

**A Report to the
North Dakota Task
Force on Substance
Exposed Newborns**
From North Dakota Fetal
Alcohol Syndrome Center (2016)

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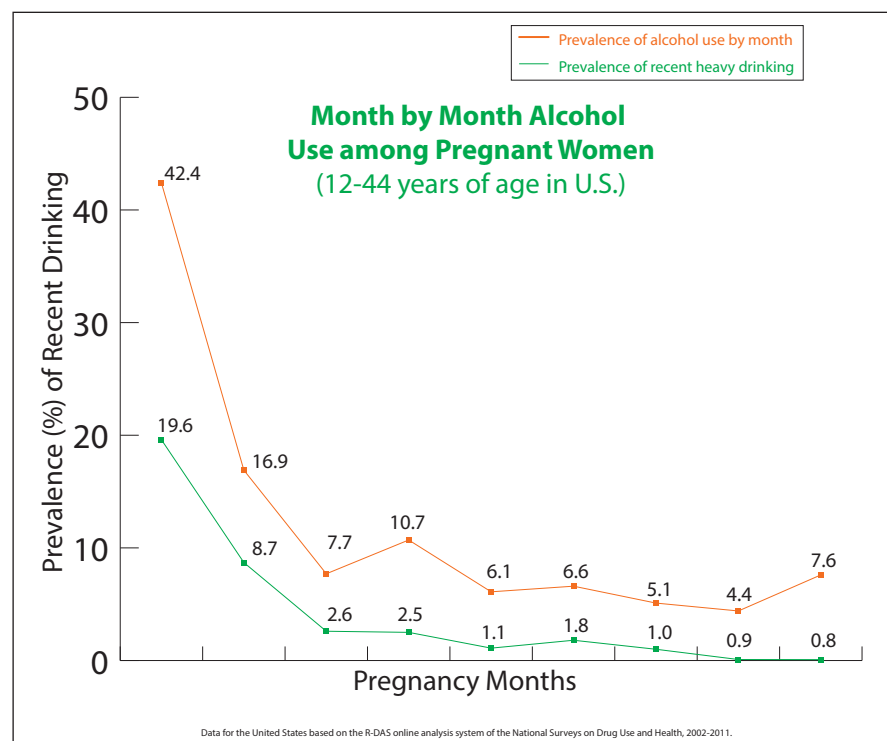
Why emphasize prenatal alcohol exposure?

Prenatal alcohol exposure often occurs with other substance abuse and is often not detected. Of all the substances of abuse (including cocaine, heroin, and marijuana), alcohol produces by far the most serious adverse effects for the fetus.

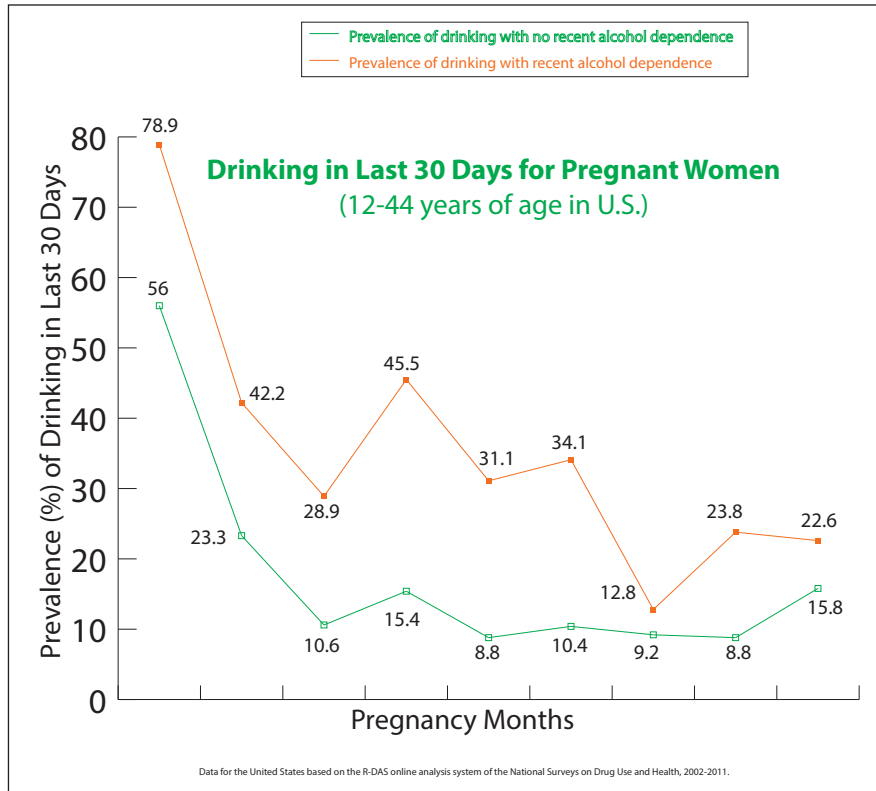
Effect	Alcohol	Marijuana	Cocaine	Heroin	Tobacco
Low Birth Weight					
Impaired Growth					
Facial Malformation					
Small Head Size					
Intellectual and Development Delays					
Hyperactivity, Inattention					
Sleeping Problems					
Poor Feeding					
Excessive Crying					
Higher Risk for Sudden Infant Death Syndrome					
Organ Damage, Birth Defects					
Respiratory Problems					

Prevalence of Prenatal Alcohol Exposure

Two recent studies demonstrate the magnitude of prenatal alcohol exposure in the United States. This data is similar to rates in obtained from four sites in North Dakota over the past 30 years.



Prenatal Alcohol Exposure is increased in Women With Current or a History of Alcohol Dependence.



This data demonstrates the need for a systematic approach to screening for prenatal alcohol exposure during prenatal care, after delivery and during well child care.

