**Addressing substance use disorders (SUD) in pregnancy is an urgent public health concern, as it leads to severe risks such as sepsis, eclampsia, heart attacks, heart failure, and death. The most common substances associated with substance-exposed pregnancy (SEP) are alcohol, tobacco, cannabis, opioids, cocaine, and prescription medications. Identifying socioeconomic disparities and social determinants among substance use disorder pregnancies can impact prenatal care, SUD treatments, and postpartum maternal health.**

**Socioeconomic disparities, such as unstable housing, insurance coverage, employment status, income status race, negative cohabitation, education, maternal age, are significant barriers to access quality care for maternal women with SUD.**

**The most significant social determinant of health in the healthcare system for pregnant women who use substances is stigmatization, which is an instrumental factor leading to health inequities an inadequate healthcare treatment. These socioeconomic and social determinants factors underscore the crucial need for more equitable healthcare systems to ensure all women receive the help they need.**

**The key contributing factors of the social determinant of stigmatization in SUD pregnant women are,**

* **The display of stigma in the form of, Blaming, shaming, bias characterizing, parental separation, and criminalization has a profound and damaging impact on the care of pregnant substance-using women.**
* **Stigma 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.**