

“Medications for Opioid Use Disorder in Pregnancy in a State Women’s Prison Facility”

WHY?	HOW?	FINDINGS
Pregnant women with opioid use disorder face immense stigma and increased risks of overdose death	Retrospective cohort study of pregnant women with opioid use disorder in a corrections facilities	Overall, women in the sample had limited access to MOUD
To what extent do women receive medications for opioid use disorder (MOUD)?	Analyzed data from patient profiles, notes, and documents at institution	Only 28.5% of women in the sample received buprenorphine, 17.5% received methadone, and remaining women received no medication or oxycodone
What medications were used and at what frequency were women referred to MOUD after incarceration?	Outcome variables: receipt of MOUD while incarcerated, custody level, sociodemographic variables, obstetric data, and substance use	Only 18.6% of women received referrals for medication treatment after their carceral release
What characteristics are associated with receiving MOUD?	N= 179	MOUD treatment prior to incarceration was associated with receiving MOUD while incarcerated, and those in second and third trimester had increased likelihood of MOUD treatment while incarcerated compared to those in the first trimester

TAKE-AWAYS

- ✓ The stigma surrounding opioid use disorder and treatment is exacerbated by social, health and criminal legal factors.
- ✓ Given research on treatment outcomes, it is important that those in contact with the criminal legal system have access to MOUDs.