



Drugs, Alcohol, Pregnancy, and the Child

12-Webinar Series

Every Wednesday Throughout
the Summer from
12:00 p.m.–1:30 p.m.



PROUD
PARENTS RECOVERING FROM
OPIOID USE DISORDERS

This virtual educational activity is jointly provided by AXIS Medical Education and the Connecticut Hospital Association in collaboration with the Connecticut Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services.

Target Audience: Physicians, nurses, social workers, quality professionals, risk managers, healthcare executives, and all healthcare professionals working with patients impacted by trauma and addiction.

Description: Over one million children in this country per year are delivered to pregnant persons who have used alcohol, tobacco, marijuana, or illicit drugs during pregnancy. This webinar series will explore the biological and environmental factors for mothers, children, and families that impact the ultimate development of children affected by prenatal substance exposure. It will provide an overview of family- and school-based intervention strategies that can promote long-term growth and development of this population at higher risk for adverse development outcomes.

Webinar One - Wednesday, June 14, 2023 - Psychosocial Risk for Pregnant and Parenting Women with a History of Substance Misuse: Building a Foundation for Gender-specific Treatment and Care (register here: <https://www.school-network.net/Courses/Register/26695>)

A history of personal or intergenerational trauma, beyond its impact on health and mental health, can impact an individual's view of the world and readiness to parent. This session will present a framework for understanding the impact of a pregnant or parenting woman's personal history on her ability to accept health information and advice, and how clinicians can avoid stigmatizing language as they address the issue of substance use in pregnancy.

Learning Objectives:

At the conclusion of this activity, participants can expect to:

- Describe the psychosocial issues and challenges faced by pregnant women with a history of substance use and misuse.
- Name three factors that differentiate the treatment needs of women as compared to men.

For more information, contact CHA Education Services at EducationServices@chime.org or 203-294-7263.



- Discuss the implications of intergenerational trauma on epigenetic changes.
- Utilize non-stigmatizing language when discussing or talking with pregnant and parenting women with a history of substance use and misuse.

Webinar Two - Wednesday, June 21, 2023 - Identifying the Pregnant Woman at Risk for Substance Use and Misuse: An Evidence-based Approach to Screening and Brief Intervention (register here: <https://www.school-network.net/Courses/Register/26696>)

Substance use in pregnancy continues to be a significant factor in the morbidity and mortality associated with pregnancy and the newborn. Most of these complications are preventable however, if the woman at risk for substance use is identified early and provided appropriate interventions and treatment. This program will present a validated technique for screening pregnant women for substance use and providing brief interventions in the prenatal setting.

Learning Objectives:

- Define the advantages and disadvantages of three strategies for identifying pregnant women for risk from substance use.
- Cite the validity status of three screening instruments for pregnant women.
- Describe three important components that contribute to successful screening of pregnant women for substance use.

Webinar Three - Wednesday, June 28, 2023 - Drug Use in Pregnancy: Mother and Child (register here: <https://www.school-network.net/Courses/Register/26697>)

A child's prenatal exposure to maternal substance use during gestation is recognized as one of the most significant barriers to the child's ultimate healthy development. The direct biological toxicity of the drugs and the social and psychological disarray of the substance-misusing environment ultimately impede the child's growth and development and pose a grave risk to the child's overall well-being. This session will address the neurobiological changes that occur in the pregnant woman and the developing fetus as a result of exposure to tobacco, marijuana and illicit drugs, and describe maternal and neonatal outcomes in pregnancies complicated by substance misuse.

Learning Objectives:

- Describe the neurobiology of tobacco, marijuana and illicit drugs on the dopamine receptor system.
- Name three effects of prenatal substance use on pregnancy outcome.
- List three effects of prenatal substance exposure on newborn outcome.

Webinar Four - Wednesday, July 5, 2023 - The Neurobiology of Attachment in Pregnant and Parenting Women with a History of Substance Misuse (register here: <https://www.school-network.net/Courses/Register/26698>)

Children grow, develop, and learn in the context of relationships, but the maternal child relationship can be disrupted by substance use in pregnancy. This session will explore the biological and psychosocial factors that impact the development of a nurturing relationship between a woman with a history of substance misuse during pregnancy and her child, and will provide an overview of intervention strategies that can promote positive attachment.

Learning Objectives:

- Describe the biological impact of substance use on the neuroendocrine system responsible for attachment.
- Discuss the impact of prenatal substance exposure on neonatal neurobehavior.
- Analyze the impact of prenatal substance exposure on the neonate's ability to participate in a dyadic relationship with his or her mother.

