



Three-Year Hospitalization Trends: Maternal Stays with Opioid Use and Newborn Stays with Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome (NAS)

The three-year trends shown below include maternal hospital stays for Pennsylvania residents (age 12-55 years) where opioid use was present. Three-year trends are also shown for newborn birth admissions involving neonatal abstinence syndrome (NAS). Data reflect maternal stays and birth admissions in Pennsylvania general acute care hospitals in calendar years 2017, 2018, and 2019.

- Maternal Stays with Opioid Use:** In understanding maternal stays with opioid use, some opioid drugs may be prescribed as part of medication-assisted treatment to relieve withdrawal symptoms and psychological cravings often associated with opioid use disorders.
- Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome (NAS)** is an array of withdrawal symptoms that develops soon after birth in newborns exposed to addictive drugs (e.g., opioids) while in the mother’s womb. The newborns experience these symptoms of withdrawal because they are no longer exposed to the drug for which they have become physically dependent.



➤ Maternal Stays with Opioid Use

The hospitalization rate of maternal stays with opioid use **decreased 2%** between 2017 and 2019. The number of maternal stays with opioid use dropped from 2,709 to 2,565.

➤ Newborn Stays with NAS

The hospitalization rate of newborn stays with neonatal abstinence syndrome (NAS) **decreased 12%** between 2017 and 2019. The number of newborn stays with NAS dropped from 1,879 to 1,610.

Maternal Stays with Opioid Use and Newborn Stays with NAS
(Rate per 1,000 Maternal or Newborn Stays)

