

FETAL ALCOHOL SPECTRUM DISORDERS: How They are Diagnosed

| | A | B | C | D | E | F |
|--|----------------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------|
| Diagnosis | Confirmed alcohol exposure | Facial anomalies | Growth retardation | Central nervous system abnormalities | Cognitive/behavioral abnormalities | Birth defects |
| FAS with confirmed maternal exposure | Dark blue | Dark blue | Dark blue | Dark blue | Light yellow | Light yellow |
| FAS without confirmed maternal exposure | White | Dark blue | Dark blue | Dark blue | Light yellow | Light yellow |
| Partial FAS (pFAS) | Dark blue | SOME | OR | OR | OR | Light yellow |
| Fetal Alcohol Effects (FAE) or Alcohol-related Effects (These general terms are being dropped for the diagnostic terms of ARBD and ARND) | | | | | | |
| Alcohol-Related Birth Defects (ARBD) | Dark blue | White | White | White | White | Dark blue |
| Alcohol-Related Neurodevelopmental Disorders (ARND) | Dark blue | White | White | White | Dark blue | White |
| COLOR KEY: | | | | | | |
| Dark blue = diagnostic criteria | | | | | | |
| Light blue = diagnostic IF one or more is present in addition to A and B. So, a pFAS diagnosis would be made if A + B + [C or D or E] are present. | | | | | | |
| Light yellow = characteristics that may be present, but they are not used as diagnostic criteria. | | | | | | |