This bibliography, containing over 1,000 entries from the period 1968 to June, 1991, was compiled to assist in the development of a report to Congress on the impact (both maternal and fetal) of substance abuse on pregnancy. Topics include pregnancy outcome, child health issues, legal and political issues, epidemiological aspects of substance abuse and pregnancy, the pharmacology of substance abuse in relation to pregnancy, methods of diagnosis, and related topics. Abused substances include alcohol, caffeine, prescribed and illegal drugs. The bibliography was compiled from sources including National Library of Medicine searches (e.g., Medline, Popline), published and unpublished documents, research, law, general medicine and nursing journals, public health journals, pharmacology journals, biochemical journals, and newspaper articles. The bibliography is arranged alphabetically and each entry is categorized by subject matter. Category definitions are included, as is information about the drugs discussed, the type of study, and (if the entry was research-related) the sample size. (Author/MSF)
Substance Abuse and Pregnancy: A Comprehensive Bibliography

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INTRODUCTION

This bibliography was compiled to assist in the development of a report to Congress on the impact of substance abuse on pregnancy (both maternal and fetal). Topics include pregnancy outcome, child health issues, legal and political issues, the epidemiological aspects of substance abuse and pregnancy, the pharmacology of substance abuse in relation to pregnancy, methods of diagnosis of substance abuse, and other related topics. The substances discussed include alcohol, caffeine, prescribed and illicit drugs.

The bibliography contains over 1,000 entries, from the period 1968 to June 1991, and was compiled from a variety of sources including National Library of Medicine searches (MEDLINE, POPLINE, etc.), published and unpublished documents, research journals, law journals, general medical and nursing journals, public health journals, pharmacology journals, biochemical journals, newspaper articles, and unpublished drafts of articles.

The bibliography is arranged alphabetically and each entry is categorized according to subject matter. A set of category definitions is included. The categorization also includes the drugs discussed, the type of study, and the sample size if the entry was research related.
Substance Abuse and Pregnancy

CATEGORY DEFINITIONS

1. REVIEW
Comprehensive reviews of a specific substance, general discussions related to pregnancy outcome or complete overviews of the subject matter. Will also be coded with the appropriate other category titles.

2. PERINATAL AND INFANT (PERINATAL)
Articles citing the effects of one or more licit or illicit substances on the health and outcome of the fetus [20 weeks gestation to 1 year of life] and infant for the first year of life. Subcategories include:
   - IUGR
   - Malformations
   - Other congenital structural insults
   - Preterm delivery/Prematurity
   - Withdrawal syndromes
   - Acute neonatal and infant morbidity
   - Neurological/Neurobehavioral abnormalities
   - Neurodevelopmental/Growth abnormalities
   - Medical problems
   - SIDS
   - Neonatal and infant mortality

3. CHILDHOOD/ADOLESCENCE (CHILD)
Articles citing the effects of one or more illicit substances on the health and outcome of the child after the first year of life. Subcategories include:
   - Neurological/Neurobehavioral abnormalities
   - Neurodevelopmental/Growth abnormalities
   - SIDS
   - Medical Problems
   - Child abuse
   - Drug Abuse

4. MATERNAL
Articles citing effects of one or more illicit substances on the health of the mother. Subcategories include:
   - Abortion
   - Placental abnormalities
   - Labor complications (Premature/other)
   - Pre-eclampsia and pregnancy induced hypertension
   - Psychiatric
   - Medical

5. POLICY/LEGAL
Articles discussing legal implications or policy issues related to substance abuse and pregnancy. Subcategories include:
   - Prematernal liability
   - Child abuse
   - Legal implications for the health care provider/case identifier
Substance Abuse and Pregnancy

   Detection
   Ethics
   Maternal vs fetal rights
   Research issues
   Compelled treatment

6. **TREATMENT/INTERVENTION/PREVENTION (TXINT)**
Articles which include discussion of treatment and/or intervention (specific or programs) related to substance abuse and pregnancy.

