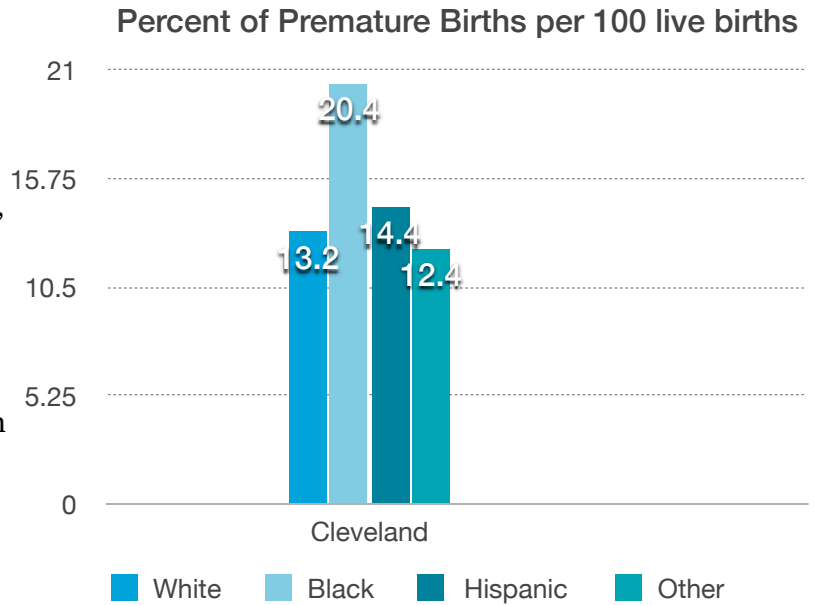


4 P's Plus Pregnancy Support

In 2012, **more** than 50% of women of childbearing age reported 50% current use of alcohol, 20% reported current use of nicotine and 13% reported current drug use (5). Alcohol consumption, nicotine and drug use during pregnancy has been linked to **many adverse pregnancy outcomes** including lack of prenatal care, early pregnancy, stillbirth, low birthweight, placental abruption, neonatal abstinence syndrome (NAS) and fetal death (1,2.)

Of the 4.1 million women who gave birth in 2014, roughly 30% of mothers did not receive prenatal care in the first trimester and they were also three times more likely to give birth to a low weight baby and five times **more** likely to have their infant die (4).



Indicator ¹	Ohio	Cleveland Region	OSAM Drug Consumers
Total Population, 2010	11,536,504	2,287,265	42
Gender (female), 2010	51.2%	51.8%	76.1%
Whites, 2010	81.1%	74.0%	46.3%
African Americans, 2010	12.0%	18.0%	51.2%
Hispanic or Latino Origin, 2010	3.1%	4.4%	2.6%
High School Graduation Rate, 2010	84.3%	82.8%	73.7% ²
Median Household Income, 2012	\$46,873	\$52,247	\$11,000 to \$14,999 ³
Persons Below Poverty Level, 2012	16.2%	12.4%	51.6% ⁴

As indicated, females make up the largest demographic of drug abuse consumers at 51.8% of the total population for the regional profile (16)

The 4P's Plus Pregnancy Support Project provides pregnancy support specifically for women at *risk* for substance abuse. 4 P's utilizes an **evidence-based** 4P's Plus screen, which reliably and effectively screen pregnant women for risk of substance use (5).

The 4P's Plus Pregnancy Support Project offers support through methods like:

First and third trimester screening for substance use, depression and domestic violence/intimate partner violence services, early educational intervention, connecting women to prenatal care in their first trimester and providing incentives to ensure an adequate number of follow-up visits, relapse prevention counseling sessions and many more (5).



81% of women started their prenatal care in the first trimester, resulting in an improvement of **more than 75%**.

76% of women who completed initial intake process have engaged in services.

82% of live births were free of exposure to tobacco, alcohol, or drugs.

Resources:

1. Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome in Ohio Report. (2017, October 2) Retrieved from: <https://www.odh.ohio.gov/-/media/ODH/ASSETS/Files/health/injury-prevention/NAS-Summary-Report.pdf?la=en>.
2. Marbury MC, Linn S, Monson R, Schoenbaum S, Stubblefield PG, Ryan KJ. The association of alcohol consumption with outcome of pregnancy. *American Journal of Public Health*. 1983;73(10):1165-1168.
3. Community Health Status Assessment for Cuyahoga County, Ohio: Health Improvement Partnership- Cuyahoga Initiative. March 2013. Retrieved from: <https://www.naccho.org/uploads/downloadable-resources/Full-CHACHIPCombined-3-20-13.pdf>.
4. Late or No Prenatal Care. (2017, October 2). Retrieved from: https://www.childtrends.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/25_Prenatal_Care.pdf
5. 4P's Plus Pregnancy Support Project. (2017, November 30). Retrieved from: <https://www.ruralhealthinfo.org/community-health/project-examples/830>