

ORIGINAL RESEARCH

Observational Study of Buprenorphine Treatment of Opioid-Dependent Pregnant Women in a Family Medicine Residency: Reports on Maternal and Infant Outcomes

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Purpose: Within a family medicine residency, an outpatient buprenorphine treatment program was provided for pregnant women who were dependent on opioids. The purpose of this study was to investigate the outcomes of infants who were exposed to a range of doses of buprenorphine in utero and to determine how closely observed maternal/fetal outcomes (eg, method of delivery and infants requiring treatment for neonatal abstinence syndrome [NAS]) match those previously reported in the literature.

Methods: This study consists of a retrospective case series of 23 infants born to 22 pregnant women who were dependent on opioids and who were treated with buprenorphine during a 31-month period.

Results: Thirty-five percent of infants (8 of 23) required treatment for NAS. There was no significant relationship between maternal dose of buprenorphine and birth weight, NAS severity (ie, peak NAS score), or time to first peak NAS score. Infants born to tobacco users had a significantly lower birth weight ($P = .0136$) than infants born to nonusers. Seventy percent of infants (16 of 23) were breastfeeding at the time of discharge from the hospital.

Conclusions: The observations made in this case series are consistent with data previously reported in the literature. Infants in this study were more likely to be breastfed than those previously described by others, but further analysis is necessary to determine whether this finding is significant. (J Am Board Fam Med 2011;24:194–201.)

Keywords: Observational Study, Opioids, Prenatal Care, Buprenorphine, Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome

Estimates of illicit substance use during pregnancy are highly variable and range from 0.4% to 27% among all pregnant women in the United States.¹ Opioid abuse during pregnancy continues to present a major public health concern.² Early identification and treatment of opioid-dependent pregnant women is essential because it reduces potential complications from recurrent intoxication and

withdrawal from opioids for both the fetus and the mother. It also helps to stabilize the woman's social situation, reduces the risk of maternal overdose of opioids, and reduces the risk of communicable blood-borne diseases associated with intravenous drug use. The use of prescribed buprenorphine at regular intervals reduces the variability of the maternal serum opioid levels that accompany recurrent use of short-acting opioids, thereby reducing intrauterine fetal withdrawal.³ The maternal-fetal effects of opioid dependence during pregnancy range from no anomalies or adverse outcomes to intrauterine growth restriction, placental insufficiency, preeclampsia, preterm rupture of membranes, premature delivery, postpartum hemorrhage, and perinatal mortality.^{1,4} Fetal withdrawal from opioids in nonhuman subjects is associated

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with increased morbidity and mortality, likely because of reduced intrauterine and placental blood flow and diminished availability of oxygen to the fetus.⁵

Methadone is a highly efficacious, evidence-based treatment and continues to be the standard of care for opioid-dependent pregnant women.⁶ However, the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment recommends the use of buprenorphine when the benefits outweigh the risks, when access to a methadone clinic is not available, or when the patient refuses methadone treatment.⁷ Buprenorphine monotherapy should be used during pregnancy because the effects of fetal exposure to sublingual naloxone used in the buprenorphine-naloxone combination tablets have not been studied.⁷ Monotherapy also is preferred because exposure to naloxone in utero may produce hormonal changes in the fetus, and the intravenous misuse of the combination buprenorphine-naloxone tablets may produce acute withdrawal.⁸ However, it is important to note that a greater risk of diversion exists for those taking buprenorphine monotherapy, so these patients should be monitored frequently.

The use of buprenorphine rather than methadone during pregnancy offers many benefits. Buprenorphine may be more convenient for patients because it can be dispensed in the primary care setting rather than requiring daily visits to a specialized clinic, thereby potentially reducing the stigma associated with treatment and the frequency of social contacts with other opioid-dependent persons. When compared with infants born to mothers maintained on methadone, buprenorphine-exposed neonates required one-third as much medication to treat neonatal abstinence syndrome (NAS) and remained in the hospital for a significantly shorter time (1.3-day difference).⁹ The severity and course of NAS was significantly longer (>1 week) and more severe (mean Finnegan score of 17.8 for infants who were exposed to methadone compared with 9.2 for buprenorphine) for infants whose mothers were maintained on methadone during pregnancy when compared with infants whose mothers were maintained on buprenorphine.¹⁰ Compared with methadone, treatment with buprenorphine seems to attenuate both the severity and duration of NAS, but more rigorous, case-controlled studies are needed to confirm this finding.¹¹