7. **EPIDEMIOLOGY (EPID)**
Articles which focus on aspect of prevalence, incidence, and predictors of substance abuse. Subcategories include:
   - Prevalence/incidence
   - Risk identification
   - Methodological issues related to drug screening and diagnosis
   - Methods of assessing acute and long term effects
     - Maternal
     - Perinatal--subdivided by type
     - Child/adolescent
   - Methods of quantification for assessing drug exposure and abuse
   - Cohort follow-up studies

8. **SCREENING AND DIAGNOSIS (S&D)**
Articles relating to drug screening and diagnosis/documentation methods.
Subcategories include:
   - Biological markers for drug screening
   - Diagnosis of substance abuse

9. **PHARMACOLOGY (PHARM)**
Articles discussing the pharmacological effects of and illicit substances on the fetus/neonate or mother. Subcategories include:
   - Pharmacodynamics of prenatal drug exposure
   - Pharmacodynamics of drugs in the pregnant woman
   - The pharmacologic and physiologic action of drugs on the maternal and feto-placental unit
   - Biotransformation of drugs in the human fetal-placental unit
   - Hypothetical pathways to explain the effect of drugs on the fetus

10. **HIV**
Articles which discuss substance abuse in pregnancy and HIV

11. **MISC**
Articles related to pregnancy and substance abuse that do not fit into one of the categories listed above.
   - Editorials
   - Letters
   - Coded by subject matter
Substance Abuse and Pregnancy

If a particular drug is discussed, it will be included in the category descriptions and designated with an asterick ([Perinatal*Cocaine])
Substance Abuse and Pregnancy

Alcohol and Drug Dependent Pregnant Women: Laws and Public Policies that Promote and Inhibit Research and the Delivery of Services. NY: Legal Action Center. [Policy/Legal(Effect of policies and laws on research and treatment)]


Substance Abuse and Pregnancy


Progress toward achieving the 1990 national objectives for the misuse of alcohol and drugs. *MMWR* 1990; 39(15):256-8. [Policy/Legal(progress toward objectives)]


Status of the 1990 objectives on misuse of alcohol and drugs. *MMWR* 1987(Nov 6); 36(43):720-3. [Policy/Legal(Status of 1990 objectives)]


Substance Abuse and Pregnancy


Amaro H. Impact of Alcohol and Drug Dependence Among Women and Their Children: Directions for Future Research. Draft. [Policy/Legal( Needed research issues with recommendations)]
Substance Abuse and Pregnancy


Andrews LB. A delicate condition. *Student Lawyer* 1985; 13(9):30-36. [Policy/Legal(Maternal vs fetal rights)]


Balisy SS. Maternal substance abuse: The need to provide legal protection for the fetus. *Southern Calif Law Review* 1987;60(4):1209-1238. [Policy/Legal(Unborn legal rights)]


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Becker CE. Alcohol and drug use--is there a 'safe' amount? West J Med 1984; 141(6): 884-90. [Review*Alcohol]


Substance Abuse and Pregnancy


Berliner H. Babies born to die. Health Serv J 1989; 99(5132): 22. [HIV]


Besharov DJ. The children of crack will we protect them? Public Welfare 1989; 7-11, 42. [Policy/Legal]


Bloodworth RC. Detection of drug abuse presenting as psychiatric illness. Psychiatr Hosp 1982; 13(2): 60-64. [S&D]
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Blume SB. Women and alcohol. *JAMA* 1986; 256, 1467-1470. [Review(Women and Alcohol)]


Bonavoglia A. The ordeal of Pamela Rae Stewart. *Ms* 1987; 16(1-2):92-95. [Policy/Legal]


Substance Abuse and Pregnancy


Brent, RL. Editorial comment: Should alcoholic beverages have warning labels concerning their risks to the developing embryo and fetus? Teratology 1988; 37, 612. [Policy: Legal (Editorial)* Alcohol]


Bucknall AB, Robertson JR. Heroin misuse and family medicine. Fam Pract 1985; 2(4):244-51. [Review: Heroin]
Substance Abuse and Pregnancy


Calfee BE. Confidentiality and disclosure of medical information. *Nurs Manage* 1989; 20(12):22-3. [Policy/Legal(Confidentiality)]

Callahan D. How technology is reframing the abortion debate. *Hastings Center Rep* 1986; 16(1):33-42. [Policy/Legal(Technology and the abortion debate)]

Callahan S. The sorrow and the pity of drug-damaged babies. *Health Prog* 1989; 70(10):20, 22. [Policy/Legal]