Webinar Five - Wednesday, July 12, 2023 - Nourishing Connections: Breastfeeding by Parenting Women with a History of Substance Misuse (register here: <https://www.school-network.net/Courses/Register/26699>)

The American Academy of Pediatrics recommends that infants are breastfed exclusively for at least the first six months of life. However, if there is a history of substance misuse, one must be careful to protect the infant from exposure to substances that may harm the child in either the short- or long-term. This webinar will examine the biochemical features of substances of misuse and describe their clinical impact on the success of breastfeeding and the impact on infant growth and development.

Learning Objectives:

- Describe the chemical features of substances that enhance their transfer from maternal bloodstream to the breast milk.
- Discuss the clinical characteristics of various substances of misuse and their possible impact on infant growth and development.
- Outline approaches to advise women with a history of substance misuse how to safely breastfeed their infants.


Webinar Six - Wednesday, July 19, 2023 - Neonatal Opioid Withdrawal Syndrome vs. Neonatal Neurobehavioral Deficits: The Importance of a Correct Diagnosis (register here: <https://www.school-network.net/Courses/Register/26700>)

Neonatal abstinence syndrome [NAS] is a diagnosis that originally was restricted to infants going through withdrawal due to the effects of prenatal opioid exposure. However, over time, the term began to be applied to infants with jitteriness and irritability following prenatal exposure to other substances. A new term, Neonatal Opioid Withdrawal Syndrome (NOWS), recently emerged to ensure specificity in the diagnosis of infants affected by prenatal exposure to opioids. Whichever term is used, how do clinicians differentiate the effects of and infants' dependence on opioids from infants with neurobehavioral deficits due to non-opioid exposure? This session will address that question and provide an effective approach to diagnosing NOWS in the newborn infant.

Learning objectives:

- Define neonatal opioid withdrawal syndrome (NOWS).
- Describe the neurobehavioral deficits exhibited in infants with prenatal exposure to non-opioid substances.
- Differentiate NOWS from neurobehavioral deficits in infants affected by prenatal non-opioid substance exposure.

Webinar Seven - Wednesday, July 26, 2023 - Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders: Understanding and Diagnosing Within the Spectrum (register here: <https://www.school-network.net/Courses/Register/26701>)



Children prenatally exposed to alcohol face increasing neurodevelopmental challenges as they grow and develop. This session will provide an approach to recognizing and diagnosing children within the fetal alcohol spectrum and discuss the implications for long-term outcome.

Learning Objectives:

- List four diagnostic criteria across the fetal alcohol spectrum.
- Analyze the differences in the diagnoses that occur within the fetal alcohol spectrum.
- Describe an approach to early recognition of children affected by prenatal exposure to alcohol and other substances.

Webinar Eight - Wednesday, August 9, 2023 - Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders: Behavior Belongs in the Brain (register here: <https://www.school-network.net/Courses/Register/26702>)

Although prenatal alcohol exposure is the most common preventable cause of intellectual disabilities in the United States, global development most often falls into the normal range for children and youth with a history of prenatal exposure to alcohol and other substances. However, regulatory difficulties across the span of childhood and adolescence have significant implications for long term development. This session will present a framework for understanding the brain-based developmental and behavioral difficulties of children and youth affected by prenatal substance exposure.


Learning Objectives:

- Describe the impact of prenatal alcohol exposure on the structure and function of the developing fetal brain.
- Discuss a conceptual framework for assessing behavior across three domains of functioning for children and youth affected by prenatal substance exposure.
- Discuss the implications of impaired regulatory development on risk for involvement in the juvenile justice system.

Webinar Nine - Wednesday, August 16, 2023 - Risk is Not Destiny: Behavioral and Educational Interventions for Children and Teens Affected by Prenatal Substance Exposure (register here: <https://www.school-network.net/Courses/Register/26703>)

Children affected by prenatal substance exposure face increasing neurodevelopmental challenges as they grow and develop. These challenges can result in behavioral difficulties in the classroom and in the home. This session will translate the conceptual framework for understanding the behavior and learning difficulties of children with prenatal substance exposure from a regulatory perspective and discuss how this framework can be applied to the development of behavioral and educational interventions.

