May 20th, 12:30 PM

Predisposed Health Conditions of Children Exposed to Methamphetamine In Utero

Seth Peters
University of Massachusetts Medical School

Let us know how access to this document benefits you.
Follow this and additional works at: https://escholarship.umassmed.edu/cts_retreat

Part of the Maternal and Child Health Commons, Medical Toxicology Commons, and the Substance Abuse and Addiction Commons

Repository Citation

Creative Commons License
This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial-Share Alike 3.0 License. This material is brought to you by eScholarship@UMMS. It has been accepted for inclusion in UMass Center for Clinical and Translational Science Research Retreat by an authorized administrator of eScholarship@UMMS. For more information, please contact Lisa.Palmer@umassmed.edu.
Predisposed Health Conditions of Children Exposed to Methamphetamine In Utero

Seth Peters, MPH  
Ph.D. Candidate 2018, UMMS  
1st Faculty of Medicine, Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic

Methamphetamine (MA) use and abuse is a growing problem worldwide [United Nations World Drug Report]. It is common knowledge that MA use affects not only the user, but also friends, family, and the communities close to them [NIDA]. One area of impact that is lacking sufficient study is the effects of MA use by expectant mothers on her child later in life. That is to say, a child who was exposed to MA in utero may be more likely than an unexposed fetus to have predispositions to a variety of health conditions. After an extensive PubMed database search, it is apparent that research is limited on the childhood illnesses and health conditions related to fetal exposure to MA. Some research, suggests a potential link between a fetus exposed to MA and the development of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) later in childhood. [Kiblawi, et. al.; Legasse, et. al.] The lack of available research warrants an exhaustive database search and a retrospective epidemiological study to better understand the health risk of children exposed to MA. The knowledge gained from this work can inform healthcare providers and public health officials when intervening to reduce MA use and addiction.