



### **OBJECTIVES**

- Distinguish between Fetal Alcohol Syndrome and Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders (FASDs)
- Appreciate how alcohol can devastate a developing baby
- 3. Describe the risk factors of FASDs

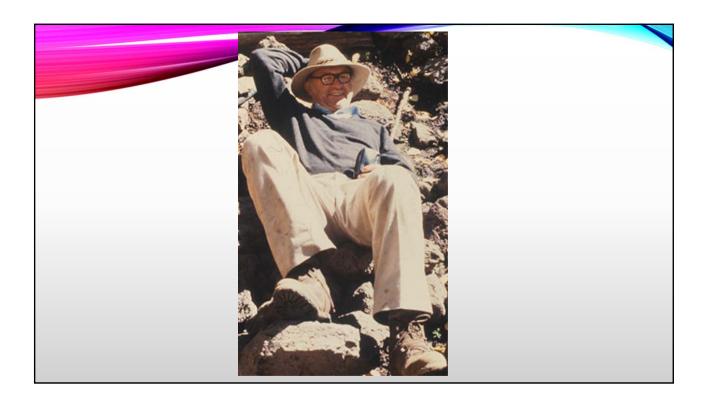


### **OBJECTIVES**

- 4. Appreciate the pervasiveness of FASDs
- Identify intervention programs that have been developed
- 6. Understand the importance of prevention, early diagnosis and treatment

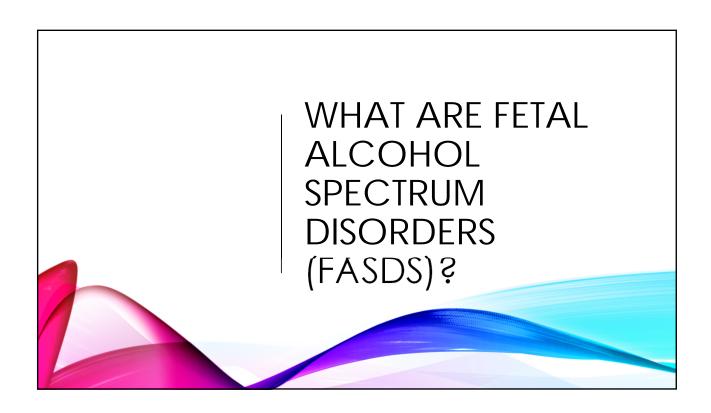


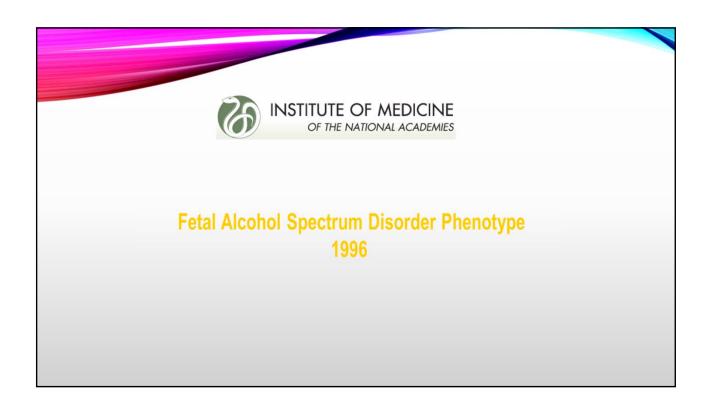


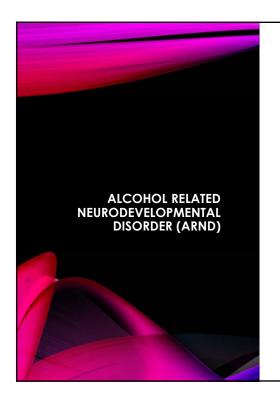


### Growth

- Prenatal Growth Deficiency
- Postnatal Growth Deficiency
- Microcephaly
- Face
  - Short Palpebral Fissures
  - Long, Smooth Philtrum
  - Thin Vermilion Border
- Neurobehavioral Deficits





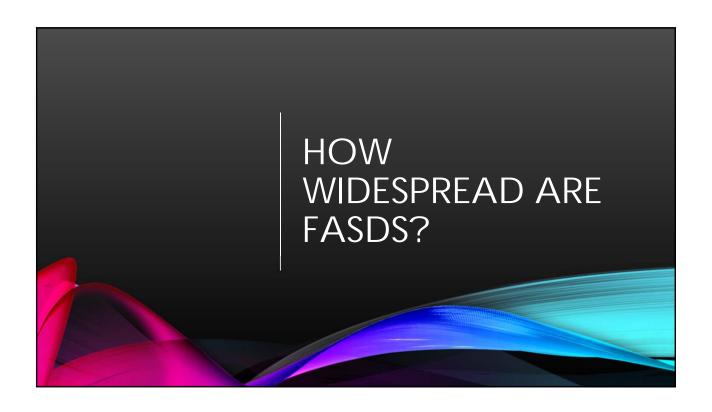


# Central nervous system abnormalities

- decreased cranial size
- structural brain abnormalities
- hard or soft neurological signs