Learning Objectives:

- Analyze the impact of prenatal substance exposure on the long-term development of the child and implications for behavior management.
 - Describe an overall strategy for developing behavioral interventions that support appropriate behavior in children affected by prenatal substance exposure.
 - Describe an overall strategy for developing interventions that support appropriate behavior and promote learning in children affected by prenatal substance exposure.
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Webinar Ten - Wednesday, August 23, 2023 - Misdiagnosis and Missed Diagnoses in Children and Teens with Prenatal Substance Exposure (register here: <https://www.school-network.net/Courses/Register/26704>)

The great majority of children with prenatal substance exposure are misdiagnosed and are receiving inappropriate interventions and treatment. This session will analyze diagnostic errors in this population and discuss implications for treatment and intervention.

Learning Objectives:

- List the three most common errors made in diagnosing children affected by prenatal substance exposure.
- Describe and resolve a differential diagnosis for children affected by prenatal substance exposure.
- Discuss the implications for treatment when working with children with prenatal substance exposure who have been misdiagnosed.

Webinar Eleven - Wednesday, August 30, 2023 - Is Prevention an Ethical Obligation? (register here: <https://www.school-network.net/Courses/Register/26705>)

The perfect storm of the COVID-19 pandemic as well as the recent legalization of marijuana for recreational use is creating a new generation of children that will challenge Connecticut's schools, agencies, and organizations. It is almost guaranteed that current circumstances will translate into increasing behavioral and learning difficulties in the classroom and in the home. However, it is within one's capabilities to prevent these problems and enhance children's long-term developmental trajectory through community-based and holistic strategies. This webinar will present four basic principles of ethical prevention and explore the role of local and state leadership in supporting a comprehensive prevention and early intervention system of care that will promote child and family well-being.

Learning objectives:

- Name the four basic principles of ethical prevention.
- Describe the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act mandate as related to infants affected by prenatal substance exposure.
- Define and discuss the implications of the Good-enough Syndrome.

Webinar Twelve - Wednesday, September 6, 2023 - Addressing the Good-enough Syndrome through Building an Integrated System of Prevention and Early Intervention for Families and their Children Affected by Prenatal Substance Exposure (register here: <https://www.school-network.net/Courses/Register/26706>)

No one system of care can fully provide the prevention services communities deserve nor the services children affected by prenatal substance exposure require. Thus, the most common scenario is one in which a community's fragmented and siloed efforts result in the Good-enough Syndrome, denying children and families fully realized access to effective and appropriate levels of care. This session will bring together all topics discussed previously in this webinar series to present an evidence-based system of prevention and early intervention.

Learning Objectives:

- Analyze how a systems approach can address the Good-enough Syndrome.
- Describe a SART (screening, assessment, referral, treatment) system.
- Discuss implementation of an integrated system of care that will improve long-term outcomes of a child and family affected by prenatal substance exposure.

YOUR FACULTY:

Ira J. Chasnoff, MD, an award-winning author, researcher and lecturer, is president of NTI Upstream and a Professor of Clinical Pediatrics at the University of Illinois College of Medicine in Chicago. He is one of the nation's leading researchers in the field of child development and the effects of environmental factors on the developmental trajectory of children and adolescents. Dr. Chasnoff's work encompasses community approaches to the integration of behavioral health services into primary healthcare, the schools, and the other multiple systems that serve children and families. Dr. Chasnoff has served several U.S. presidential administrations on committees and commissions dedicated to organizing and coordinating services for children and families across the nation, and developing policies and procedures for addressing the needs of children at risk from prenatal and postnatal trauma. He also has worked with a wide range of States across the nation and internationally in developing universal outreach and early intervention programs for children and families affected by trauma or substance abuse.

Dr. Chasnoff received his medical degree from the University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio and received its first Distinguished Alumnus Award. He is the author of numerous research articles regarding the long-term cognitive, behavioral, and learning outcomes of high-risk children, and his article on racial and social class bias in the healthcare system has been cited as a landmark study by the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. Dr. Chasnoff has authored 15 books, which have received numerous awards, one of which has been recognized by *The Hague International Court*. Dr. Chasnoff's books explore the biological and environmental factors that impact the ultimate development of high-risk children and presents practical strategies for helping children reach their full potential at home and in the classroom. His newest book, *Guided Growth*, has received international acclaim for its in-depth discussion of educational and behavioral interventions for children and teens with Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders and early trauma.

ACCREDITED CONTINUING EDUCATION

Accreditation Statement



JOINTLY ACCREDITED PROVIDER[®]
INTERPROFESSIONAL CONTINUING EDUCATION

In support of improving patient care, this activity has been planned and implemented by AXIS Medical Education and the Connecticut Hospital Association. AXIS Medical Education is jointly accredited by the Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education (ACCME), the Accreditation Council for Pharmacy Education (ACPE), and the American Nurses Credentialing Center (ANCC), to provide continuing education for the healthcare team.

