

ECI Library Matters

Parents and Their Children Effected by Opioids, Alcohol and Other Drugs (updated)

This issue features updated library resources on parents and their children effected by opioids, alcohol and other drugs. Abstracts of articles on these topics are also included. For a complete listing of library titles, go to the library's online catalog at texashealthlibrary.com.

Important News: Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the DSHS Library is closed. Library staff are working remotely from home. Library materials may be borrowed by request only. Electronic library resources are available on any computer or mobile device with internet access. Please email any requests to avlibrary@dshs.texas.gov.

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Texas Department of State Health Services

USEFUL INFORMATION

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ECI Library Matters

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Selected Journal Abstracts

Attachment & child health (ATTACH) pilot trials: Effects of parental reflective function intervention for families affected by toxic stress.

Letourneau, N., Anis, L., Ntanda, H., Novick, J., Steele, M., Steele, H., & Hart, M. (2020). *Infant Mental Health Journal*, 41(4), 445-462.

<https://doi.org/10.1002/imhj.21833>

Toxic stressors (e.g., parental violence, depression, low income) place children at risk for insecure attachment. Parental reflective function - parents' capacity to understand their own and their child's mental states and thus regulate their own feelings and behavior toward their child - may buffer the negative effects of toxic stress on attachment. Our objective was to test the effectiveness of the Attachment and Child Health (ATTACH) intervention, focusing on improving reflective function and children's attachment security, for at-risk mothers and children <36 months of age. Three pilot studies were conducted with women and children from an inner city agency serving vulnerable, low-income families and a family violence shelter. Randomized control trial ($n = 20$, $n = 10$ at enrollment) and quasi-experimental ($n = 10$ at enrollment) methods tested the effect of the ATTACH intervention on the primary outcome of reflective function scores, from transcribed Parent Development Interviews. Our secondary outcome was children's attachment patterns from Ainsworth's Strange Situation Procedure. Despite some attrition, mixed methods analysis of covariance and t tests revealed significant differences in maternal, child, and overall reflective function, with moderate effect sizes. While more children whose mothers received the ATTACH program were securely attached post-treatment, as compared with controls, significant differences were not observed, which may be due to missing observations ($n = 5$ cases). Understanding the effectiveness of programs like the ATTACH intervention contributes to improved programs and services to promote healthy development of children affected by toxic stress.

To request full-text copies of journal articles highlighted in the abstracts, please contact the library staff by email: avlibrary@dshs.texas.gov.

Improved maternal and infant outcomes with serial, self-reported early prenatal substance use screening. Boden, S. L., Jones, C. W., & Cabacungan, E. T. (2021). *Maternal and Child Health Journal*, 1-8. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10995-021-03127-1>

Introduction: Most screening tools identifying women with substance use are not validated, used once in pregnancy, and are not reflective of continued substance use. We hypothesized that serial early prenatal substance screening leads to decreased substance use by the end of pregnancy and improved outcomes.

Methods: This is a retrospective cohort study of mothers and their infants between 1/2015 and 12/2017. A self-reported substance screening tool was administered on the first prenatal visit and subsequent visits until delivery. For analysis, mothers were divided into three groups based on the trimester of their first screen and adjusted for demographics and risk factors.

Results: Early first trimester screening resulted in 52% of mothers having ≥ 3 screens throughout pregnancy vs. 6% of mothers with late third trimester screens ($p < 0.001$). Compared to third trimester screening, there was a five-fold decrease of any substance use at second trimester, a seven-fold decrease at first trimester, and a nine-fold decrease for marijuana at first trimester. Compared to third trimester screening, there was a significant five-fold increase of negative maternal urine drug screen, 3 ½ -fold increase in well newborn diagnosis, and a five-fold increase of no infant morphine treatment at first trimester.

Discussion: We identified improved maternal and infant outcomes with serial early prenatal substance use screening. Early maternal substance use identification is crucial for immediate referral for prevention and treatment, and for social and community services. Further research is needed on universal serial early prenatal screenings.

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Loving my baby through withdrawal: Infusing principles of infant and early childhood mental health in the treatment of neonatal abstinence syndrome. Harman, J. L. (2020). *Zero to Three* 40(6), 50-53. The opioid epidemic and related substance abuse reaches far and wide, with many newborns across the country left to endure the consequences. What follows is a unique, first-person account of a "Story From the Field" that highlights the experiences of one mother as she watched her adopted daughter suffer the effects of neonatal abstinence syndrome and as she repeatedly observed the absence of infant mental health supports within the context of her daughter's treatment. This story elucidates the need for improved infant and early childhood mental health services within the context of treatment for neonatal abstinence syndrome.

