

is associated with low birth weight, shorter length and increased perinatal mortality. Apart from fetal alcohol syndrome, a major cause of preventable learning disability. Some studies report that cannabis using mothers are some likely to have preterm delivery, minor physical abnormalities, reduced birth length and weight; cocaine use is associated with placental abruption while heroin use is associated with reduced birth weight. There is very little recent research on this topic in the UK. Screening and assessment tools: The variation in reported prevalence is related to different methods of assessment from self report to meconium analysis. Few studies have used objective measures or structured interviews. Studies were also undertaken at different gestational stages in different settings. Substance use in women is underdetected in maternity units and recent robust information on prevalence is not available. In light of the above, this presentation will present a prevalence survey undertaken to establish the nature and extent of substance misuse in pregnant women presenting for scans at 20 weeks gestation.

### **S63.04**

The evaluation of analgesics use (and misuse) in patients with haemophilia

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Haemophilia is a life threatening, life long condition caused by absence of or defective coagulation factors. People with haemophilia tend to bleed internally into joints and muscles, which can lead to pain. Pain is a distressing symptom that can affect people with haemophilia in a number of ways. A bleed into a joint can cause acute, severe pain whereas the long-term effects of recurrent bleeds can lead to chronic and disabling symptoms. People with haemophilia use different types of analgesics for pain relief. On the other hand, patients with haemophilia need to manage psychological pain, too. A high percentage of hemophilic patients suffer from different psychological problems, most common anxiety, depression and somatization disorders. Physical and psychological pain need to be differentiated and assessed correctly in order to be managed properly. According to our clinical experiences, several patients with haemophilia were abusing analgesics to reduce and control co-morbid anxiety or depression. Aim of our study is to evaluate the use of analgesics in patients with haemophilia. We will evaluate the medical records of 180 patients with haemophilia from Slovenian Haemophilia society and search for type of analgesics, indications for their prescription and potential complications: physical and psychiatric side effects (overdoses, analgetic abuse or misuse according to the ICD - 10 criteria?). The pattern of the analgetic use will be compared to the results of the quality of life questionnaire and functional parameters of the large joints.