Interprofessional Credit



IPCE CREDIT™

Each activity was planned by and for the healthcare team, and learners will receive 1.5 Interprofessional Continuing Education (IPCE) credit for learning and change.

Credit Designation for Physicians

AXIS Medical Education designates these live activities for a maximum of 1.5 *AMA PRA Category 1 Credit™* per webinar. Physicians should claim only the credit commensurate with the extent of their participation in the activity.

Credit Designation for Nursing

AXIS Medical Education designates these continuing nursing education activities for 1.5 contact hour per webinar.

Learners are advised that accredited status does not imply endorsement by the provider or ANCC of any commercial products displayed in conjunction with an activity.

Social Workers



As a jointly accredited organization, AXIS Medical Education is approved to

offer social work continuing education by the Association of Social Work Boards (ASWB) Approved Continuing Education (ACE) program. Organizations, not individual courses, are approved under this program. State and provincial regulatory boards have the final authority to determine whether an individual course may be accepted for continuing education credit. AXIS Medical Education maintains responsibility for this course. Social workers completing these courses receive 1.5 continuing education credit per webinar.

Quality Professionals

This program is pending approval by the National Association for Healthcare Quality (NAHQ) CPHQ continuing education credit.

Risk Management

This program is pending approval for contact hours of Continuing Education Credit toward fulfillment of the requirements of ASHRM designations of FASHRM (Fellow) and DFASHRM (Distinguished Fellow) and towards CPHRM renewal.

Healthcare Executives

ACHE Qualified Education credit must be related to healthcare management (i.e., it cannot be clinical, inspirational, or specific to the sponsoring organization). It can be earned through educational programs conducted or sponsored by any organization qualified to provide education programming in healthcare management. Programs may be sponsored by ACHE, chapters, or other qualified sources, whether the programming is face-to-face or distance offerings (webinars, online seminars, self-study courses, etc.). Participants will receive a certificate of completion for 1.5 hour per webinar.

AXIS Contact Information

For information about the accreditation of this program, please contact AXIS at info@axismeded.org.

Requirements for credit:

- Attend/participate in the educational activity and review all course materials.
- Complete the CE Declaration form online by **11:59 p.m. ET one month after the original webinar date**. If you do not enter the online portal by the deadline, you will not be able to retrieve your statement of participation.
- Upon successful completion of the online form, your statement of completion will be presented to you to print.

Disclosure of Conflicts of Interest

AXIS Medical Education requires faculty, instructors, authors, planners, directors, managers, reviewers, and other individuals who are in a position to control the content of this activity to disclose all real or apparent conflicts of interest they may have with ineligible companies. An ineligible entity is any organization whose primary business is producing, marketing, selling, re-selling, or distributing healthcare products used by or on patients. All relevant conflicts of interest are identified and mitigated prior to initiation of the planning phase for an activity.

AXIS has mitigated and disclosed to learners all relevant conflicts of interest disclosed by staff, planners, faculty/authors, peer reviewers, or others in control of content for this activity. Disclosure of a relationship is not intended to suggest or condone bias in any presentation but is made to provide participants with information that might be of potential importance to their evaluation of a presentation or activity. Disclosure information for faculty, authors, course directors, planners, peer reviewers, and/or relevant staff is provided with this activity.

The **faculty** reported the following relevant financial relationships or relationships they have with ineligible companies of any amount during the past 24 months:

Name of Faculty or Presenter	Reported Financial Relationship
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Ira Chasnoff, MD	Nothing to disclose
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The **directors, planners, managers, and reviewers** reported the following financial relationships they have with any ineligible company of any amount during the past 24 months:

Name of Planner/ Manager/Reviewer	Reported Financial Relationship
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Megan V. Smith, PhD	Nothing to disclose
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Christine Prestiano, MS	Nothing to disclose
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Shelly A. Nolan, MS, LPC	Nothing to disclose
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Dee Morgillo, MEd., MT(ASCP), CHCP	Nothing to disclose
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Holly M. Hampe, DSc., RN, MHA, MRM, CPHQ	Nothing to disclose
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Ronald Viggiani, MD	Nothing to disclose
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Disclaimer

Participants have an implied responsibility to use the newly acquired information to enhance patient outcomes and their own professional development. The information presented in this activity is not meant to serve as a guideline for patient management. Any procedures, medications, or other courses of diagnosis or treatment discussed in this activity should not be used by clinicians without evaluation of patient conditions and possible contraindications on dangers in use, review of any applicable manufacturer's product information, and comparison with recommendations of other authorities.