Methods

This case series was derived from a maternal-infant opioid treatment program integrated into a family medicine residency serving a predominantly rural and underserved population. The program included an intensive, holistic treatment plan that provided prenatal and obstetric care, addiction treatment and therapy, care for the mother and child during and after delivery, and social services support. Two faculty and 6 resident physicians provided continuity care for these families and were supported by a psychologist and social worker. This study examines the maternal/fetal outcomes (eg, method of delivery, infants requiring treatment for NAS) of opioid-dependent pregnant women compared with previously reported data. The study also compares the outcomes of infants who were exposed to a range of doses of buprenorphine in utero with those reported in the literature.

All pregnant women in this case series had a Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders IV, Text Revision, diagnosis of current opioid dependence and requested maintenance therapy with buprenorphine. Women were informed that methadone continues to be the standard of care in the treatment of opioid-dependent pregnant women. Urine toxicology screens and opioid confirmation tests were done during intake for all women and at each clinic visit for medical or obstetric care or group counseling. Additional confirmation tests were performed if other illicit drugs were detected on the toxicology screen and the women denied having used the illicit substance.

Consistent with hospital policy, infants born to opioid-dependent women were observed for NAS in the hospital setting for at least 5 days after birth. Among other symptoms, NAS can include respiratory distress, sneezing, yawning, mottling, feeding problems, tremor, high-pitched cry, and increased muscle tone.¹² NAS usually begins within 72 hours of birth and can last for several weeks.¹² The Finnegan Scoring System, a quantitative tool that includes 31 of the most commonly observed NAS symptoms, was used to measure the degree to which an infant was experiencing symptoms associated with opioid withdrawal.¹³ A degree of severity was assigned to each score. Pharmacologic intervention was indicated when 3 or more consecutive NAS scores were ≥ 8 , when the average of 3 consecutive scores was ≥ 8 , when 2 or more consecutive NAS

scores were ≥ 12 , or when the average of 2 or more consecutive NAS scores was ≥ 12 . Infants who required treatment for NAS were given phenobarbital as a first-line medication.

To identify studies for comparison, a Medline search of original research conducted on humans and reported in English from 1980 to 2010 was performed using the keywords “pregnancy,” “buprenorphine,” and “NAS.” Descriptive statistics including mean, range, and SD were used to describe the maternal and infant populations. Given the small sample sizes, inferential statistics were used to a limited extent. Regression modeling, simple correlations, and independent sample *t* tests were completed using STATA software version 10 (Stata-Corp, LP, College Station, TX). Results were considered to be statistically significant when $P \leq .05$. The institutional review board of Maine General Medical Center approved this study.

Results

The office and hospital charts of 27 pregnancies among opioid-dependent women who were treated with buprenorphine from August 2007 until February 2010 were reviewed. Two women who were initially treated with buprenorphine but had a spontaneous or therapeutic abortion before 12 weeks were excluded from the study. Two women who initiated treatment with buprenorphine but ultimately switched to methadone before delivery were also excluded; after transferring to methadone, these women chose to have their obstetric care provided elsewhere, so their outcomes were not available for comparison. None of the women in this series experienced an unplanned pregnancy loss after 12 weeks.

Twenty-three pregnancies among opioid-dependent pregnant women who were treated with buprenorphine met the inclusion criteria of this case series (22 women and 23 infants [one woman had 2 separate pregnancies during the 31-month period]). Three of these women were prescribed buprenorphine/naloxone before pregnancy, whereas the remainder initiated treatment during the course of their pregnancy. Of the women who initiated treatment during pregnancy, all but 3 had their dosage titrated by clinicians in this family medicine residency. Dosage was titrated to control both maternal withdrawal symptoms and cravings for other opioids. Two women transferred care to this prac-

tice from drug rehabilitation facilities, and one was prescribed buprenorphine by a clinician outside of this program until she was 35 weeks pregnant. With the exception of one patient who initiated both buprenorphine treatment and obstetric care at 20 weeks, the remaining women were being treated with buprenorphine by 13 weeks' gestation.