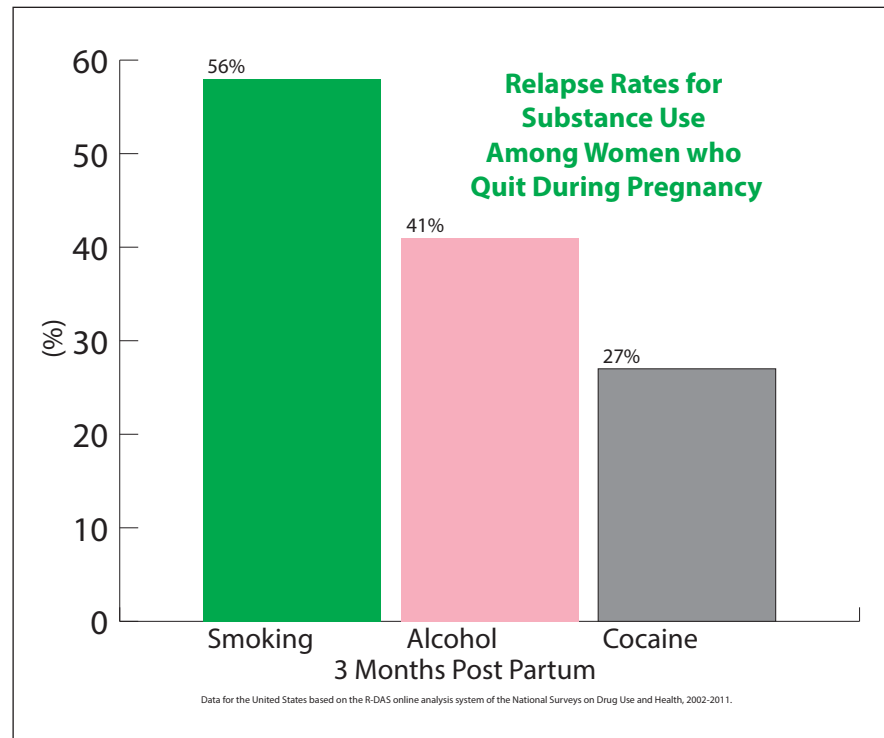
**North Dakota had
3,400 women using alcohol
during pregnancy in 2013**

How many are identified?

Heavy users who drink
all 40 weeks of pregnancy = 162

After birth, relapse is common.

Many women who quit drinking, smoking, or using drugs during pregnancy begin again right after the birth of the baby. The importance of screening during well child care is demonstrated by the following data. Early detection provides an opportunity to prevent exposure in a subsequent pregnancy by use of office based interventions.



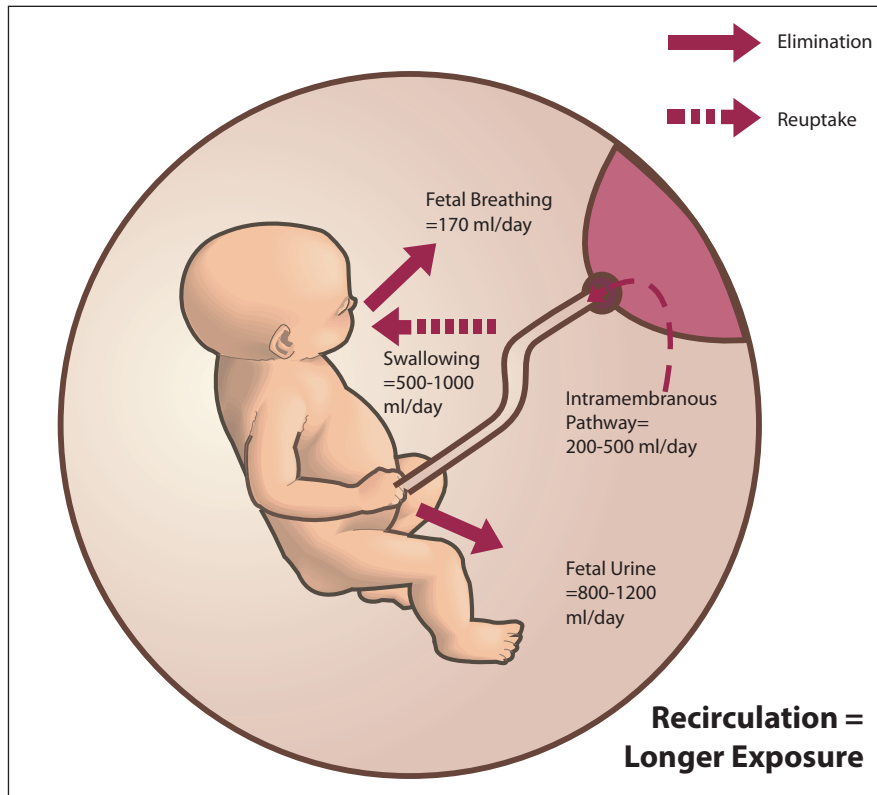
Drinking while breastfeeding.

Among women who drank and breastfed (71%) compared to women who breastfed but did not drink (48%) alcohol use was associated with increased rates of neurobehavioral impairments and growth deficits. Drinking while breastfeeding is not recommended. (May et al 2016).

Prenatal substance exposure increases the risk for adverse outcomes for the fetus by three fold.

(Lamy et al 2016).

Mechanisms of Exposure Differ by Gestational Age. Pathways of ethanol entry and removal from the fetal compartment and amniotic fluid change as pregnancy progresses.