Carlini EA. Research is badly needed to improve programmes for the prevention and treatment of drug abuse and drug dependence in Brazil. *Drug Alcohol Depend* 1990; 25(2): 169-73. [TxInt(Commentary)]

Carlson C. The drug victim is too often the same: The fetus [letter]. *JAMA* 1982; 248(4): 409-10. [Perinatal(letter)]

Substance Abuse and Pregnancy


Chambers, M. Are fetal rights equal to infants'? *New York Times* 1986 Nov 16:24E. [Policy/Legal(Fetal rights)]


Substance Abuse and Pregnancy


Chasnoff IJ, Griffith DR, MacGregor S, Dirkes K, Burns KA. Temporal patterns of cocaine use in pregnancy. JAMA 1989; 261(12): 1741-1744.[Perinatal(Outcome)*Cocaine--Matched cohort comparison, N = 115 (23 1st trimester only, 52 all trimesters, 40 no use)]


Chasnoff IJ. Effects of maternal narcotic vs. nonnarcotic addiction on neonatal neurobehavior and infant development. *NIDA Res Monogr* 1985; 59:84-95. [Perinatal-Cohort comparison with follow up, N = 122 (51 heroin/methadone exposed, 22 sedative/stimulant exposed, 13 pentazocine/tripelennamine exposed, 9 PCP exposed, 27 not exposed)]

Chasnoff IJ, Landress HJ, Barrett ME. The prevalence of illicit-drug or alcohol use during pregnancy and discrepancies in mandatory reporting in Pinellas County, Florida. *NEJM* 1990; 322(17): 1202-6. [Epid:Policy/Legal(Discrepancies in drug reporting)--Cohort (identified drug abusers, compared to reported drug abuse)]


Chasnoff IJ, Burns KA, Burns WJ. Prenatal drug exposure: Effects on neonatal and infant growth and development. *Neurobehav Toxicol Teratol* 1986; 8:357-62. [Perinatal(Growth)--Cohort comparison, N = 122 (95 exposed, 27 not exposed)]

Chasnoff IJ, Chisum GM, Kaplan WE. Maternal cocaine use and genitourinary tract malformations. *Teratol* 1988; 37:201-4. [Perinatal(Malform)*Cocaine--Cohort comparison, N = 80 (50 cocaine exposed, 30 polydrug exposed)]


Substance Abuse and Pregnancy


Chasnoff IJ, Burns KA, Burns WJ. Cocaine use in pregnancy: Perinatal morbidity and mortality. Neurotoxicol Teratol 1987; 9:291-3. [Perinatal(Morbidity, mortality)*Cocaine--Cohort comparison, N = 125(52 exposed, 73 not exposed)]


Chasnoff IJ, Griffith DR. Cocaine: Clinical studies of pregnancy and the newborn. Ann N Y Acad Sci 1989; 562:260-6. [Perinatal:Maternal*Cocaine--cohort comparison, N= 75 (23 used but quit in 1st trimester, 52 used through preg)]


Chavez GF, Mulinare J, Codero JF. Maternal cocaine use during early pregnancy as a risk factor for congenital urogenital anomalies. JAMA 1989; 262(6):795-8. [Perinatal(Malform)*Cocaine--Case control(population-based), N = 276 urinary and 791 genital anomalies (cases), 2835 and 2973 controls]
Substance Abuse and Pregnancy


Chitwood DD. Patterns and consequences of cocaine use. *NIDA Monograph Series: Cocaine Use in America. Epidemiologic and Clinical Perspective* 1985; 61, 111-129. [Epid(Patterns of use)*Cocaine--Descriptive study using structure interview]


Substance Abuse and Pregnancy

Clarren SK, Astley SJ, Bowden DM. Physical anomalies and developmental delays in nonhuman primate infants exposed to weekly doses of ethanol during gestation. Teratology 1988; 37, 561-69. [Perinatal(animal study)*Alcohol]


Cole HM. Legal interventions during pregnancy. Court-ordered medical treatments and legal penalties for potentially harmful behavior by pregnant women. JAMA 1990; 264(20): 2663-2670. [Policy/Legal(Legal issues of treatment refusal)]