### and/or

- complex behavioral or cognitive abnormalities
- inconsistent with developmental level
- cannot be explained by familial background or environment alone





# WHAT IS RISKY DRINKING?

"I don't drink very much. My obstetrician says a glass of wine at night isn't going to hurt anything..."







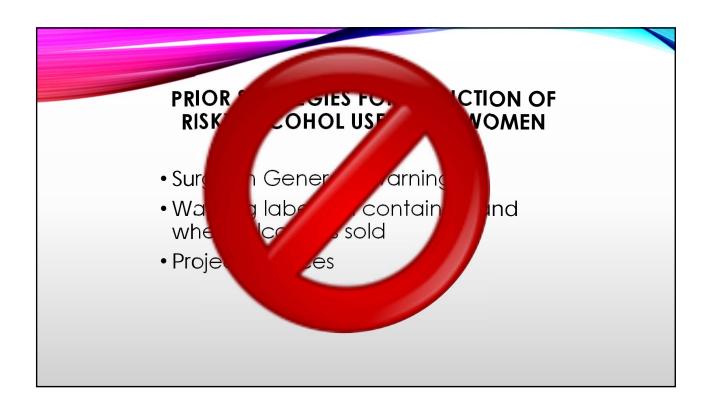
More than 6 drinks per week for greater than 2 weeks during pregnancy

More than 3 drinks per occasion on greater than 2 occasions during pregnancy







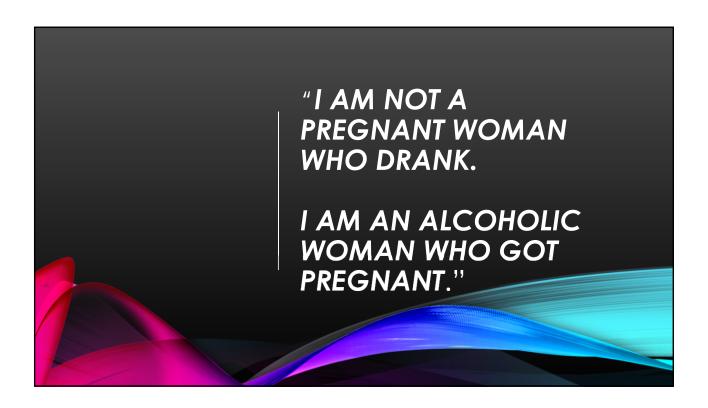


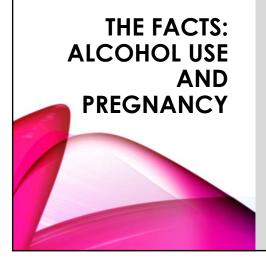












Alcohol use and binge drinking among pregnant women aged 18-44 years - United States, 2015-2017

### **Main Findings**

- About 1 in 9 pregnant women reported drinking alcohol\* in the past 30 days.
- About one third of pregnant women who reported consuming alcohol engaged in binge drinking.†
- Pregnant women who reported binge drinking in the past 30 days reported an average of 4.5 bingedrinking episodes during that same time period.

### **UCSD HIGH IMPACT STIGMA STUDY**

The group determined focus group participants and developed questions for the focus group that would reveal a better understanding of the existing stigma. The five focus groups included:

- Adults with FASD,
- Birth mothers of children with FASD,
- Other relatives of children with FASD including adoptive parents or siblings,
- Pediatric health providers
- Obstetrical health providers

### **FOCUS GROUP FINDINGS**

The questions asked of the focus groups started with a general question of how you would explain Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders to other people, and then asked more specific questions that revealed people's attitudes and beliefs about individuals with FASD and their biological mothers.

The research project found that all participants, including physicians, have hidden stigma and negative attitudes towards mothers that have children with an FASD.

The collective focus groups reported the following stereotype beliefs about birth mothers of children with FASD:

- They are ignorant
- They are very unstable
- They are selfish people
- They are uneducated
- They are child abusers.
- They are addicts/alcoholics.
- They are unable to change.



My story is filled with:
Broken pieces,
Bad decisions,
And some ugly truths.

But, it's also filled with:

A major comeback,

Peace in my soul,

And a Grace that saved my life.