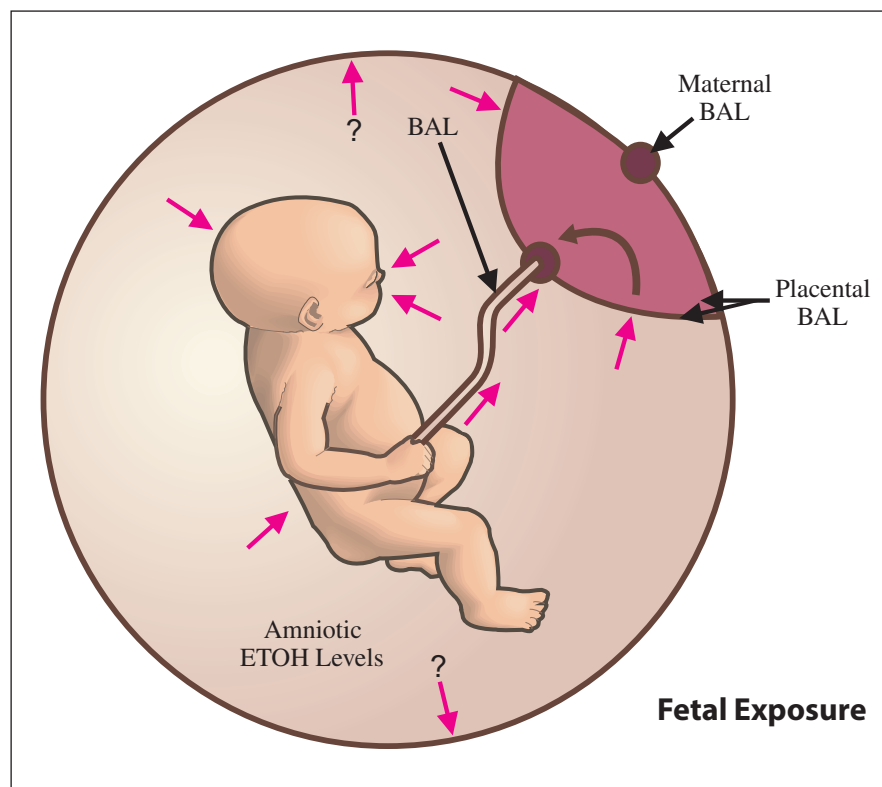


Importantly, exposure is multigenerational. When a pregnant woman drinks she exposes herself, the fetus and the fetal germline.



The physiology of fetal alcohol exposure changes across gestation.

Early in pregnancy placental, fetal, and amniotic fluid concentrations of alcohol exposure are equivalent. Beginning in mid-pregnancy, the maturing fetal epidermis adds keratins which decrease permeability resulting in development of a barrier between fetal circulation and the amniotic fluid. By 30 gestational weeks, development of barrier function alters the pathophysiology of ethanol dispersion between the fetus and amniotic fluid. Firstly, increases in the effectiveness of barrier function decreases the rate of diffusion of alcohol from fetal circulation across fetal skin into the amniotic fluid. This reduces the volume of alcohol entering the amniotic fluid. Secondly, barrier function increases the duration of fetal exposure by decreasing the rate of alcohol diffusion from amniotic fluid back into fetal circulation (Longhurst et al., 2016). Ethanol is then transported into maternal circulation for metabolism or elimination. This increases the duration of exposure from each episode of drinking.



FASD: What about the men?

Prenatal Alcohol Exposure

Increased risk of impotence 8%¹

Lack of sexual desire increased 31% to 58%²

Double the risk of erectile dysfunction³

Decreased sperm (volume, motility, and abnormal sperm)^{4,5}

Increase in risk of miscarriage 2-15 times⁶

Women drink with partner over 75% of the time⁷

Drinking is initiated by man over 40% of the time⁷

Increased risk of fetal death⁸

Decreased birth weight⁹

Late start to prenatal care¹⁰

Fewer prenatal visits¹⁰

Increased fetal deaths⁶

1. Lemere et al 1973 Am J Psychiat 130: 212-213; 2. Whalley et al 1978: Acta Psychiat Scand 58: 281-298; 3. Jensen SB 1984: Acta Psychiat Scand 69: 543-549; 4. Gumus et al 1998: Int Urol Nephrol: 30 755-759; 5. Muthusami et al 2005: Fertility and Sterility 84: 918-924; 6. Henriksen et al 2004: Am J Epidemiol: 160 661; 7. McBride et al 2012: Global Health Promotion 19: 102-114; 8. Muthusami et al 2005: Fertility and Sterility 84: 918-924; 9. Little et al 1987: Teratology 36: 59-65; 10. Burd et al 2003: Neurotoxicology and Teratology: 25(6) 681-688.

Poly Substance Abuse Increases Risks.

In substance abuse additional risks produce multiplicative risk enhancement especially for polysubstance abuse. This demonstrates the potential effect of risk reduction by reducing the multiplicative effects from each risk marker.

Increased Risk for Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders From Combined Exposures



15% Risk Interactions 15%

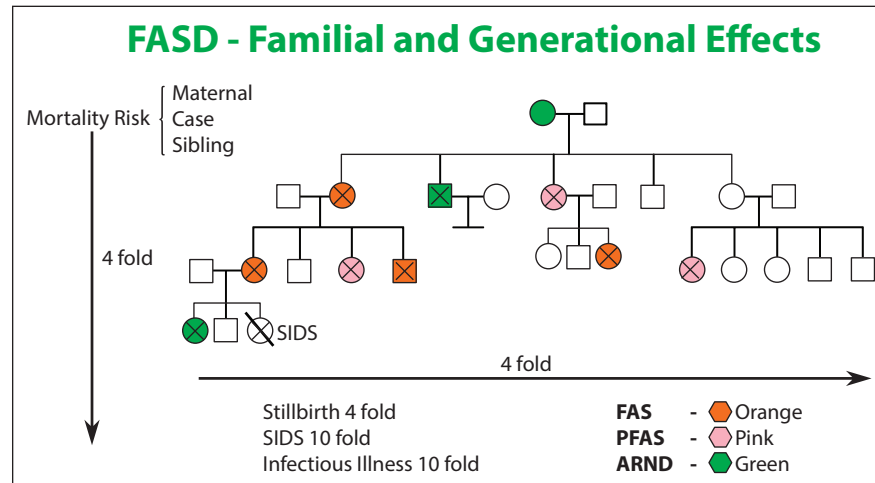
Additive = 30%

Multiplicative = 46%

Odendall et al., 2009, Gynec & Obstet Invest

Exposure is often generational and familial.

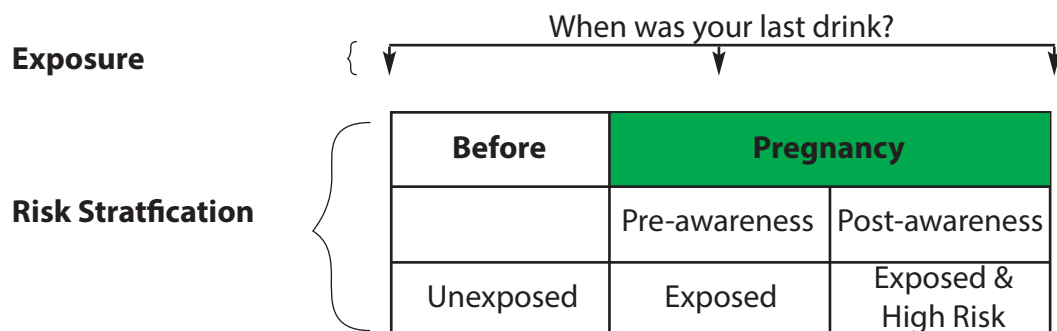
In North Dakota sequela of prenatal alcohol exposure increases over generations and within sub ships.