Coleman J. Kansas City project aids crack babies, pregnant addicts. The Miami Herald 1991 Jan 17:10. [TxInt*Cocaine]

Substance Abuse and Pregnancy


Cordero L and Custard M. Effects of maternal cocaine abuse on perinatal and infant outcome. Ohio Med 1990; 6(5): 410-412. [Perinatal*Cocaine--Cohort of exposed infants, N = 135 (69 moms had prenatal care, 66 moms had no prenatal care)]


Substance Abuse and Pregnancy


Substance Abuse and Pregnancy

Davis B, Reis J. Implementation and preliminary evaluation of a community-based prenatal health education program. Family Community Health 1988; 11(1):8-16. [TxInt(Prenatal care, not drug treatment)--Preliminary evaluation by Cohort comparison with nonusers of the care, N = 113 (58 care users, 55 non-users)

Davis E, Fennoy I. Growth and development in infants of cocaine abusing mothers. Am J Dis Child 1990, April; [Perinatal(Growth and Development)*Cocaine:Cohort analysis, N = 70]


DeBettencourt KB. The wisdom of Solomon: Cutting the cord that harms. Children Today 1990; 19(4): 17-20. [Policy/Legal(maternal vs fetal rights)]


Dinnies JD, Darr CD, Saulys AJ. Cocaine toxicity in toddlers. Am J Dis Child 1990; 144(7):743-4. [Child(Toxicity)*Cocaine--3 Case reports]

Substance Abuse and Pregnancy


[Perinatal*Methamphetamine*Cocaine--Case control study, N = 96 (13 cocaine, 28 methamphetamine, 45 control)]


[Perinatal(Withdrawal effects)--Cohort analysis with 1 year follow-up, N = 14]

[Review:Perinatal(Malformations, animal studies--teratogenicity)*Cocaine]


Dopson L. A special kind of service. *Nurs Times* 1989; 85(14):63-5. [TxInt]


Dreher MC. Poor and pregnant: Perinatal ganja use in rural Jamaica. *Adv Alcohol Subst Abuse.* 1989; 8(1):45-54. [Epid*Marijuana--Ethnography and cohort comparison with 3 month follow up, N = 60 (30 users, 30 nonusers)]


Substance Abuse and Pregnancy


Substance Abuse and Pregnancy


Substance Abuse and Pregnancy


Field MA. Controlling the woman to protect the fetus. Law Medicine and Health Care 1989; 17(2): 114-29. [Policy/Legal(Women's rights versus fetal rights)]


Finnegan L. The dilemma of cocaine exposure in the perinatal period. NIDA Res Monograph 1987; 81, 379. [Perinatal*Cocaine]

Substance Abuse and Pregnancy


Fisher SE and Karl PI. Maternal ethanol use and selective fetal malnutrition. Recent Dev Alcohol 1988; 6, 277-89. [Review: Perinatal*Alcohol]


Substance Abuse and Pregnancy


Fried PA, Innes KS, Barnes MV. Soft drug use prior to and during pregnancy: A comparison of samples over a four-year period. Drug Alcohol Depend 1984; 13(2): 161-76. [Epid*Marijuana--Cohort analysis, N = 190, part of the Ottawa Prenatal Prospective study]


GAO. Number of drug-exposed infants seriously under-reported. *Alcoholism Drug Abuse Week* 1990 July 18; 4-6.


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Goldsmith S. Prosecution to enhance treatment. Children Today 1990; 19(4): 13-16. [Policy/Legal (Fetal endangerment)]


Goodwin FK. From the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration. JAMA 1989; 262(11): 1439. [Perinatal * Phencyclidine -- Comment]

Goodwin FK. From the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration. JAMA 1990; 263(12): 1610. [TxInt (Animal study) * Cocaine]

Substance Abuse and Pregnancy

Goodwin FK. From the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration. *JAMA* 1989; 261(18):2604. [Perinatal*Cocaine*Marijuana--Comment]


Goodwin FK. From the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration. *JAMA* 1989; 261(18):2890-2.


