

S46-03

SUBSTANCE USE DURING PREGNANCY, POSTPARTUM DEPRESSION AND CHILD OUTCOMES: A LONGITUDINAL STUDY

M. Imaz¹, E. Gelabert², P. Navarro³, J. Sanjuan⁴, R. Guillamat⁵, A. Gutierrez⁶, I. Gorneman⁷, F. Canellas⁸, M. Gratacós⁹, X. Costa¹⁰, M. Torrens¹¹, L. García-Esteve³, R. Martín-Santos²

¹Servei de Psiquiatria, Programa Psiquiatria Perinatal i de Recerca de Gènere, Institut Clinic de Neurociències, Hospital Clinic, Seu Maternitat, ²Hospital Clinic-IDIBAPS, IMIM-Hospital del Mar, ³Hospital Clinic-IDIBAPS, Barcelona, ⁴Hospital Clinico-Universidad de Valencia, Valencia, ⁵Corporació Sanitaria Parc Taulí, Hospital Terrasa, Terrasa, ⁶Hospital Psiquiàtric, Instituto Pere Mata, Reus, ⁷Fundación IMABIS, Hospital Carlos Haya, Málaga, ⁸Hospital Son Dureta, Palma de Mallorca, ⁹Centre de Regulació Genòmica, Barcelona, ¹⁰SERGAS, Hospital Clínico Univesitario, Santiago de Compostela, ¹¹IMIM - Hospital del Mar, Barcelona, Spain

Introduction: Although it is well known that the substance use during pregnancy has a negative impact on mother and child health, there are few data on pregnancy - related substance use as a risk factor for postpartum depression and child outcomes.

Aims: To determine maternal and child outcomes at 8 and 32 weeks postpartum of women who reported substance use during pregnancy.

Method: This is a cohort study of 1804 Caucasian women in postpartum. Exclusion criteria: psychiatric disorders during pregnancy. Women were evaluated at 2-3 days, 8 and 32 weeks postpartum. Socio-demographic, obstetric, personal and family psychiatric history and substance use during pregnancy; the Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) were assessed. All women with EPDS>9 at 8 and 32 weeks were evaluated by a structured interview (DIGS) for DSM-III major depression.

Results: The mean (SD) age was 31.7 (4.6). Forty-six percent of them were primiparous. Thirty-one percent has a family and 16% a psychiatry history. Fifty percent of women reported substance use during pregnancy: 42% caffeine, 21.6% nicotine, 8% alcohol and 0.6% cannabis. Incidence of major postpartum depression was: 12.7%. Incidence of: Apgar scores < 7 at 5 min after birth:0.4%, gestational age at delivery < 37 weeks:7.3%, birth weight < 2.5 Kg:7.3%, and congenital malformations:1.4%.

Conclusions: In the presentation, the maternal and child perinatal outcomes of women exposed to licit and illicit drugs will be summarized and will include a discussion of the future clinical and research implications. This work has been done in part with Grants: GO3/184; FIS:PI04178;PI041635,PI041783,PI041779,PI041758,PI041761,PI041791,PI041766,PI041782, RD06/0001/1009; CIBER-SAM.