

# Plan of Safe Care: Substance Exposed Newborns (SENs)

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# **Disclosures**

- This presentation explains SSA's policy and practice on implementing provisions in the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA), Plan of Safe Care, as amended by the Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act (CARA) 2016 relating to SENs
- This is a presentation created in June 2024. Please be aware federal and state laws, Maryland's regulations, and SSA's policies may change.



# Federal Mandate

- The state must have in effect and is operating a statewide program that includes
  - policies and procedures to address the needs of infants born and identified as being affected by substance abuse or withdrawal symptoms resulting from prenatal drug exposure, or a Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder
  - ➤ a requirement that health care providers involved in the delivery or care of such infants notify the child protective services system

     such notification shall not be construed to –(I)

     establish a definition under Federal law of what constitutes child abuse or neglect; or (II)
     require prosecution for any illegal action;
  - the development of a plan of safe care for the SEN and parent/caregiver.



### SSA's Policy

### SEN Response

- Family-centered approach
- Comprehensive assessment aimed to identify family strengths and needs, preserve the family, and promote safety & wellness
- Does not result in a finding\* of "child abuse or neglect"



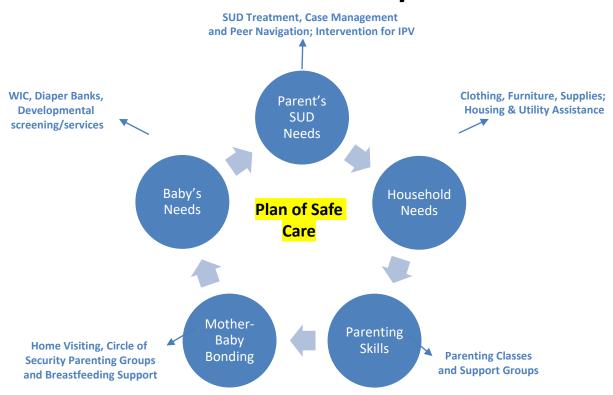
### CPS Response

- An investigative response to reports of suspected abuse and neglect
- Results in a finding

<sup>\*</sup>Disposition at the end of an CPS investigation that child abuse or neglect is indicated, unsubstantiated or ruled out



# SEN Assessment: Service Driven & Responsive





### CY2023

MD SEN Cases	Cannabis	Opiate s	Cocaine	Other	Amphetamines	Buprenorphine /Suboxone	Px Drug	Fetal Alcohol Spectru m Disorder
1,925	1,269 (66%)	478 (25%)	216 (11%)	127 (6%)	61 (3%)	32 (1.7%)	31 (1.6%)	3 (0.2%)



Foster Care Placement	< 2 days	Between 3 and 7 days	Between 8 and 30 days	Between 31 and 60 days	Between 61 and 90 days	91 days >
125	9	13	49	24	9	14
	(7%)	(10%)	(30%)	(19%)	(7%)	(11%)

Source SSA's Child Juvenile Adult Management System (CJAMS) 3/2024



No Single Agency Can Do This



Improving the outcomes of children and families affected by parental substance use requires a coordinated response from various systems:

- Child Welfare
- Substance Use & Opioid Use Treatment Providers
- Courts
- Community agencies and supports





### Substance Exposed Newborn

# Plan of Safe Care

Date: Click here to enter a date.

INTRODUCTION: This Plan of Safe Care (POSC) is being developed to ensure that necessary services and supports are in place for the mother, father, newborn, and other caregivers of the newborn. The POSC is developed by gathering information from the mother, father, caregiver, family members, birthing hospital, medical records, and child welfare notes, as well as, input from community partners involved in supporting the mother, father, caregiver and newborn. A copy of this POSC will be shared with the identified family member/s. POSC developed for all SEN cases on or before 60th day along with Safety Plan or Service Plan. The LDSS worker identified will be the primary point of contact for the family and POSC Plan Participants during the assessment and development and implementation of this plan. \* = Required Field

Cross-system coordination of services and providers working more effectively together to meet the unique needs of SENs and parents impacted by substance use.

A POSC is intended to be a plan focusing on the well-being of the SEN and parent/s or caregiver.