Predictors and moderators of improved social-emotional functioning in mothers with substance use disorders and their young children enrolled in a relationship-based case management program.

Hildebrandt, U. C., Graham, J. C., & Grant, T. M. (2020). *Infant Mental Health Journal*, 41(5), 677–696. <https://doi.org/10.1002/imhj.21872> Mothers with substance use disorders (SUDs) typically have trauma histories and psychosocial difficulties that lead to poor social-emotional functioning and disrupted mother–child relationships. This 12-month study explored associations of family adverse circumstances and services (case management, therapeutic, and community-based) received by 57 mothers with SUDs and their infants (less than 24 months old) with changes in social emotional functioning. All mothers were enrolled in a relationship-based case management program (Parent–Child Assistance Program [PCAP]) that emphasized connecting mothers to appropriate community services. A subset of mothers was additionally provided a trauma-focused psychotherapeutic intervention (infant–parent psychotherapy [IPP]). Dyads in both treatment groups improved in overall social-emotional functioning as assessed by the Functional Emotional Assessment Scale (FEAS). A combined sample regression analysis revealed that improved FEAS scores were significantly predicted by the number of community services received but not by PCAP case management hours (IPP was not included in this analysis). More adverse circumstances were associated with less improvement in social emotional functioning in the children; but among the mothers trauma level did not predict FEAS scores. We also found a moderating effect of trauma: Dyads with relatively more adversity showed a significantly greater association of community services received with improvement in FEAS scores than did those with relatively less adversity.

Selected Journal Abstracts (continued)

The prenatal maternal representations of mothers at risk of Recurrent care proceedings in the Family Drug and Alcohol Court: A thematic analysis.

Meier, J, & Edginton, E. (2020). *Infant Mental Health Journal*, 41(5), 628– 641. <https://doi.org/10.1002/imhj.21876>

Background: A substantial number of birth mothers experience repeat removals of their infants and children due to child protection concerns. The perspectives of mothers going through repeat removals and their experiences of pregnancy are insufficiently researched.

Aims and methods: The current qualitative study aimed to explore the maternal representations of five pregnant mothers at risk of recurrent care proceedings. A thematic analysis of these mothers' responses to the Pregnancy Interview focused on their representations of themselves as mothers, of their babies, and of the mother–baby relationship.

Results: Seven key themes were identified: (1a) "Uncertainty and fear of losing the baby," (1b) "Uncertainty but hope of becoming a mother," (2) "Not wanting to be like their own mother," (3) "Experiencing recovery and pregnancy as two interdependent processes," (4) "Struggling to imagine the baby," (5) "The omnipresence of previous children," (6) "Pleasure at starting to have a connection with the baby," and (7) "Noting the baby's dependency."

Conclusion: The results are clinically relevant as they highlight grief, maternal self-identity, recovery from substance abuse, and ability to manage uncertainty as critical areas of intervention for these mothers.

A promising approach in home visiting to support families affected by maternal substance use.

O'Malley, D., Chiang, D. F., Siedlik, E. A., Ragon, K., Dutcher, M., & Templeton, O. (2021). *Maternal and Child Health Journal*, 25(1), 42-53. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10995-020-03015-0>

Prenatal and postpartum home visiting models are widely used to prevent child maltreatment, promote child-caregiver attachment, and foster positive parenting skills. Home visiting models target high-risk families, often with mental and behavioral health or substance use issues. Studies have shown that home visitors often feel ill-equipped to address the complex needs of families affected by substance use. This article describes a model developed specifically to provide specialized support to families affected by maternal substance use and presents data on family goal attainment.

To request full-text copies of journal articles highlighted in the abstracts, please contact the library staff by email: avlibrary@dshs.texas.gov.

