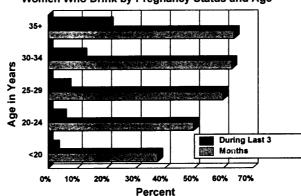
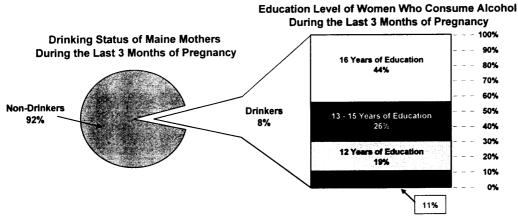
► Pregnancy and birth outcome can be jeopardized by maternal alcohol use during pregnancy. In addition to the risk of the infant suffering from Fetal Alcohol Syndrome, a severely debilitating outcome, data show a distinct pattern of elevated risk of low birthweight (a leading factor in infant death and disease) among births to mothers reporting alcohol use<sup>1</sup>; in Maine, 8% of pregnant women drink during the last 3 months of pregnancy. Women Who Drink by Pregnancy Status and Age

Although the majority of women who drink before becoming pregnant do not drink while pregnant, women 20 years old and older are four times more likely to drink during pregnancy than women younger than 20. Women 35 years old and older are ten times more likely to



drink during pregnancy than those younger than 20.

Women with college degrees are 41/2 times more likely to drink during the last 3 months of pregnancy than those with a high school diploma.



More than a quarter of the mothers who drink alcohol during the last 3 months of pregnancy are not counselled at any point during their prenatal care about the effects of drinking on their babies.

Note: Unless otherwise specified, "during pregnancy" means the last three months of pregnancy.

Footnote 1: Public Health Service. Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 44, No. 11 Supplement, National Center for Health Statistics, June 24, 1996. A full citation is available upon request.

> For further data on this topic, please contact: the Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics, Bureau of Health at 35 Anthony Avenue, #11 State House Station, Augusta, Maine 04333-0011 The contact person is: Marty Burns - (207) 624-5445

For program information, please contact: Community and Family Health at 287-5180

Kevin W. Concannon Commissioner

, RESEARCH, AND VITAL STATISTICS OF DATA

П

OFFI