







MomsPRN Session Topic: Perinatal Anxiety and OCD

Facilitator: Marybeth Sutter MD

Faculty Presenter(s): Zobeida "Zee" M Diaz MD MS

Case Presenter(s): Zobeida "Zee" M Diaz MD MS

Date & Time: December 17 from 12 – 1 pm

PLEASE NOTE: Project ECHO case consultations do not create or otherwise establish a provider-patient relationship between any clinician and any patient whose case is being presented in a project ECHO setting

Care Transformation Collaborative of RI







Time	Topic	Presenter
12:00 – 12:05 PM	Welcome & Faculty Introduction	Mary Beth Sutter, MD
12:05 – 12:25PM	Didactic: Perinatal Anxiety and OCD	Zobeida "Zee" M Diaz MD MS
12:25 – 12:40PM	Case Presentation	Zobeida "Zee" M Diaz MD MS and Emily Payson
12:40 – 12:55PM	Q&A and Discussion	Mary Beth Sutter, MD
12:55 -1:00PM	Wrap up; Evaluation; Announcements	Susanne Campbell, CTC-RI







Please note that the didactic portion of an ECHO session will be recorded for educational and quality improvement. The case presentation portion of an ECHO session will never be recorded.

Remember to never disclose protected health information (PHI), verbally or in writing, to preserve patient confidentiality.

We are participating in an open and welcoming learning environment. Thank you for generously sharing your knowledge and experience so that all can benefit from it!









Mute your microphone when not talking.



Limit distractions as best as possible.



Use reactions & the raise hand feature.



Engage and turn your camera on if you are able.



Use the chat to ask introduce yourself, ask questions and share resources.



Engage - ask questions, offer feedback, provide support.







Zobeida "Zee" Diaz

Zobeida "Zee" Diaz, MD, MS, is the Interim Division Director and Attending Psychiatrist in the Center for Women's Behavioral Health at Women & Infants Hospital. Dr. Diaz received her Bachelor's in Science degree in Microbiology at the University of Michigan, a Master's in Science degree in Cellular and Molecular Biology at the University of Wisconsin, then obtained her medical degree from the University of Wisconsin School of Medicine & Public Health. She completed her adult psychiatry residency training at The Warren Alpert Medical School of Brown University. Since joining the department, she has been caring for patients in the country's first mother-baby partial hospital program, identifies and coordinates treatment of patients with peripartum psychiatric disorders, and serves as a psychiatric consultant with the RI MomsPRN program. Her primary clinical and academic interests include women's mental health, eating disorders, ADHD, OCD, and medical education.









Disclosures

 Session presenters have no financial relationships with a commercial entity producing healthcare-related products used on or by patients.

If CME credits are offered, all relevant financial relationships of those on the session planning committee have been disclosed and, if necessary, mitigated.





Learning Objectives

- Discuss the prevalence rates of perinatal anxiety disorders and the biological factors that may be implicated
- Discuss screening tools available for perinatal anxiety disorders, including OCD
- Review the most common presentations of perinatal OCD
- Present a patient with lived experience of OCD







What is the estimated prevalence of perinatal anxiety disorders in the U.S?

- A)5 -10 %
- B) 10 15 %
- C) 15 20 %
- D)20 25 %
- E) > 25 %







- □ In the general population, women are ~ 2 x more likely than men to suffer from anxiety disorders
- □ Perinatal anxiety appears to be common (~20.7%) yet there is far less research on anxiety disorders during this vulnerable time for women
- OCD and GAD appear to be more common in the perinatal period than in the general population
- □ For women with depression and comorbid anxiety disorder:
 - Prognosis is often poorer
 - Clinical profile is often more severe, with increased functional impairment, increased suicidality, and increased use of psychotropic medications during pregnancy and postpartum

Ross and McLean (2006) Journal of Clinical Psychiatry 67(8);1285-1298; Schofield, et al (2014) Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease 202 (2); 154-160; Reck et al (2008) Acta psychiatrica Scandinaciva: 1-10; Wenzel et al (2005) Journal of Anxiety Disorders (19) 295-311; O'Hara and Wisner (2014) Best Practice and Research: Clinical Obstetrics and Gynocology 28 (1); 3-12; Fawcett, et al (2019) J Clin Psychiatry 80(4)







- Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD)
- Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)
- Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder (OCD)







ING INTEGRATED HEALTHCARE

Generalized Anxiety Disorder-7

Scale:

