



Access to Treatment for Pregnant Women with a Substance Use Disorder and Infants with Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome

Medicaid and CHIP Payment and Access Commission

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Overview

- Prevalence of substance use disorder (SUD) among pregnant women
- Treatment rates for pregnant women with an SUD
- Access to treatment for pregnant women with an SUD
- Neonatal abstinence syndrome and Medicaid
- Selected federal initiatives

Substance Abuse and Dependence in Pregnant Women, 2015 - 2018

Type of use	Percentage of all pregnant women age 12 – 44	Percentage of pregnant women age 12- 44 in each category	
		Medicaid	All other forms of coverage
Illicit drug dependence or abuse, past year	3.4	5.7	1.9*
Ever misused pain reliever	11.8	12.0	11.8
Ever used heroin	2.2	3.6	N/A
Ever used methamphetamines	4.9	7.2	3.5*
Methamphetamine use, past year	1.0	1.9	N/A
Alcohol use, past year	64.7	52.9	72.7*
Alcohol dependence or abuse, past year	5.2	5.7	4.8

Notes: N/A indicates that the estimate is based on too small a sample or is too unstable to present. All other forms of coverage include Medicare, private insurance, military, or other types of insurance. We used the following hierarchy to assign individuals with multiple coverage sources to a primary source: Medicare, private, Medicaid, other, or insured. Coverage source is defined as of the time of the most recent survey interview.

* Difference from Medicaid is statistically significant at the 0.05 percent level.

Source: SHADAC 2020, analysis of National Survey of Drug Use and Health 2015 - 2018.

Treatment for SUD among Pregnant Women with Past Year SUD, 2015 - 2018

Treatment characteristics	Percentage of pregnant women age 12 - 44 with past year substance use disorder	Percentage in each coverage category	
		Medicaid	All other forms of coverage
Ever received alcohol or drug treatment	29.0	37.0	21.8
Received alcohol or drug treatment in a health care setting, past year	11.9	19.9	N/A

Notes: N/A indicates that the estimate is based on too small a sample or is too unstable to present. All other forms of coverage include Medicare, private insurance (excluding plans that pay for only one type of service, such as accident coverage or dental care), military, or other types of insurance. We used the following hierarchy to assign individuals with multiple coverage sources to a primary source: Medicare, private, Medicaid, other, or insured. Coverage source is defined as of the time of the most recent survey interview. Health care settings include: an inpatient hospital overnight; an outpatient drug or alcohol rehabilitation facility; an outpatient mental health center; an emergency room; or in a private doctor's office.

