

Prenatal damage and the lifelong effects

Foetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD) in adults: A hidden disability

#CCLIVE16





Egg experiment...?

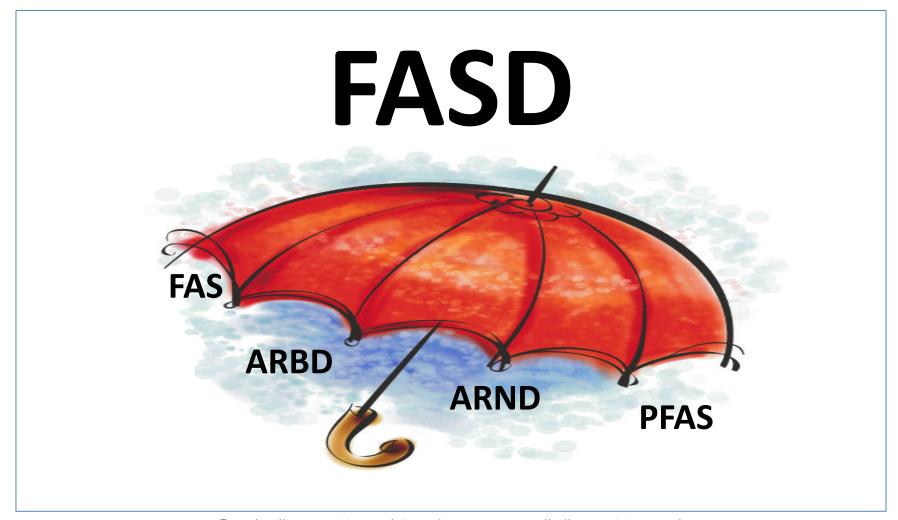




What is FASD?

Foetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders are mental, physical and neurobehavioural impairments caused by a woman drinking alcohol during pregnancy.





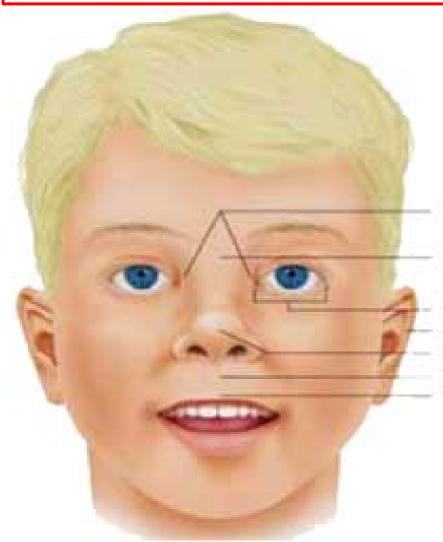


Foetal Alcohol Syndrome

Foetal Alcohol Syndrome (FAS) is the most recognisable form of FASD. It is characterised by the following anomalies:

- central nervous system (CNS) dysfunction
- facial dysmorphology
- pre- and post-natal growth deficiency





FAS Features

Epicanthal folds

Flat nasal bridge

Small palpebral fissures "Railroad track" ears Upturned nose Smooth philtrum Thin upper lip

Picture: BMA, 2007



Cognitive abnormalities

There can also be cognitive abnormalities causing complex patterns of behaviour.

These are usually inconsistent with the person's developmental level.

The differences cannot be explained by social or environmental factors alone. This could include:

- Learning difficulties
- Deficits in school performance
- Poor impulse control
- Problems in social understanding
- Deficits in higher level expressive but especially receptive language
- Specific deficits in abstract concepts including maths, time and money.
- Problems in memory, attention or judgement



RedBalloon TRAINING Disorder (FASD) Awareness Foetal Alcohol Spectrum

Recognising the signs?

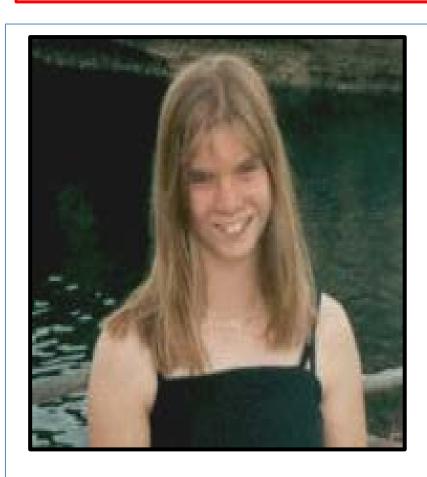
Can you tell....?















Foetal Alcohol Syndrome?