Detection of Prenatal Alcohol Exposure

We have well developed detection programs for prenatal alcohol exposure in North Dakota where over 90% of pregnancies have at least one systematic screen during pregnancy. We utilize the One-Question Screen.

Exposure Assessment { How We Do It



Charting PAE During Pregnancy

On average, how many days per week did you drink during pregnancy? _____ (a)

On an average drinking day during pregnancy, how many drinks did you have? _____ (b)

How many days per month did you have 4 or more drinks during pregnancy? _____ (c)

What is the most you had to drink on any one day during pregnancy? _____ (d)

What is a drink? Alcohol % ____ Drink vol ____

Dosimetry

When a history of prenatal alcohol exposure is not available, we use the Maternal Risk Score for exposure risk stratification.


Estimating Exposure Risk			
Maternal Risk Score			
_____	Age over 25 years		Score
_____	Unmarried, divorced, widow, living with partner		
_____	On TANF, WIC, Social Security or income < \$16,000 per year		
_____	Did not graduate from high school		
_____	Poor diet		
_____	Smokes more than 1/2 pack per day	Check Any One Add 5	_____
_____	Drinks, but less than 2 days/week & less than 2 drinks /drinking day	Check here Add 20	_____
_____	Age first drunk less than 15 years	Check Any One Add 35	
_____	In treatment over three times		
_____	In treatment in last 12 months		
_____	Previous child died		
_____	Previous child with FASD, or developmental disability		
_____	Children out of home (foster care or adopted)		
_____	Heavy drinker (drinks 3 or more drinks/day for 3 or more days per week, or more than 5 drinks/day on 6 or more occasions)	Check Any One Add 45	
_____	Uses inhalants, sniffs or illegal drugs		
Score	Risk Category	Recommendations	Total Score
0	None	Standard prenatal care	
5	Low	Standard prenatal care	
20-40	Moderate	Standard Prenatal care and FASD education	
45-50	High	High risk pregnancy, alcohol-drug abuse treatment	
55-105	Very High	High risk pregnancy, alcohol-drug abuse treatment	

We have recently added an in-office intervention strategy for prenatal care providers in North Dakota. Training across all prenatal care sites is ongoing.

Talking about Alcohol

Instead, say: "I..."
"We..."
"Together..."
"We can..."

Sit down to talk



Where Are We At?

How does drinking help? (try for 2 or 3)

What problems does drinking cause? (try for 2 or 3)

Could you cut down? Y N Maybe

Could you stop? Y N Maybe

Reducing Risk

What would be most helpful for you? (try for 2 or 3)

Who can we get to help us?
Close friend
Relative
AA sponsor

Can we make it through today? Y N Maybe

Followup

How can we stay in touch?

Let's get together again on

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Prenatal alcohol exposure predicts increase in risk for adverse outcomes.



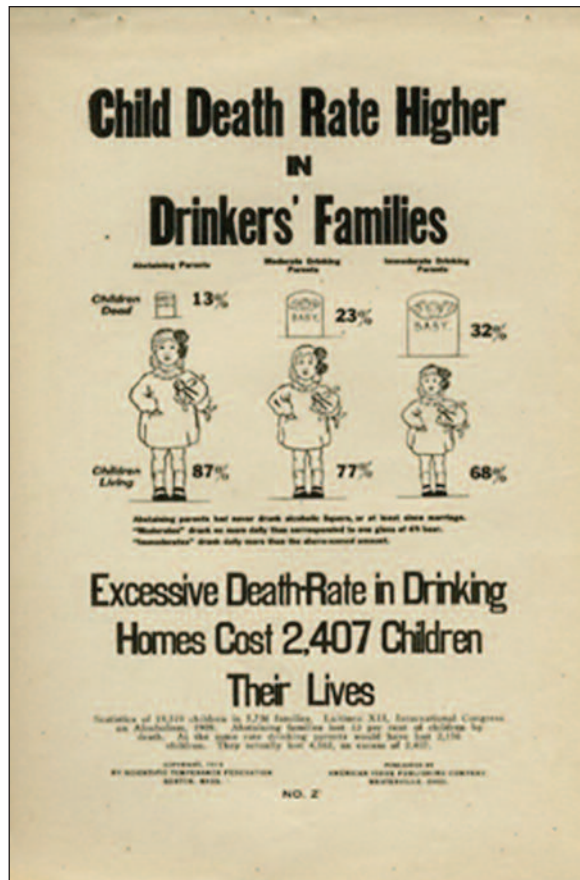
Ideal screening opportunities are:

- Prior to pregnancy
- At the first prenatal visit
- During pregnancy
- At delivery
- During at least one well child visit

Screening for prenatal alcohol should be multi-tiered. Screeners need training to be even modestly effective.

Prenatal Alcohol Exposure increases mortality risk.

Mortality in clinical settings often occurs before a diagnosis of prenatal alcohol exposure or fetal alcohol spectrum disorder is diagnosed. Thus, mortality estimates in clinical settings are often very low. Alcohol exposure has been a cause of concern for increased mortality for over 100 years.



However, in North Dakota we have excellent estimates of mortality events in people with fetal alcohol spectrum disorder.