Health Care Providers and Community Health Providers (Infants & Toddlers; Home Visiting) Role

#### **Section III**

#### **Newborn Health Needs and Referrals Newborn Name:** Newborn PID #: **Newborn DOB:** Referral Information: **Outcome:** Needs Appointment Scheduled: Choose an Item Exposure and Withdrawal Referral: Choose an Item Did Not Attend Appt. \_ Referred To: Comments: Date of Referral: Referral: Choose an Item Appointment Scheduled: Choose an Item -■ Developmental Did Not Attend Appt. Referred To: Comments: Date of Referral: Referral: Choose an Item Appointment Scheduled: Choose an Item ☐ Other Medical Conditions Did Not Attend Appt. Referred To: Comments: Date of Referral: Referral: Choose an Item Appointment Scheduled: Choose an Item \_ Other Newborn Needs Referred To: Did Not Attend Appt. Comments \_ Date of Referral:



### SUD/OUD Treatment Provider Role

#### **Mother Needs and Referrals**

Mother Name:	Mother PID#:	Mother DOB:
Needs	Referral Information:	Outcome:
□ AOD Assessment □ Consent Obtained	Referral: Choose a Item  Referred To:  Date of Referral:	Attended Appointment: Choose an Item If Not, Reason: Comments:
Recovery Coach/Peer Mentor	Referral Choose an It Referred To:  Date of Referral:	Attended Appointment: Choose an Item If Not, Reason: Comments:
☐ Substance Use Disorder Treatment Services ☐ Consent Obtained	Referral: Choose an Item  Referred To:  Date of Referral:	Attended Appointment: Choose an Item If Not, Reason: Comments:
☐ Mental Health Services ☐ Consent Obtained	Referral: Choose an Item  Referred To:  Date of Referral:	Attended Appointment: Choose an Item If Not, Reason: Comments:
☐ Parenting Skills/Attach- ment/Bonding	Referral: Choose an Item  Referred To:  Date of Referral:	Attended Appointment: Choose an Item If Not, Reason: Comments:



### SUD/OUD Treatment Provider Role

### **Section IV**

OTHER SERVICES: Indicate which referrals were made or current services received

Referral	Current Service	es
		Breastfeeding Support/WIC
		Infant and Toddler
		Child Care/Respite Care
		Home Visiting
		Contraception and Pregnancy Prevention
		Intervention for Domestic Violence
		Birth to Five
		Public Assistance (including Transportation)
		Parenting Education (Infant Care, Bonding, Safe Sleep, Nurturing, Infant Development, etc.)
		Other:



### Health Care Practitioners, SUD/OUD Treatment, and Community Provider Role

#### **Section V REVIEWED AND DISCUSSED Safe Sleeping Environment** Mother Choose an Item Father Choose an Item Caregiver Choose an Item **Coping with Crying** Choose an Item Mother **Father** Choose an Item Caregiver Choose an Item **Home Safety Checklist** Choose an Item Mother Choose an Item Father Caregiver Choose an Item Fire Safety Choose an Item Mother Father Choose an Item Caregiver Choose an Item Fire Escape Plan Choose an Item Mother Father Choose an Item





### **Contact Information:**

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443-902-0021

### **DHS SEN website:**

http://dhs.maryland.gov/child-protectiveservices/risk-of-harm/substance-exposednewborn





# POSC: Provider's Role

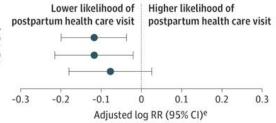
Katrina Mark, MD FACOG ASAM

1-855-337-MACS (6227) • www.MACSforMOMs.org

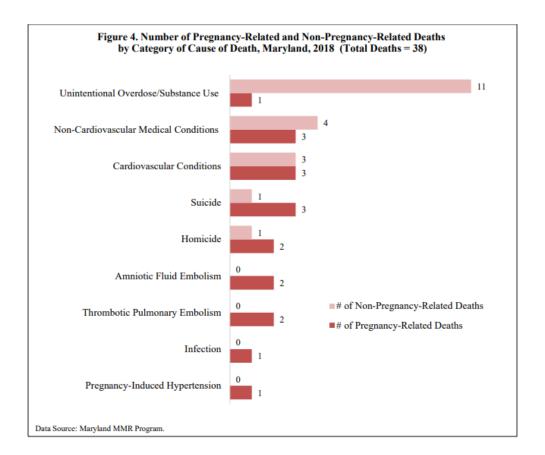
# Mandated Reporting: Postpartum care

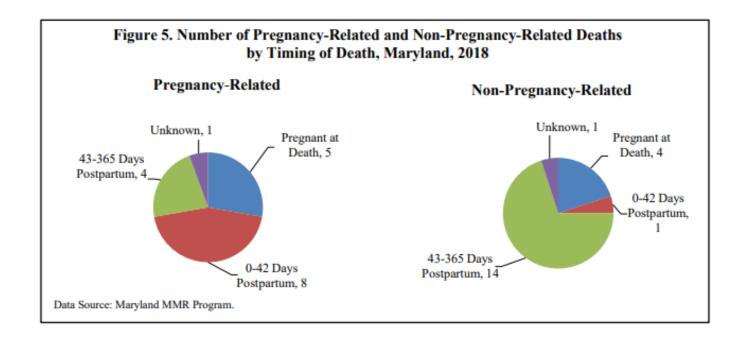
Figure 3. Risk Ratios (RRs) Comparing Receipt of a Postpartum Health Care Visit by State Prenatal Substance Use Policies

