

## **Assessment of Substance Use in Pregnancy**

Modified NIDA Quick Screen (Modified NIDA)										
Ask: "In the past three months, how often have you used:"										
Alcohol (four or more drinks a day)		Never		Once or twice		Monthly		Weekly		Daily
Tobacco products		Never		Once or twice		Monthly		Weekly		Daily
Prescriptions drugs not used as prescribed or marijuana	any	Never		Once or twice		Monthly		Weekly		Daily
Illegal drugs		Never		Once or twice		Monthly		Weekly		Daily
Any answer other than "never" is a positive screen and should prompt follow-up questions to further characterize which substance(s) are being used, the amount, and the time course (see SUD1).										
Adapted from the NIDA Quick Screen										
Behaviors that may warrant clinical suspicion for a substance use disorder (SUD)										
Dose escalation     Very focused on controlled substances     Substantial effort/time/resources spent on obtaining controlled substances     Requests early refills of controlled substances     Evidence of tolerance     History of withdrawal	<ul> <li>Loses prescriptions for controlled substances</li> <li>Requesting specific agent, route, frequency</li> <li>Purchasing illicit drugs</li> <li>Taking diverted opioids (taking others' prescriptions)</li> <li>Multiple providers prescribing controlled substances</li> <li>Mood or personality changes</li> <li>Emotional lability</li> </ul>				•	<ul> <li>Clinical signs of intoxication (confused, sedated or hyperactive, rapid or slurred speech)</li> <li>Withdrawal</li> <li>Evidence of tampering with IV or hoarding pills while inpatient</li> <li>Crushing/injecting/snorting pills</li> <li>Seeing drug use paraphernalia (e.g., syringes or pipes)</li> <li>Physical signs of injection, stigmata of chronic alcohol use, intranasal irritation</li> </ul>				
Gather more history		Monitor closely				Intervene				

Interpretation of Urine Drug Tests									
Urine drug tests are useful for monitoring high-risk women	Approximate Detection Times in Urine								
and preferred over universal screening because they can:	Drugs	Duration of Detection in Urine							
Detect undisclosed substances	Buprenorphine	1-6 days							
<ul> <li>Help identify risk for neonatal withdrawal</li> <li>Help with risk assessment for medical complications (withdrawal, management of hypertension)</li> </ul>	Methadone	Up to 14 days							
	Cannabinoids	Up to 60 days (in chronic users)							
Confirm use of prescribed medications	Cocaine	1-3 days							
Discussion of urine drug tests results with patients should	Heroin	1-3 days							
focus on promoting safety and not be punitive in nature.	Benzodiazepines	Up to 21 days							
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## Urine drug tests have limitations because:

- They only reflect recent use, and detection times vary.
- Drug levels may vary widely depending on fluid intake, time elapsed since use, or individual variation.
- · Providers need to know the characteristics of tests used within their institution because different assays may be used by different labs.
- They do not capture all illicit use (e.g., synthetic cannabinoids (K2/Spice), synthetic opioids (fentanyl, carfentanil), hallucinogens (LSD)).
- Patients can tamper with their urine specimen.
- The opioid urine assay tests primarily for heroin, morphine, and codeine and **does not** test for synthetic opioids like oxycodone, fentanyl, methadone, and buprenorphine, which each have their own urine test.

If the urine drug test is inconsistent with the patient's report, order confirmatory testing (e.g., Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry – a.k.a. GC/MS).

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