

ALCOHOL EXPOSURE SCREENING TEST FOR NEWBORNS
(for Newborn Examination)

Date of Exam _____
 Name of Child _____ Birth Date _____
 Name of Biological Mother _____ Don't Know Phone # _____
 Primary Caregiver (if not biological parent) _____ Phone # _____
 Relationship of Primary Caregiver to the Child _____

(Instructions: Fill out the signs and symptoms on the left side of the table and then use that data to summarize the FAS criteria on the right.)

<p><u>Maternal Alcohol Use History During Pregnancy</u></p> <p>Binge drinking (4 or more drinks per occasion) <input type="checkbox"/> none <input type="checkbox"/> 1-2x <input type="checkbox"/> 3-4x <input type="checkbox"/> >4x</p> <p>Frequency <input type="checkbox"/> none <input type="checkbox"/> 1-2 days/wk <input type="checkbox"/> 3-4 days <input type="checkbox"/> >4 days</p> <p>Quantity <input type="checkbox"/> none <input type="checkbox"/> 1 drink <input type="checkbox"/> 2-3 drinks <input type="checkbox"/> 4 or more</p> <p>Alcohol use by trimester <input type="checkbox"/> first <input type="checkbox"/> second <input type="checkbox"/> third</p>	<p align="center">SUMMARY FAS CRITERIA</p> <p>Alcohol Use During Pregnancy Summary</p> <input type="checkbox"/> Information not available <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Low-risk use <input type="checkbox"/> At-risk use <input type="checkbox"/> Not sure
<p><u>I. Growth Pattern</u></p> <p>Weight _____ kg <input type="checkbox"/> < 10%</p> <p>Height/length _____ cm <input type="checkbox"/> < 10%</p>	<p>I. Growth Pattern Summary</p> <input type="checkbox"/> Abnormal <input type="checkbox"/> Normal <input type="checkbox"/> Not sure
<p><u>II. Facial Malformation</u></p> <p>Palpebral fissure* Length _____ %</p> <p>Upper lip <input type="checkbox"/> very thin <input type="checkbox"/> in-between <input type="checkbox"/> normal</p> <p>Philtrum <input type="checkbox"/> flat <input type="checkbox"/> elongated <input type="checkbox"/> normal</p> <p>Hypoplastic midface <input type="checkbox"/> present <input type="checkbox"/> not sure <input type="checkbox"/> normal</p>	<p>II. Facial Malformation Summary</p> <input type="checkbox"/> Abnormality present <input type="checkbox"/> Normal exam <input type="checkbox"/> Not sure
<p><u>III. Neurodevelopmental**</u></p> <p>Head circumference <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> not sure <input type="checkbox"/> not present</p> <p>Sleep disturbances <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> not sure <input type="checkbox"/> not present</p> <p>Reduced attention <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> not sure <input type="checkbox"/> not present</p> <p>Decreased visual focus <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> not sure <input type="checkbox"/> not present</p> <p>Decreased response to noise <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> not sure <input type="checkbox"/> not present</p>	<p>III. Neurodevelopmental Summary</p> <input type="checkbox"/> Abnormal <input type="checkbox"/> Normal <input type="checkbox"/> Not sure

*Refer to Palpebral Fissure Length Norms graph and chart.

**See the back of this sheet for description of neurodevelopmental behaviors.

Description of Neurodevelopmental Behaviors

- **Short attention span** - This might be manifested as an inability to stick to one task and difficulty "shutting out" noises and lights and confusion around the child.
- **Increased activity** - This child doesn't stay in one place for long. The child seems to be moving about almost all the time and may be impulsive.
- **Altered motor skills** - The child may have trouble learning motor skills—especially involving unfamiliar movements. The child might avoid certain toys that require fine motor coordination and may have trouble picking up small objects.
- **Increased stress reactivity** — The child might overreact to stressful situations, such as separations from parent or during inoculations.