Graham JM, Hanson JW, Darby BL, et al. Independent dysmorphology evaluations at birth and 4 years of age for children exposed to varying amounts of alcohol in utero. *Pediatrics* 1988; 81(6):772-78. [Child(dysmorphology)*Alcohol--Matched cohort comparison, N = 205 (108 heavy drinkers, 97 matched controls)]


Green L, Ehrlich S, Finnegan L. The use of tricyclic antidepressants in methadone maintained pregnant women and infant outcome. *NIDA Research Monogr* 1988; 81, 266-72. [TxInt:Perinatal*Tricyclic antidepressants*Methadone--Cohort comparison, N = 35 (17 exposed, 18 not exposed)]


Substance Abuse and Pregnancy


Hagan T. A retrospective search for the etiology of drug abuse: A background comparison of a drug addicted population of women and a control group of non-addicted women. NIDA Res Monogr 1988; 81:254-61. [Epid:Misc(Cause of drug addiction)--Case control, N = 58 (28 cases, 30 controls)]


Haggerty KP, Wells EA, Jenson, JM, Catralano RF, Hawkins JD. Delinquents and drug use: A model program for community reintegration. Adolescence 1989; 24(94): 439-456.[TxInt(Description of ADAPT project, a demonstration project for children of drug abusers)]

Substance Abuse and Pregnancy


Halmensmaki E. (Substance abuse among women--maternal care as a new risk group?). Duodecim 1989; 105(12): 1191-6 [Fin] [Review]


Handler A, Kistin N, Ferre C. Cocaine use during pregnancy: Perinatal outcomes. Am J Epid 1991; 133(8): 818-25. [Perinatal(Outcome)*Cocaine:Retrospective cohort analysis (Medical record info using data from a large urban perinatal registry, N = 17,466 (197 reported cocaine exposure, 211 reported other drug exposure, 17,058 reported no drug exposure--included relative risks reported exposed vs reported non exposed]


Substance Abuse and Pregnancy


Heine MW. Alcoholism and reproduction. Prog Biochem Pharmacol 1981; 18, 75-82. [Review*Alcohol]


Substance Abuse and Pregnancy


Hill RM, Tennyson LM. Maternal drug therapy: Effect on fetal and neonatal growth and neurobehavior. Neurotoxicol 1986; 7(2):121-140. [Perinatal(Growth, Neurobehav)]


Substance Abuse and Pregnancy


Howard J. An approach to early intervention: Birth to 3 years. Infants and Young Children 1989; 1:77-88. [TxInt]

Howard J, Kropenske V, Tyler R. The long-term effects on neurodevelopment in infants exposed prenataIlly to PCP. NIDA Res Monogr 1986; 64, 237-51. [Perinatal(Growth):Child(Growth)*Phencyclidine(Case Series, N = 12, 18 month follow up)]


Substance Abuse and Pregnancy


Iosub S, Fuchs M, Bingol N, et al. Incidence of major congenital malformations in offspring of alcoholics and polydrug abusers. *Alcohol* 1985; 2(3):521-3. [Perinatal (Malform) *Alcohol* *Polydrug* -- Incidence study in 2 groups, one alcohol only and the other alcohol and narcotics]


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Kahn EJ, Neumann LL, Polk GA. The course of heroin withdrawal syndrome in newborn infants treated with phenobarbital or chlorpromazine. J Pediatr 1969; 75(3):495-500. [TxInt (Withdrawal in the infant)--"HISTORICAL"--Case series with double blind study of treatments, N = 38]

Kandall SR. Managing neonatal withdrawal. Drug Therapy 1976 May;47-58. [TxInt (Withdrawal in the infant)]

Kandall SR, Gartner LM. Late presentation of drug withdrawal symptoms in newborns. Am J Dis Child 1974; 127: 58-61. [Perinatal (Late onset withdrawal)--7 case reports]


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Kaye K, Elkind L, Goldberg D, Tytun A. Birth outcomes for infants of drug abusing mothers. NY State J Med 1989; 89, 256-261. [Perinatal (Birth outcome)--Matched case control, N = 1137 (571 cases, 566 controls)]


Substance Abuse and Pregnancy


Substance Abuse and Pregnancy


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Substance Abuse and Pregnancy


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Leonard BE. Alcohol as a social teratogen. *Prog Brain Res* 1988; 73, 305-17. [Review*Alcohol]

