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| ***FASD Webinar Series: Screening and Brief Intervention: An Overview*** | | |
| **Presented by: Georgiana Wilton, PhD On: July 10th, 2014** | | |
| * Senior Scientist * Department of Family Medicine University of Wisconsin-Madison | | |
| **Scope of the Issues** |  | **Women’s Bodies and Alcohol** | |
| * 50% of US women age 18-44 use alcohol * 33% binge drink * Binge drinking leads to an increase risk of unintended pregnancy and alcohol exposure * 18% of pregnant women report drinking and 6.6% report binge drinking in previous 30 days when asked in their 1st trimester | * Bing | * Women absorb more alcohol and take longer to break it down * Higher proportion of body fat * Lower volume of body water (leads to higher BAC’s) * Lower first pass metabolism in stomach/small intestine results in more alcohol going into the bloodstream | |
| **Factors to Be Aware of That Are Associated with Risky Drinking** |  | **How to find out if a patient is drinking too much?** | |
| * Ethnicity and acculturation – Hispanic women and white women have highest drinking patterns * Lower socioeconomic status * Age of first drink – before 14 is a flag * Genetic predisposition * Depression – can increase drinking patterns |  | * ASK – self-report, face-to-face or computer interviews, lab screening tests (GGT and CDT) * Screening Tools – T-ACE, TWEAK, AUDIT, CAGE, RAPS * Timeline Follow Back (TLFB) – 30 days back to reveal drinking patterns * Trauma Questionnaire – events that would lead to depression, drinking, etc. | |
| **Efficacy of Brief Alcohol Interventions (BAI)** |  | **Resources:** | |
| * Meta analyses found reductions in alcohol use for pregnant women * Reduced alcohol-related harms and alcohol-related costs * Reduced aggression in adolescents * Reduced risk of alcohol-exposed pregnancies * Higher birth weights * Lower fetal mortality rates * Reduced alcohol use in postpartum women and decrease in depressive symptoms * Healthy Choices study showed a significant reduction in risk of alcohol-exposed pregnancy using BAI in person or over the phone |  | * SAMHSA TIP 51 – [www.samhsa.gov](http://www.samhsa.gov) * NIAAA Rethinking Drinking– [www.niaaa.nih.gov](http://www.niaaa.nih.gov) * Project Healthy Choices – <https://www.fammed.wisc.edu/research/external-funded/healthy-choices> * APHA Alcohol Screening and Brief Intervention: A Guide for Public Health Practitioners – <http://www.integration.samhsa.gov/clinical-practice/alcohol_screening_and_brief_interventions_a_guide_for_public_health_practitioners.pdf> | |
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| *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) | | |