The mean gravida and parity of the women in this case series was 2.7 (range, 1–7) and 1.2 (range, 0–3), respectively. Their mean age at delivery was 25.8 years (range, 20.7–33.8 years; SD, 3.62 years). During 3 of the 23 pregnancies (13%) the women married, and during 18 of the 23 pregnancies (78%) the women were living with the father of this infant. With the exception of 2 patients, all the women had Medicaid as their primary health insurance. All but 5 of the women (78%) had concomitant psychological diagnoses, including anxiety, depression, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, bipolar disorder, and posttraumatic stress disorder. None tested positive for HIV.

Characteristics of the mothers and infants are presented in Table 1. The mean daily buprenorphine dose of the women in this series during their first trimester was 7.9 mg (range, 2–16 mg). During the second trimester, the mean daily dose increased to 11.1 mg (range, 3–16 mg). At delivery the mean dose was 13.3 mg (range, 3–24 mg). During 16 of the 23 pregnancies (70%) the women required dose increases. Among all women, the mean dose increase over the course of pregnancy was 5.9 mg.

During 15 of the 23 deliveries (65%), the women required epidural anesthesia. Seven of the 23 (30%) delivered by cesarean section whereas the remainder delivered vaginally (one required instrumented delivery). Three of the cesarean sections were needed because of a failure to progress, 2 were repeat cesareans, one was needed because of cephalopelvic disproportion, and one was elective because of maternal concern about the transmission of the hepatitis C virus. There were no instances of fetal distress. Average APGAR (appearance, pulse, grimace, activity, respiration) scores were 8.3 (range, 7–9) and 9.0 (range, 8–9) at 1 and 5 minutes after birth, respectively. Twenty of 23 infants (87%) were delivered at term; the remaining mothers delivered at 36 weeks, 36 3/7 weeks, and 36 6/7 weeks). The average birth weight was 3148 g (range, 2320–4295 g; SD, 471 g).

Eight of the 23 infants (35%) required treatment for NAS. The mean time to first peak NAS score

Table 1. Characteristics of Maternal and Infant Populations

	Birth Weight (g)	Maternal Daily Dose of Buprenorphine at Delivery (mg)	NAS Severity (Peak NAS Score)	Required Treatment for NAS	Days in Hospital	Time to First Peak NAS Score (hr)	Tobacco Use during Pregnancy
	2525	16	10	No	8	103.5	Yes
	2772	10	5	No	7	65	Yes
	3745	24	5	No	6	16	No
	3110	16	10	No	7	105	Yes
	2929	12	13	No	6	104	Yes
	3487	4	8	No	6	94.3	Yes
	3025	12	14	Yes	9	143.3	Yes
	3515	6	11	No	10	41	Yes
	3170	16	12	Yes	*	38	No
	3855	24	8	No	7	1	Yes
	3115	16	8	No	6	88.3	Yes
	3025	12	9	No	6	11.3	Yes
	3530	16	14	Yes	13	36	Yes
	3080	8	4	No	6	52	Yes
	2320	16	11	Yes	7	71	Yes
	3455	12	16	Yes	*	39	Yes
	2885	16	19	Yes	11	114	Yes
	2778	6	18	Yes	16	38	Yes
	2870	16	11	No	6	69.3	Yes
	3415	12	9	No	6	86	No
	4295	16	10	No	6	29.3	No
	2400	16	6	No	5	58	Yes
	3095	3	9	Yes	7	120	Yes
Mean (SD)	3148 (471.0)	13.3 (5.4)	10.4 (3.9)		7.7 (2.7)	66.2 (38.4)	

*Infants were transferred to another hospital; these infants are not included in mean number (SD) of days in hospital. NAS, neonatal abstinence syndrome.

for infants who required treatment was 74.9 hours (SD, 44.4 hours) compared with 61.6 hours (SD, 35.6 hours) for the 15 infants who did not require treatment. There was no significant relationship between time to first peak NAS score and NAS severity (ie, peak NAS score), as illustrated in Figure 1. For all infants the mean time to first peak NAS score was 66.2 hours (SD, 38.4 hours).