GAD-7 Anxiety

Over the <u>last two weeks</u> , how often have you been bothered by the following problems?	Not at all	Several days	More than half the days	Nearly every day
Feeling nervous, anxious, or on edge	0	1	2	3
Not being able to stop or control worrying	0	1	2	3
Worrying too much about different things	0	1	2	3
Trouble relaxing	0	1	2	3
Being so restless that it is hard to sit still	0	1	2	3
Becoming easily annoyed or irritable	0	1	2	3
Feeling afraid, as if something awful might happen	0	1	2	3

	Column totals	+	. + + =
			Total score
If you checked any proble things at home, or get alo		y made it for you to	do your work, take care of
Not difficult at all	Somewhat difficult	Very difficult	Extremely difficult

Source: Primary Care Evaluation of Mental Disorders Patient Health Questionnaire (PRIME-MD-PHQ). The PHQ was developed by Drs. Robert L. Spitzer, Janet B.W. Williams, Kurt Kroenke, and colleagues. For research information, contact Dr. Spitzer at riss@columbia.edu. PRIME-MD® is a trademark of Pfizer Inc. Copyright© 1999 Pfizer Inc. All rights reserved. Reproduced with permission

Scoring GAD-7 Anxiety Severity

This is calculated by assigning scores of 0, 1, 2, and 3 to the response categories, respectively, of "not at all," "several days," "more than half the days," and "nearly every day." GAD-7 total score for the seven items ranges from 0 to 21.

0-4: minimal anxiety

5-9: mild anxiety

10-14: moderate anxiety

15-21: severe anxiety



Perinatal Anxiety **Screening Scale** (PASS)

PERINATAL ANXIETY SCREENING SCALE (PASS)

ANTENATAL		POSTNATAL	DATE:	
Weeks pregnant ()	Baby's age ()	

COLLABORATIVE RHODE ISLAND

ADVANCING INTEGRATED HEALTHCARE

OVER THE PAST MONTH, How often have you experienced the following? Please tick the response that most closely describes your experience for every question.

	Not at all	Some times	Often	Almost Always
Worry about the baby/pregnancy	0	1	2	3
2. Fear that harm will come to the baby	0	1	2	3
3. A sense of dread that something bad is	0	1	2	3
going to happen	Q	Ò	0	
4. Worry about many things	0	1	2	3
5. Worry about the future	0	1	2	3
6. Feeling overwhelmed	0	1	2	3
7. Really strong fears about things, eg	0	1	2	3
needles, blood, birth, pain, etc	<u> </u>	-	<u> </u>	3
8. Sudden rushes of extreme fear or discomfort	0	1	2	Ŏ
Repetitive thoughts that are difficult to stop or control	0	1	2	3
10. Difficulty sleeping even when I have the chance to sleep	0	1	2	3
	<u> </u>	Ý		
11. Having to do things in a certain way or order	Ô	1	2	3
12. Wanting things to be perfect	0	1	2	3
12. Needing to be in control of things	0	1	2	3
14. Difficulty stopping checking or doing things over and over	0	1	2	3
15. Feeling jumpy or easily startled	0	1	2	3
16. Concerns about repeated thoughts	0	1	2	3
17. Being 'on guard' or needing to watch out for things	0	1	2	3
18. Upset about repeated memories, dreams or nightmares	0	1	2	3
	Not at all	Some times	Often	Almost Always
		Con	tinued on E	Back







Perinatal Anxiety Screening Scale (PASS)

	Not at all	Some times	Often	Almost Always
19. Worry that I will embarrass myself in front of others	0	1	2	3
20. Fear that others will judge me negatively	0	1	2	3
21. Feeling really uneasy in crowds	0	1	2	3
22. Avoiding social activities because I might be nervous	0	1	2	3
23. Avoiding things which concern me	00	1	2	3
24. Feeling detached like you're watching yourself in a movie	0	1	2	3
25. Losing track of time and can't remember what happened	0	1	2	3
26. Difficulty adjusting to recent changes	0	1	2	3
27. Anxiety getting in the way of being able to do things	0	1	2	3
28. Racing thoughts making it hard to concentrate	0	1	2	3
29. Fear of losing control	0	1	2	3
30. Feeling panicky	0	1	2	3
31. Feeling agitated	0	1	2	3
	Not at all	Some times	Often	Almost Always
Global Score				



Perinatal Anxiety Screening Scale (PASS)

PERINATAL ANXIETY SCREENING SCALE (PASS)

ANTENATAL	POSTNATAL	DATE:	
Weeks pregnant ()	Baby's age ()		

CARE TRANSFORMATION COLLABORATIVE RHODE ISLAND



ADVANCING INTEGRATED HEALTHCARE

OVER THE PAST MONTH, <u>How often</u> have you experienced the following? Please tick the response that most closely describes your experience for <u>every</u> question.

