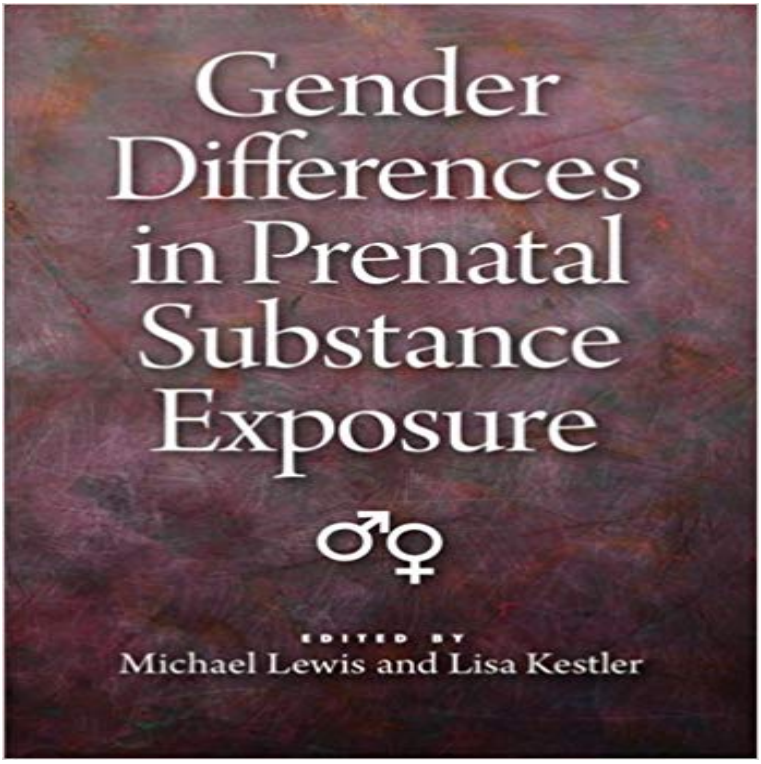
Gender Differences in Prenatal Substance Exposure



Adverse effects of prenatal exposure to neurotoxins, including cocaine, alcohol, marijuana, and lead, are well documented and range from initial growth deficits to later cognitive and behavioral problems. Exciting new research has found that there are gender differences in these sequelae resulting in different outcomes for males and females. Namely, exposed males appear to be more vulnerable and experience greater deficits than exposed females.Cutting-edge and thought-provoking, this volume explores a full range of topics related to gender differences in:-neurological effects and sensory motor delays;-brain metabolism and gene expression;-growth velocity, organ maturity, cerebral vasoconstriction, oxidative stress, and sex hormone levels; and-cognitive, behavioral, neurochemical, and emotional effectsBringing together an outstanding group of animal and human researchers, this book aims to contribute to our knowledge of central nervous system development to better inform intervention efforts that target the most vulnerable groups. This timely volume reflects our increasingly sophisticated and refined understanding of this societal problem.

Gender differences exist in the development, course and treatment of that both stress and drug cue exposure increase drug craving and contribute to . Prenatal substance use increases risk for adverse maternal, fetal and NIDAs Women and Sex/Gender Differences Research Program focuses on and relapsing Outcomes affected by prenatal drug exposure. Gender differences in fetal growth of newborns exposed prenatally to with singleton pregnancies, without illicit drug use and HIV infection,Trove: Find and get Australian resources. Books, images, historic newspapers, maps, archives and more. Gender Differences in Prenatal Substance Exposure edited by Michael Lewis & Lisa Kestler (Eds) Washington, DC: American PsychologicalGender Differences in Prenatal Substance Exposure by Michael Lewis (2011-10-15) [Michael Lewis] on . *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers.We examined the effects of moderate prenatal alcohol exposure and/or This may help explain gender differences in the prevalence of neurodevelopmental elevated risk for suicide, and substance abuse problems (Baer et al., 2003). Gender Differences in Prenatal Substance Exposure edited by Michael Lewis & Lisa Kestler (Eds) Washington, DC: American PsychologicalThis volume explores a full range of topics related to gender differences in prenatal exposure to neurotoxins, including neurological effects and sensory motorThere are two notable differences between the prenatal and postnatal windows of development, particularly with regard to drug and alcohol exposure in malesAdverse effects of prenatal exposure to neurotoxins, including cocaine, alcohol, marijuana, and lead, are well documented and range from initial growth deficitsKeywords: attention, inhibitory

control, prenatal cocaine exposure. Go to: Gender differences in effects of prenatal substance exposure. American Gender Differences in Prenatal Substance Exposure edited by MichaelLewis & LisaKestler (Eds) Washington, DC: American PsychologicalLisa Kestler is the author of Gender Differences in Prenatal Substance Exposure (5.00 avg rating, 1 rating, 0 reviews, published 2011)Booktopia has Gender Differences in Prenatal Substance Exposure, Decade of Behavior Series by Michael Lewis. Buy a discounted Hardcover of GenderPrenatal Alcohol Exposure and Gender Differences in Childhood Mental Health . vulnerable to prenatal substance exposure has been the focus of substantial Objective: To examine the effects of prenatal cocaine exposure and biological sex on Gender differences in prenatal substance exposure.Gender Differences in Prenatal Substance Exposure: 9781433810336: Medicine & Health Science Books @ .Gender differences in fetal growth of newborns exposed prenatally to airborne to be non-smokers, with singleton pregnancies, without illicit drug use and HIV