THE TIME IS NOW:

The National Perspective on Ramping up FASD Prevention, Diagnosis and Support Services

The report of a series of roundtables hosted by the National FASD Experts
Committee engaging practitioners, policy makers, commissioners, public health experts and people with lived experience.





Welcome

Kevin Price

Acting Chair
National FASD Trustees



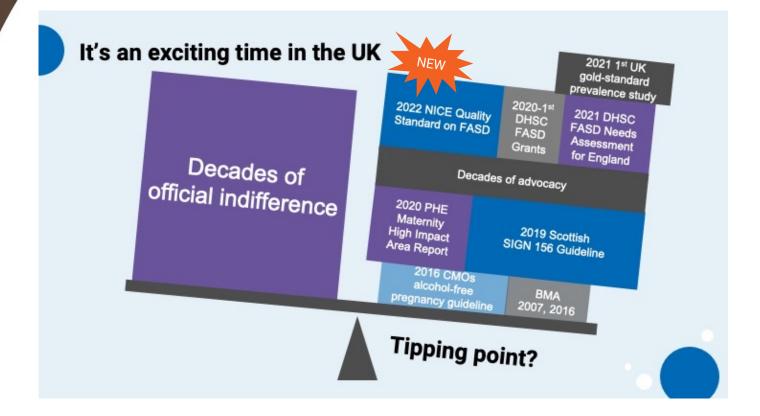
Welcome

Sandra Butcher

Chief Executive National FASD Member National FASD Experts Committee NICE Quality Standard on FASD Committee



Tipping point





A fastpaced project



You want to do what by when?!?



- But goodwill overcame hectic schedules
- Collectively, we created something much bigger than any of us anticipated



How the report came about

"The National Perspective on Ramping Up FASD Prevention, Diagnostic and Support Services"

- 9 roundtables between Dec 21 Mar 22
- Convened by the National FASD Experts Committee
- Co-chaired by Prof Raja Mukherjee and Sandra Butcher
- Made possible thanks to the generous support of The Sylvia Adams Charitable Trust



How the report came about

Participants

- 61 participants incl. paediatricians, psychiatrists, GPs, commissioners, public health experts, researchers and leaders from Third Sector (charities)
- Overall, 21 percent have lived experience (average 25% in each session)
- Participants took part in their individual capacities
- Substance could be reported out but not attributed to any individual (Chatham House rules)



Just released 16 March 2022





#1

There has been unprecedented work done by all major public health bodies in recent years. This work is ground-breaking. To be transformative it is now the time for joined up thinking and a clear political message to operationalise the recommendations.



#2

FASD is preventable and increased attention is needed to ensure the CMOs' guidance on alcohol in pregnancy is understood across healthcare professions, in education and in the general public.



#3

For the first time the UK has a solid active-case ascertainment prevalence study conducted by the University of Salford. This is a wakeup call.



#4

The SIGN 156 FASD diagnostic guideline for children and young people exposed prenatally to alcohol has been accepted by NICE. Training and awareness across Government and Public Health bodies is required.



#5

Integrated Care Systems (ICSs) and NHS trusts now have the foundation they need to start to build a case for developing local pathways for prevention, diagnosis and support.



#6

People with lived experience need to be at the core of planning and those with FASD expertise should be engaged at all levels.



#7

Urgent attention needs to be given as to how to set up FASD diagnosis pathways (possibly using a Hub and Spoke model) so that individual practitioners can access the multidisciplinary resources and can have appropriate peer support as required for FASD diagnosis.



#8

Care management plans are included in the NICE Quality Standard - these require special attention by policymakers.



#9

Policy progress is extremely welcome, but action is also needed for those areas not covered.



#10

Public policymakers must use joined up thinking to meet the identified needs of this vulnerable population and give this issue profile.



8-year journey for diagnosis

Nyrene Cox

Member National FASD Adults & Young Adults with FASD Advisory Committee



Prevalence & Research

Prof Raja Mukherjee

Consultant Psychiatrist
National FASD Clinic
NICE Quality Standard on FASD Committee
Member National FASD Experts Committee





Prof Raja Mukherjee



Diagnosis & Training

Dr Patricia Jackson

Honorary Fellow University of Edinburgh
Dept of Child Life and Health
Co-Chair SIGN 156 Guideline Group
RCPCH FASD Training Faculty



What is SIGN?

