

Pomembno!

Uporaba **marihuane** v nosečnosti ima lahko resne posledice za **vas** in vaš **plod!**

Pazi, kaj uživaš:

Psihoaktivne snovi v marihuani se potencirajo! ^{2, 3}

Prenehajte z uporabo marihuane pred zanositvijo oziroma čim prej!

Bodite **odkriti** s svojim ginekologom ali izbrano babico. **Če ne vemo**, vam ne moremo nuditi najboljše možne oskrbe.



LITERATURA

- Azofeifa A, Mattson ME, Schauer G, McAfee T, Grant A, Lyerla R (2016). National estimates of marijuana use and related indicators – National survey on drug use and health, United States 2002–2014. MMWR(Surveillance Summaries) 65(11): 11–25.
- Huestis MA (2007). Human cannabinoid pharmacokinetics. Chem Biodivers 4(8): 1770–804. doi: 10.1002/cbdv.200790152
- Sohly MA, Mehmedic Z, Foster S, Gon C, Chandra S, Church JC (2016). Changes in cannabis potency over the last 2 decades (1995–2014): analysis of current data in United States. Biol Psychiatry 79(7): 613–9. doi: 10.1016/j.biopsych.2016.01.004.
- Boskovic R, Klein J, Woodland C, Karaskov T, Koren G (2001). The role of the placenta in variability of fetal exposure to cocaine and cannabinoids: A twin study. Can J Physiol Pharmacol 79(11): 942–5.
- Leermazq SY, Dekker GA, McCowan LM (2016). Maternal marijuana use has independent effects on risk for spontaneous preterm birth but not other late pregnancy complications. Reprod Toxicol 62:77–86. doi: 10.1016/j.reprotox.2016.04.021.
- Chabarría KC, Racusin DA, Antony KM, Khar M, Suter MA, Mastrobattista JM, Agard KM (2016). Marijuana use and its effects in pregnancy. Am J Obstet Gynecol 215 (4): 506 e1–7. doi: 10.1016/j.ajog.2016.05.044.
- El Marroun H, Tiemeier H, Franken IHA, et al. (2016). Prenatal cannabis and tobacco exposure in relation to brain morphology: a prospective neuroimaging study in young children. Biol Psychiatry 79(12): 971–9. doi: 10.1016/j.biopsych.2015.08.024.
- Hayabakhsh MR, Flenady VJ, Gibbons KS, et al. (2012). Birth outcomes associated with cannabis use before and during pregnancy. Pediatr Res 71(2): 215–9. doi: 10.1038/pr.2011.25.
- Metz TD, Allshouse AA, Rowland Hogue CJ, et al. (2017). Maternal marijuana use, adverse pregnancy outcomes and neonatal morbidity. Am J Obstet Gynecol 217(4): 478 e1–8. doi: 10.1016/j.ajog.2017.05.050.
- Varner MW, Silver RM, Rowland Hogue CJ (2014). Association between stillbirth and illicit drug use and smoking during pregnancy. Obstet Gynecol 123(1): 113–25. doi: 10.1097/AOG.000000000000052.
- Fried PA, Watkinson B (1990). 36- and 48-month neurobehavioral follow-up of children prenatally exposed to marihuana, cigarettes, and alcohol. J Dev Behav Pediatr 11(2): 49–58.
- Fried PA, Watkinson B, Gray R (1992). A follow-up of attentional behavior in 6-year old children exposed prenatally to marihuana, cigarettes, and alcohol. Neurotoxicol Teratol 14(5) 299–311.
- Fried PA, Watkinson B, Gray R (1997). Differential effects on cognitive functioning in 9- to 12-year olds prenatally exposed to cigarettes and marihuana. Neurotoxicol Teratol 19(3): 293–306.
- Fried PA, Watkinson B (2001). Differential effects of attention in adolescents prenatally exposed to cigarettes and marihuana. Neurotoxicol Teratol 23(5): 421–30.
- Smith AM, Fried PA, Hogan MJ, Cameron I (2006). Effects of prenatal marijuana on visuospatial working memory: an fMRI study in young adults. Neurotoxicol Teratol 28(2): 286–95.
- Sonnón K, Richardson GA, Cornelius J, Kim KH, Day NL (2016). Developmental pathways from prenatal marijuana exposure to cannabis use disorder in young adulthood. Neurotoxicol Teratol 58 (nov-dec): 46–52. doi: 10.1016/j.ntt.2016.05.004.
- Castillo PE, Younts TJ, Chavez AE, Hashimoto-dani Y (2012). Endocannabinoid signaling and synaptic function. Neuron 76(1): 70–81. doi: 10.1016/j.neuron.2012.09.020.
- Moran P, Findlay M (2013). Addictive disorders. In: Robson SE, Waugh J, eds. Medical disorders in pregnancy: A Manual for Midwives. 2nd ed. ? John Wiley & Sons, Ltd, 299–317.
- Metz TD, Stickarh EH (2015). Marijuana use in pregnancy and lactation: a review of evidence. Am J Obstet Gynecol 213(6): 761–78. doi: 10.1016/j.ajog.2015.05.025.