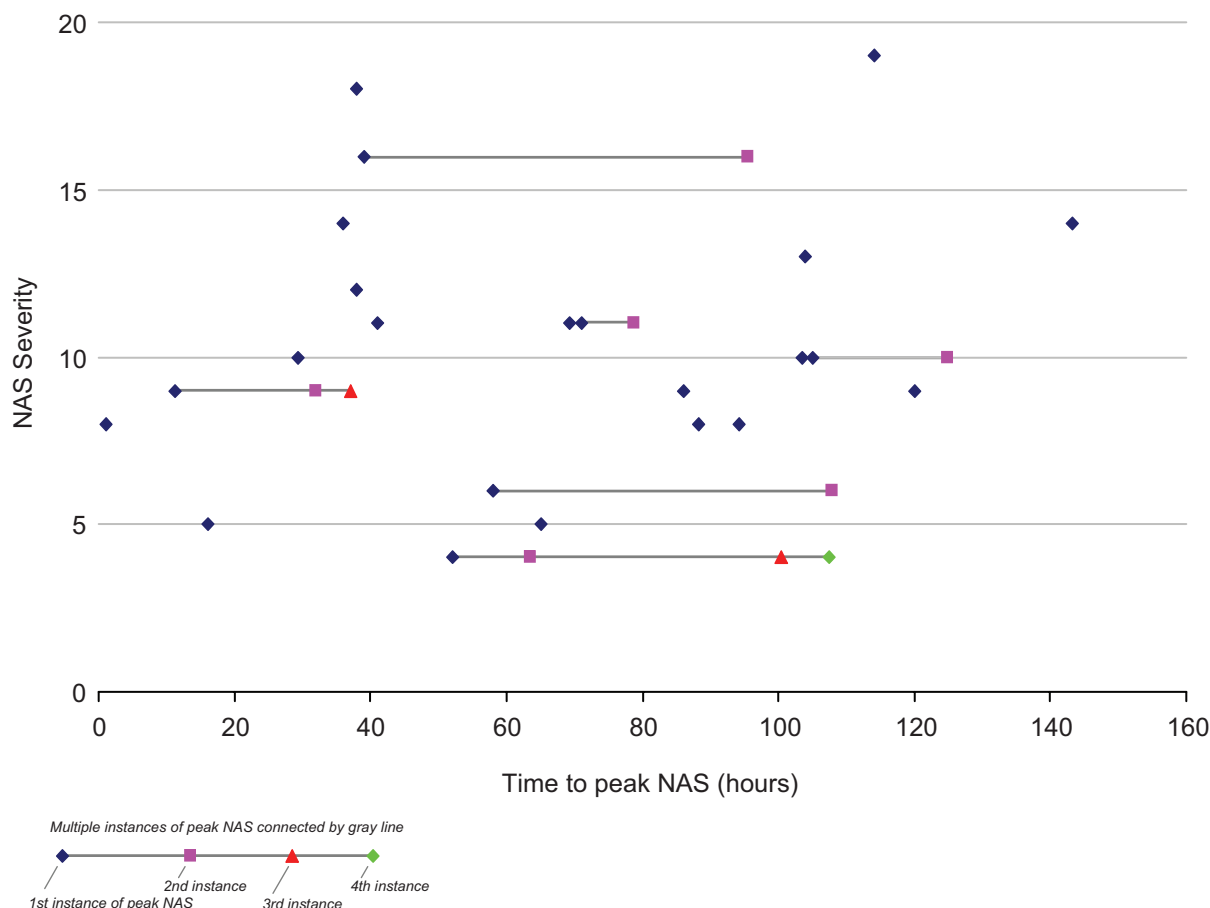
There was no statistically significant relationship between the maternal dose of buprenorphine and the severity of NAS. There was no significant difference in the mean maternal buprenorphine dose among infants who required treatment for NAS (12.1 mg) and the mean maternal dose of infants who did not require treatment for NAS (13.9 mg). There was no significant relationship between the maternal dose of buprenorphine and either birth weight or time to first peak NAS score, and there was no significant difference in NAS severity of infants born to mothers who were taking buprenor-

phine before pregnancy (mean peak NAS score, 10.3) and infants born to mothers who initiated treatment during the course of their pregnancy (mean peak NAS score, 10.5).