Selected Journal Abstracts (continued)

Research informing practice in early childhood intervention: How hard can it be? Kemp, C. (2020). *Infants & Young Children*, 33(3), 163-172. <https://doi.org/10.1097/IYC.000000000000168>

The adoption of interventions for infants and young children with disabilities/ delays or at risk of disability/delay is likely to be influenced by sources other than research evidence. Where the available research evidence does influence the choice of intervention, there may be difficulties translating research that has been implemented in a controlled environment to an intervention that can be successfully applied in natural settings. Such settings include the family home as well as early childhood education and care centers. Incentives for the use of evidence-based interventions in early intervention settings include improved outcomes for infants and young children, service credibility, and program accountability. Barriers to using evidence-based practice (EBP) in natural settings include difficulties with identifying EBP and in reliably implementing evidence-based interventions. Lack of quality professional training and absence of support from competent coaches/mentors can also compromise the adoption and effective implementation of EBP. Collaborative partnerships between researchers and practitioners, where the goals of both parties have equal value, may assist with bridging the research-to-practice gap. Incentives, barriers, and opportunities are explored in this article.

Selected Journal Table of Contents

Journal of Early Intervention. Volume 43, Issue 2; June 2021.

Component analysis of training and goal setting, self-monitoring, and tactile prompting on early childhood educators' behavior-specific praise. p. 99-116. Markelz, A., Riden, B., & Hooks, S. D.

Parent training and communication empowerment of children with Cochlear implant. p. 117-134. Nicastri, M., Giallini, L., Ruoppolo, G., Prosperini, L., de Vincentiis, M., Lauriello, M., Rea, M., Traisci, G., & Mancini, P.

Prevalence and characteristics of home-based childcare providers serving children with provider-reported disabilities. p. 135-154. Hooper, A., & Hallam, R.

Parents' Part C experiences in rural areas: Alignment with recommended practices. p. 155-175. Decker, K. B., Meldrum, J., Vaterlaus, J., & Foster, T. D.

Progress toward an early social indicator for infants and toddlers. p. 176. Greenwood, C. R., Carta, J. J., Schnitz, A. G., Higgins, S., Buzhardt, J., Walker, D., Jia, F., & Dwight, I.

To receive full-text copies of journal articles listed in the Journal Table of Contents, please contact the library staff by email: avlibrary@dshs.texas.gov.

Parents and Their Children Affected by Opioids, Alcohol, and Other Drugs: New Audiovisual

Understanding the opioid epidemic. Streaming. 53 min. 2018.

This program traces the causes behind the unprecedented growth in the use of prescription opioids and the devastating impact these drugs are having in virtually every part of America. It captures the story of the opioid crisis through personal stories and interviews with experts and reveals the tragic impact of the overuse of prescription painkillers on individuals, families, and communities.

Parents and Their Children Affected by Opioids, Alcohol, and Other Drugs: New Books

Parental psychiatric disorder: Distressed parents and their families.

2015. (WM 140 P228 2015 ECI)

The impact of various parental psychiatric disorders on children and family relationships are summarized, including coverage of schizophrenia, depression, anxiety, substance abuse disorders, eating disorders, personality disorders and trauma. Multiple interventions are outlined, targeting children, parents and families, as well as strategies that foster workforce and organizational development. Incorporating different theoretical frameworks, the book enhances understanding of the dimensions of psychiatric disorders from a multi-generational perspective.

Raising exceptional children: A guide to understanding learning differences and empowering your child. Marianne Young, 2020.

(LC 4019.3 Y68 2020 ECI)

Parenting a child with special needs does not work with a one-size-fits-all plan - it requires a strategy toolbox. This book is a thoughtful and compassionate guide that helps you understand the learning and thinking differences of exceptional children and discover tools to help you support your child's growth without limiting their potential.

Parents and Their Children Affected by Opioids, Alcohol, and Other Drugs: Selected Audiovisuals

Alcohol and pregnancy: Making healthy choices. DVD. 10 min. 2010. (DV0741)

This program explains the dangers of drinking during pregnancy, while giving moms strategies for staying alcohol-free. Motivational, encouraging, and solution-oriented. It includes a 3D animation shows how alcohol reaches the fetus, explains Fetal Alcohol Syndrome (FAS) and its effects on a child's brain development, physical health, and behavior; how to be alcohol-free during pregnancy, personal stories, breastfeeding and alcohol, avoiding alcohol if you are trying to conceive, partner support; and alcohol facts, recognizing alcohol abuse. It features teenagers but is appropriate for all audiences.

Confident parenting in recovery. Streaming. 93 min. 2016.

