QUICK TEST:

How many drinks does it take to make you feel high?

| Less than or equal to 2 drinks | (0) |
|--------------------------------|-----|
| More than 2 drinks | (1) |

Have people annoyed you by criticizing your drinking?

| No | (0) |
|-----|-----|
| Yes | (1) |

Have you felt you should cut down on your drinking?

| No | (0) |
|-----|-----|
| Yes | (1) |

Have you ever had a drink first thing in the morning to steady your nerves or to get rid of a hangover?

| No | (0) |
|-----|-----|
| Yes | (1) |

Total Score:_____

If you scored 2 or higher, you may have a problem with alcohol abuse and should contact the Substance Abuse helpline at 0800 121314 or Alcoholics Anonymous 0861 435 722





Stop drinking alcohol if there is a chance that you could get pregnant.

For more information CONTACT US

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No amount of alcohol is safe during pregnancy

Give your child the future they deserve

ALCOHOL AND PREGNANCY

Fetal alcohol spectrum disorder (FASD) is caused when a pregnant woman drinks alcohol. The alcohol may damage the baby's brain, nervous system and other organs, which can lead to physical, behavioural and intellectual disabilities that last a lifetime. Any woman can have a baby with FASD if she drinks alcohol while pregnant. As most pregnancies (75%) in South Africa are unplanned, many women only find out about their pregnancy when they are already between 12 and 20 weeks pregnant. This means a woman **might be putting her baby at risk of FASD** without knowing it.

WHAT IS FASD?

FASD refers to a spectrum of disorders that occur in a child when exposed to alcohol during pregnancy.

- Fetal Alcohol Syndrome (FAS) Most well-known form of FASD. Individuals have physical, behavioural and intellectual symptoms and problems.
- Partial FAS (pFAS) Individuals have similar symptoms, problems and features as FAS, but to a lesser degree.
- Alcohol Related Neurodevelopmental Disorder (ARND)

Affected individuals have behavioural and intellectual problems but not the physical features.

Alcohol Related Birth Defects (ARBD)
 Affected individuals are born without the physical features, but with damaged organs (i.e. heart defects, eye problems, etc.)

If you are a woman drinking alcohol, you should:

- Immediately stop using alcohol if you are trying to fall pregnant, or if there is a chance that you could fall pregnant.
- Ask your family, friends and partner to support you in your decision not to drink alcohol during pregnancy.

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Any type of alcohol, at any time during pregnancy, can harm your baby."

> RISKS OF DRINKING DURING PREGNANCY

Miscarriage | Stillbirth Prematurity & low birth weight | FASD | Cot death

Anyone can help prevent FASD:

- Encourage women to stop using alcohol if they are planning a pregnancy.
- Encourage women to use contraceptives if they are drinking alcohol.
- Refer women to a professional service provider if they need help to stop drinking.
- Help them to find alternatives to drinking alcohol.

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In different communities of South Africa, a FASD prevalence rate of 6 – 29% has been established. This means that

6 to

29%

South Africa has the highest prevalence of FASD in the world.

Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder is 100% preventable.

When a woman drinks alcohol, it takes less than 20 minutes for the alcohol to reach the baby.

00%

PREVENTABLE



Physical problems:

- Decreased growth (before and after birth)
- Organ damage (heart, kidneys, eyes, ears)
- Characteristic facial features, in some cases
- Brain damage

Behavioural & intellectual problems:

- Learning disabilitiesInterpersonal relationships
- problems
- Hyperactivity
- Attention difficulty
- Poor judgement and difficult communicating
- Poor cause-effect reasoning

Ongoing problems with:

- Establishing healthy boundaries
- Substance abuse
- Social skills
- Person-pleasing (easily taken advantage of)
- Living independently

WHY TAKE THE RISK?

- If you are sexually active, but not using contraceptives, you could fall pregnant.
- **Any amount** of alcohol you use while you are pregnant could harm your unborn baby.
- All types of alcohol can harm your baby, including beer, wine and ciders.
- Alcohol travels directly from the mother's blood through the placenta to the baby. It does not get diluted. This means that the baby drinks the same amount of alcohol that the mother drinks.
- The baby's brain, body and organs develop throughout the pregnancy and can be damaged by alcohol at any time.

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