FASD Mortality Rates in North Dakota		
Population	Rate	Surveillance
FASD	5.4%	15 years
Maternal	4.5%	15 years
Sibling	11.4% / 2.0% 530%	14 years
◆ Infectious	OR 13.7	
◆ SIDS	OR 10.2	

Burd et al., 2004

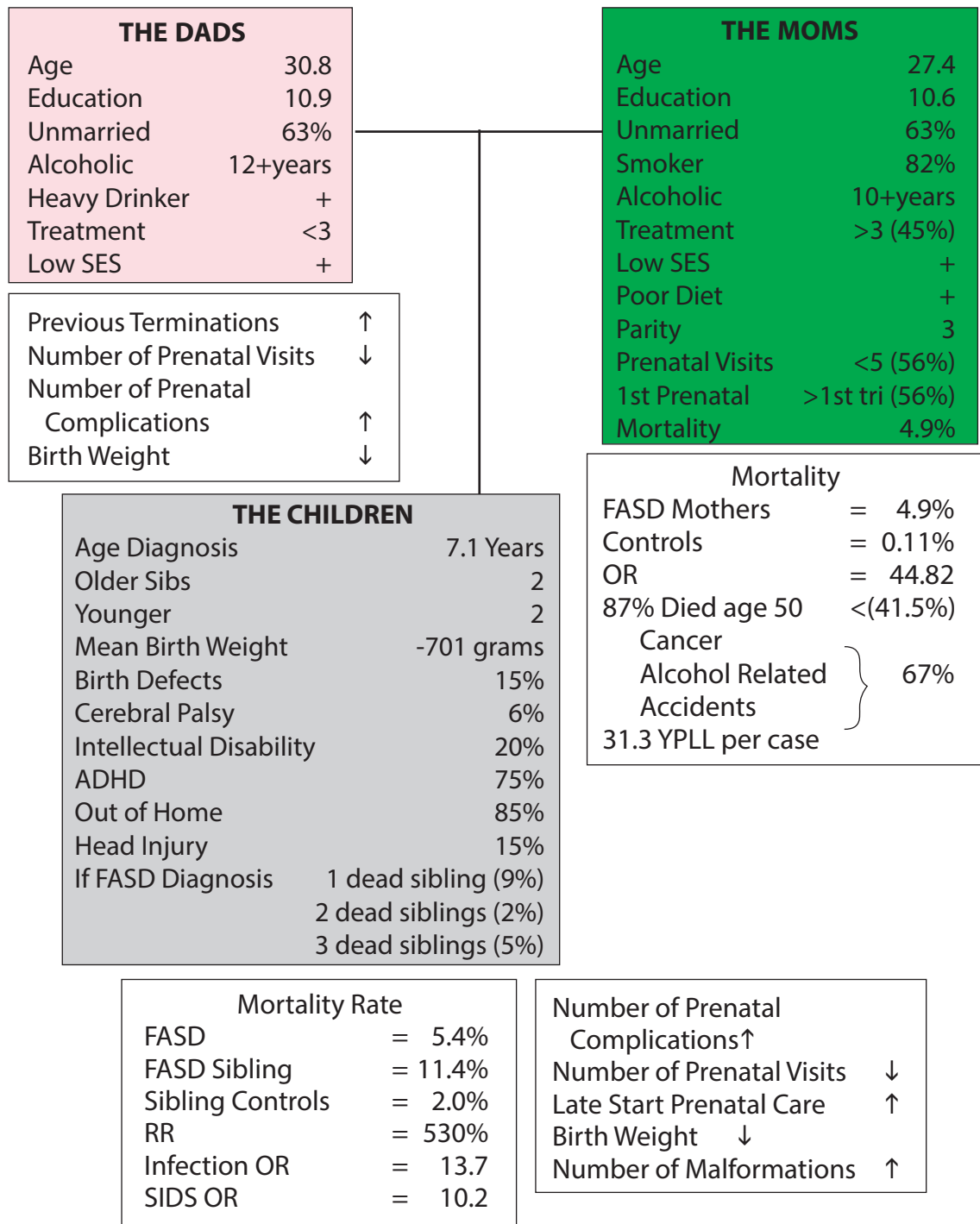
Mortality Publications

- Thompson, A., Hackman, D., & Burd, L. Mortality in fetal alcohol spectrum disorders. *Open Journal of Pediatrics* 2014, 4(1), 21-33.
- Burd, L., Peterson, L., & Kobrinsky, N. Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders and Childhood Cancer: A Concise Review of Case Reports and Future Research Considerations. *Pediatr Blood Cancer* 2013, doi: 10.1002/pbc.24886
- Burd, L., Klug, M.G., Bueling, R, Martsof, J., Olson, M., & Kerbeshian, J. Mortality Rates in Subjects with Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders and Their Siblings. *Birth Defects Research (Part A)* 2008, 82(4), 217-223.
- Eaglestaff, M.L., Klug, M.G., & Burd, L. Eight Years of Infant Mortality Reviews in the Aberdeen Area of the Indian Health Service. *The IHS Provider* June 2007, 174-180.
- Eaglestaff, M.L., Klug, M.G., & Burd, L. Infant Mortality Reviews in the AAIHS: Strategies and Outcomes. *Public Health Reports* 2006, 121(2), 140-148.
- Burd, L., Klug, M.G., & Martsof, J.T. Increased Sibling Mortality in Children with Fetal Alcohol Syndrome. *Addiction Biology* 2004, 9, 179-186.
- Burd, L. & Wilson, H. Fetal, Infant, and Child Mortality in a Context of Alcohol Use. *American Journal of Medical Genetics Part C (Semin. Med. Genet.)* 2004, 127C, 51-58.

Maternal mortality is hugely increased in mothers of children who have been diagnosed with a fetal alcohol spectrum disorder.

Fetal alcohol spectrum disorders (FASD) are associated with an increase in risk for mortality for people with an FASD and their siblings. In this study we examine mortality rates of birth mothers of children with FASD, using a retrospective case control methodology. We utilized the North Dakota FASD Registry to locate birth certificates for children with FASD which we used to identify birth mothers. We then searched for mothers' death certificates. We then compared the mortality rates of the birth mothers with an age matched control group comprised of all North Dakota women who were born and died in the same year as the birth mother. The birth mothers of children with FASD had a mortality rate of $15/304 = 4.93\%$; (95% CI 2.44-7.43%). The mortality rate for control mothers born in same years as the FASD mothers was $126/114,714 = 0.11\%$ (95% CI 0.09-0.13%). Mothers of children with an FASD had a 44.82 fold increase in mortality risk and 87% of the deaths occurred in women under the age of 50. Three causes of death (cancer, injuries, and alcohol related disease) accounted for 67% of the deaths in the mothers of children with FASD. A diagnosis of FASD is an important risk marker for premature death in the mothers of children diagnosed with an FASD. These women should be encouraged to enter substance abuse treatment (Li et al., 2012).