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Levine M. The right of the fetus to be born free of drug addiction. *U of Calif, Davis, Law Review* 1974; 7:45-55. [Policy/Legal(Fetal rights)]


Lewin T. When courts take charge of the unborn. *N Y Times* 1989, Jan 9: A1, All. [Policy/Legal(Imprisonment to protect the fetus)]


Substance Abuse and Pregnancy


Little BB, Snell LM, Gilstrap LC. Methamphetamine abuse during pregnancy: Outcome and fetal effects. *Obstet Gynecol* 1988; 72(4):541-4. [Perinatal(Outcome)*Cocaine--Cohort comparison, N = 104 (52 exposed, 52 not exposed)]


Substance Abuse and Pregnancy


Losco J. Fetal abuse: An exploration of emerging philosophic, legal, and policy issues. Western Political Quarterly 1989; 42(2): 265-86. [Policy/Legal(fetal abuse)]

Loundsbury B, Lifshitz M, Wilson GS. In utero exposure to cocaine and the risk of SIDS. NIDA Res Monogr 1989; 95:352. [Perinatal(SIDS)*Cocaine]


Lumsden LS. Meeting the special needs of drug-affected children. ERIC Digest Series Number EA 53. Eugene OR: University of Oregon; 1990. [Review]


MacDonald DI. From the alcohol, drug abuse and mental health administration: Cocaine heads ED drug visits. JAMA 1987; 258:2029. [Epid(letter)*Cocaine]


Substance Abuse and Pregnancy


Madden JD, Payne TF, Miller S. Maternal cocaine abuse and effect on the newborn. Pediatrics 1986; 77, 209-211. [Perinatal*Cocaine]


Mahowald M. Beyond abortion: Refusal of caesarean section. Bioethics 1989; 3(2): 106-121. [Policy/Legal(Rights of mother over her body)]


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Martin WR. Drug abuse strategies. Drug Alcohol Depend 1990; 25(2): 121-123. [TxInt]


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Morriss RA and Sonderegger TB. Legal applications and implications for neurotoxin research of the developing organism. Neurobehav Toxicol Teratol 1984; 6(4): 303-6. [Policy/Legal (Research used as evidence)]


Moss KL. Drug tests in pregnant women: Abuse of substance or of test. JAMA 1989; 262(17): 2383-84. [Policy/Legal (Use of detection tests for legal purposes)]

Moss KL. Legal issues: Drug testing of postpartum women and newborns as the basis for civil and criminal proceedings. Clearinghouse Review 1990; 23(11): 1406-1414. [Policy/Legal (Drug testing)]
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Substance Abuse and Pregnancy


Nichols Ce, Clore ER. Neonatal nightmare: Devastating effects of cocaine. *Fla Nurse* 1987; 35(2):5. [Perinatal(Commentary)*Cocaine]

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Substance Abuse and Pregnancy


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Pierog S; Chandavasu O; Wexler I The fetal alcohol syndrome: some maternal characteristics. *Int J Gynaecol Obstet* 1979 Mar-Apr;16(5):412-5. [Perinatal(FAS)*Alcohol]


Plueckhahn, VD. *Ethics, Legal Medicine and Forensic Pathology*. Melbourne, Australia: Melbourne University Press; 1983 [Policy/Legal]
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Poland ML, Giblin PT, Waller JB. *Infants at risk: A evaluation of a continuum of care model to coordinate maternal and infant care with substance abuse treatment*. Detroit, MI: Institute of Maternal Child Health; Wayne State University; 1990. [TxInt(Program evaluation)]


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Ris HW. Lioness versus lobby. Lancet 1986; 2(8511):857. [Policy/Legal]


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Tolton C. Medicolegal implications of constitutional status for the unborn: "Ambulatory chalices" or "Priorities and aspirations." University of Toronto Faculty of Law Review 1990; 47(1):3-57. [Policy/Legal(unborn rights)]


Trost C. Born to lose: babies of crack users crowd hospitals, break everybody's hearts; infants' many needs overtax staff, and some stay on for months as boarders; free-basing till delivery day. Wall St J 1989; 214:1+ [Policy/Legal*Crack]


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Substance Abuse and Pregnancy


Substance Abuse and Pregnancy


