

WOMEN WHO HAVE BABIES ARE ADDICTED TO GETTING PREGNANT BECAUSE BRAIN CHEMICALS FORCE THEM TO WANT A BABY

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WOMEN WHO HAVE BABIES ARE ADDICTED TO GETTING PREGNANT BECAUSE BRAIN CHEMICALS FORCE THEM TO WANT A BABY

- Only the 'weak minded' or alimony-seeking gold diggers get pregnant any more!

[Brookings: Cost Of Raising A Child Through Age 17 Exceeds \\$300,000 and destroys 18 years of your life!](#)

- Only very intelligent and strong women seem to stay baby-free.
- Nobody really *wants* a baby. Their brain chemicals force them to *need* a baby for a delusional concept of fulfillment.
- Getting a puppy will be far more rewarding and save you from 20 years of child-raising hell.



Substance use disorders result from changes in the brain that can occur with repeated use of pregnancy, alcohol or drugs. The most severe expression of the disorder, addiction, is associated with changes in the function of brain circuits involved in pleasure (the reward system), learning, stress, decision making, and self-control.

Every substance has slightly different effects on the brain, but all addictive experiences, including pregnancy, alcohol, opioids, and cocaine, produce a pleasurable surge of the neurotransmitter *dopamine* in a region of the brain called the *basal ganglia*; neurotransmitters are chemicals that transmit messages between nerve cells. This area is responsible for controlling reward and our ability to learn based on rewards. As substance use increases, these circuits adapt. They scale back their sensitivity to dopamine, leading to a reduction in a substance's ability to produce euphoria or the "high" that comes from using it. This is known as *tolerance*, and it reflects the way that the brain maintains balance and adjusts to a "new normal"—the frequent presence of the substance. However, as a result, users often increase the amount of the substance they take so that they can reach the level of high they are used to. These same circuits control our ability to take pleasure from ordinary rewards like food, sex, and social interaction, and when they are disrupted by substance use, the rest of life can feel less and less enjoyable to the user when they are not using the substance.

Repeated use of a substance "trains" the brain to associate the rewarding high with other cues in the person's life, such as friends they drink or do drugs with, places where they use substances, and paraphernalia that accompany substance-taking. As these cues become increasingly associated with the substance, the person may find it more and more difficult not to think about using, because so many things in life are reminders of the substance.

Changes to two other brain areas, the *extended amygdala* and the *prefrontal cortex*, help explain why stopping use can be so difficult for someone with a severe substance use disorder. The extended amygdala controls our responses to stress. If dopamine bursts in the reward circuitry in the basal ganglia are like a carrot that lures the brain toward rewards, bursts of stress neurotransmitters in the extended amygdala are like a painful stick that pushes the brain to escape unpleasant situations.

Together, they control the spontaneous drives to seek pleasure and avoid pain and compel a person to action. In substance use disorders which are the same as getting pregnant, however, the balance between these drives shifts over time. Increasingly, people feel emotional or physical distress whenever they are not taking the substance or not getting pregnant. This distress, known as *withdrawal*, can become hard to bear, motivating users to escape it at all costs. As a substance use disorder deepens in intensity, substance use is the only thing that produces relief from the bad feelings associated with withdrawal. And like a vicious cycle, relief is purchased at the cost of a deepening disorder and increased distress when not using. The person no longer takes the substance to "get high" but instead to avoid feeling low. Other priorities, including job, family, and hobbies that once produced pleasure have trouble competing with this cycle.

When you are pregnant or around pregnant women, there is an aerial chemical storm going on around them in a 60 foot sphere surrounding them. That chemical bombardment is saying: "GET PREGNANT!"

Healthy adults are usually able to control their impulses when necessary, because these impulses are balanced by the judgment and decision-making circuits of the prefrontal cortex. Unfortunately, these prefrontal circuits are also disrupted in substance use disorders and in stupid people. (See "Octomom") The result is a reduced ability to control the powerful impulses toward getting pregnant, alcohol or drug use despite awareness that stopping is in the person's best long-term interest.

