

Marijuana AND Pregnancy

If you use marijuana during pregnancy, you may be putting your health and your fetus's health at risk.

Possible Effects on Your Fetus



Disruption of brain development before birth



Smaller size at birth
Higher risk of stillbirth



Higher chance of being born too early, especially when a woman uses both marijuana and cigarettes during pregnancy



Harm from secondhand marijuana smoke
Behavioral problems in childhood and trouble paying attention in school

Possible Effects on You



Permanent lung injury from smoking marijuana



Dizziness, putting you at risk of falls



Impaired judgment, putting you at risk of injury



Lower levels of oxygen in the body, which can lead to breathing problems

DID YOU KNOW?

- ▶ Medical marijuana is not safer than recreational marijuana. Recreational and medical marijuana may be legal in some states, but both are illegal under federal law.
- ▶ There's no evidence that marijuana helps morning sickness (ask your obstetrician–gynecologist [ob-gyn] about safer treatments).
- ▶ You also should avoid marijuana before pregnancy and while breastfeeding.

Marijuana and pregnancy don't mix. If you're pregnant or thinking about getting pregnant, don't use marijuana.



If you need help quitting marijuana, talk with your ob-gyn or other health care professional.

Research is limited on the harms of marijuana use for a pregnant woman and her fetus. Because all of the possible harms are not fully known, the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG) recommends that women who are pregnant, planning to get pregnant, or breastfeeding not use marijuana. ACOG believes women who have a marijuana use problem should receive medical care and counseling services to help them quit.



ACOG

The American College of
Obstetricians and Gynecologists
409 12th Street SW
Washington, DC 20024-2188
www.acog.org

PFSI012: This information is designed as an educational aid to patients and sets forth current information and opinions related to women's health. It is not intended as a statement of the standard of care, nor does it comprise all proper treatments or methods of care. It is not a substitute for a treating clinician's independent professional judgment. For ACOG's complete disclaimer, visit www.acog.org/WomensHealth-Disclaimer.

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