There was no significant relationship between daily tobacco consumption and either NAS severity or time to first peak NAS score. Although the mean NAS severity score increased as daily tobacco consumption increased (9.0 for nonsmokers, 9.3 for women smoking 4 to 5 cigarettes daily, and 10.8 for women smoking ≥ 10 cigarettes daily), the relationship was not statistically significant. Infants born to tobacco users had a significantly lower birth weight ($P = .0136$) than infants born to nonusers.

Seventy percent of infants (16 of 23) were breastfeeding at discharge from the hospital and 50% (11 of 22) were still breastfeeding at the 6- to 8-week follow-up visit (data for one infant was not available).

Meconium drug screens (performed by the Mayo Clinic) were completed on 20 of the 23

Figure 1. Relationship between NAS severity and time to peak NAS score.

infants, of which only 5 were positive (4 for marijuana and one for hydrocodone). During 9 of the 23 pregnancies (39%) the women tested positive for illicit opioids on urine testing. The women continued to smoke tobacco during 83% of pregnancies (19 of 23) and continued to smoke marijuana during 35% of pregnancies (8 of 23). Only one woman admitted to using alcohol during pregnancy. Nonprescribed stimulants, including amphetamines and/or cocaine, were used during 2 of the 23 pregnancies (9%), whereas one woman was taking prescribed amphetamines during her first trimester until it was determined that she was pregnant. Nonprescribed benzodiazepines were used during 5 of the 23 pregnancies (22%). Three mothers took prescribed antidepressant medications during their pregnancies (13%) and one woman was taking a prescribed antipsychotic medication.

All of the infants born to the pregnant women in this series were discharged with their mothers after observation and treatment for NAS as indicated.

Only one woman was lost to follow-up after delivery.

Discussion

Relatively few studies of women who were treated with buprenorphine during pregnancy and their infants are available for comparison, and many of the existing studies have smaller sample sizes than this series (eg, 9, 10, 13, 15, 31, 67, and 158 opioid-dependent pregnant women and/or their infants were maintained on buprenorphine).^{3,9,14–18}

Because of the physiologic changes or psychological stressors of pregnancy, many women required buprenorphine dose increases to control cravings for other opioids during the course of their pregnancy. Other authors found a 3.3-mg (range, 0–6 mg) average increase in maternal dose of buprenorphine over the course of a pregnancy and a slight increase (0.5 mg) in the mean dose of buprenorphine taken during the last trimester of

pregnancy.^{9,14} Sixteen women in this case series (70%) required buprenorphine dose increases during the course of their pregnancy. The mean dose increase during pregnancy was 5.9 mg, and the mean dose increase during the third trimester was 2.5 mg.

Caring for opioid-dependent pregnant women during labor can be challenging because buprenorphine's high affinity for the μ receptors may block the action of many commonly used analgesic medications. The doses of buprenorphine that are prescribed to treat opioid dependence are inadequate for the treatment of labor pain. Epidural anesthesia can be used effectively, but commonly used antagonist medications such as nalbuphine or butorphanol should be avoided because they can precipitate acute withdrawal in the buprenorphine-dependent patient.⁸ A small study of 8 women maintained on buprenorphine during pregnancy suggests that opioid analgesics also can be used to treat postpartum pain, but that treatment must be individualized.¹⁹ The authors concluded that "there is considerable individual variability in response to these medications...[and] buprenorphine patients do respond to additional opioid medications given for pain control."¹⁹ Sixty-five percent of the women in this case series required epidural anesthesia, which is similar to previously reported data (60%).¹⁸

Thirty-five percent of deliveries (8 of 23) required either instrumented delivery or Cesarean section, which is higher than previously reported (19.5%).¹⁸ Thirteen percent (3 of 23) of infants in this case series were delivered before 37 weeks, which is in the range of previously reported data (4.5%, 10%, 25%).^{14,17,18} The mean birth weight of infants in this series was 3148 g, which is in the range of previously reported data (2796, 2843, 3000, 3049, and 3180 g).^{3,15-18} Similarly, the mean gestational age of infants was 39.3 weeks compared with 38.4 weeks, 38.8 weeks, and 39.6 weeks, which have been reported previously.^{3,16,18} The mean time to first peak NAS score for all infants in this case series was 66.2 hours, which is similar to existing data.^{14,18}

