

# SOCIAL DIFFERENCES ASSOCIATED WITH THE USE OF TOBACCO, ALCOHOL AND PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS IN PREGNANCY

J. Parra<sup>1-2-3</sup>; L. Cortes<sup>1</sup>; L. Guirado<sup>1-3</sup>; L. Almeida<sup>1-2-3</sup>; C. Cardona<sup>1</sup>; A. Bastons-Compta<sup>2</sup>, MD. Gómez-Roig<sup>1-2-3-4</sup>

BCNatal - Barcelona Center for Maternal-Fetal and Neonatal Medicine (Hospital Sant Joan de Déu<sup>1</sup> and Hospital Clínic<sup>3</sup>)

Retic SAMID, Spanish Maternal & Child Health Network, Instituto Carlos III, Spain<sup>2</sup>

Fetal iD Fetal Medicine Research Center, IDIBAPS, University of Barcelona<sup>3</sup>, Centre for Biomedical Research on Rare Diseases (CIBER-ER)<sup>4</sup> Barcelona, Spain

## Introduction

Exposure to substances of abuse such as tobacco, alcohol or illicit drugs can affect individuals throughout their lives, starting “in utero”. Their consumption have important consequences on the society on a healthcare level as well as on social, economy and occupational level.

The identification and intervention on risk factors of women who drink, smoke or consume drugs or psychoactive substances during pregnancy is highly desirable and could potentially prevent suffering and conserve resources.

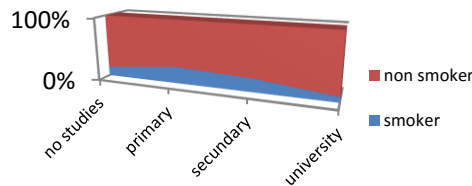
## Methodology

Transversal study of 513 women who gave birth in the obstetrics and gynecology department of the Sant Joan de Déu Hospital in Barcelona, Spain.

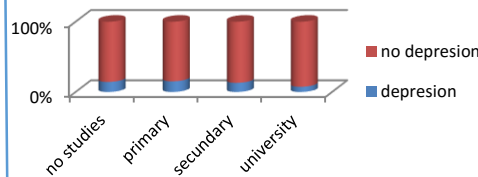
Data were collected through anonymous questionnaire filled by the women (during labor hospitalization) asking by various demographic characteristic, lifestyle habits and tobacco, alcohol, drugs, psychoactive substances consumption before and during pregnancy.

## Results

- There were statistically significant differences (p 0.00) in declared consumption of tobacco in the mother as well as in the partners and the level of completed studies.



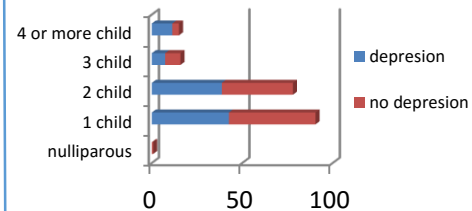
- Women with lower education level tend to consume more drugs specially cannabis.
- We found that higher education level, lower the percentage of depressed patients during pregnancy.



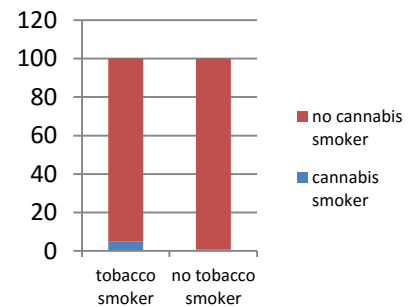
- There were no significant differences between the level of studies of pregnant women and the use of antidepressants reported

- There were no assessable differences in relation to alcohol consumption and occupational level. No differences to compare the occupational level and antidepressant / anti-anxiety drugs and drugs of abuse were observed.

- There is a tendency to have an episode of depression in lifetime, as parity increases.



- The 57% of the cannabis consumer and the 41% of the antidepressants consumers used to smoke.



## Conclusion

- The consumption of tobacco, alcohol, illicit drugs and psychoactive substances are influenced, among other factors, by sociodemographic characteristics.
- The educational level plays an important role, being that consumption of any legal or illegal drug is greater among those that have a lower education level, except, women who consume antidepressant and alcohol.
- It is important to establish a risk profile based on socio-demographic factors surrounding the patient and his partner, to influence a preconception level and during pregnancy.