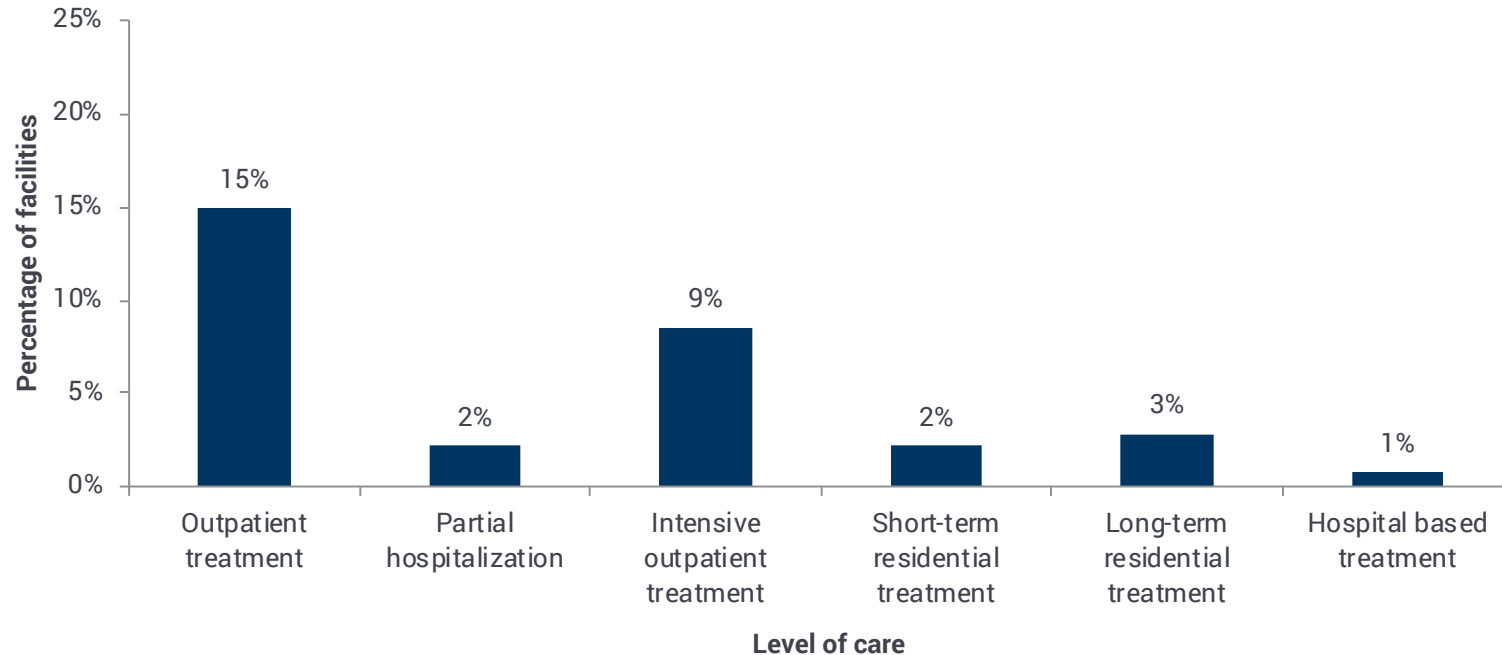
Source: SHADAC 2020, analysis of National Survey of Drug Use and Health 2015 - 2018.

Access to Treatment

- Less than 25 percent of SUD treatment facilities offer specialized programming for pregnant or postpartum women
- Only 8 percent of SUD treatment facilities offer both specialized programming for pregnant or postpartum women, and at least one medication approved to treat opioid use disorder
- Few SUD treatment facilities provide:
 - child care for patients' children and accept Medicaid (6 percent)
 - residential beds for their patients' children and accept Medicaid (2 percent)

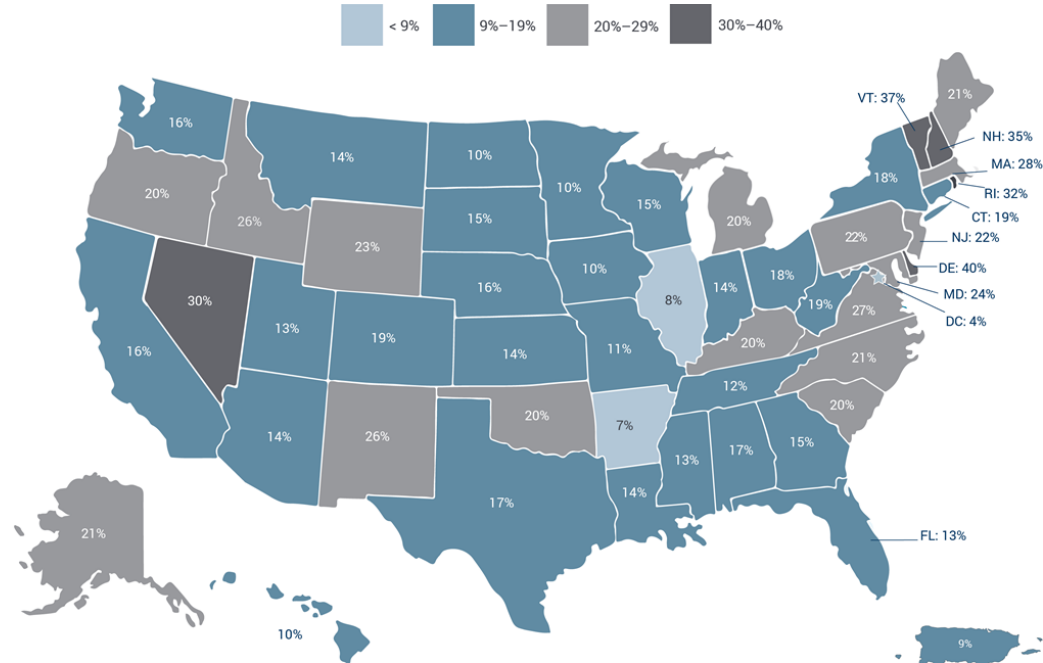
Source: MACPAC 2019, analysis of the Nation Survey of Substance Abuse Treatment Services, 2018.