Thirty-five percent of infants (8 of 23) required treatment for NAS, which is within the range of previous studies (14.9%, 25.8%, 52%, 57%, 62.5%, and 76.9%).^{14-18,20} The mean peak NAS score for infants in this series was 10.4 (SD, 3.9; range, 4-19), which is also similar to previously

reported data (mean score of 11.0; SD, 3.6; range, 5-16).¹⁶ There was no difference between the mean maternal buprenorphine dose among infants who required treatment for NAS (12.1 mg) and infants who did not require treatment (13.9 mg), which has been previously reported.³ No significant difference was found in the NAS severity of infants born to mothers who were taking buprenorphine before pregnancy (33% of infants who were treated for NAS) and infants born to mothers who initiated treatment during the course of their pregnancy (35% of infants who required treatment). This does not support the findings of other authors who reported that, when buprenorphine treatment is initiated before conception, NAS is significantly less frequent than in opioid-dependent women who initiate treatment after conception (26% of infants compared with 60%, respectively).²⁰

There was no significant relationship between the maternal dose of buprenorphine and the severity of NAS. This paradoxical finding has been reported by others.^{14,18,21,22} Authors of another study found no relationship between the total or cumulative third trimester dose of buprenorphine or dose at delivery and free and total buprenorphine concentrations in the meconium of the infant, suggesting that differences in fetal metabolism or placental transfer may contribute to this finding.²² It is also important to note that the prescribed dose and actual dose taken may vary because diversion of buprenorphine is possible.

There was no significant relationship between daily tobacco consumption and NAS severity. Previous studies have found a positive relationship between heavy tobacco use and NAS severity.^{3,23} In this case series, infants born to mothers who used tobacco had a significantly lower birth weight ($P = .0136$) than infants born to nonusers. This is consistent with the literature pertaining to tobacco use during pregnancy in the non-opioid-dependent population.^{24,25}

It is important to note that NAS scoring is highly subjective. The results of this case series may have been impacted by concomitant use of other drugs, especially nicotine, cocaine, other stimulants, and benzodiazepines, because a variety of substances can cause an abstinence syndrome in infants.¹² Concurrent use of multiple substances by women in this case series was common, and this is consistent with the experience of many previous authors.^{9,14-16,18,20-22,26}

Buprenorphine is excreted in breast milk at a breast milk to plasma ratio of 1:1, but given the poor oral bioavailability of the medication, infant exposure through breast milk should have little impact on NAS scoring.^{26,27} The Center for Substance Abuse Treatment panel recommends breastfeeding for mothers taking buprenorphine unless other contraindications exist.²⁷ These recommendations seem to be supported by the results of a small study of 7 breastfeeding women maintained on buprenorphine, which showed that the relative dose per kilogram of body weight in the infant was <1% of the dose per body weight of the mother.²⁸ Similarly, the range of nor-buprenorphine (a metabolite of buprenorphine) in the mothers' urine ranged from 175 to 933 nmol/L compared with 1 to 4.8 nmol/L in the infants.²⁸ The infants in this case series were at least if not more likely to be breastfed (70% at hospital discharge and 50% at 6- to 8-week follow-up visit) than those in previous studies (50%, 45%, and 21% as measured during hospitalization).^{14,18,29} In addition, other authors have reported that, of the minority of opioid-dependent women who elected to breastfeed, more than half stopped within 1 week, whereas a much larger percentage of the women in this case series elected to breastfeed until at least their 6- to 8-week follow-up visit.²⁹

Conclusions

The observations regarding the effects of buprenorphine on opioid-dependent pregnant women and their infants made in this case series are similar to those previously reported. Women in this series were more likely to breastfeed their infants than women in previous studies. Further study is needed to determine whether this difference is significant. Maternal polysubstance use (eg, nicotine, benzodiazepines) was common and may have influenced the results (eg, birth weight and NAS scores); infants may have been exposed to more than one substance in utero and may have experienced withdrawal from more than one substance after delivery. Maternal polysubstance use is common in the opioid-dependent pregnant population and also has been reported by other authors.

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