	Not at all	Some times	Often	Almost Always
Worry about the baby/pregnancy	0	1	2	3
2. Fear that harm will come to the baby	0	1	2	3
3. A sense of dread that something bad is going to happen	0	1	2	3
4. Worry about many things	0	1	2	3
5. Worry about the future	0	1	2	3
6. Feeling overwhelmed	Ô	1	2	3
7. Really strong fears about things, eg needles, blood, birth, pain, etc	Ô	0	2	3
8. Sudden rushes of extreme fear or discomfort	Ô	1	2	3
Repetitive thoughts that are difficult to stop or control	Ô	1	2	3
10. Difficulty sleeping even when I have the chance to sleep	Ô	1	2	3
11. Having to do things in a certain way or order	0	1	2	3
12. Wanting things to be perfect	Ô	1	2	3
12. Needing to be in control of things	Ô	1	2	3
14. Difficulty stopping checking or doing things over and over	0	1	2	3
15. Feeling jumpy or easily startled	8	1	2	3
16. Concerns about repeated thoughts	0	1	2	3
17. Being 'on guard' or needing to watch out for things	0	1	2	3
18. Upset about repeated memories, dreams or nightmares	°	1	2	3
	Not at all	Some times	Often	Almost Always
		Cor	itinued on E	Back





Peripartum OCD

- Higher during perinatal period (2.9% pregnancy, 8.1% postpartum)
 - In comparison to 2.3% lifetime prevalence in the general population



- 30% experienced perinatal-related onset; history of prior psychiatric illness is common
- 34% experienced exacerbation during pregnancy
- The WHO lists OCD as one of the ten most disabling conditions resulting in financial loss and a decrease in quality of life.
- Average length of untreated illness is ~ 7 years, in part due to feelings of shame







Obsessive Compulsive Disorder

Obsessions:

- 1. Recurrent thoughts, urges, or images that are experienced, at some time during the disturbance, as unwanted, and that in most individuals cause marked distress.
- 2. The individual <u>attempts to suppress</u> such thoughts, urges, or images, with some other thought or action (i.e., by replacing them with a compulsion).

Compulsions:

- 1. Repetitive behaviors or mental acts that the person feels driven to perform in response to an obsession.
- 2. The behaviors or mental acts aim at reducing anxiety or distress or preventing some dreaded situation; however, these behaviors or mental actions do not connect in a realistic way with what they are designed to prevent or are clearly excessive.

Specifiers: with good/fair insight vs poor insight vs absent insight/delusional beliefs

