Pregnant women with opioid use disorder (OUD) are a vulnerable population, and many face significant barriers to accessing care. Sequential qualitative interviews conducted during the Care Delivery Evaluation (CDE) program at the Community Hospital Acceleration, Reduction, and Transformation (COACHH) project in Massachusetts showed various challenges for pregnant women with OUD. These challenges include mental health conditions, social support, partner support, and stigma, which are barriers to accessing care and effectively managing their health. The COACHH program, through its collaborative approach and relationship building, was designed to help pregnant women with OUD by providing coordinated care, navigational support, and treatment resources. The introduction outlines the importance of building strong relationships and underscores the need for coordinated care and patient-centered approaches to address the unique needs of pregnant women with OUD. The findings section highlights the success of the COACHH program in improving care coordination and reducing barriers to care access. The implications section emphasizes the need for ongoing and comprehensive care and education for pregnant women with OUD to improve health outcomes and reduce stigma.