People in recovery often are trying to be the best parents possible in the absence of strong family support or role models. This program offers advice and tools from educators, counselors and parents who have unique perspectives, because they have also struggled with the same parenting challenges. Topics covered include discovering your parenting style, setting boundaries, parenting while navigating through trauma and more. Ideal for a variety of settings including treatment centers, mental health centers and correctional facilities, this video can help those in early recovery increase their chances of living healthy lives. Register to view online at dshs.texas.gov/avlib/films-on-demand.aspx.

Domestic violence and substance abuse: The abusers. DVD. 29 min. 2012. (DV1089)

Four former abusers, men and women, tell their stories of substance abuse and how it led to violence. What they learned about themselves during recovery changed their thinking and resulted in sobriety. They learned how to be better parents and how to get their lives back for good.

Don't drink for two: Prevent fetal alcohol spectrum disorders / No beba por dos evite los trastornos del espectro alcohólico fetal (English/Spanish). DVD. 8 min. 2010. (DV0505)

Two moms share their personal stories of sorrow after giving birth to children with fetal alcohol spectrum disorders (FASD). Learn facts about FASD and information that women can use to get help to quit drinking.

ECI teleconference: Fetal alcohol syndrome. DVD. 113 min. 2008. (DD0217)

A DVD of the teleconference by Dr. Toosje Thyssen VanBeveren that explores the effects of prenatal alcohol exposure on prenatal development.

Parents and Their Children Affected by Opioids, Alcohol, and Other Drugs: Selected Audiovisuals (continued)

Fetal alcohol exposure: Change the future. DVD. 31 min. 2006. (DD0087)

In this DVD, viewers will learn how fetal alcohol spectrum disorders (FASD) are diagnosed. The primary and secondary disabilities associated with FASD and the human cost of these disorders will be also explained.

Foster parents working with birth parents. DVD. 50 min. 2003. (DD0097)

In this DVD, Dr. Vera Fahlberg talks with a panel of experienced foster parents about the issues of increased drug and alcohol related placements, the importance of communication with birth parents, and the need for early permanency planning.

Listening heart. DVD. 37 min. 2005. (DD0147)

This DVD chronicles the day-to-day life of four adoptive families who are raising children with fetal alcohol spectrum disorders (FASD). Dr. Ira J. Chasnoff provides background medical information.

Mothers addicted to meth. DVD. 11 min. 2006. (DD0131)

This DVD shows how methamphetamine (meth) users and their children are profoundly affected by this powerful stimulant. Focusing on the rehabilitation of mothers addicted to meth, this program examines the struggles they face in staying clean and reconciling with their families.

Recovering hope: Mothers speak out about fetal alcohol spectrum disorders. DVD. 60 min. 2005. (DD0406)

Eight mothers of children with fetal alcohol spectrum disorders (FASD) share their stories in this DVD. They speak of effective new ways to parent and how they are recovering. One mother discusses the benefits of early childhood intervention for her child with FASD.

Safe babies court teams: Building strong families and healthy communities. DVD. 55 min. 2012. (DD0681)

This DVD contains the segment "Fetal alcohol spectrum disorders: The elephant in the courtroom." This segment documents the causes and effects of fetal alcohol spectrum disorders (FASD). A case study demonstrates the value of early diagnosis.

Parents and Their Children Affected by Opioids, Alcohol, and Other Drugs: Selected Audiovisuals (continued)

Stories from our hearts: Teen parenting and grandparent custody. DVD. 17 min. 2011. (DD0805)

In this DVD, families narrate their experiences with teen parenting and grandparent custody. Grandparents often must raise their grandchildren because the children's parents became addicted to drugs.

Substance-exposed infants. DVD. 55 min. 2010. (DD0390)

This DVD sheds light on the physical and mental challenges faced by children who were prenatally exposed to illegal substances. It gives an honest view of their long-term prognosis and straightforward advice on nurturing these infants in a way that helps them thrive.

Substance exposure and promoting attachment. CD. 79 min. 2007. (CA0006)

In this audio-CD, Mary Susan Rudisill, clinical psychologist, presents information about prenatal substance exposure and the early absence of consistent, loving caregivers. The first part of the session explores the interrelationship of biological and environmental risk factors as they affect attachment and development in substance-exposed children. The second part of the session presents a comprehensive view of this multi-deficit model and innovative intervention options.

