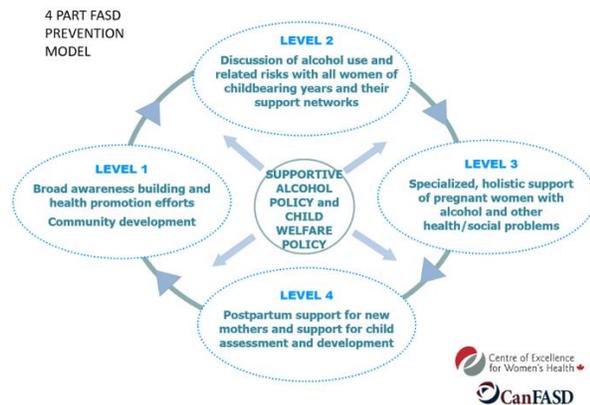


WHAT'S NEW? Looking At the Last Five Years in FASD Research

Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder: The Importance of Adopting a Standard Definition in Canada

Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD) is a diagnostic term used to describe impacts on the brain and body of individuals prenatally exposed to alcohol. FASD is a lifelong disability. Individuals with FASD will experience some degree of challenges in their daily living, and need support with motor skills, physical health, learning, memory, attention, communication, emotional regulation, and social skills to reach their full potential. Each individual with FASD is unique and has areas of both strengths and challenges.

At A Juncture: Exploring Patterns and Trends in FASD Prevention Research From 2015-2021 Using the Four-Part Model of Prevention



Towards Healthy Outcomes for Individuals with FASD

To help support intervention approaches across the lifespan, the Healthy Outcomes model has been developed to help support intervention approaches across the lifespan.

This model embodies this perspective and provides us with a roadmap that can help to think carefully and proactively about healthy pathways.

Treatment Algorithm for The Use of Psychopharmacological Agents in Individuals Prenatally Exposed to Alcohol and/or With Diagnosis of Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD)

Using a Medication Algorithm
to support people with fetal alcohol spectrum disorder

Doctors often prescribe MEDICATION to help people with FASD

but caregivers were worried their loved ones were

1. given too many medications (overmedicated) & 2. the medications weren't always working

OVERMEDICATION can result in negative side effects

A Medication Algorithm
to help doctors figure out what medication to give people with FASD

An ALGORITHM is like a GUIDE or a MAP

This algorithm makes sure that people with FASD

1. get the right treatment 2. aren't overmedicated

the medication prescribed is based on SYMPTOMS and DIAGNOSIS

BUT... before prescribing medication, doctors should try other interventions

Like making sure patients:

- eat well
- exercise
- have supportive relationships
- get enough sleep
- have healthy environments

Wicks et al., 2020

Common Messages Guide

The purpose of this document is to assist those writing and talking about FASD – and the issues related to the disability – to use the same language, statistics, and framing of topics. The intended outcome, over time, will be an improved understanding by the

reader/listener with consistent and respectful FASD messaging.

Evaluation of Brain Alterations and Behaviour in Children with Low Levels of Prenatal Alcohol Exposure

In this cross-sectional study, children with low levels of PAE had lower fractional anisotropy and more behavioral problems compared with a well-matched control group. These results suggest that PAE, even in small amounts, has a measurable effect on brain structure in children.

The Prevalence of Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder

FASD is recognized as one of the leading known causes of developmental disability in the western world. Compared with other common disabilities, at an estimated prevalence of 4%, FASD is at least:

- 2.5 times more common than Autism Spectrum Disorder (1.52%)
- 19 times more common than Cerebral Palsy (0.21%)
- 28 times more common than Down Syndrome (0.14%)
- 40 times more common than Tourette's Syndrome (0.10%)

Parent-Child Assistance Program (PCAP) in Alberta First Nation Communities Evaluation Report

PCAP is an evidence-based three-year home visitation program aimed at preventing future alcohol- and drug-exposed births.

Moving Towards FASD-Informed Care in Substance Use Treatment

This guide outlines current practices to support individuals with Fetal Alcohol

Spectrum Disorder (FASD) who are in treatment for substance use. In this guide we provide consolidated and expanded knowledge regarding appropriate substance use treatment approaches for individuals with FASD. We adopt the perspective that individuals with FASD can benefit from treatment support that is well-suited to their unique neurodevelopmental needs.

Nothing About Us Without Us: Essential Considerations for Collaborative FASD Research

People with lived experience can significantly impact the way FASD research is done with their population.

Current Strategies and Educational Supports for Students with FASD

Evidence shows the need for revised strategies and improved educational supports for students with FASD through all levels of diagnosis, assessment, and intervention planning if positive learning outcomes are desired.

Why Suicide Prevention Support is Crucial for People with Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder

Caregivers' experiences and perceptions of suicidality among their children and youth with fetal alcohol spectrum disorder

Individuals with Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD) experience a range of biopsychosocial vulnerabilities that can increase the possibility of adverse life outcomes, including a heightened risk of suicidality.