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Physical Impairments

- Facial features
- Heart defects
- Limb damage
- Bone formation defects
- Kidney damage
- Damage to the structure of the brain
- Eye and visual problems
- Ear and hearing problems



Risks caused by pre natal alcohol exposure

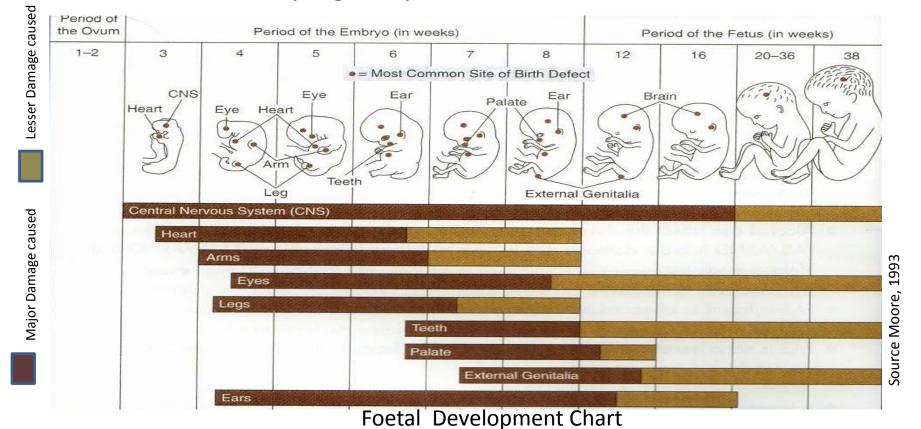
- Miscarriage
- Prematurity
- Still birth
- SIDs
- FASD

One of highest incidences of infant mortality in Western Europe (IMHE, 2013).



What is FASD?

When in pregnancy is it safe to drink alcohol?

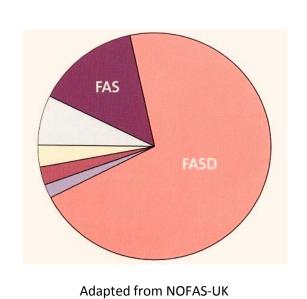


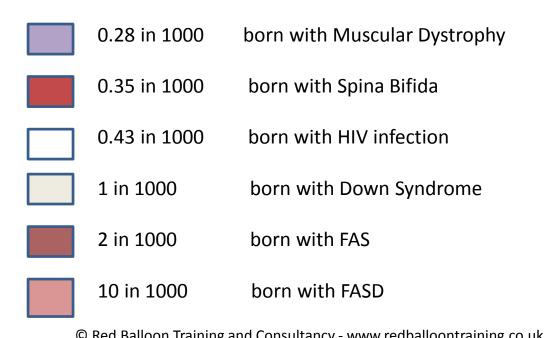


What is FASD?

Prevalence

International studies suggest that 1:100 babies are born with FASD.







UK Guidelines

2007 DoH

No alcohol when Pregnant or trying to conceive

• 2008 NICE

Avoid alcohol for 1st 12 weeks then 1-2 units 1-2x a week

2016 DoH Chief Medical Officer

No safe level of alcohol in pregnancy





Alcohol & Women 90% British Women drink alcohol at least occasionally

Plant, 2006

~ 30% women of reproductive age exceed recommended weekly limit of alcohol consumption *RCM*, 2010

54% women consume alcohol during pregnancy

NHS Information Centre, 2010



Infants





Toddlers with FASD may experience some or all of the following symptoms:

- poor memory
- Hyperactivity
- lack of fear
- no sense of boundaries
- distracted easily
- dental problems
- Sleeping

continued motor skills delays

delays in potty training

speech delays or difficulties

need for excessive physical contact

recurring colds, infections

fidgeting

eating problems (appetite/sensitivity)







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School age children with FASD may experience some or all of the following symptoms:

- easily distracted with short attention span
- poor coordination
- fine and gross motor skills difficulties
- sleep disturbances
- difficulty in making and keeping friends
- problems with understanding body language and express
- boundary issues
- easily frustrated and prone to tantrums
- difficulty in understanding cause and effect



Teenagers with FASD may experience some or all of the following symptoms:

low self esteem control

poor impulse

anxiety and depression

victimisation

anti-social behaviour

mood swings

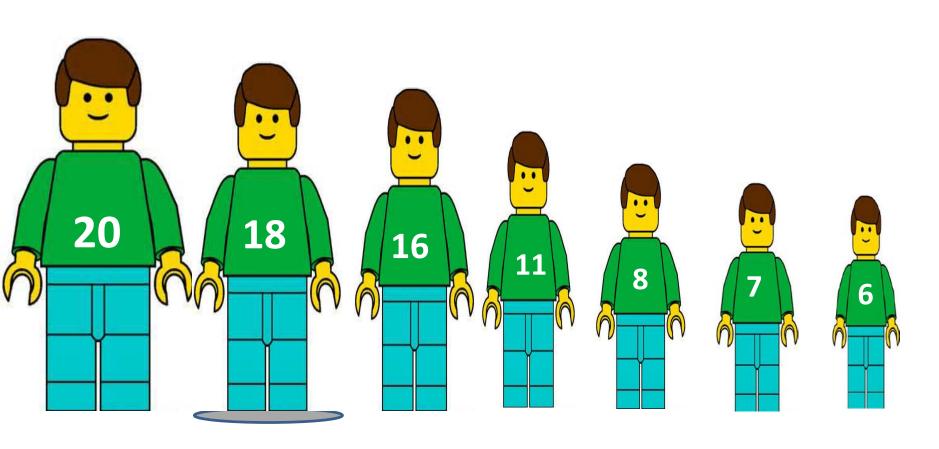
 inability to distinguish between private and public behaviours poor judgement







Foetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder



Expressive language

Actual Physical age

Reading ability

Living skills

Money & Time Concepts

Social Comprehension & Skills Social Maturity



Secondary Disabilities (Streissguth, Barr et al, 1996)

This study looked at 415 individuals with FAS or FAE and found that:

•	90%	had mental health problems
•	80%	were not living independently
•	60%	of those aged 12 or over had a disrupted school experience
•	60%	of those aged 12 or over had been in trouble with the law



Secondary Disabilities

50% of those aged 12 or over had been incarcerated (into mental health, drug

or alcohol facilities)

49% of those aged 12 or over had displayed

inappropriate sexual behaviour

• 35% of those aged 12 and over had

problems with alcohol and other

drugs

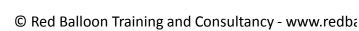
Risk and Protective Factors





'I still struggle with money, paying bills'

I used to spend all my money on rubbish, or gamble it, Mum sorts all my money now'

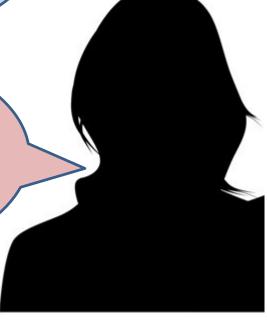




Daily Living Skills

'I've no cooker, just microwave because of my health and safety and the other people here because I might leave the cooker on if I get distracted. I also have a slow cooker which I can do chicken in'

'Having a bath's ok now, teeth are still an issue'



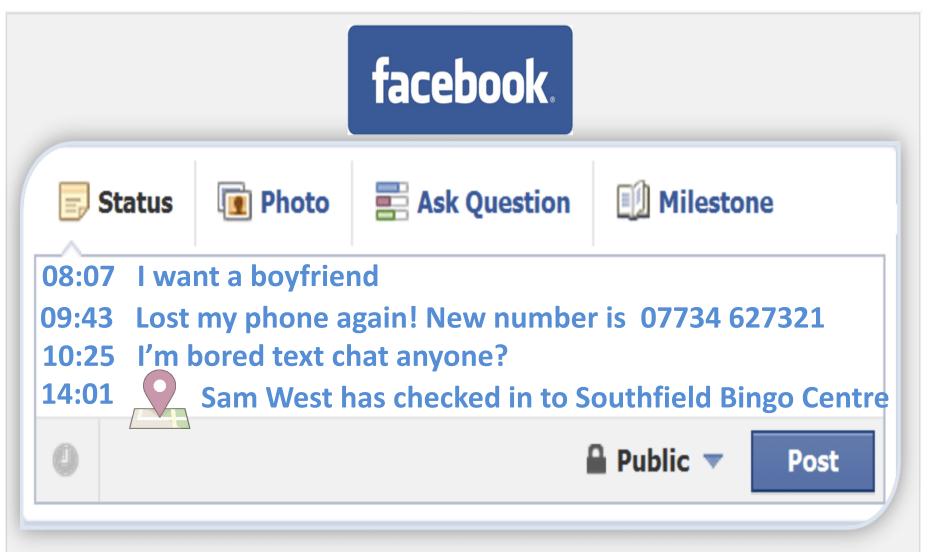


Relationships

'Sometimes I can go 3-4 days without speaking to anyone, maybe even a week. Except online'

'I'm lonely'







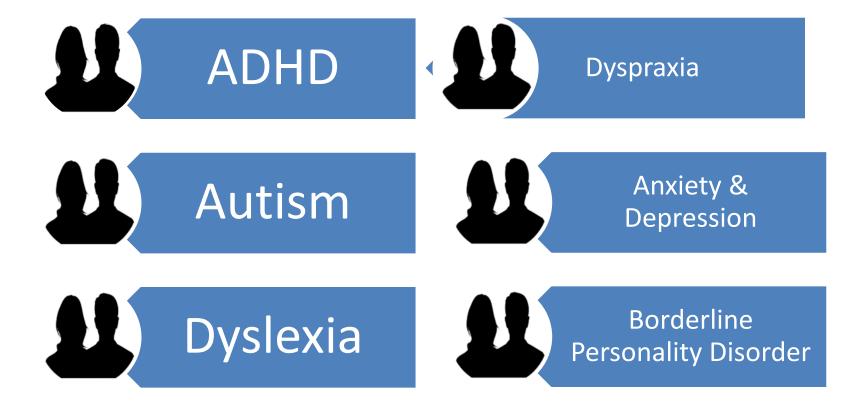
Grooming

Matecrime

vulnerable



Previous Diagnosis?