Parents and Their Children Affected by Opioids, Alcohol, and Other Drugs: Selected Books

Building blocks for teaching preschoolers with special needs, 3rd ed. Susan Sandall, 2019. (LC 4019.3 s213b 2019 ECI)

The new edition of the popular book will fully prepare early childhood educators to teach and include every child. The updated Building Blocks guide gives pre- and in-service teachers three types of practical, evidence-based inclusion strategies: curriculum modifications, embedded learning opportunities, and child-focused instructional strategies. Educators will learn how to apply these three strategies for the benefit of all children; review the latest research that supports the Building Blocks model; and find ready-to-use tips and guidance on key topics, such as fostering friendships, encouraging independence, and promoting positive behavior. Reproducible forms help with planning and assessment, and seven comprehensive new training modules make it easy to teach the Building Blocks framework in professional development sessions.

Parents and Their Children Affected by Opioids, Alcohol, and Other Drugs: Selected Books (continued)

Celebrating 50 years of child development research: Past, present, and future perspectives. 2019. (WS 103 C392 2019 ECI)

The compilation of the Frank Porter Graham Child Development Institute 50th anniversary symposium. More than a dozen high-profile contributors thoroughly examine the three themes of the anniversary symposium: early care and education, diversity, and children with disabilities and their families.

Early intervention with multi-risk families: An integrative approach.

Sarah Landy, 2006. (LC 4019.3 L264 2006 ECI)

Helping families who live in environments with multiple risk factors, including poverty, domestic violence, and substance abuse requires that people work together to provide the best possible interventions. This book shows service providers how to help these multi-risk families by using an integrative model that brings together the most effective intervention techniques from a variety of theoretical approaches, parenting strategies, and innovative programs.

Maternal mental health: A guide for health and social workers.

Sally Field, 2018. (WM 55 F453 2018)

Aimed at doctors, nurses, and social workers caring for women before and after birth, the course provides an introduction to maternal mental health and illness and outlines how to make referrals. It includes how to help mothers with mental health problems and explains special issues in maternal mental health. There is also a resource section for assessing, referring, and supporting mothers in the perinatal period.

The mystery of risk: Drugs, alcohol, pregnancy and the vulnerable child. Ira J. Chasnoff, 2010. (WA 320 C487 2010 MHSA)

The ill effects of a baby's exposure to drugs and alcohol while in the womb are demonstrated in this essential reference with information from the fields of medicine, neuroscience, and child psychology. Methods for applying behavior management and treatment techniques are included for health care practitioners, social workers, early childhood intervention specialists, special education teachers, and parents, whether for use at home, at school or in the clinical setting.

Parents and Their Children Affected by Opioids, Alcohol, and Other Drugs: Selected Books (continued)

Parental psychiatric disorder: Distressed parents and their families.

2015. (WM 140 P228 2015 ECI)

The impact of various parental psychiatric disorders on children and family relationships are summarized, including coverage of depression, substance abuse disorders and trauma. Multiple interventions are outlined, targeting children, parents and families, as well as strategies that foster workforce and organizational development.

Research and practice in infant and early childhood mental health.

Cory Shulman, 2016. (WS 105 S562 2016 ECI)

By examining infant and early childhood mental health and the importance of early emotional and social development for later developmental trajectories, this book explores risk factors for poor outcomes like exposure to substance abuse, which influence and change developmental processes.

Supporting infants, toddlers, and families impacted by caregiver mental health problems, substance abuse, and trauma: A community action guide.

Beth Maschinot, 2012. (271.5 M396 2012 ECI)

This guide discusses the importance of the environment on a child between birth and age 5. It explains threats to resilience and ways to promote resilience in children. It describes how to create community coalitions to assist children and parents at risk.

Supporting students with special health care needs: Guidelines and procedures for school, 3rd ed. 2014. (WS 107 S959 2014 ECI)

This hands-on reference helps school nurses, teachers, parents, school administrators and health aides provide crucial care and support.

Education-specific chapters cover every aspect of planning for classrooms and working with diverse families.

The sky isn't visible from here. Felicia C. Sullivan, 2008. (WM 270 S949s 2008 MHSA)

Sullivan reflects on her childhood among drug dealers, users and substitute fathers in 1980s Brooklyn. She became her mother's keeper at a young age. Yet despite her Ivy League education and numerous accomplishments, Sullivan, like her mother, eventually succumbed to alcohol and drug abuse. This memoir is part of her recovery and redemption.