Yale-Brown Obsessive-Compulsive Scale (Y-BOCS): **Symptom** Checklist

Current	Pas	t	Current	Pas	t	CARE	(
		AGGRESSIVE OBSESSIONS			SOMATIC OBSESSIONS	□ COLLABORATIVE	TOCKIN KIC
_	—	Fear might harm self				RHODE ISLAND	patient-centered medica
_	—	Fear might harm others Violent or horrific images	—	_	Concern with illness or disease*	WANGING INTEG	DATED HEALTHCARE
_	—	Fear of blurting out obscenities or insults			Excessive concern with body part or aspect of Appearance (eg., dysmorphophobia)*	WANCING INTEG	RATED HEALTHCARE
_	—	Fear of doing something else embarrassing*	_	_	Other		
_	_	Fear will act on unwanted impulses (e.g., to stab	_	—			
		friend)			CLEANING/WASHING COMPULSIONS		
	_	Fear will steal things			Evenesive or situalized handweeking		
		Fear will harm others because not careful enough			Excessive or ritualized handwashing		
_		(e.g. hit/run motor vehicle accident)			Excessive or ritualized showering, bathing,		
		Fear will be responsible for something else terrible			toothbrushing grooming, or toilet routine Involves cleaning of household items or other inanimate objects		
_		happening (e.g., fire, burglary	_	—	Other measures to prevent or remove contact with		
		Other:			contaminants		
		CONTAMINATION OBSESSIONS	_	_	Other		
		Concerns or disgust w\ with bodily waste or					
		secretions (e.g., urine, feces, saliva Concern with dirt			CHECKING COMPULSIONS		
		or germs			Checking locks, stove, appliances etc.		
	_	Excessive concern with environmental contaminants	_	_	Checking that did rot/will not harm others		
		(e.g. asbestos, radiation toxic waste)	_	_	Checking that did not/will not harm self		
		Excessive concern with household items (e.g.,	_	_	Checking that nothing terrible did/will happen		
		cleansers solvents)	_	_	Checking that did not make mistake		
_		Excessive concern with animals (e.g., insects)	_	_	Checking tied to somatic obsessions		
	_	Bothered by sticky substances or residues Concerned will get ill because of contaminant	_	=	Other:		
_	_	Concerned will get others ill by spreading contaminant			DEDELTING DITILLO		
		(Aggressive)			REPEATING RITUALS		
_	_	No concern with consequences of contamination	_	—	Rereading or rewriting Need to repeat routine activities jog, in/out door,		
		other than how it might feel			up/down from chair)		
	_		_	_	Other		
		SEXUAL OBSESSIONS	_	_			
		Forbidden or perverse sexual thoughts. images. or impulses			COUNTING COMPULSIONS		
_	_	Content involves children or incest	_				
_	—	Content involves dilidren of incest					
_	_	Sexual behavior towards others (Aggressive)*			ORDERING/ARRANGING COMPULSIONS		
_	_	Other:	—	—			
_	—				LICARDING COLLECTING COMPUT GIONG		
			(distin	guish	HOARDING/COLLECTING COMPULSIONS from hobbies and concern with objects of monetary or		
(disting	uish fr	HOARDING/SAVING OBSESSIONS om hobbies and concern with objects of monetary or	sentin	nental	from hobbies and concern with objects of monetary or value (e.g., carefully reads junk mail, piles up old newspapers, h garbage, collects useless objects.)		
sentime	ntal v	alue)	50115	anoug	in garbage, concers assists objects./		
				_			
		RELIGIOUS OBSESSIONS (Scrupulosity)					
	(Concerned with sacrilege and blasphemy					
		Excess concern with right/wrong, morality			MISCELLANEOUS COMPULSIONS		
		Other:			Mental rituals (other than checking/counting)		
OBSES	SSION	WITH NEED FOR SYMMETRY OR EXACTNESS	_	_	Excessive listmaking		
		Accompanied by magical thinking (e.g., concerned			Need to tell, ask, or confess		
		that another will have accident dent unless less	_	=	Need to touch, tap, or rub*		
		things are in the right place)			Rituals involving blinking or staring*		
		Not accompanied by magical thinking	_	—	Measures (not checking) to prevent: harm to self -		
		MICCELL ANEOLIC OPOECCIONO			harm to others terrible consequences		
		MISCELLANEOUS OBSESSIONS Need to know or remember	_	_	Ritualized eating behaviors*		
		Need to know or remember Fear of saying certain things			Superstitious behaviors		
		Fear of not saying just the right thing			Trichotillomania *		
		Fear of losing things		_	Other self-damaging or self-mutilating behaviors*		
		Intrusive (nonviolent) images			Other		
		Intrusive nonsense sounds, words, or music	—	—	Olio!		
	_						



