

Frequently Asked Questions: Marijuana Use in Pregnancy

Q: When should healthcare providers ask pregnant individuals about marijuana use?

Conversations about substance use including marijuana, alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs should occur at every prenatal visit in an open, non-judgmental fashion.

Q: How should healthcare providers ask about marijuana use?

Prenatal providers should develop a work-flow for universal screening of pregnant individuals for substance use using questionnaires or verbally. Results should be documented to allow follow-up at subsequent visits.

For more information and resources, visit the Vermont Department of Health's One More Conversation campaign website: <https://www.healthvermont.gov/family/pregnancy/substance-use-pregnancy-information-providers>

Q: What should I do if a pregnant individual discloses marijuana or other substance use?

First, thank them for their honesty. Then ask about reasons for using and whether they have interest in cutting back or stopping use. Discuss any concerns they have around effects on their baby and provide both verbal and written information about the impact of substance use on development. Consider referring for substance use counseling or treatment if indicated.

Q: How are infants affected by marijuana use during pregnancy and breastfeeding?

Current data suggests marijuana use during pregnancy may impact fetal growth and development. Some studies also show long-term effects on attention and behaviors in school age children exposed to marijuana during pregnancy. Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), the active ingredient in marijuana is concentrated in fat cells, easily passing into breastmilk and may cause sedation, poor feeding and problems with weight gain of infants who are breastfed.

Q: Marijuana use is legal in Vermont, what about federal laws regarding marijuana use in pregnancy?

Under federal law, each state must provide the Children's Bureau with certain data regarding substance-exposed newborns. In addition, this legislation states a Plan of Safe Care (POSC) should be developed for all infants exposed to substances during pregnancy. Each state created their own process, in Vermont the de-identified Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA) notification form was developed. Please see "[Frequently Asked Questions: Vermont Plan of Safe Care](#)" and "[Frequently Asked Questions: Vermont CAPTA Notifications](#)" for more information.

Q: When is a Plan of Safe Care (POSC) and CAPTA notification required?

When there are no child safety concerns, a POSC and CAPTA notification form is required if a pregnant individual:

- Was treated by a healthcare provider with any of the following: medications for addiction treatment (MAT), prescribed opioids for chronic pain, or prescribed benzodiazepines.
- And/or used prescribed or recreational marijuana after the first trimester.

Q: What if a pregnant individual stopped using marijuana after discovering they are pregnant?

If a pregnant individual stops using marijuana in the first trimester a POSC and CAPTA notification are not required. If use continues into the second or third trimester of pregnancy a POSC and CAPTA notification should be completed.

Q: In what situations is a DCF report made based on substance use during pregnancy?

The following situations meet Vermont's report acceptance criteria:

- A pregnant individual reports (or a healthcare provider certifies) the use of an illegal substance, use of non-prescribed prescription medication, or misuse of prescription medication during the last trimester of pregnancy.
- Concern that the pregnant individual's substance use constitutes a significant threat to an infant's health or safety (with the goal to address the safety concerns prior to birth).
- A newborn has a positive confirmed toxicology result (urine, meconium or cord) for an illegal substance or non-prescribed medication.
- A newborn develops signs or symptoms of withdrawal (neonatal abstinence syndrome) as the result of exposure to an illegal substance, use of non-prescribed medications, misuse of prescribed medication, or due to undetermined exposure.
- A newborn is suspected to have fetal alcohol spectrum disorder, or the pregnant individual had active alcohol use disorder during the last trimester of pregnancy.

Q: Why isn't the use of marijuana during pregnancy a DCF report?

Effective November 1, 2017, DCF no longer accepts reports where the sole concern is regarding marijuana use during pregnancy. While some studies have suggested that prenatal exposure to marijuana may be harmful, there is lack of sufficient evidence to warrant a child protection intervention.

Q: What if hospital staff believe a pregnant individual's use of marijuana is impacting their ability to safely parent their newborn?

A report to DCF should be made via the child protection hotline at 1-800-649-5285 in any situation where there is a concern for infant safety.

Q: Where can prenatal providers go for more information and educational materials on marijuana use during pregnancy?

- The Vermont Department of Health Substance Use in Pregnancy Information for Providers: One More Conversation <https://www.healthvermont.gov/family/pregnancy/substance-use-pregnancy-information-providers>
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: <https://www.cdc.gov/marijuana/factsheets/pregnancy.htm>

Q: Where can hospital staff find the POSC and CAPTA notification forms?

The DCF Family Services Division website has the most updated version of these forms and supporting documents. <https://dcf.vermont.gov/fsd/partners/POSC>

Q: Who can hospital staff contact if they have questions?

Questions can be emailed to AHS.DCFSDCAPTA@vermont.gov or call 802-760-0476 and ask to speak with DCF's Policy and Planning Manager.