Summary of the North Dakota FASD Family



Burd, L., Klug, M.G., Martsolf, J.T., & Kerbeshian, J. Fetal Alcohol Syndrome: Neuropsychiatric Phenomics. *Neurotoxicology and Teratology* 2003, 25(6), 697- 705

Prevalence of fetal alcohol spectrum disorder in North Dakota

FASD in North Dakota

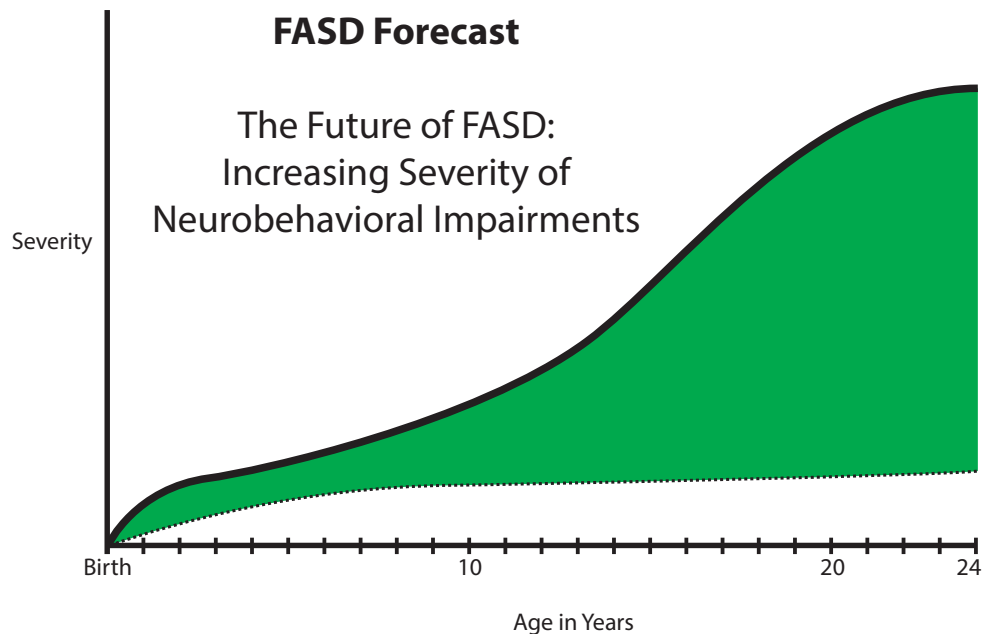
- ◆ 1% of live births
- ◆ 20% recurrence risk
- ◆ More severe in younger siblings
- ◆ 5% ever diagnosed
- ◆ Increasing rates of neuropsychiatric disorders

Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder North Dakota, 2013

Deliveries	10,591
FASD (1%)	105
Children birth-18	1,890
FASD recurrent (20%)	21
North Dakota Diagnosed	795

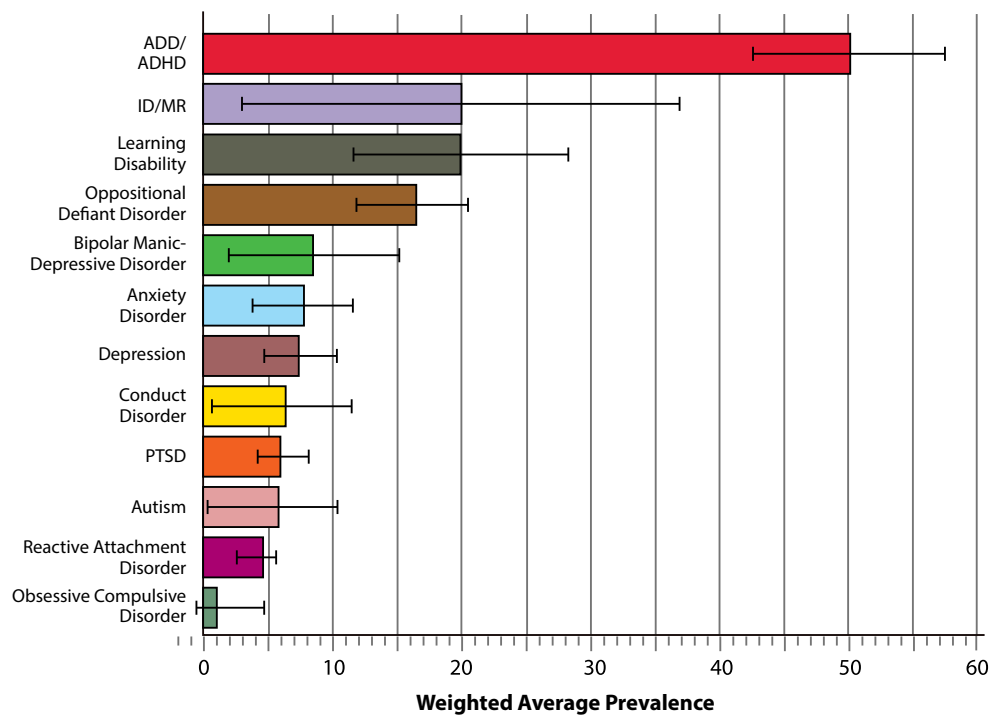
FASD is more prevalent than Down Syndrome, muscular dystrophy, and is as common as autism spectrum disorder.

FASD becomes more complex over time. (Burd, L. Fetal alcohol spectrum disorder: Complexity from comorbidity. Lancet, vol 387, March 5, 2016)



FASD is a huge risk enhancer for developmental disorders and mental illness

Figure 1. Percentage of Disorders Comorbid with FASD (1981-2015) (n=5,618)



Incarceration Risk for FASD

- ◆ In Canada youth 12-18 years of age with FASD have a 19 fold increase risk of incarceration.
Popova L., Am J Epidemiol, 2012

Nearly all FASD is Alcohol Related Neurodevelopmental Disorder and not Fetal Alcohol Syndrome.