~anonymous

### WHAT I DIDN'T KNOW:



- The impact of alcohol on the developing fetus
- That I couldn't stop drinking and using
- That there was help available
- That I suffered from a disease called addiction
- That I was an alcoholic





- Lam not a monster
- I never wanted to harm my child
- I couldn't stop
- I needed help
- I was scared
- I loved my baby



### **MOVING FORWARD**

- Doctors need to stop telling women it is ok to drink; "an occasional glass of wine is ok"
- Providers need to be able to offer resources to women with suspected alcohol use disorder
- Providers need to be comfortable talking to women about alcohol use AND women need to feel safe talking to their doctor about their drinking

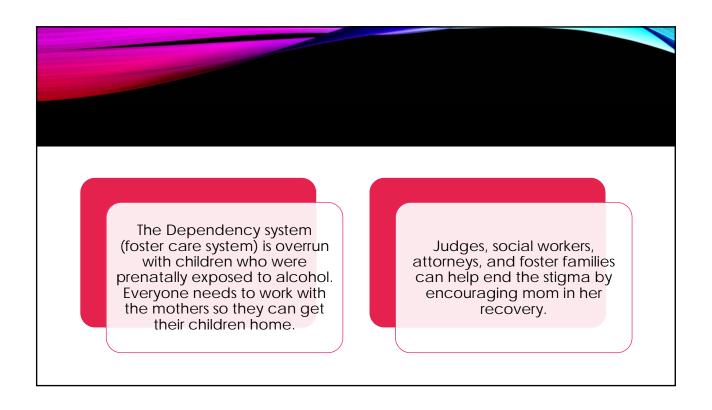
# Talking to women about their alcohol/drug use during pregnancy

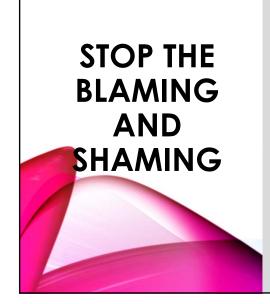
- Screening for prenatal alcohol exposure can be incorporated into a standard script to help ease potential discomfort and provide reassurance to the caregiver when discussing topics that may be sensitive.
- During birth history, anticipatory guidance, or any other appropriate portion of the parent interview, after asking standard guidance questions (eg, about medications, tobacco, home environment), one can ask about prenatal alcohol exposure.
- The following are examples of questions to screen for prenatal alcohol exposure:

How far along were you before you found out you were pregnant?

Before you knew you were pregnant, how much alcohol (beer, wine, or liquor) did you drink?

After you found out you were pregnant, how much alcohol did you drink?





We will continue to have families impacted by prenatal alcohol exposure as long as there is a stigma against the women who drink alcohol while pregnant.



**American Academy of Pediatrics** 

American Academy of Family Physicians

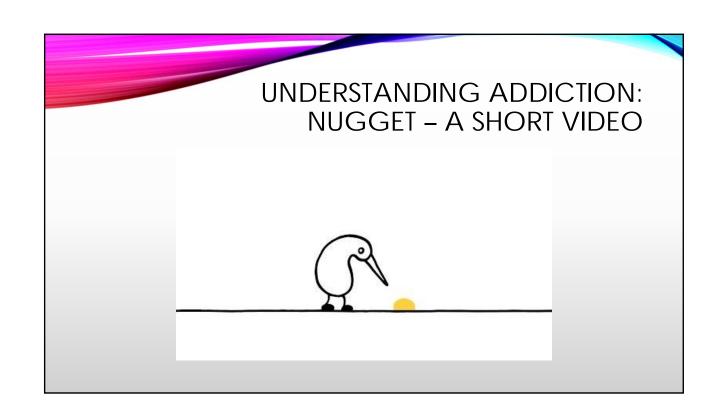
American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists

Association of Women's Health Obstetrics, and Neonatal Nurses (AWHONN)

National Association of Pediatric Nurse Practitioners

National Organization on Fetal Alcohol Syndrome

Society for Physician Assistants in Pediatrics



An excerpt from a young woman's obituary written by her father....

