Morgan State Poster

Research Questions

How does socioeconomic disparities effects substance use disorder in pregnant women, specifically access to healthcare and ethnicity in maternal mortality?

What is the relationship between substance use disorder in pregnant women and socioeconomic disparities, specifically access to healthcare and ethnicity in maternal mortality and morbidity?

Abstract

* Addressing substance use disorders in pregnancy is an urgent public health concern, as it leads to severe risks such as sepsis, eclampsia, heart attacks, or heart failure. The most common substances associated with substance-exposed pregnancy are alcohol, tobacco, cannabis, opioids, cocaine, and prescription medications stimulants.
* Socioeconomic disparities, such as unstable housing, Medicaid insurance coverage, unemployment, low income, race, negative cohabitation, education, and older maternal age, are significant barriers to quality care for maternal women with substance use disorder. These socioeconomic factors underscore the crucial need for more equitable healthcare systems to ensure all women receive the helneed.
* The most significant barrier in the healthcare system for pregnant women who use substances is stigmatization. This stigma, in the form of blaming, shaming, bias characterizing, parental separation, and criminalization, has a profound and damaging impact on the care of substance-using women. It underserves the resources needed to access medical treatment and addiction recovery treatment, making it incredibly challenging for pregnant mothers to seek help with substance use disorders. This highlights the urgent need for change in our healthcare system.

Objectives

To examine the impact of socioeconomic disparities on a substance use disorder woman who is pregnant.

To evaluate the healthcare access, healthcare process, treatments, and recovery resources for substance use disorder pregnant women during the prenatal and postpartum periods.

To shed light on social determinants of health factors that hinder care for substance use disorder pregnant women.

To Provide knowledge on how to identify and utilize socioeconomic disparities of a substance use disorder in pregnant women to supply positive quality healthcare.

Methods

In my research, I conducted a thorough literature review using a comprehensive search strategy to find relevant studies and literature on the socioeconomic disparities and social determinants of health as they relate to substance use disorders and maternal health, specifically focusing on non-Hispanic Black populations. I searched academic and public health databases, including PubMed, NIH, and Google Scholar, to access peer-reviewed and statistical analysis articles.

Conclusion

**Given the significant impact of socioeconomic disparities and determinants on pregnant women with SUD, it is crucial to** **evaluate the healthcare access, healthcare process, treatments, clinical environment, and recovery resources available to them** **during the prenatal and postpartum periods. This research aims to address a critical gap in our understanding of** **the impact of socioeconomic disparities and stigma determinant on pregnant women with** **SUD. By examining this issue, we can better understand these women's challenges and work towards improving their healthcare access and quality**.

**Proposed Results**

**Increase awareness and understanding of the impacts of specific socioeconomic disparities, such as income inequality, insurance status, and lack of access to healthcare, on substance use disorder in pregnant women and their maternal health.**

**Discovering relevant social information on healthcare access, treatment, and addiction recovery that has led to positive health outcomes for maternal women with substance use disorders offers hope for improved maternal health.**

**Developing a comprehensive framework to address the biased barriers to substance use disorder in pregnant women. Developing a comprehensive framework to address the bias barriers to substance use disorder in pregnant women.**

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*Figure 1 sociodemographic predictors of maternal morbidity by race / ethnicity (Ragsdale et al. )*