Scottish Intercollegiate Guidelines network (Health Improvement Scotland)

- The SIGN process: The SIGN review group considered all the relevant international research evidence over the past 10 years in relation to the diagnosis of children affected by prenatal alcohol exposure.
- Review groups are multidisciplinary and include appropriate parent and child representation.

Key questions:

- Best available way to record accurate alcohol histories
- Current, most reliable way to assess for the possibility of Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder
- Post-diagnosis outcomes



Benefits of the SIGN guideline

- NICE have felt able to build on this work to develop the recently published standard
- Provide a standardised approach for clinicians.
- Terminology used now mirrors Canadian Guidelines, and those used in Australia, New Zealand and S. Africa:
 - FASD with sentinel facial features
 - FASD without sentinel facial features
 - At risk from neurodevelopmental delay related to prenatal alcohol exposure



Benefits of the SIGN guideline

- This will allow consistency in information gathering internationally as data collection will be key to evidencing improved outcomes.
- Evaluation of the post diagnosis benefits possible for this patient group especially educationally, and in relation to prevention of secondary mental health problems
- Identified the need for research in this area of work.



SIGN 156 (2019)

Three areas to be explored

- Alcohol exposure
 - Confirmed
 - Confirmed absent
 - Unknown
- Facial Features
- CNS areas of assessment or domains (requires multidisciplinary skills)

Four Outcomes (previously possible 256 diagnostic codes, 22 categories)

- FASD with sentinel facial features
- FASD without sentinel facial features
- At risk
- No FASD diagnosis (still need a support plan)



SIGN 156 Recommendation 3.4

Academic skills

Brain structure

Adaptive living & social skills

Focus & attention

Sensory & Motor

Assessment for impairment brain areas of assessment/

domains

Executive function-ing

Memory

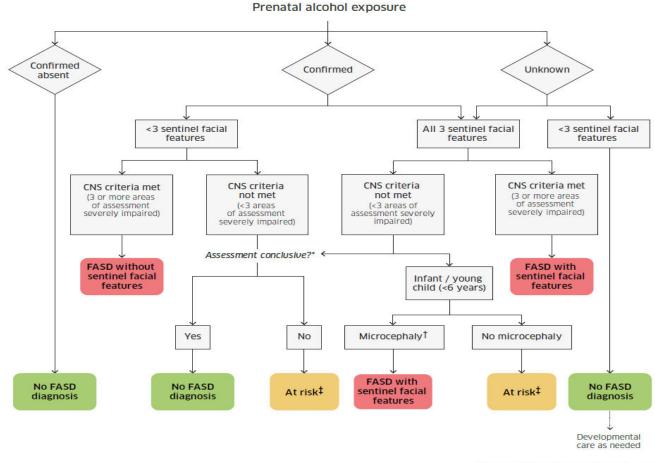
Communication Affect regulation

#FASDTimeIsNow

Cognition



SIGN Diagnostic algorithm for FASD





#FASDTimeIsNow

Training



- FASD awareness training should be available to everyone.
- Parents, Social work, Education, Judicial services, Third Sector organisations.......... All need to be trained to assist in the recognition and support of this common, but commonly unrecognised condition.
- For all health staff we should be aiming to provide training about FASD at the earliest possible stage. This requires an involvement from curriculum development departments for Nursing, Midwifery, AHPs, GPs, Paediatricians, Psychiatrists
- Multi/interdisciplinary working among all those who can contribute to assessments and support plans should be encouraged, and funding should facilitate this way of working.
- Training needs to be ongoing and sustained, and properly funded, with more specialised training developed as we become more aware of the myriad needs of those living with FASD.
- Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health has undertaken new FASD training courses – positive response



Commissioning services

Richard Clements

Primary Care Manager NHS North East London Clinical Commissioning Group



Improving the quality of care

The time is now: for service development and delivery

What is the need?

- ✓ Estimates of prevalence
- ✓ Population and inequalities data

How to meet the need?