Behind the Face of FASD: We See

- ◆ ADHD
- ◆ Depression
- ◆ Cognitive Impairment
- ◆ Intellectual Disability
- ◆ Learning Disabilities
- ◆ Substance abuse
- ◆ Judgment Deficits



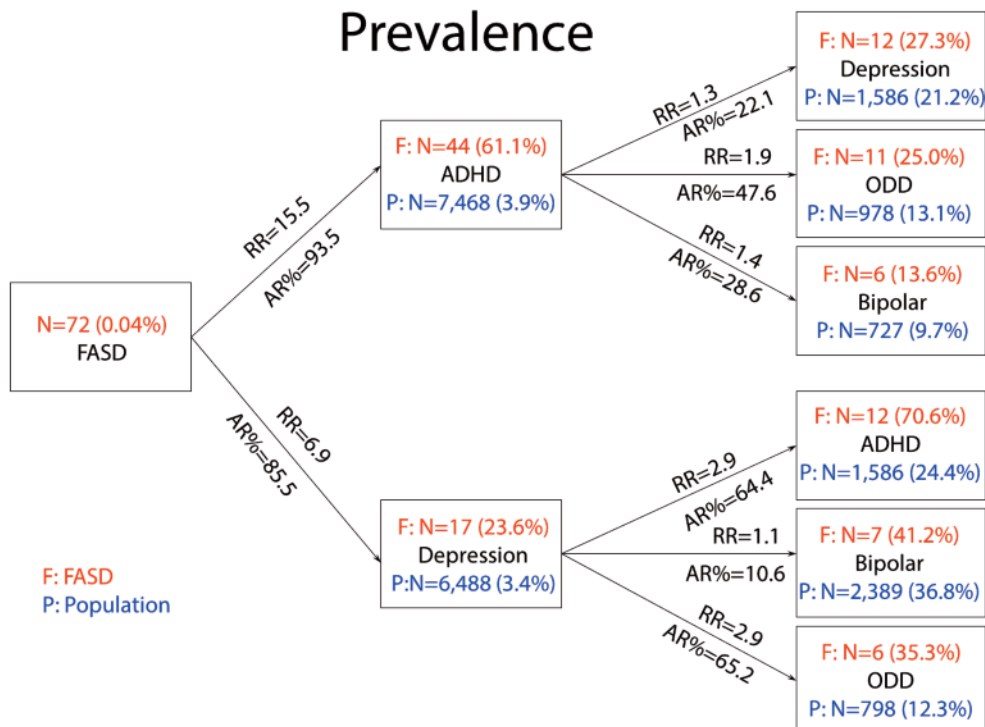
Most children with FASD enter the foster care system.

Foster Care Placement in Children (Birth -18 Years of Age)

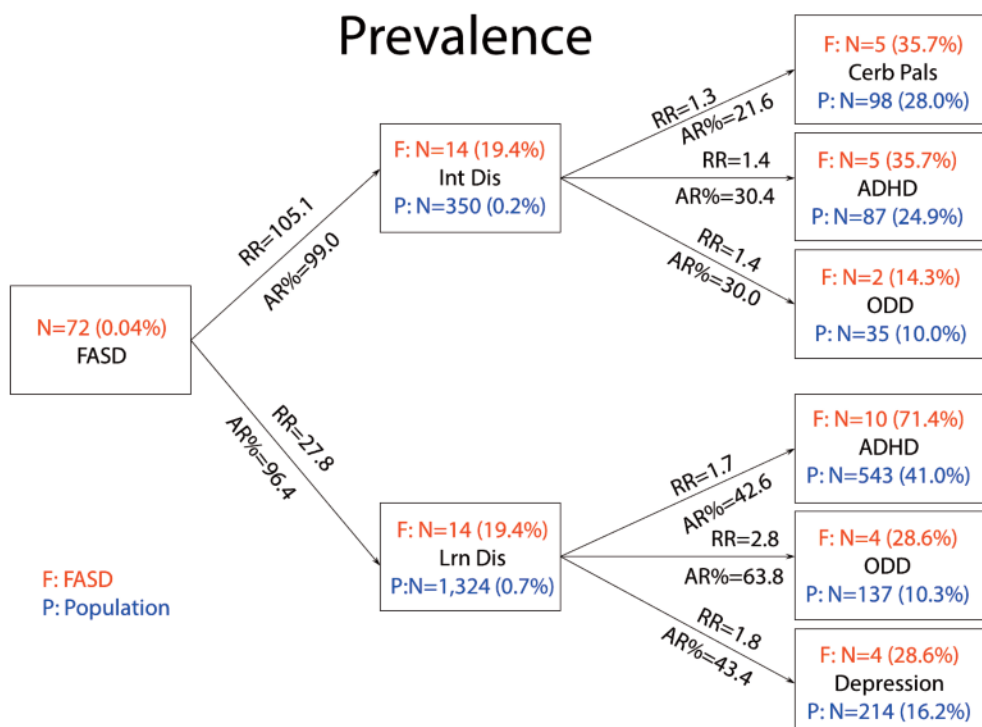
- ◆ FAS: 336
- ◆ ARND: 1344
- ◆ Total FASD: 1680
- ◆ Years of Foster Care: 768

FASD is a large and enduring risk enhancer for development of mental disorders and developmental disabilities.

