40005　　Identify the key characteristics of Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder

Kaupae | Level	4
Whiwhinga | Credit	5
Whāinga | Purpose	People credited with this skill standard are able to describe and explain how prenatal alcohol exposure impacts on development of the fetal brain, the key characteristics of Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD) and factors that contribute to it, and the potential challenges faced by a person with FASD and their whanau and caregivers. This standard can be used for assessment within programmes leading to the outcomes of the New Zealand Certificate in Health and Wellbeing (Social and Community Services) (Level 4) with strands in Community Health Work; Disability Support; Diversional Therapy; Mental Health and Addiction Support; and Whānau, Community and Social Services. [Ref: 2992].

Hua o te ako me Paearu aromatawai | Learning outcomes and assessment criteria

Hua o te ako | Learning outcomes	Paearu aromatawai | Assessment criteria
1. Explain how prenatal alcohol exposure impacts on development of the fetal brain and central nervous system.	a. Identify key developmental milestones and structures affected by prenatal alcohol exposure.
	b. Explain how prenatal alcohol exposure affects development of the fetal brain and central nervous system.
2. Describe and explain the key characteristics of FASD and factors that contribute to it.	a. Describe the types of FASD caused by prenatal alcohol exposure.
	b. Describe common physical, cognitive, and behavioural symptoms associated with FASD.
	c. Describe common co-morbidities associated with FASD.
	d. Explain environmental factors that contribute to FASD in Aotearoa.
	e. Explain the direct and indirect factors that can influence a FASD diagnosis.

Hua o te ako	Learning outcomes	Paearu aromatawai	Assessment criteria
3. Describe potential challenges faced by a person with FASD and their whanau and caregivers.	a. Describe the potential challenges faced by a person with FASD.
	b. Describe potential challenges faced by the whānau and caregivers of a person with FASD.

Pārongo aromatawai me te taumata paearu | Assessment information and grade criteria

Assessment specifications:

For assessment purposes:

- *Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder* (FASD) is a diagnostic term used to describe impacts to the brain and body of people prenatally exposed to alcohol. FASD is a lifelong condition. Individuals with FASD will experience challenges in their daily living and need support with motor skills, physical health, learning, memory, attention span, emotional regulation, and social skills to reach their full potential. Each individual with FASD is unique and has areas of both strengths and challenges - FASD Common Messaging Guide - FASD-CAN.
- *Prenatal Alcohol Exposure* (PAE) refers to a developing foetus being exposed to alcohol during pregnancy.
- *Co-morbidities* refer to the existence of more than one disease and/or condition within a person's body at the same time.

Ngā momo whiwhinga | *Grades available*

Achieved.

Ihirangi waitohu | Indicative content

- The structures, functions and key milestones of the human brain within the context of a neurotypical brain to facilitate/support a better understanding of neurodiversity.
- The effects of prenatal alcohol exposure (PAE) on fetal development and the impact at different stages of pregnancy.
- FASD as a whole-body disorder.
- Physical characteristics associated with FASD.
- FASD – a "hidden disability" and a "spectrum disorder".
- Behavioural and emotional regulation challenges.
- Cognitive impairment, learning disabilities, and developmental impairments – common co-morbid conditions that are associated with FASD.
- FASD in terms of the effect on a person's intelligence quotient (IQ) and emotional quotient (EQ).
- Direct and indirect factors that influence FASD diagnosis and prevalence in Aotearoa.
- Nutritional factors, and socio-economic conditions.
- Potential impacts of FASD including academic achievement, employment, independent living, mental health.
- Potential co-occurring conditions and disorders including mental health conditions, mental health challenges and co-morbidities.
- Potential challenges and difficulties faced by people with FASD such as stigma, discrimination and the lack of appropriate support and services.

Rauemi | Resources

Recommended resources:

Edmonton and area Fetal Alcohol Network. *What's new? Looking at the last five years in FASD research*. Retrieved March 1, 2024, from https://edmontonfetalalcoholnetwork.org/resources/whats-new-looking-at-the-last-five-years-in-fasd-research/.

FASD-CAN. (2022). *The FASD-CAN Handbook.* Retrieved March 1, 2024, from https://www.fasd-can.org.nz/the_handbook_caregiver_toolkit.

FASD-CAN. (2022). *Understanding FASD.* Retrieved April 2024, from https://www.fasd-can.org.nz/understanding_fasd.

Pārongo Whakaū Kounga | Quality assurance information

Ngā rōpū whakatau-paerewa | Standard Setting Body	Toitū te Waiora Community, Health, Education, and Social Services Workforce Development Council
Whakaritenga Rārangi Paetae Aromatawai | DASS classification	Community and Social Services > Health, Disability, and Aged Support > Neurodiversity
Ko te tohutoro ki ngā Whakaritenga i te Whakamanatanga me te Whakaōritenga | CMR	0024

Hātepe | Process	**Putanga |** Version	**Rā whakaputa |** Review Date	**Rā whakamutunga mō te aromatawai |** Last date for assessment
Rēhitatanga | Registration	1	30 May 2024	N/A
Kōrero whakakapinga | Replacement information	N/A		
Rā arotake | Planned review date	31 December 2029		

Please contact Toitū te Waiora Community, Health, Education, and Social Services Workforce Development Council at qualifications@toitutewaiora.nz to suggest changes to the content of this skill standard.