- ✓ Current service models; preventative, diagnostic and care
- ✓ Service users (and future users)
- Workforce development

What change is achieved?

- Performance reporting and review
- Service user feedback
- Whole-life condition...whole life benefits (Quality of Life)



Prevention

Róisín Reynolds

National FASD Trustee
Sr Advisor, Alcohol Exposed Pregnancies, Greater
Manchester Health & Social Care Partnership
NICE Quality Standard on FASD Committee



GM Alcohol-Exposed Pregnancies Programme





#FASDTimeIsNow

GM AEP: Learning to date

The experiences of the programme to date have elicited the following areas of insight: GM ALCOHOL EXPOSED Greater Manchester Health

- It's not (just) about the money: Whilst investment allowed us to test new ways of working (and got some people around the table), it wasn't what drove the greatest transformation.
- It's about hearts and minds: Don't underestimate the importance of engagement, the voices of lived experience and the need for a compelling narrative.
- Evidence matters (but only a bit): Use the evidence that exists, but accept it has limitations, and commit to contributing to the evidence base.



and Social Care Partnership

GM AEP: Learning to date

- Be brave: Some of this felt like jumping into the unknown. That requires a learning culture and a willingness to fail, learn and adapt.
- It's complicated: Driving change is difficult and requires tenacity and resilience.
- Push at the open doors: Build momentum by initially engaging those who are most open to engagement.
- Unlock the closed doors: Find ways to reach those who are influential, but disinterested. Avoid the "echo chamber".
- Think 'whole system': Make it everyone's business. Understand who can make positive changes and who benefits.s





Pathways

Dr Michelle Bond

Consultant Paediatrician
Sussex Community NHS Foundation Trust
RCPCH FASD Training Faculty



Brighton & Hove

Experience setting up pathway with no additional funding

- Recognition that some children who had been referred to the CDC with developmental problems had PAE
- No clear pathway or process for assessing these children
- 3 paediatricians & psychologist underwent University of Washington on-line training Feb-May 2016 (\$110 each)
- Facial analysis software, philtrum guides and rulers purchased (\$100)
- Input from neonatologist with interest in FASD & limited psychology/OT input
- Pathway developed
- No additional funding therefore had to be within parameters and resources of existing service



Brighton/Hove - Sample FASD clinical pathway

Identification & Referral

Training/ Awareness

- Health visitors
- SENCos
- Social workers
- GPs

Collation of information

Admin Requests

- School information
- LAC/ Permanence
- · Previous reports

Information to parents carers about assessment process

Planning/ Assessment

Completion of referral info & planning form to identify gaps & plan further assessment

- Developmental history
- Clinical examination
- Growth parameters
- Clinical photographs
- Carer's questionnaire
- Further assessment e.g. Connors, M-ABC, S< assessment, WISC, Brief, ABAS

Formulation

SIGN diagnostic algorithm

Peer review

Feedback

Meeting with parent/ carer to discuss findings

FASD resource pack to carers

Standardised report with links to further info

Support

Meeting in school with paediatrician, carers, SENCo & teacher

Area for further development e.g. support group

This was developed locally without additional resources
Plans are underway to upgrade
(Magenta indicates areas for further improvement)

#FASDTimeIsNow

Service Evaluation

Comparison of 15 patients seen prior to setup of pathway and 14 patients who have been through new pathway

- Improved documentation of growth parameters
- Improved formulation and clearer outcomes
- Improved time to reaching conclusion
- Consistent provision of written information to parents and schools

Parent/ Carer satisfaction survey (ongoing)

- Most parents/ carers happy with time taken to complete assessment and all found assessment process and report useful
- Areas to improve include information about the assessment process
- Some parents/ carers felt they needed more post diagnosis support



Brighton & Hove

Pathway Challenges and Limitations

- Currently no additional resource for FASD assessment
- Children assessed must meet existing referral CDC criteria
- Reliance on assessments already carried out
- Limited access to psychology assessments
- Very limited post diagnosis support
- NICE quality standard should help to highlight commissioning gap



Families struggle while system changes

Aliy Brown

Project Manager FASD Hub Scotland FASD Lead for Adoption UK



About FASD Hub Scotland

Support service for all Funding by Scottish Government

Tier 1 Services

FASD Helpline and Online Resources

Helpline providing information, signposting and advice Online multi media resources through Website & Social Media

Tier 2 Services

Direct Support for Parents/Carers and Professionals
Online peer support community for parents/carers
1:1 Family Support
Training and workshops for parents/carers and professionals
Adults with FASD peer support online community

Tier 3 Services

Therapeutic Services

Access to enhanced therapeutic services.