"I encourage enhanced funding for treatment in general and using Department of Social Services as a gateway for mothers with addiction to get help. Because, as one would guess, once the mother is separated from her children, desperation sets in, even with the brightest and most determined of mothers"



### • FASD

- is NOT rare
- does NOT occur only in low income, uneducated women
- CAN occur in all three trimesters
- Number 1 cause of intellectual disability in North America



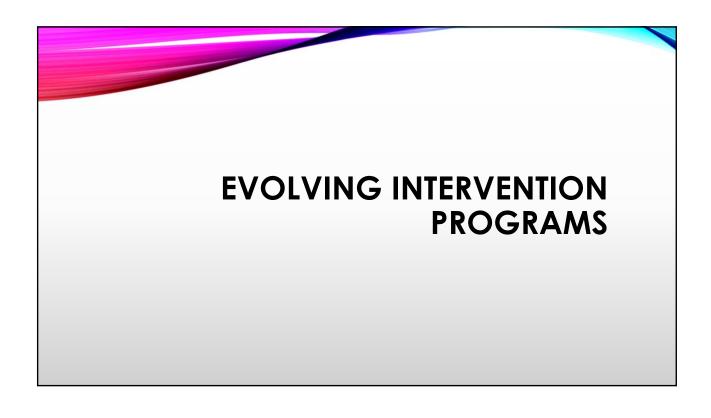


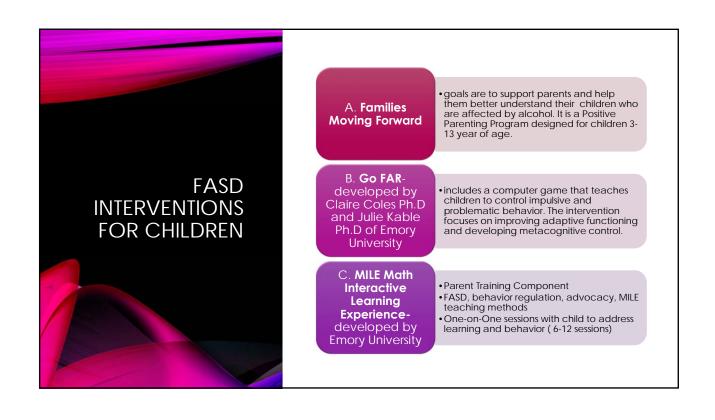
# INSTITUTE FOR FETAL ALCOHOL SPECTRUM DISORDERS DISCOVERY

- Multidisciplinary Diagnostic Clinic
  - Dysmorphologist and Clinical Geneticist
  - Developmental Pediatricians
  - Education Specialist
  - Psychologists

# INSTITUTE FOR FETAL ALCOHOL SPECTRUM DISORDERS DISCOVERY

- Intervention programs
- Screening of special populations
- Public Outreach
- Research Registry
- Parent Support Group





### **FASD INTERVENTIONS**

- FASD Informed
  - Focus on strengths based approaches
  - Adapt existing interventions to meet the needs of individuals with FASD
    - Peer Social Skills Groups
    - Behavioral interventions
    - Regional Center (not automatically qualified)
    - 504 and IEP plans in education
    - Alternative therapeutic Interventions- Animal Assisted Therapy,

Music Therapy, Art Therapy, Equine Therapy

Parent and Caregiver Support Groups, Educational Websites Proof Alliance Minnesota, NOFAS





Concrete

Consistency

Repetition

Routine

Simplicity

Specific

Structure

Supervision



# SCREENING OF SPECIAL POPULATIONS

- Kearny Mesa Juvenile Detention Facility 2013-2016
  - only 44% of the juveniles who screened positive were ever evaluated
  - Help from probation, parents and caregivers!



# SCREENING OF SPECIAL POPULATIONS

- KidSTART
- developmental/behavioral needs ages 0-5
  - Screen and refer
  - 65% of those referred to clinic diagnosed FASD
  - 29% of those screened diagnosed FASD





## **TODAY'S REALITY**

Early diagnosis and intervention are CRITICAL and lead to much better outcomes.

### PULUNSKY UNIT TEXAS DEPT. OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

- Texas Death Row
- · 290 men awaiting Execution
- We have evaluated15 men for possible diagnosis of FAS
- At 12 different prisons throughout the US
- All men sentenced to death for murder whose lawyer wanted to use diagnosis of FASD to change their sentence from death to life in prison without the possibility of parole





# 2019 FEDERAL LEGISLATION

# The Advancing FASD Research, Prevention, and Services Act, S. 2879

- Provides a structure to develop well-informed public policy on FASD and creates a clear, ongoing societal commitment to advancing research and ensuring essential services for persons with FASDs and their families
  - Creates an "Interagency Coordinating Committee on Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders"
  - US Health and Human Services to establish research agenda for FASD
  - Directs the NIAA to research promising avenues for FASD diagnosis, intervention, and prevention
  - Develop standard, evidence based clinical diagnostic guidelines and criteria for all other fetal alcohol spectrum disorders.
  - Authorizes FASD grant programs for medical experts, children, and their families



- Alcohol can devastate a developing baby
- Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders (FASD) are common
- 3. Effective prevention is critical
- 4. Early diagnosis and intervention is critical





