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| ***FASD Webinar Series: Does She or Doesn’t She: A Women’s Health Perspective on Alcohol Use in Pregnancy*** |
| **Presented by: Susan Kendig, JD, MSN, WHNP-BC, FAANP On: August 21, 2014** |
| * Susan is representing the Association of Women’s Health, Obstetric and Neonatal Nurses (AWHONN), National Partner of The Arc’s FASD Prevention Project
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| **Gender Related Differences in Alcohol Use** |  | **Benefits of Screening for Alcohol Use in Pregnancy** |
| * Women feel the effects of alcohol quicker and for a longer period of time
* Women absorb alcohol faster – they have 25% lower levels of alcohol dehydrogenase (enzyme that helps metabolism alcohol in the body) and women have less water composition than men.
* Hormonal effects – women have higher BAC levels at times of pre-menstrual and ovulation due to peak estrogen levels which lead to slower alcohol metabolism
 |  | * Provides opportunity to talk about drinking and drug use
* Helps identify and clarify co-occurring issues.
* Allows opportunity for individual assessment and education
* Opens door to effective treatment
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| **Factors to be included in assessment of women to indicate potential alcohol use** |  | **Prenatal Assessment Strategies for detecting Alcohol use in pregnancy** |
| * Women with unintended pregnancies
* Tobacco and/or other drug usage (prescription and non-prescription)
* High income level
* History of physical or sexual abuse
* Low levels of social support
* Marital status – unmarried and older
* Caucasian women over 30 years old w/ high education levels
* Lower gravidity – 1st or 2nd pregnancy
 |  | * AUDIT-C – For non-pregnant women. Identification test with scores based on questions relating to drinking habits. Scores of 3 and above are at risk for alcohol abuse
* TWEAK – For pregnant women. Identification questions regarding alcohol – 2 or more yes answers results in at risk behavior
* T-ACE - For pregnant women. Identification questions regarding alcohol – 2 or more yes answers results in at risk behavior
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| **Resources:** |  | **How to get involved with** **The Arc’s FASDs Prevention Project:** |
| * The American Congress of Obstetricians and Gynecologist (ACOG) [www.acog.org](http://www.acog.org)
* U.S. Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) [www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/index.html](http://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/index.html)
* The Newly Non-Drinking Girl’s Guide to Pregnancy [www.amazon.com/Newly-Non-Drinking-Girls-Guide-Pregnancy/dp/1402209207](http://www.amazon.com/Newly-Non-Drinking-Girls-Guide-Pregnancy/dp/1402209207)
* SAMHSA FASD State Locator <http://fasdcenter.samhsa.gov/statesystemsofcare/statesystemsofcare.aspx>
* Text4babies [www.text4baby.org/](http://www.text4baby.org/)
 |  | * Participate in FASD Focus Groups
* Distribute electronic communications via social media about FASD prevention materials to colleagues or health care providers
* Distribute and/or present FASD prevention materials to your colleagues and/or health care providers in your local community
* Suggest that research or resources be added to the website
* Share information with us about your FASD prevention efforts
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| **Contact:** Katrina Burkgren, Program Associate  **Phone:** 202.534.3485   **Email:** burkgren@thearc.org |
| *The goal of the webinar series is to increase provider knowledge of the risks alcohol poses to a fetus, the use of prevention strategies, and of consistent messaging with patients: drinking while pregnant can cause FASD. For more webinars or to see the full recording of this one:* [*http://tinyurl.com/jwh25cr*](http://tinyurl.com/jwh25cr) |