About FASD Hub Scotland











#FASDTimeIsNow

Lived experience

One family's journey... that is typical of many

- Family had concerns, ASD assessment
- Family left unsupported and misunderstood
- Stumbled upon FASD
- Received support through FASD Hub Scotland
- Revolving door through services resulting in long waiting times and uncertain outcomes



Lived experience

What do we need, to see these succeed, and make lasting change for families?

COTLAND

SIGN 156 Jan 2019

Children's Neurodevelopmental Pathway (Sept 2021)

NICE Quality Standard
March 2022



For better outcomes

- Lose the stigma
- Engage with lived experience to improve professional understanding of PAE and FASD
- Experts by experience embedded in every part of the process





Women & informed choice

Jan Griffin

Birth Mum & Son Member National FASD Experts Committee

Rossi Griffin

Road2FASD
Birth Mum & Son
Member National FASD Adults & Young Adults with
FASD Advisory Committee



Beyond stigma

LET'S REMOVE THE STIGMA





Ask About Alcohol



Beyond stigma

Give us the facts

- Facts cannot hurt my feelings
- Not having them has hurt my child

It's not about blame

- It's not about blame
- It's not about poverty/ S.E.S
- It's not (always) about addiction
- It's all about knowing
- If I knew then what I know now





Raising awareness

RossiLici roadtrip – summer 2023





It's safest when pregnancy's alcohol free.



https://www.facebook.com/RossiLiciroad2fasd



Diagnosis with no assess-ment

Susan McGrail

FASD Greater Manchester Member National FASD Experts Committee



Speaking for those who cannot speak

Joanna Buckard

Director of Innovation, National FASD Member National FASD Experts Committee Director, Red Balloon Training





Sensitive content warning

Unrecognised, undiagnosed, unsupported

Who was Aaron? How did he (eventually) come to be diagnosed?

- Diagnosed with ARND (FASD Without Sentinel Facial Features) aged 18
- Diagnosis did not include neuropsychological assessments
- Diagnosis did not include a care management plan





Areas of difficulty when unsupported



Housing



Employment



Social Relationships



Finance



Health



Risk Taking



#FASDTimeIsNow

Aaron

What could have made a difference?

- Trained professionals to recognise FASD symptoms
- FASD pathways
- Early diagnosis
- Psychological and Speech and language assessments
- Care Management Plan
- EHCP
- Understanding own diagnosis
- MCA assessment that considered the frontal lobe paradox
- Suitable Post 18 support



Engaging those with lived experience

Brian Roberts

Consultant, National FASD

Member National FASD Experts Committee

Field of Enterprise Training

Georgia Roberts

Member National FASD Adults & Young Adults with FASD Advisory Committee



Engaging
those with
lived
experience







Engaging those with lived experience





"Resources and Training to Support Children and Young People with FASD"

Funded by firstever Dept of Health grants for FASD



- A special partnership Seashell and National FASD
- Externally evaluated
- Training





www.fasd.me

Our vision is to help people with FASD to understand their diagnosis and become self-advocates.

We are helping to build a community and bridge the loneliness too many with FASD feel.

