

Why is there no single measure/profile? Surrey and Borders Partnership NHS Foundation Trust

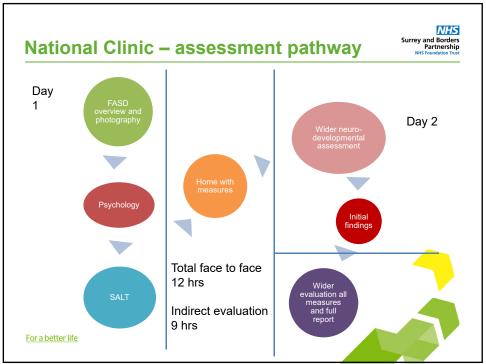


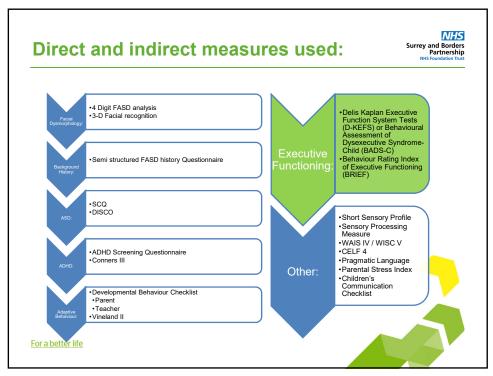
Variability in presentation due to differences in:

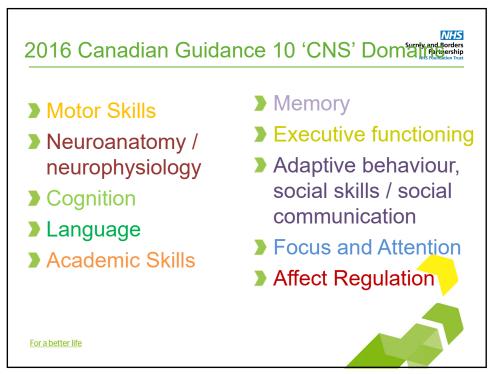
- Dose and timing of alcohol exposure
- Genetics
- Environmental influences

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10 'CNS' Domains



- Criteria met if 'impairment' in 3+ domains:
- 'Impairment' defined as either:
 - · 2 standard deviations (SD) below mean
 - Discrepancy between major subdomains below 3% of base rate
- Use clinical judgement and multiple convergent sources (observation & history) where results inconsistent or only single subtest

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Asses as though independent entities



- Even if theoretically related, do not use a single test score as evidence of deficits in two domains
 - e.g. impairment on functional communication score on Vineland - social communication or language?
 - e.g. WISC-V Verbal Comprehension Index impairment - language or cognition?

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Domains are practical (not theoretical)



- Not necessary for domains to be theoretically independent; the intent of 3 separate domains is to ensure those receiving diagnosis have pervasive deficits
 - e.g. microcephaly, low IQ, and low adaptive behaviour may be different indicators of same underlying problem

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Wider areas assessed from neurodevelopmental perspective beyond simply confirming FASD:



- Neurodevelopmental conditions
 - ASD
 - ADHD
- Neuropsychological Profile
 - Executive function
 - Working Memory
 - Processing Speed
- Communication profile

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Functioning:

Sensory profile

- Wider behaviour and risk
- · Triggers for dysregulation
- · Threshold of function



Benefits of carrying out wider assessment



Ability in 1-1 structured setting does not always reflect underlying ability or functional ability in unstructured setting – e.g. EF

There are many **secondary conditions** and features associated with FASD which are not currently diagnostic e.g. sensory difficulties, sleep

Identification of wider profile guides individual recommendations and support from services

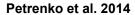
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'Secondary Conditions'

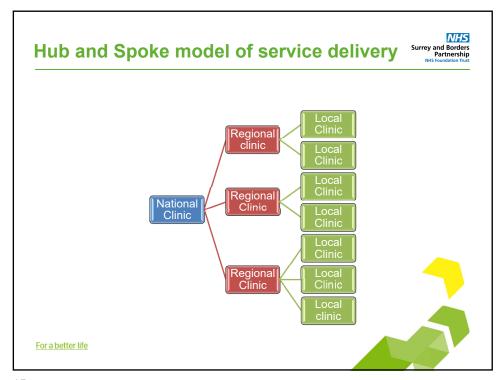


- 94% have at least one mental health problem in lifetime
- 61% disrupted school experience
- 49% inappropriate sexual behaviours
- 35% drug or alcohol problems



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Local Consultation Model



- Local CAMHS Team Consultation supervision of cases within CAMHS to facilitate diagnosis with only complex cases seen at Regional/National Clinic
- ➤ Training of CAMHS FASD CHAMPIONS
- Invite colleagues to observe clinic to observe qualitative aspects of assessment

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FASD can be a 'hidden' disorder as there are a wide variety of profiles and presenting difficulties.

Superficial presentation in structured settings / self report / clinic based assessment may not reflect the extent of the level of underlying functional difficulty

NHS Surrey and Borders Partnership

Useful to gather information from caregiver and teacher questionnaires / interviews, as well as observations of unstructured time to inform diagnosis

Wider assessment can create a unique profile indicating support needs (e.g. scaffolding for deficits as well as reduction of excess/arousal)

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