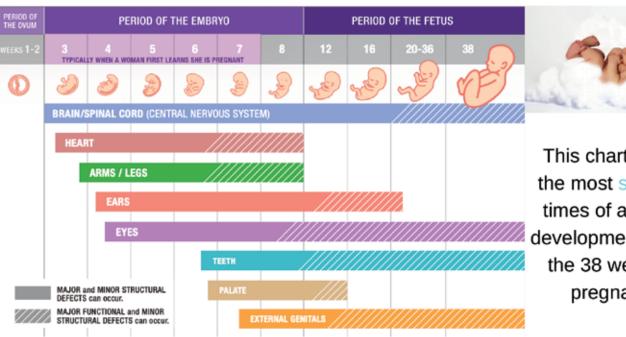


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MotherToBaby is the nation's most trusted source of evidencebased information on the safety of medications and other exposures during pregnancy and while breastfeeding.





Adapted from Moore, 1993 and the National Organization on Fetal Alcohol Syndrome (NOFAS) 2009

Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders Health Crisis

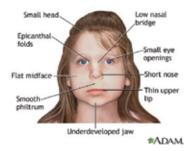
Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD) is the most common preventable group of neurodevelopmental disabilities in the world.

The term, FASD, covers the following disorders: Fetal Alcohol Syndrome (FAS) Partial Fetal Alcohol Syndrome (pFAS) Alcohol-related Birth Defects (ARBD) Alcohol-Related Neurodevelopmental Disorder (ARND)

Three significant factors must be addressed in the diagnosis of FASD (1) physical growth, development, and structural defects (i.e., dysmorphology) (2) cognitive function and neurobehavior (3) maternal exposure and risk

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2002). Alcohol use among women of childbearing age-United States, 1991-1999. MMWR 51(13); 273-276. www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm5113a2.htm May, P. A., & Gossage, J. P. (2011). Maternal Risk Factors for Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders: Not As Simple As It Might Seem. Alcohol Research & Health, 34(1), 15–26. MotherToBaby. (2017). Pregnancy Studies. Retrieved April 6, 2019, from https://mothertobaby.org/pregnancy-studies/ MotherToBaby (Ed.). (2018). Alcohol. Retrieved from https://mothertobaby.org/fact-sheets/alcohol-pregnancy/

This chart shows the most sensitive times of a baby's development during the 38 weeks of pregnancy



Characteristics of FASD

