

Quiz - Understanding FASD

Answer the questions below to test your knowledge.

1

You can tell when someone has FASD by looking at their facial features.

TRUE / FALSE

2

In Australia, it is estimated that FASD is more prevalent than Autism Spectrum Disorder, Down's Syndrome, Spina Bifida, and Cerebral Palsy.

TRUE / FALSE

3

Some children with FASD will "grow out" of it.

TRUE / FALSE

4

There are 9 neurodevelopmental domains that can be impacted by FASD.

TRUE / FALSE

5

FASD is easy to distinguish from other neurodevelopmental disorders like Autism or ADHD.

TRUE / FALSE

6

Fetal Alcohol Syndrome is a valid diagnostic term in Australia.

TRUE / FALSE

7

It is very important that children with FASD receive support from an early age.

TRUE / FALSE

ANSWERS

1

FALSE

Less than 5% of individuals with FASD display the sentinel facial features (thin upper lip, small or short eye openings, smooth philtrum), but all individuals will experience neurodevelopmental impairments.

2

TRUE

It's estimated that FASD affects between 2% to 4% of the general population in Australia, which means it is likely there is at least one child with FASD in every classroom.

3

FALSE

FASD is a lifelong disability that has permanent effects on an individual's body and brain.

4

TRUE

FASD can affect motor skills, intellectual abilities (cognition), communication (language skills), literacy and/or numeracy skills, memory, attention, executive function, adaptive/social functioning and emotional and/or behavioural regulation.

5

FALSE

FASD can be difficult to differentiate from other neurodevelopmental disorders due to the overlap of symptoms. FASD can also co-occur with other disorders, a concept known as comorbidity.

6

FALSE

Since 2016, when national diagnostic guidelines were developed in Australia, we use the term Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD). Fetal Alcohol Syndrome should no longer be used.

7

TRUE

Early diagnosis and intervention can reduce the risk of long-term negative outcomes, such as a disrupted school experience, mental health issues, contact with the justice system, and harmful substance use.