Percentage of SUD Treatment Providers Offering Specialized Services for Pregnant or Postpartum Women and Accepting Medicaid, 2018



Source: MACPAC 2019, analysis of the Nation Survey of Substance Abuse Treatment Services, 2018.

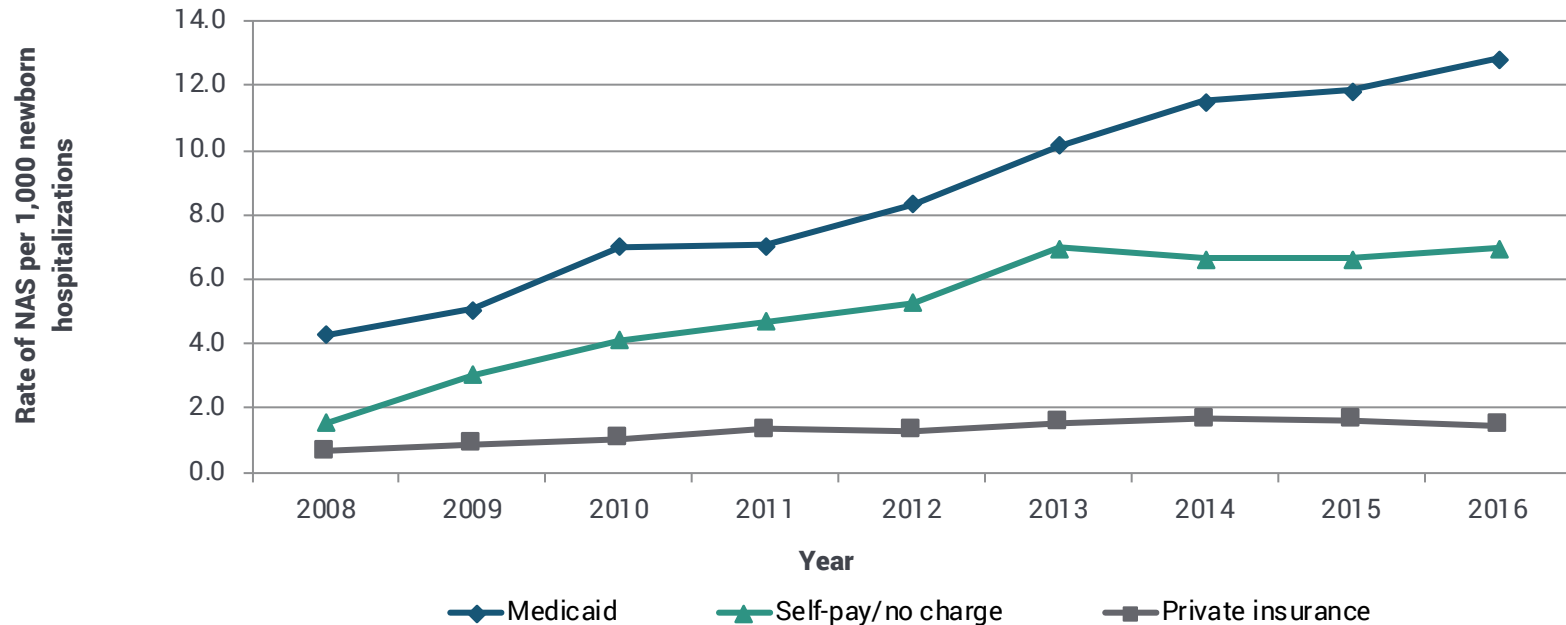
Percentage of SUD Treatment Facilities Offering Specialized Programming for Pregnant or Postpartum Women and Accepting Medicaid, 2018



Source: MACPAC 2019, analysis of the National Survey of Substance Abuse Treatment Services, 2018.

