

California Cannabis Health Information Initiative

Pregnant and Breastfeeding Women and Cannabis

Consuming cannabis (marijuana, weed, pot, etc.) can affect the health of your baby and is not recommended for women who are pregnant or breastfeeding, or who plan to become pregnant soon. Here are some important facts you should know.

Cannabis Can Harm Your Baby

- Research shows that if you use cannabis while you are pregnant or breastfeeding:
 - Your baby may be born with a lower birth weight.^{1,2}
 - A low birth weight baby is more likely to have health problems, especially in the first year of life.³
 - The growth and development of your baby's brain can be harmed.^{4,5}

How Cannabis Affects Your Baby

- No matter how you use cannabis (smoking, vaping, eating, or drinking), the active ingredient in cannabis, THC (tetrahydrocannabinol), will reach your baby in three ways:
 - Through your bloodstream and into the placenta (the organ that feeds your baby during pregnancy).^{6,7}
 - Through your breast milk.^{8,9}

"Pumping and Dumping" doesn't work. THC is stored in fat cells and is slowly released over several weeks, so it stays in your breast milk.¹⁰

 Through secondhand smoke that enters your baby's lungs.^{11,12}

No Amount of Cannabis is Safe

 Leading doctors' organizations such as the American College of Obstetricians¹³ and Gynecologists and the American Academy of Pediatrics¹⁴ recommend that:

- If you are pregnant or thinking about becoming pregnant soon, discontinue use of cannabis.
- If you already use cannabis for medicinal purposes, discontinue use in favor of an alternative treatment which research shows is safer during pregnancy.
- Don't breathe cannabis smoke if you are pregnant. It is bad both for you and your baby because, like tobacco smoke, it lowers your oxygen levels, introduces toxins into your system and harms your lungs.^{15,16}
- Talk to your doctor about any questions you have about cannabis.¹⁷





Under California law, adults 21 or older can use, carry, and grow cannabis (marijuana, weed, pot, etc.). Buying cannabis (without a valid physician's recommendation or a county-issued medical marijuana identification card) will become legal under California law for adults 21 or older on January 1, 2018. Use of medicinal cannabis is legal under California law for adults 21 or older on January 1, 2018. Use of medicinal cannabis is legal under California law for adults 21 or older on January 1, 2018. Use of medicinal cannabis is legal under California law for adults 21 or older on January 1, 2018. Use of medicinal cannabis is legal under California law for adults 21 or older on January 1, 2018. Use of medicinal cannabis is legal under California law for have a valid physician's recommendation or a valid physician's recomm



References

- 1. Gunn, J. K., C. B. Rosales, K. E. Center, A. Nunez, S. J. Gibson, C. Christ, and J. E. Ehiri. 2016. "Prenatal exposure to cannabis and maternal and child health outcomes: a systematic review and meta-analysis." BMJ Open 6 (4):e009986. doi: 10.1136/bmjopen-2015-009986.
- 2. National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine. 2017. "The Health Effects of Cannabis and Cannabinoids: The Current State of Evidence and Recommendations for Research." Washington, DC: The National Academies Press. doi: 10.17226/24625.
- 3. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Maternal and Child Health Bureau. "Child Health USA 2014." Rockville, Maryland: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2014.
- 4. Wu, C. S., C. P. Jew, and H. C. Lu. 2011. "Lasting impacts of prenatal cannabis exposure and the role of endogenous cannabinoids in the developing brain." Future Neurol 6 (4):459-480.
- 5. Leech, S. L., G. A. Richardson, L. Goldschmidt, and N. L. Day. 1999. "Prenatal substance exposure: effects on attention and impulsivity of 6-year-olds." Neurotoxicol Teratol 21 (2):109-18.
- 6. Bailey, J. R., H. C. Cunny, M. G. Paule, and W. Slikker, Jr. 1987. "Fetal disposition of delta 9-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) during late pregnancy in the rhesus monkey." Toxicol Appl Pharmacol 90 (2):315-21.
- 7. Hutchings, D. E., B. R. Martin, Z. Gamagaris, N. Miller, and T. Fico. 1989. "Plasma concentrations of delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol in dams and fetuses following acute or multiple prenatal dosing in rats." Life Sci 44 (11):697-701.
- 8. Garry, A., V. Rigourd, A. Amirouche, V. Fauroux, S. Aubry, and R. Serreau. 2009. "Cannabis and breastfeeding." J Toxicol 2009:596149. doi: 10.1155/2009/596149.
- 9. Perez-Reyes, M., and M. E. Wall. 1982. "Presence of delta9-tetrahydrocannabinol in human milk." N Engl J Med 307 (13):819-20. doi: 10.1056/nejm198209233071311.
- 10. Reece-Stremtan, S., and K. A. Marinelli. 2015. "ABM clinical protocol #21: guidelines for breastfeeding and substance use or substance use disorder, revised 2015." Breastfeed Med 10 (3):135-41. doi: 10.1089/bfm.2015.9992.
- 11. Herrmann, E. S., E. J. Cone, J. M. Mitchell, G. E. Bigelow, C. LoDico, R. Flegel, and R. Vandrey. 2015. "Non-smoker exposure to second hand cannabis smoke II: Effect of room ventilation on the physiological, subjective, and behavioral/cognitive effects." Drug Alcohol Depend 151:194-202. doi: 10.1016/j.drugalcdep.2015.03.019.
- 12. Moore, C., C. Coulter, D. Uges, J. Tuyay, S. van der Linde, A. van Leeuwen, M. Garnier, and J. Orbita, Jr. 2011. "Cannabinoids in oral fluid following passive exposure to marijuana smoke." Forensic Sci Int 212 (1-3):227-30. doi: 10.1016/j.forsciint.2011.06.019.

13. American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. 2015. "Committee Opinion No. 637: Marijuana Use During Pregnancy and Lactation." Obstet Gynecol 126 (1):234-8. doi: 10.1097/01.AOG.0000467192.89321.a6.

- 14. American Academy of Pediatrics. 2012. "Section on Breastfeeding: Breastfeeding and the Use of Human Milk." Pediatrics 129 (3):e827-e841. doi: 10.1542/peds.2011-3552.
- 15. Moir, D., W. S. Rickert, G. Levasseur, Y. Larose, R. Maertens, P. White, and S. Desjardins. 2008. "A comparison of mainstream and sidestream marijuana and tobacco cigarette smoke produced under two machine smoking conditions." Chem Res Toxicol 21 (2):494-502. doi: 10.1021/tx700275p.
- 16. Tashkin, D. P. 2013. "Effects of marijuana smoking on the lung." Ann Am Thorac Soc 10 (3):239-47. doi: 10.1513/AnnalsATS.201212-127FR.
- 17. Holland, C. L., D. Rubio, K. L. Rodriguez, K. L. Kraemer, N. Day, R. M. Arnold, J. A. Tarr, and J. C. Chang. 2016. "Obstetric Health Care Providers' Counseling Responses to Pregnant Patient Disclosures of Marijuana Use." Obstet Gynecol 127 (4):681-7. doi: 10.1097/aog.00000000001343.
- 18. Senate Bill No. 94, Sess. Of 2017 (Cal. 2017) https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=201720180SB94