Yale-Brown Obsessive-Compulsive Scale (Y-BOCS): **Symptom** Checklist

							<u>()</u>
Current	Past		Current	Pas	t	CARE RANSFORMATION	Rocmh kid
		ESSIVE OBSESSIONS			SOMATIC OBSESSIONS	COLLABORATIVE RHODE ISLAND	patient-centered medica
_ /		night harm self night harm others					
/—		t or horrific images	—	—	Concern with illness or disease* Excessive concern with body part or aspect of	WANCING INTEG	RATED HEALTHCARE
/ —		f blurting out obscenities or insults			Appearance (eg., dysmorphophobia)*		
/ —		f doing something else embarrassing*			Other		
_	Fear w	vill act on unwanted impulses (e.g., to stab			01 E 4 1 11 10 11 14 0 11 11 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1		
۱ —	friend)				CLEANING/WASHING COMPULSIONS		
\ —		ill steal things			Excessive or ritualized handwashing		
		rill harm others because not careful enough it/run motor vehicle accident)	_	—	Excessive or ritualized showering, bathing,		
+		vill be responsible for something else terrible			toothbrushing grooming, or toilet routine Involves		
		ning (e.g., fire, burglary			cleaning of household items or other inanimate objects	S	
_		(8-1,)			Other measures to prevent or remove contact with		
	Office			_	contaminants		
	CO	NTAMINATION OBSESSIONS			Other		
		erns or disgust w\ with bodily waste or			CHECKING COMPULSIONS		
		tions (e.g., urine, feces, saliva Concern with dirt					
	or gen	ms sive concern with environmental contaminants		_	Checking locks, stove, appliances etc.		
		asbestos, radiation toxic waste)		_	Checking that did rot/will not harm others		
_		sive concern with household items (e.g.,		_	Checking that did not/will not harm self		
		sers solvents)	_	_	Checking that nothing terrible did/will happen Checking that did not make mistake		
		sive concern with animals (e.g., insects)	_	_	Checking tied to somatic obsessions		
		red by sticky substances or residues		_	Other:		
		erned will get ill because of contaminant		_			
		erned will get others ill by spreading contaminant essive)			REPEATING RITUALS		
_		ncern with consequences of contamination		_	Rereading or rewriting Need to repeat routine activities jog, in/out door,		
		than how it might feel			up/down from chair)		
			_	_	Other		
		UAL OBSESSIONS Iden or perverse sexual thoughts. images. or	_	_			
	impuls				COUNTING COMPULSIONS		
_		nt involves children or incest	_	—			
	Conte	nt involves homosexuality*			ORDERING/ARRANGING COMPULSIONS		
_		al behavior towards others (Aggressive)*			ONDERGING AND OLD OF THE OLD		
	Other:			_			
					HOARDING/COLLECTING COMPULSIONS		
	HOA	RDING/SAVING OBSESSIONS	(distin	nguish nental	from hobbles and concern with objects of monetary or value (e.g., carefully reads junk mail, piles up old newspapers, h garbage, collects useless objects.)		
(disting		ies and concern with objects of monetary or	sorts	throug	h garbage, collects useless objects.)	,	
senume	ental value)						
				—			
		GIOUS OBSESSIONS (Scrupulosity)					
		ned with sacrilege and blasphemy					
	Other:	concern with right/wrong, morality			MISCELLANEOUS COMPULSIONS Mental rituals (other than checking/counting)		
ORSE		NEED FOR SYMMETRY OR EXACTNESS	_	_	Excessive listmaking		
OBSE		vanied by magical thinking (e.g., concerned	_	_	Need to tell, ask, or confess		
		other will have accident dent unless less	_	_	Need to touch, tap, or rub*		
	things a	re in the right place)		_	Rituals involving blinking or staring*		
	Not acco	ompanied by magical thinking	_	_	Measures (not checking) to prevent: harm to self -		
	1000	TELL ANEQUIC OPPOSICIONS			harm to others terrible consequences		
		ELLANEOUS OBSESSIONS know or remember		_	Ritualized eating behaviors*		
		saying certain things		=	Superstitious behaviors		
_		not saying just the right thing			Trichotillomania *		
		losing things	_	_	Other self-damaging or self-mutilating behaviors*		
_	Intrusive	e (nonviolent) images			Other		
	Intrusive	e nonsense sounds, words, or music		_			



Y-BOCS Severity

Obsession Rating Scale (circle appropriate score)

Item	Range of Severity

1.	Time Spent on Obsessions	O hr/day	0-1 hr/day	1-3 hr/day	3-8 hr/day	> 8 hr/day
	Score:	0	1	2	3	4
2.	Interference From Obsessions	None	Mild	Definite but manageable	Substantial impairment	Incapacitating
	Score:	0	1	2	3	4
				Moderate but		Near constant,
3.	Distress From Obsessions	None	Little	manageable	Severe	disabling
	Score:	0	1	2	3	4
4.	Resistance to Obsessions	Always resists	Much resistance	Some resistance	Often yields	Completely yields
	Score:	0	1	2	3	4
5.	Control Over Obsessions	Complete control	Much control	Some control	Little control	No control
	Score:	0	1	2	3	4

Obsession subtotal (add items 1-5)

Compulsion Rating Scale (circle appropriate score)

Item Range of Severity

icon	•	Runge of Severity				
6.	Time Spent on Compulsions	O hr/day	O-1 hr/day	1-3 hr/day	3-8 hr/day	> 8 hr/day
	Score:	0	1	2	3	4
				Definite but	Substantial	
7.	Interference From Compulsions	None	Mild	manageable	impairment	Incapacitating
	Score:	0	1	2	3	4
				Moderate but		Near constant,
8.	Distress From Compulsions	None	Mild	manageable	Severe	disabling
	Score:	0	1	2	3	4
9.	Resistance to Compulsions	Always resists	Much resistance	Some resistance	Often yields	Completely yields
	Score:	0	1	2	3	4
10.	Control Over Compulsions	Complete control	Much control	Some control	Little control	No control
	Score:	0	1	2	3	4