January 23, 2020

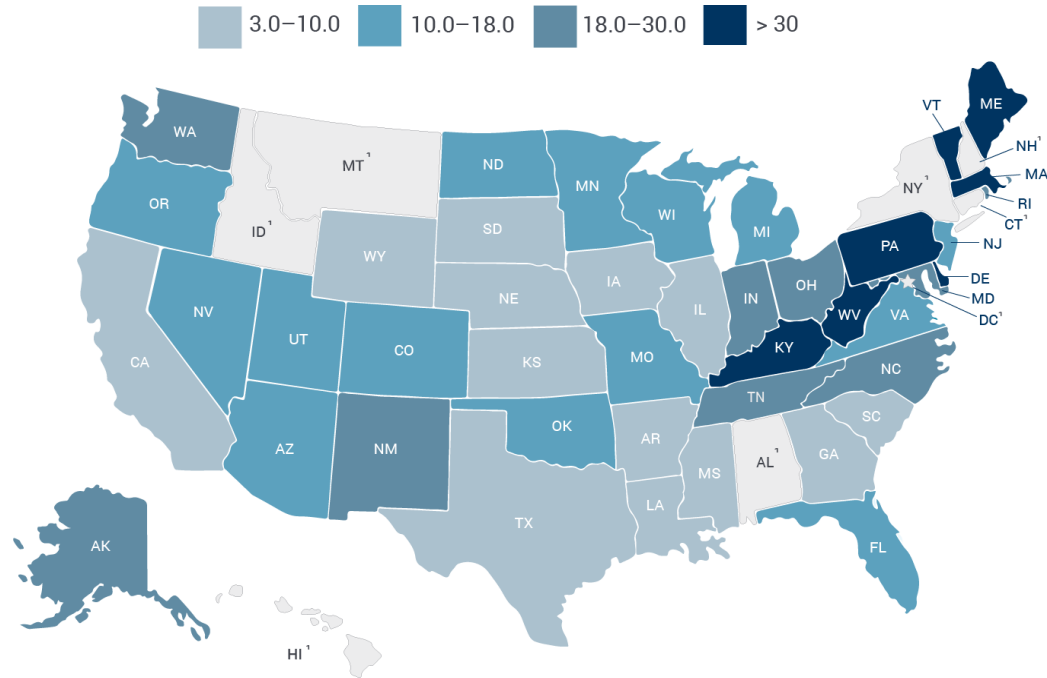
Rate of Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome per 1,000 Newborn Hospitalizations by Expected Payer, 2008 – 2016



Source: AHRQ 2019.

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Rate of Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome per 1,000 Newborn Hospitalizations, Medicaid, 2017



Notes: No data is available at the state level for Alabama, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, New Hampshire, and New York.

Source: AHRQ 2019.

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Selected Federal Initiatives: CMS

- Maternal Opioid Misuse (MOM) model
 - Targets pregnant and postpartum women with an OUD and their infants, with goals of improving access to services, coordination of care, and addressing provider shortages for this population
 - \$50 million awarded to 10 states for five years
- Integrated Care for Kids (InCK) model
 - Targets all Medicaid and CHIP beneficiaries from birth to age 21, with goals of improving child health, reducing inpatient stays, coordinating care, and creating alternative payment models
 - \$126 million awarded in 7 states for seven years

Selected Federal Initiatives: SUPPORT Act Provisions

- A new state plan option to make Medicaid inpatient or outpatient services available to infants with NAS at residential pediatric recovery centers
- A new limited exception to the IMD exclusion for certain pregnant and postpartum women who are eligible for Medicaid on the basis of pregnancy



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