PREGNANCY & ALCOHOL

Understanding the risks

WHAT ABOUT THE BABIES?

Consuming alcohol can affect the drinker as well as a developing fetus. Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders (FASDs) can occur when a person with a uterus drinks alcohol during pregnancy. Absorbed alcohol in the blood passes from parent to the unborn child through the umbilical cord; therefore, when they drink, so does the baby.

Every year, approximately 3.3 million Americans with a uterus risk exposing their developing babies to FASDs. Symptoms of FASDs are varied but can include:

 Abnormal physical features (wide-set narrow eyes, small head, shorterthan-average height)

Poor coordination

- Hyperactive behavior
- Vision or hearing problems

Low IQ

- Learning disabilities/ speech and
- language delays
- Behaviors associated with FASDs impair social interactions, academic achievement, and mental health. As a result, children who suffer from FASDs often grow into adults who experience difficulties with mental health, substance abuse, and unemployment. There is conflicting information about how much alcohol is unsafe during pregnancy, so consult your doctor before pouring a glass.



RUNNING THE NUMBERS

About 20% to 30% of pregnant people report drinking during pregnancy, usually during the first trimester. (NIAAA)

An estimated 2% to 5% of U.S. schoolchildren may be affected by prenatal alcohol exposure, which can cause complications with growth, behavior, and learning. (APA)



QUITTINGTIME

For more information on the causes, consequences, prevention and treatment of alcohol-related problems, check out the following resources:

- National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism: www.niaaa.nih.gov
- Women for Sobriety: www.womenforsobriety.org
- SMART Recovery: www.smartrecovery.org
- Adult Children of Alcoholics: www.adultchildren.org
- Moderation Management: www.moderation.org
- Alcoholics Anonymous (AA): www.aa.org