State policy category (vs neither category)a	Log RR (95% CI)	postpa	rtum healt
Child abuse policy only <sup>b</sup>	-0.12 (-0.20 to -0.14)		-
Mandated reporting policy only <sup>c</sup>	-0.12 (-0.22 to -0.02)		1
Both policies <sup>d</sup>	-0.08 (-0.18 to 0.02)		-
		-0.3	-0.2



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup>Among 4155 births to women who reported substance use during pregnancy.







### Types of Stigma

- Public stigma: driven by stereotypes about people with OUD which translate to negative attitudes
- Anticipated stigma: stigmatized individuals are subjectively aware of negative attitudes and develop expectations of being rejected
- Internalized (self) stigma: people with a stigmatized identity accept their devalued status as valid, thereby adopting for themselves the prevailing negative attitudes embedded in public stigma





### Types of Stigma (cont)



- Courtesy stigma: family members and friends experience as a result of their affiliation with people with OUD
- Enacted stigma: behavioral manifestations of public stigma, including discrimination and social distancing
  - Leads to suboptimal care and affects access to treatment/harm reduction services



## Types of Stigma (cont)

- Structural stigma: totality of ways in which societies constrain those with stigmatized identities through mutually reinforcing institutions, normal, policies and resources.
  - Become encoded in cultural norms, laws and institutional policies.
- The types of stigma are interrelated/reinforcing and result in poorer health outcomes for patients with OUD





## What is Person-First Language?

- Maintains the integrity of individuals as whole human beings – by removing language that equates a person to their condition or has negative connotations"
  - Neutral tone
  - Distinguishes person from his or her diagnosis

Instead of "drug user", they are "a person who uses drugs"

https://nida.nih.gov/nidamed-medical-health-professionals/health-professions-education/words-matter-terms-to-use-avoid-when-talking-about-addiction



### Words Effect Behavior

- Survey of 516 providers attending mental health care/addiction conference
- Vignette using "substance abuser" versus "SUD"
- "Abuser" associated with greater perception of blame and deserving of punishment



## Strength Based Approach to Documenting

- "Focus on what is strong instead of what is wrong"
- Examples:
  - Stigmatizing: "Patient arrived 30 minutes late and agitated"
  - Strength based: "Despite having transportation and childcare issues, Ms. Smith attended her appointment today"
  - Stigmatizing: "Patient relapsed again"
  - Strength based: "Ms. Smith presented today to seek care and reports that she is motivated to achieve sustained recovery"



# Postpartum and NICU Care

- Mothers report negative experiences in the NICU
- Feeling judged
- Being discouraged from participating in care
- "Scoring" of baby was upsetting and felt bias
- · Caused self-doubt, shame and avoidance





# Stigma

- Increased surveillance by healthcare workers that doubted their parenting ability
  - Fear of making a "mistake" and being judged as unfit
- Desire for a "normal" early parenting experience
- Importance of support from clinicians and peers to develop maternal confidence and connection



. "I didn't want them to think I couldn't handle her... They were like, "Are you okay?" And I was like, "...I'm fine." But, you know, obviously, I was nodding off. [My nurse explained] 'when you are tired, you have to go to sleep. You cannot hold her. She's a newborn.' ... I explained 'Oh, I didn't want you to think—cause CPS... I don't want you to say I don't know what I'm doing." (Participant 25, 31-year-old Black mixed-race mother)

### **Women's Voices**

"[Interviewer: What would help?] I suppose a bit more support, like support me. Don't just take my kids away and then kind of leave me on my own. I suppose peer support group and more support services with no judgement will help" (Milly, aged 39)

"Overwhelming, just overwhelming, like set you up with DCS and stuff like that. The first few weeks of postpartum is so detrimental for postpartum depression and bonding and stuff like that – when you feel overwhelmed with all that kind of stuff it can really put a [pause] a damper on that – it could come between that. And it can completely throw you off mentally." – Mother, Participant 7

# Patient Navigation

- Behavioral health approach that helps patients navigate complex health systems and stay engaged in care
- OPTI-Mom 2.0 multi-center pilot study providing 10 sessions during pregnancy and 4 postpartum
- Showed improvement in engagement in care

# Peer Support Specialists

- A person with lived experience whose role is to support the birthing person
- Can help to serve as a bridge with the medical team
- Improve feelings of support
- Can help navigate the healt system



If you are pregnant, on Medicaid, and using opioids, hope and help is here. Contact the MOM program today health.maryland.gov/enrollMOM.





