

Prenatal opioid exposure increases risk for childhood ADHD

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future ADHD (adjusted hazard ratio [HR], 2.19), which was somewhat lessened after accounting for the effects of all individual substances in an elastic net regression model (HR of opioids, 1.60). There was evidence of a statistical interaction between opioids and both cannabis and alcohol on ADHD risk (HRs, 1.42 and 1.15, respectively). There was also an interaction noted between opioids and smoking and a higher risk for ADHD (HR, 1.17).

"The findings of this study suggest that it is important to consider prenatal concurrent exposure to multiple substances and their possible interactions when counseling women regarding substance use during pregnancy, the future risk of ADHD for their [children](#), and strategies for cessation and [treatment programs](#)," the authors write.

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Prenatal opioid exposure is associated with a significantly higher risk for subsequent attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and carries a higher risk than exposure to other substances, according to a study published online March 11 in *JAMA Network Open*.

Henri M. Garrison-Desany, from the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health in Baltimore, and colleagues estimated the aggregate burden of polysubstance exposure during gestation and assessed the consequences of the use of specific [substances](#) during pregnancy, with a particular focus on the risk for childhood ADHD. The analysis included data from 3,138 children participating in the Boston Birth Cohort (1998 to 2019), with a median follow-up of 10 years.

The researchers found that 24.2 percent of women reported the use of at least one substance during pregnancy, with tobacco being the most frequently reported (18.5 percent). Gestational opioid exposure (60 children) had the highest risk for

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