Other Physical Abnormalities

There may also be some physical abnormalities associated with fetal alcohol exposure. These include:

- **Ophthalmologic** - Corneal or lens problems, ptosis, strabismus, and retinal abnormalities (optic disc abnormalities)
- **Otologic** - Conductive hearing loss, sensorineuro hearing loss, and posterior rotation of external ear
- **Cardiac** - Heart murmur, which includes atrial septal defect, ventricular septal defect, and truncus arteriosus
- **Limb** - Fusion of radius and ulna, palmar crease (hockey stick), and digit malformation

Summary *(please summarize data from the preceding page)*

At-risk maternal alcohol use	<input type="checkbox"/> yes	<input type="checkbox"/> not sure	<input type="checkbox"/> none
I. Growth Pattern	<input type="checkbox"/> abnormal	<input type="checkbox"/> not sure	<input type="checkbox"/> normal pattern
II. Facial Malformation	<input type="checkbox"/> present	<input type="checkbox"/> not sure	<input type="checkbox"/> none noted
III. Neurodevelopmental	<input type="checkbox"/> concerns	<input type="checkbox"/> not sure	<input type="checkbox"/> none present
IV. Other Physical Abnormalities	<input type="checkbox"/> yes	<input type="checkbox"/> not sure	<input type="checkbox"/> none detected

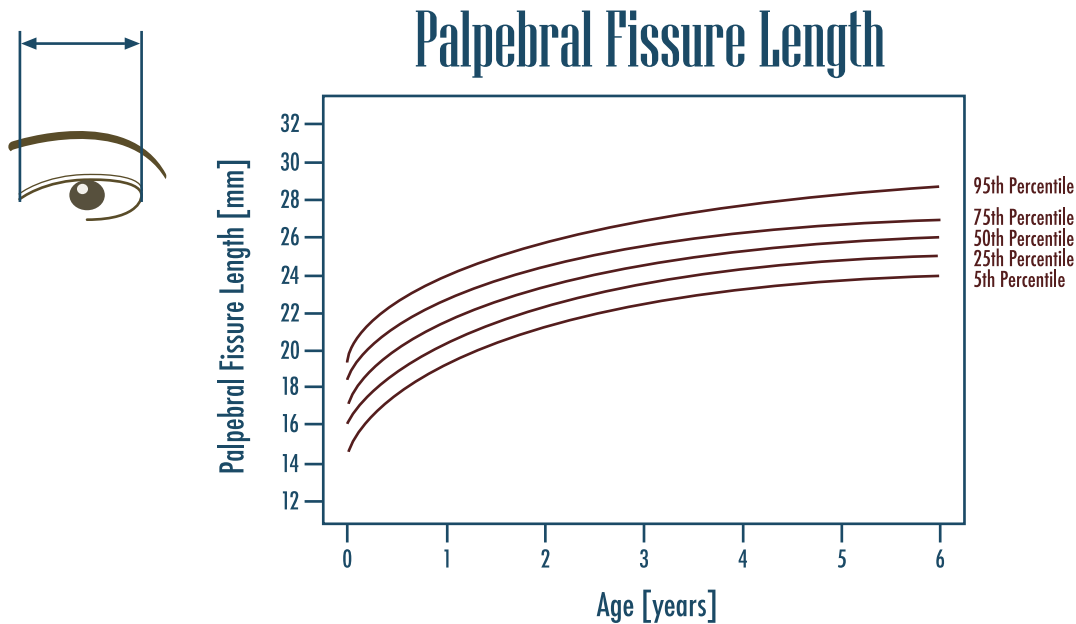
If I, II, & III are positive - Refer to local genetics/FAS assessment team (if no history of maternal alcohol use, we still recommend referral, as child may have a non-alcohol-related birth defect).
If I, II, or III are positive and a history of maternal alcohol use exists, consult an FAS specialist.

Call _____ (list number of local referral clinic/consultant)

If maternal alcohol use is identified, encourage mother to become abstinent to prevent future alcohol exposed pregnancy - suggest appropriate alcohol treatment service.

PALPEBRAL FISSURE LENGTH NORMS

These illustrations present normative information for clinicians relative to the length of palpebral fissures. The graph on this page contains information on White children from birth to 6 years. The chart gives Mean Palpebral Fissure Lengths in Black and Hispanic children.



Data from 343 white children presented by Thomas IT, et al: *JPaediatr* 111:267, 1987. The graph stops at age 6 since there is a negligible difference (approximately 0.75 mm) between ages 6 and 14.

MEAN PALPEBRAL FISSURE LENGTH IN BLACK AND HISPANIC CHILDREN (MM)

	Black Male	Black Female	Puerto Rican Male	Puerto Rican Female
< 1 year	29	27	27	27
1-2 years	29	29	29	29
3-5 years	34	32	31	31
6-15 years	33	34	33	32

Data collected on 170 Black and 170 Hispanic children (ages 1 month to 16 years), New York City. Iosub S, et al: *Pediatrics*, 1985;75:318.

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