Prevalence



Prevalence



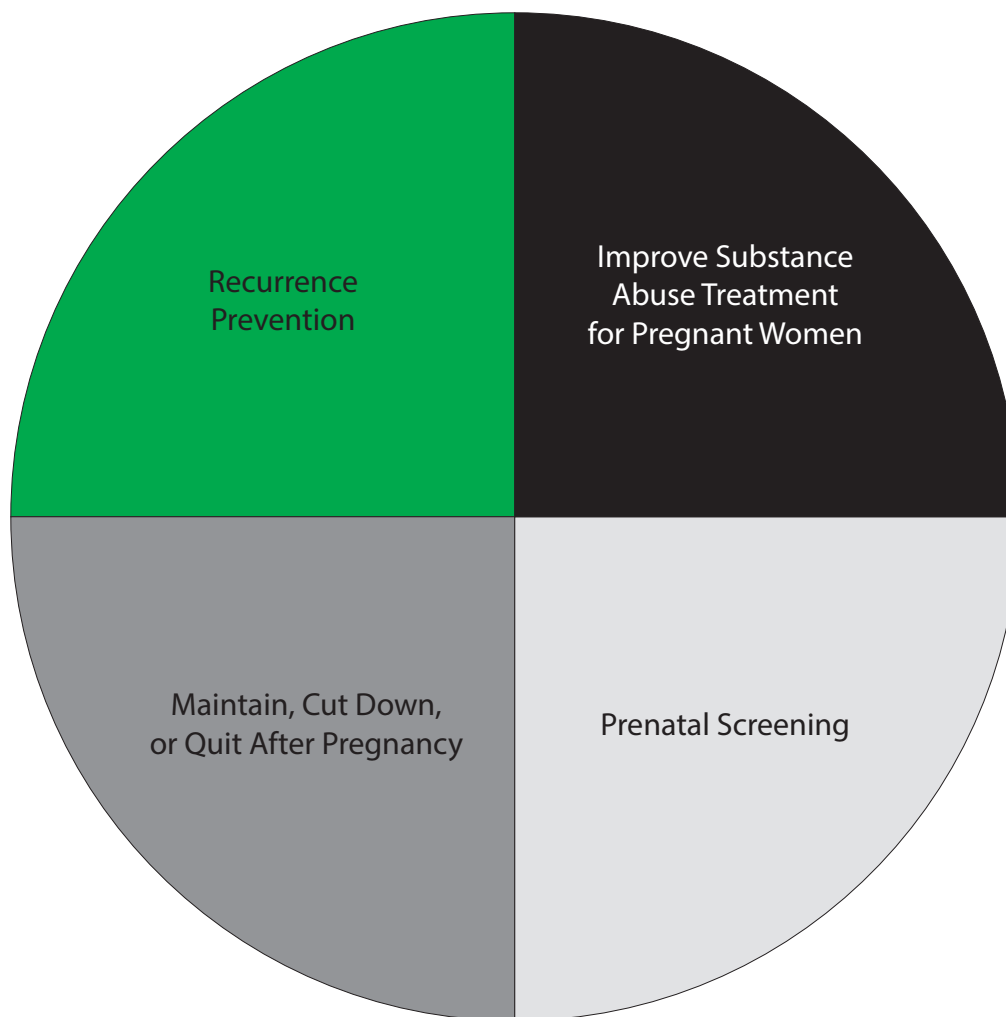
The costs for health care, mental health are greatly increased for children with FASD.

Fetal alcohol syndrome (FASD) is a common developmental disability. FASD is thought to be 100% preventable. While this is a theoretical truth, a prevention rate of 100% appears unlikely in the near future. However, several prevention strategies are available. In this paper, we examine the potential cost savings from prevention of one case of FASD each year in the state of North Dakota. We utilized the North Dakota Health Claims Database to examine annual cost of health care for children birth through 21 years of age with FASD and controls. The mean annual cost of health care for children birth through 21 years of age with FASD was \$2842 (n = 45). This is \$2342 per capita more than the annual average cost of care for children in North Dakota who do not have FASD (\$500 per year). Prevention of one case of FASD per year in North Dakota would result in a cost savings of \$128,810 in 10 years and \$491,820 after 20 years. After 10 years of prevention, the annual savings in health care costs alone for one case of FASD would be \$23,420 (Klug & Burd, 2003).

Popova et al have completed a series of cost of care estimates for FASD in Canada that are likely to be useful in North Dakota.

- Popova, S., Lange, S., Burd, L., & Rehm, J. Health care burden and cost associated with fetal alcohol syndrome: Based on official Canadian data. *PloS ONE*, 2012, Aug. 7(8) e43024 doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0043024.t004.
- Popova, S., Lange, S., Burd, L., Urbanoski, K., & Rehm, J. Cost of specialized addiction treatment of clients with fetal alcohol spectrum disorder in Canada. *BMC Public Health* 2013, 13(6) 570. <http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-2458/13/570>
- Popova, S., Lange, S., Burd, L., Shield, K., & Rehm, J. Cost of speech-language interventions for children and youth with Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder in Canada. *International Journal of Speech-Language Pathology* 2014, 16(6), 571-581.
- Popova, S., Lange, S., Burd, L., & Rehm, J. Canadian children and youth in care: The cost of fetal alcohol spectrum disorder. *Child Youth Care Forum* 2014, 43(1) 83-96.
- Easton, B., Burd, L., Sarnocinska-Hart, A., Rehm, J., & Popova, S. Productivity losses because of morbidity attributable to fetal alcohol spectrum disorder in Canada: A demographic approach. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs* 2014 Nov. 75(6), 1011 1017.
- Popova, S., Lange, S., Burd, L., Rehm, J., Cost attributable to Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder in the Canadian correctional system. *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry* 2015, 41, 76-81.
- Popova, S., Lange, S., Burd, L., Nam, S., & Rehm, J. (2016). Special education of children with Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder. *The Exceptionality*. Published online March 23. From <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/09362835.2015.1064415>.

**Prevention strategies for prenatal alcohol exposure and FASD in North Dakota.
(Always Reduce Smoking).**



Prevention of fetal alcohol spectrum disorder is one of the most effective strategies for reducing the cost of health care, special education, juvenile justice, developmental disabilities, substance abuse treatment, and in the corrections system.

This table models cost of prevention by risk level using alcohol treatment as the intervention when treatment 50% effective.

Alcohol Use & Other Risk Factors	Risk of FASD	Women Treated	Women Quit^a	Cases Prevented	Cost Per Case Prevented
Daily alcohol use	0.01%	20,100	10,000	1	\$100,000,000
Heavy Drinkers, middle class, non-smokers	.29%	690	344	1	3,450,000
Heavy drinkers, low income, smokers, poor diet	4.3%	47	23	1	235,000
Women who have had a previous child with FASD	75.0%	3	1	1	15,000

Additional information and more detailed modeling data are available at:
<http://www.online-clinic.com> on FASD Exposure Model.

^aQuit after 1 year.