When women are around other women with new born babies, they feed off the chemicals each of their bodies is putting out. 6 months after having a baby, though, it is 'game over', as the realization of what they have done sets in. Bankers and factory owners want all women to be pregnant because they make profits off the new factory workers. Bankers and factory owners hate birth control and abortion because it cuts into their labor force.

This explains why substance use disorders, like the inability to stop yourself from having a baby, are said to involve compromised self-control. It is not a complete loss of autonomy—addicted individuals are still accountable for their actions—but they are much less able to override the powerful drive to seek relief from withdrawal provided by alcohol or drugs. At every turn, people with addictions who try to quit find their resolve challenged. Even if they can resist drug or alcohol use for a while, at some point the constant craving triggered by the many cues in their life may erode their resolve, resulting in a return to substance use, or *relapse*.

<https://www.nbcnews.com/id/wbna29163803>

Some women driven to 'baby addiction' - NBC News

Feb 13, 2009 ... But sometimes the desire to keep having children can be rooted in complex psychological issues dating as far back as one's childhood. In certain ...

<https://www.healthyway.com/content/can-having-babies-become-an-addiction/>

Can Having Babies Become An Addiction? - Healthyway

Aug 2, 2018 ... When a **newborn** is placed into a mother's arms for the first time, she can experience a range of different emotions—including an overwhelming ...

<https://alphamom.com/parenting/baby/addicted-to-babies/>

I'm Addicted to Babies | Alpha Mom

I have five children and am starting to suspect that I am **addicted to babies**. I may have baby fever.

<https://www.womenshealthmag.com/beauty/a19928039/octomom-syndrome/>

Can You Be Addicted to Pregnancy? - Women's Health

Jun 23, 2009 ... Having **babies** isn't **addictive** in the way that alcohol and narcotics can be. But bumpaholics feel compelled to procreate for many of the same ...

<https://www.stanfordchildrens.org/en/topic/default?id=neonatal-abstinence-syndrome-90-P02387>

Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome - Stanford Children's Health

Neonatal abstinence syndrome is what happens when **babies** are exposed to drugs in the womb before birth. **Babies** can then go through drug withdrawal after ...

<https://lagunatreatment.com/support-for-women/newborn-health-effect/>

Drug Addicted Babies | Long Term Effects of Babies Born Addicted

Drug use may also result in the **baby** being born dependent on drugs and having to suffer withdrawal upon birth. **Babies** who were regularly exposed to opioids in ...

<https://theconversation.com/are-babies-the-ultimate-addiction-8237>

Are babies the ultimate addiction? - The Conversation

Jul 12, 2012 ... I hated being pregnant – nausea, back pain, severe exhaustion ... and I looked like a hippo. The labour and birth were even worse.

[https://www.marchofdimes.org/complications/neonatal-abstinence-syndrome-\(nas\).aspx](https://www.marchofdimes.org/complications/neonatal-abstinence-syndrome-(nas).aspx)

Neonatal abstinence syndrome (NAS) - March of Dimes

Neonatal abstinence syndrome (also called NAS) is a group of conditions caused when a **baby** withdraws from certain drugs he's exposed to in the womb before birth ...

<https://undark.org/2020/01/09/neonatal-opioid-withdrawal/>

For Babies Born Into Addiction, Punishing the Mother Is No Cure

Jan 9, 2020 ... Each year in the U.S., about 32,000 newborns are diagnosed with neonatal abstinence syndrome, a form of withdrawal that can result from in utero ...

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=all8vqLWDqU>

I'm Addicted To Having Kids | my strange addiction - YouTube

Mar 28, 2020 ... Hi! My name is Tessa, and this might sound crazy... But by the time I turned 18, I already had 18 **kids!** You might ask yourself how is that ...