

Did you Know?

Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD) is a wide

range of disabilities which may have been caused by the birth mother drinking alcohol while pregnant. There is no cure for FASD and this may impact the individual throughout their life. During the years of 2015-2016 "one in every one hundred Canadians, which is more than 380,000 people are currently living with this disability"

(CanFASD, 2015-2016, pg.5)

As a person with FASD ages they can develop a mental health disorder, get into trouble with the law, drop out of school, be unemployed and/or have problems with alcohol and drugs.

They also have great qualities such as working well with animals and plants, being loyal and showing determination to succeed in life. People with FASD can be very loving, affectionate, friendly, artistic, and musical.

FASD facts

- People with FASD have a high rate of developing a dual diagnosis with rates up to 85-90%
- Common mental health challenges are depression, attention deficit disorder, anxiety, personality disorder.
- A person with FASD is 67% more likely to be victims of sexual/physical abuse or domestic violence.
- 80% of children with FASD are not raised by their biological parents.
- 46% will have drug or alcohol problems of their own
- 35% will spend time in jail during the first few years of adulthood.

For more information go to
<http://www.fasdontario.ca/cms/>



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Fetal Alcohol
Spectrum
Disorder
(FASD)

Stomp out the
STIGMA

Presented by:

The Sheltering Tree
Children and Family
Services



FASD and the Brain

Frontal Lobe controls emotional regulation, impulse control, judgment, generalizing learning, and understanding the connection between actions and consequences. A person with FASD with damage to the frontal lobe can have difficulties planning and problem solving.

Parietal Lobe controls the interpretation of sensory information, spatial relationships, mathematical skills and planned movements.

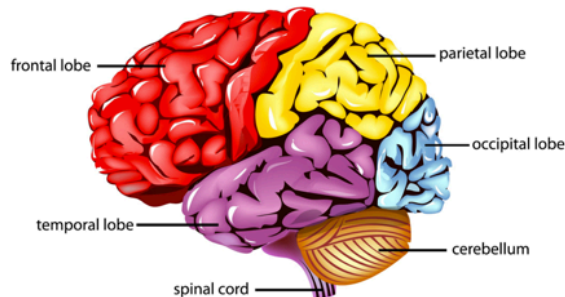
Cerebellum controls the person's motor, balance, coordination and movement. A person with FASD who has damage with cerebellum may have difficulties keeping up in the classroom and with their friends.

Hypothalamus is responsible for how to control appetite, emotions, temperature, and pain sensation. A person with FASD with damage to the hypothalamus may not understand why/how to dress for the weather as they do not feel hot or cold.

For more information on FASD and Substance Abuse please contact

1(800) 559-4514

Parts of the Human Brain



Common Characteristics

Physical disabilities, brain and central nervous system disabilities and behavioural problems can all be caused by the exposure to alcohol in utero.

- Physical birth defects
- Physical health problems
- Learning disabilities
- Short attention span
- Difficulty communicating feelings
- Difficulty understanding the consequences of actions

As a person with FASD ages they can develop disabilities and behaviors as a result of their environment such as the society expectations.

- Difficulty communicating needs
- Drug and alcohol abuse
- Difficulty holding a job
- Difficulty handling money
- Inappropriate sexual behaviour

FASD is a spectrum disorder

Fetal Alcohol Syndrome (FAS) is the most severe form of FASD. A child must have specific facial abnormalities, Growth deficit, and Central nervous system (CNS) abnormalities to be diagnose with FAS.

Partial FASD (pFAS) is when an individual does not meet all of the diagnostic criteria for FAS, but has a history of prenatal alcohol exposure, may have some of the facial features, central nervous system (CNS) abnormalities or/and has growth problems.

Alcohol Related Neurodevelopment al Disorder (ARND) is a complex variety of disabilities in which neurodevelopment, behavior, adaptive skills, and self-regulation may be challenging for the individual.

Alcohol-Related Birth Defects (ARBD) is when a child's organs were not fully formed or have problems functioning due to the exposure to alcohol in utero.