What does FASD have to do with the prison population?

23.3% of remanded youths studied had an alcohol related diagnosis (FASD)*

* Fast, Conry & Loock, 1999



85,669 people in prison in England & Wales



23.3%

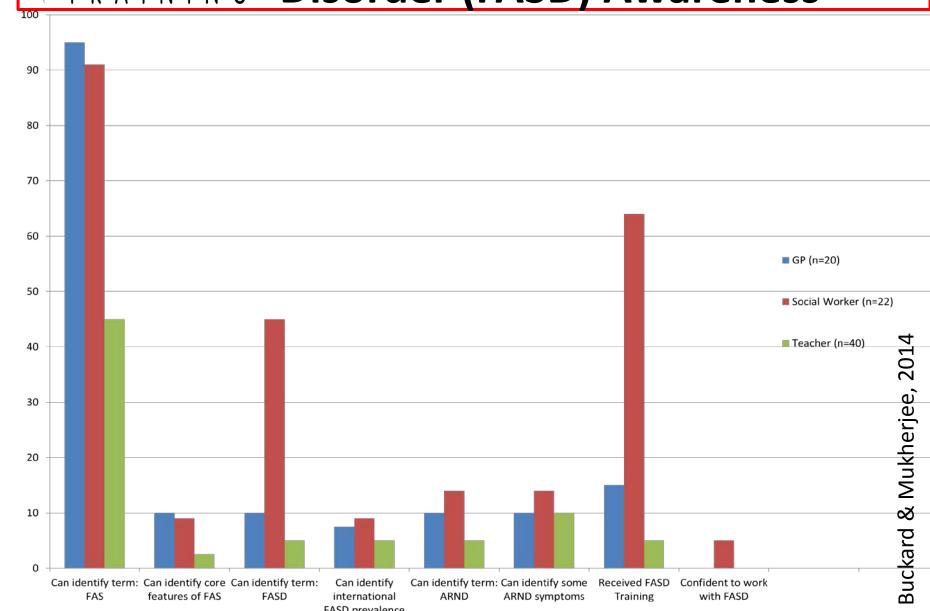




Who may be involved in a Diagnosis of FASD?

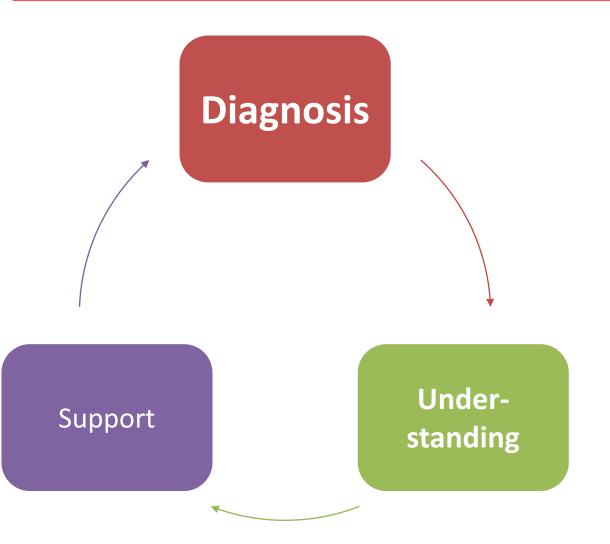
- GP
- Geneticist
- Other Referrals to aid diagnosis
- FASD Clinic







Prenatal damage and the lifelong effects



Diagnosis alone is not enough!

Family
Health
Social Care
Education

Buckard & Mukherjee, 2016



What needs to be considered when living or working with an individual with FASD..?



Structure
Supervision
Support!!!



Prenatal damage and the lifelong effects

An adult with an FASD may need additional support with:

- Shopping/food preparation
- Self-care
- Money & budgeting
- Time and routines
- Sleep
- Housework
- Work
- Relationships





Prenatal damage and the lifelong effects

What if you are working with an adult with an FASD..?

- Structure routine of others working with adult
- Break down task into small steps
- Adjust expectations functional age
- Shifting task be mindful of effect
- Visual show, don't just tell



What helps?

- Change mindset
- Organic brain damage
- won't vs can't
- Mindful of areas of deficit
- External brain







Keep in touch!

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