# Maryland MOM (Maternal Opioid Misuse) Case Management Services

Consent and Permission	on	
I give my consent to be contacte	ed about the Maryland Maternal Opioid Mi	isuse model.
I prefer to receive information vi	ia (check all that apply):	
Voicemail		
Text Message		
Email		
☐ I understand that if there is an is sion, someone from Maryland MC me using the email address I pro	OM may need to contact	
Contact Information		
Name *		Date of Birth *
First	Last	the state of the s





### Maryland Prenatal Risk Assessment- MDH 4850 (Refer to the Instructions at the bottom of this document before completing this form)

Provider Demographic Informat Date of Initial Prenatal Visit/ Form		net: / /				
			Site NPt#			
Provider NPI#: Site NPI# Provider Name: Provider Phone Number:						
Patient Demographic Informatic	on:	Fire	it Name:	Middle I:		
Social Security Number	rielelled r	Modern Assists	unco Number (MA):			
Current Address: Street		City	nce Number (MA): County Sta	te Zin Code		
Best Contact Phone Number:		- Email:	County Sta			
Emergency Contact Name:			Contact Phone Num	ber:		
Communication Barrier: Yes	(Requires	s an Interpreter Y/N) No	Contact Phone Num Primary Language			
Insurance Status (at time of						
Uninsured: YN	FI	FS: YN	Applied for Maryland MA: YN	Date:/		
Maryland Medicaid: YN	_		MCO:			
Demographics:						
Biologic Sex	Male	Female	Other:			
Gender Identity	Cisgende Male	er: Female	Other: (Patient's own definition)			
Race (check all that apply)	anoly) Black or African American		Asian	American Native		
	Hispanic		Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	Alaska Native		
	Non Hisp	panic White	Multiracial	Unknown		
Educational Level:	Highest	Grade Completed	Currently in School: Yes No	GED: YesNo		



# Better Together Early Family Advocacy Program

An initiative of MOPD's Parental Defense Division.

A project in Baltimore City that aims to reduce court involvement and prevent family separation.



opd.bettertogether@maryland.gov 410-368-0426



A Lawyer



Help with Understanding Your Rights and Responsibilities



Help with Housing Issues



Referrals for Substance or Mental Health Treatment



Help with State Benefits



Supplies for Your Newborn or Children



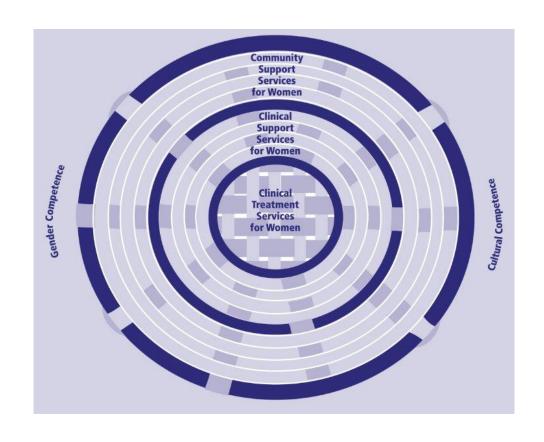
Accompanying Parents for Home Inspections and Visits from CPS



Creating a Plan for Your Children to Remain Home Safely



Other Services That Your Family May Need







### Maryland Addiction Consultation Service for Maternal Opioid Misuse (MACS for MOMs)

Provides support to maternal health providers and their practices in addressing the needs of their pregnant and postpartum patients with substance use disorders (SUD), particularly opioid use disorder (OUD).

#### **All Services are FREE**

- · Phone consultation for clinical questions
- Education and training opportunities related to substance use disorders and pregnancy
- · Assistance with addiction and behavioral health resources and referrals
- MACS for MOMs TeleECHO Clinics: collaborative medical education through didactic presentations and case-based learning

1-855-337-MACS (6227) • www.MACSforMOMs.org