Practical steps forward

lain Armstrong

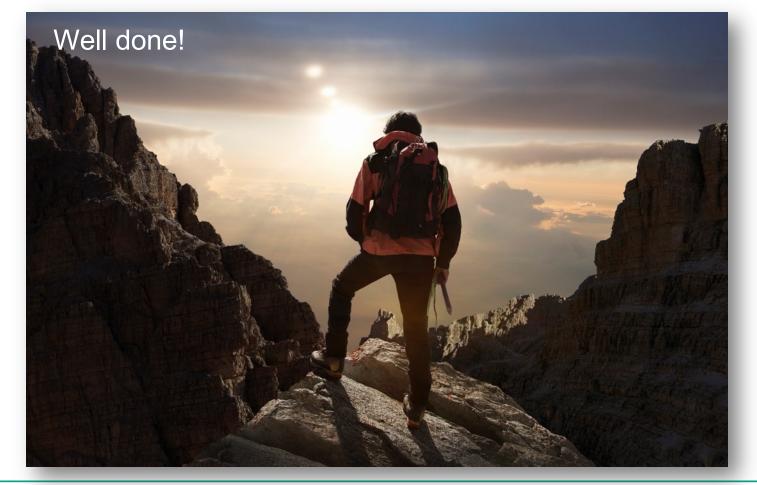
Alcohol Programme Manager
Office for Health Improvements & Disparities (OHID)





Iain Armstrong, Alcohol Programme Manager, Office for Health Improvement & Disparities

21st March 2022



Take time to recognise how far you've come

Look ahead to the next challenge

Implementation – changing practice

A plan for changing practice

- stakeholder mapping engaging with the right people
- empowering the workforce skills, knowledge and understanding
- mechanisms to change procedures carrots and sticks
- data collection ways to see if change is happening

Key actions from our experience of implementing national change and improvement:

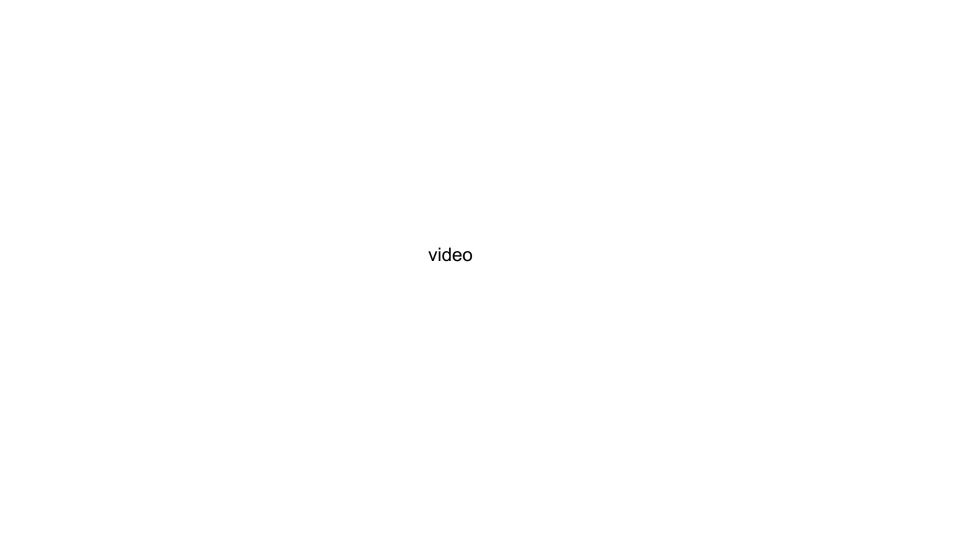
- Working with specialists and experts with lived experience, engage with e.g.
 - NHS England & NHS Improvement
 - Health Education England,
 - Royal Colleges and professional bodies
 - what are they already doing? Can they support changes in practice? Are there frameworks through which the QS can be implemented?
- clearly describe what skills and knowledge are required to specify and quality assure training
- make good quality learning resources and patient information freely and easily accessible
- set up a way to develop clinicians' competence, share learning and system improvements e.g. a community of practice
- seek out and engage with mechanisms that facilitate improvement e.g. quality improvement initiatives, Care Quality Commission, maternity framework, CQUINs.
- identify or develop data indicators to monitor change and effectiveness

Moving forward

Bill Esterson MP

Chair, All-Party Parliamentary Group on FASD





Final thoughts

Dr Inyang Takon

Consultant Paediatrician
East and North Hertfordshire NHS Trust
Member National FASD Experts Committee
NICE Quality Standard on FASD Committee



Hope for the future

"I hope this is the start of the journey not the end. This document for me is there to help shape others' thinking and to begin the conversation so people are not all starting at a zero place as I and others had to in the past. Hopefully, it will accelerate the progress."

Prof Raja Mukherjee



Thank you!