Compulsion subtotal (add items 6-10)

Y-BOCS total (add items 1-10)

Scale







Cultural Considerations – Observations from DHP

- While many individuals in the US are aware of what OCD is, they do not realize that harm-related obsessions are a type of OCD.
 - This includes health care providers!
- This type of OCD, or just OCD in general, is even less recognized in certain communities, including the BIPOC and Latinx community.
- Individuals may not disclose these thoughts due to fear that their infant/children will be taken away from them or that they will be hospitalized against their will.
 - Unfortunately, these events happen due to lack of knowledge by health care providers!
 - We need to educate health care providers to prevent these outcomes









- OCD:
 - Most individuals have good/fair insight and describe their obsessions as irrational or excessive
 - Not a psychiatric emergency (inpatient is usually not required and may even be counterproductive)
- Psychosis:
 - Poor insight
 - Thoughts/beliefs are delusional in nature, wide-ranging, and usually not just related to a specific fear
 - Usually a psychiatric emergency









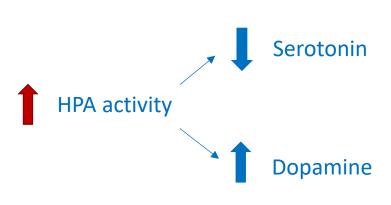
- ☐ Neurotransmitter abnormalities (Serotonin, Norepinephrine, Dopamine)
- ☐ Hormone Fluctuations
- ☐ Hypothalamic-Pituitary-Adrenal (HPA) axis dysfunction
- ☐ Thyroid dysfunction
- ☐ Genetic predisposition
- ☐ Epigenetics changes in gene expression based on environmental factors

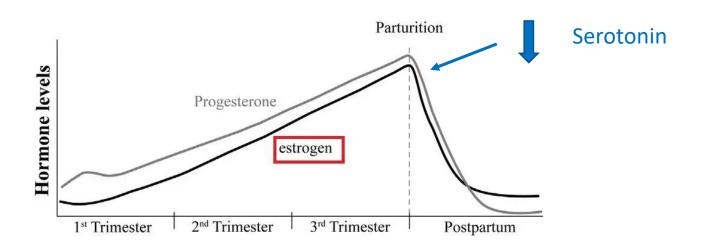






- During pregnancy, our stress response system (HPA) becomes hyperactive
- Downstream → this leads to changes in serotonin and dopamine
- Women who have a history of abuse/trauma or psychiatric illness may already have increased HPA activity
- Estrogen also affects serotonin levels, and the precipitous drop in estrogen at delivery, causes a drop in serotonin











- The most effective treatments for OCD are Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) and/or medication(s)
- More specifically, the most effective therapy is a type of CBT called Exposure and Response Prevention (ERP)
 - Outpatient
 - Intensive Outpatient Program → Available at WBH-WIH
 - Partial Hospital Program
 - Residential
 - Inpatient





Resources

- https://iocdf.org/perinatal-ocd/what-is-perinatal-ocd/
- https://www.womenandinfants.org/services/perinatal-ocd







Case Presentation – Patient with Lived Experience

Facilitator: Zobeida "Zee" Diaz MD MS

Patient: Emily Payson

Care Transformation Collaborative of RI









Zobeida "Zee" M Diaz MD MS

Interim Division Director and Attending Psychiatrist in the Center for Women's Behavioral Health at Women & Infants Hospital

ZDiaz@kentri.org

Emily Payson

Person with lived experience











- Please provide us your feedback!
- Evaluation/Credit Request Form : https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/MomsPRNECHOeval



Please request CME credits or a certificate of participation when filling out the evaluation at the end of the meeting.

Application for CME credit has been filed with the American Academy of Family Physicians. Determination of credit is pending.





Announcements & Reminders





Recording, Presentation & Evaluation link	Will be emailed today
Certificates of Participation:	November CME Certs will go out this week December CME Certs will go out next month
Next Session Date:	January 21, 2025, noon-1PM
Topic:	Cannabis- what's the evidence and having the conversation
Presenter:	Mara Coyle, MD







