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Arctic Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder Regional Training Center Foundations Workshop Follow-Up	
For each item, please choose the response that best completes the sentence or answers the question.	
1. The best public health message related to alcohol consumption by women of childbearing age is	- 1
Women who know they are pregnant should not consume alcohol.	- 1
Women who are pregnant or could become pregnant should not consume alcohol.	
All sexually active women should not consume alcohol.	
Women of childbearing age should not consume alcohol.	
Alcohol use, in moderation, is safe for all women.	
2. An episode of binge or risky drinking for women of childbearing age (18-44) is defined as more than standard drinks in abo a two hour period.	ut
© 2	
◎ 3	
◎ 4	
◎ 5	
⊚ 6	
3. Which one of these is NOT considered a standard drink?	
12 ounces of beer	
12 ounces of wine cooler	
5 ounces of wine	
3 ounces of vodka	
All of the above are standard drinks	

The public reporting burden of this collection of information is estimated to average 10 minutes per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden to - CDC/ATSDR Reports Clearance Officer; 1600 Clifton Road NE, MS D-74, Atlanta, Georgia 30333 ATTN: PRA (XXXX-XXXX)

4. Positive responses given to items on the TWEAK or the T-ACE screening instruments indicate	٨
a diagnosis of alcoholism	
the likelihood that the woman will seek treatment for alcohol abuse	
the need for the health care provider to discuss the risks associated with drinking alcohol, especially when the woman is pregnant	
the difference between binge drinking and problem drinking	
the need for immediate admission to a treatment facility for further evaluation	
5. Scientific studies of the effects of alcohol on the fetus have shown that	
Alcohol has no effect on the development of the fetus in the third trimester.	
Alcohol can only affect fetal development in the first trimester.	Ξ
A small to moderate amount of alcohol is safest during the second trimester.	
Of all the different types of alcohol, wine is the safest for a pregnant woman to consume.	
None of the above is correct.	
6. Although specific deficits experienced by individuals with an FASD vary widely, behavioral deficits are likely to include which of the following?	
Memory problems, underactivity, and self-injurious behavior	
 Inattention, memory problems and hyperactivity 	
Particular mannerisms, hoarding, and memory problems	
Emotion regulation, weight loss, fatigue, irritability	
Auditory hallucinations, disorganized speech, and flat affect	
7. Which of the following include all three facial abnormalities associated with fetal alcohol syndrome?	
Low set ears, large palpebral fissures, large forehead	
Small palpebral fissures, smooth philtrum, thin upper lip	
Large palpebral fissures, smooth philtrum, thin upper lip	
 Large forehead, flattened cheeks, small palpebral fissures 	
Thin upper lip, distinct philtrum, ectropion	

8. Which of the following is NOT required to confirm a diagnosis of fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS)?	1
Facial dysmorphia	
Growth retardation	
Central nervous system (CNS) abnormalities	
Documentation of prenatal alcohol exposure	
All of the above are required for a diagnosis of FAS	
9. Avariety of strategies have been found to be effective when working with individuals with an FASD. Which one of the following may not be as effective?	
Concise, explicit instructions	
Stable routines	
O Social cues	
O Visual aids	
Repetition	
10. Which organ system is primarily susceptible to damage or alteration caused by prenatal alcohol exposure?	
The circulatory system	
The skeletal system	
The central nervous system	L
The reproductive system	
The digestive system	
11. Growth deficit, central nervous system abnormalities, and a specific set of craniofacial features are all necessary for a diagnosis of which of the following conditions?	
Fetal alcohol syndrome	
Fetal alcohol spectrum disorder	
Alcohol-related neurodevelopmental disorder	
Fetal alcohol effects	
Static encephalopathy/alcohol eposed	
	1 3

12. Which one of the following is NOT Persons with an FASD	Γ correct?		
 May experience problems in sch 	hool and getting along with other children.		
 Do not typically need support an 	nd services to live and work independently.		
 Can benefit from obtaining an ea 	arly diagnosis.		
May need support and services	throughout their lives.		
 May be at an increased risk for v 	victimization and high risk behaviors.		
Please respond to the following ques	stions about your professional experience.		
	YES	NO	
provide services to women of childbearing age?	•	0	-
provide services to individuals who may be at risk of an FASD?	0	©	

	0 - Not confident in my skills	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 - Totally confident in my skills
Screen women for risky or nazardous drinking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Educate pregnant women about the effects of alcohol on heir babies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Conduct brief interventions for reducing alcohol consumption	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utilize resources to refer patients who need formal reatment for alcohol abuse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
dentify persons with possible FAS or other prenatal alcohol- related disorders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diagnose persons with cossible FAS or other prenatal alcohol-related disorders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utilize resources to refer patients for diagnosis and/or reatment services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manage/coordinate the reatment of persons with FASDs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
low have you used the information /hat additional information do you ASDs?	-								cation, a	nd treati	at ment of