UPORABA MARIHUANE V NOSEČNOSTI:

pregled literature

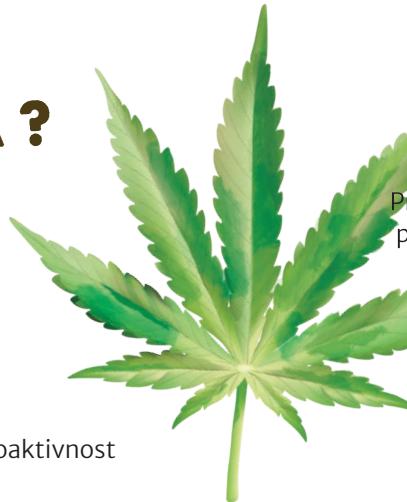


KAJ JE MARIHUANA ?

Marihuana ali Cannabis sativa je psihoaktivna rastlina, ki je ena najpogosteje uporabljenih nedovoljenih drog na svetu.^{1,2}

Zaradi večjega zaslužka gojitelji uporabljajo selektivne metode vzgajanja, s čimer povečajo psihoaktivnost marihuane.^{2,3}

Med nosečnostjo prehaja skozi posteljico do zarodka⁴, torej ima lahko zanj negativne posledice.



Večja, kot je uporaba marihuane, večja je možnost za posledice.⁵

Obravnavanje novorojenčka na oddelku za intenzivno terapijo⁸
Prezgodnji porod^{5,6,8}

Otrok majhen za gestacijsko starost^{5,8}

MOŽNE POSLEDICE ZA NOSEČNOST

Astma pri mami⁶

Zapleti pri novorojenčku, še posebej okužbe⁹

Mrtvorodenost¹⁰



Posledice uponabe marihuane postajajo bolj očitne, ko otrok postaja starejši.^{7,11-16}



MARIHUANA IN DOJENJE

Marihuano dojenček dobi tudi z materinim mlekom¹⁹, a dojenje ni odsvetovano.

Mame in otroka ni priporočljivo ločevati, se pa priporoča, da spita vsak v svoji postelji.¹⁸



DOLGOROČNE POSLEDICE

- Težave s spominom^{11, 13, 15}
- Težave z uporabo, s shranjevanjem in procesiranjem podatkov¹⁵
- Nižja dosežena stopnja izobrazbe¹⁶
- Spremembe na možganih: povečan sprednji del možganske skorje^{15,7}
- Spremembe na endokanabinoidnem sistemu^{7, 17}
- Večja možnost za uporabo marihuane pred 16. letom¹⁶
- Simptomi depresije ob starosti 10 let¹⁶