severe neonatal abstinence syndrome(NAS) partial agonist • Shorter neonatal hospital stay | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disadvantages: • No long term studies of developmental issues • Greater dropout rate |
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MOTHER Study



- 2010
- Could buprenorphine maintenance yield methadone advantages with less neonatal distress?
- 175 enrolled/ 131 through delivery
- Started at 6 – 30 weeks gestation
- NAS milder than MMTP
- Morphine required by neonate 11% as much as methadone
- 43% shorter hospital stay than methadone

Stigma

- “Addicted Babies” NYT 2/14 Gov. Paul LePage ME.
- 927 drug addicted babies born in 2013
- Can babies be addicted? (think of definition of addiction)
- Cost \$53000 per newborn
- Solution more enforcement
- A few attempts to prosecute mothers for harm to neonate
- Gov. Paul Shumlin VT State of the State opiate dependence

HUB and Spoke

- Vermont initiative to treat opioid dependence throughout the rural state
- 5 regions
- Choice between suboxone and methadone.
- HUB daily dosing, close supervision OTP Opioid Treatment Program
- Spoke, Office Based Opioid Treatment Program OBOT

Brattleboro Retreat: Buprenorphine Clinic

- Partnership with Habit Opco
- 7/13 1 patient for 2 months
- Now 150 patients
- Daily dosing for 1 month then weekly take homes if meet criteria

Brattleboro Retreat: Buprenorphine Clinic

- 15 pregnant patients in the past year
- 2 transferred
 - ✦ 1 to Methadone and 1 to SPOKE
- 1 high risk preterm labor (missed injections delivered at 29 weeks)
- Compliance issues: OB f/u, opiate use
 - ✦ (1 patient no prenatal care until third trimester)
- Monthly follow up and contact with OB

Case Study

- 30 year old female seeking detox from heroin. + urine pregnancy.
- Referred for discussion of treatment
- What do you want to know?