Parents and Their Children Affected by Opioids, Alcohol, and Other Drugs: Selected eBooks

Library eBooks are available electronically through any device with internet connection. To access library eBooks:

- Go to [TexShare Databases](#).
- From the *Choose a Library* drop-down menu, select *Texas Department of State Health Services*.
- Enter password: 537TX78756
- Click on the *Resources A-Z* tab,
- Then click on the letter 'E' and
- Scroll down to the link for 'eBooks on EBSCOhost'.
- Enter the title of the eBook you want to read and click *Search*.

Children of substance-abusing parents: Dynamics and treatment.

Christine Huff Fewell, 2011.

This reference is for all mental health professionals who need to understand and treat this population. It offers a look at treatment options and programmatic interventions across the life span. The contributors include a range of experts who provide evidence-based clinical and programmatic strategies for working with children of alcohol and other substance-abusing parents of any age and in almost any practice setting.

Fetal alcohol spectrum disorders. Jo Egerton, 2014.

In this publication, academics, professionals and families from around the world share expertise and insights on fetal alcohol spectrum disorders (FASD). Their combined interdisciplinary perspective makes an invaluable contribution to how we understand and address the complex social, educational and health needs associated with this growing group of children and young people.

Opioid addiction. 2018.

This collection of articles from the American Academy of Pediatrics focuses on the manifestations of the opioid epidemic in children. It discusses topics like the increased rate of neonatal abstinence syndrome (NAS) among others.

Parenting and substance abuse: Developmental approaches to intervention. Linda C. Mayes, 2014.

This book reports on pioneering efforts to move the treatment of substance-abusing parents forward by embracing their roles and experiences as mothers and fathers directly and continually across the course of treatment.

Parents and Their Children Affected by Opioids, Alcohol, and Other Drugs: Selected Websites

Addiction Science Research & Education Center: sites.utexas.edu/asrec/. ASREC can help educate professionals and non-professionals to better understand the science of addiction and to overcome myths about drug abuse and addiction.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders: cdc.gov/NCBDDD/fasd/facts.html.

Information is provided on the basics of FASDs; cause and prevention; signs and symptoms; FASD diagnoses; areas evaluated for FASD diagnoses; treatment; ways to get help; and references.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: Opioids During Pregnancy: cdc.gov/pregnancy/opioids/index.html.

Information is provided on the CDC's work on opioid use during pregnancy; treatments before, during, and after pregnancy; data and statistics; articles and key findings; and resources on opioids use during pregnancy.

Early Childhood Learning & Knowledge Center: eclkc.ohs.acf.hhs.gov/mental-health/article/intervening-early-substance-use-disorders-during-pregnancy.

Substance use disorders can cause serious problems for both a pregnant woman and her baby. Home visitors are in a unique position to identify substance use disorders among pregnant women. They can also connect expectant mothers to community resources, creating better health outcomes for the mother and her baby. Use the Office of Head Start (OHS) information to explore substance use disorders among pregnant women. Learn talking points to use during a home visit and find resources to support the expectant family.

National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism: Fetal Alcohol Exposure: niaaa.nih.gov/alcohol-health/fetal-alcohol-exposure.

NIAAA provides information and resources on the dangers of fetal alcohol exposure, Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders (FASD), FASD-related problems, relevant clinical diagnoses, risk factors, and interventions.

Parents and Their Children Affected by Opioids, Alcohol, and Other Drugs: Selected Websites (continued)

National Organization on Fetal Alcohol Syndrome: nofas.org/.

This organization works to prevent prenatal exposure to alcohol, drugs and other substances known to harm fetal development by raising awareness and supporting women before and during their pregnancy. It supports individuals, families and communities living with fetal alcohol spectrum disorders (FASDs) and other preventable intellectual/developmental disabilities. It shares resources on FASD, trainings, news, programs and partnerships.

Office of Disability Prevention for Children: hhs.texas.gov/about-hhs/process-improvement/office-disability-prevention-children.

The Office of Disability Prevention for Children (ODPC) focuses on preventing disabilities in children from the time of conception to the age of 12, including preventing disabilities caused by prenatal alcohol or substance exposure.

Prescription Opioids during Pregnancy: medlineplus.gov/pregnancyandopioids.html.

Medline Plus provides a collection of full-text links from reliable sources compiled by the National Library of Medicine on the use of prescription opioids during pregnancy.

U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration: Accidental Exposure: Drugs and Young Children: getsmartaboutdrugs.gov/family/accidental-exposure-drugs-and-young-children.

A U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) resource for parents, educators, and caregivers focusing on the accidental exposure of drugs and young children.