[Fetal alcohol spectrum disorders (FASD) among Japanese children of alcoholic mothers].

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Methods: The subjects were 30 alcoholic women who were inpatients in the Kurihama Alcoholism Center and had given birth to children. They were subjected to a semi-struauthor. Sixty healthy women who had not drunk during pregnancy were used as a control group, and they also underwent semi-structured interviews. The alcoholic women veroups, 13 who drunk during pregnancies and 17 who did not drink. Twenty children experienced of prenatal alcohol exposure and 40 children (and the three three

Abstract: Objective: This study was carried out to examine fetal alcohol spectrum disorders (FASD) among Japanese children of alcoholic mothers. This is the first report concerni

the central nervous system and psychological problems.

Results: The mean age of onset of problem drinking of the mothers in the ALD group was significantly lower than that in the mothers of the ALND group, and some of the m showed alcohol dependence before their pregnancies. The mean birth weights of the children of the ALD group, ALND group and Control group were 2816 g, 3128 g and 3' differences were significant. The children of the ALD group had significantly more abnormal birth episodes, developmental retardation and psychiatric symptoms than those in Among 20 children in the ALD group, FASD was suspected in 6 children (10% of the children of alcoholic mothers). Six children had low birth weights, abnormal birth episodes, developmental retardation and psychiatric symptoms.

Conclusion: One third of the Japanese children of alcoholic mothers had experiences of prenatal alcohol exposure and 10% of them had suspected FASD abnormalities.

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