Prenatal alcohol exposure (PAE) Confirmed Confirmed Unknown absent Neurodevelopmental Neurodevelopmental Neurodevelopmental Neurodevelopmental criteria Not Met b criteria Met a criteria Met a criteria Not Met a (<3 domains severely (3 or more domains (3 or more domains (< 3 domains severely impaired) severely impaired) severely impaired) impaired) 3 Sentinel Facial < 3 Sentinel 3 Sentinel Facial < 3 Sentinel **Facial Features Features Features** Facial Features **FASD FASD** < 3 Sentinel Facial Features 3 Sentinel Facial Features c No FASD diagnosis b FASD diagnosis <sup>a</sup> No FASD diagnosis <sup>a</sup> Follow-up, therapy and support as indicated

Figure 1: Diagnostic algorithm for Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD)

Modified from Cook Fig 1. (16) (with permission from the publisher)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> Assessment fully completed and other diagnoses have been considered. Currency of assessment is also assumed. For infants and children under 6 years of age, *severe* Global Developmental Delay meets criteria for neurodevelopmental impairment (in 3 or more domains) if it is confirmed on a standardised assessment tool (e.g. Bayley or Griffiths).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>b</sup> In the presence of confirmed PAE, reassessment of neurodevelopmental domains can be considered as clinically indicated (e.g. if there is a decline in an individual's functional skills or adaptive behaviour over time). <sup>c</sup> In infants and young children under 6 years of age with *microcephaly and all 3 sentinel facial features*, a diagnosis of FASD with 3 Sentinel Facial Features can be made, *whether PAE is confirmed or unknown*, even without evidence of severe neurodevelopmental impairment in 3 domains based on standardised assessment. Nonetheless, in these children, concerns about neurodevelopmental impairment are likely to be present and should be documented.