

Skill standard **Support People with Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD).**
XXXX

Kaupae Level	4
Whiwhinga Credit	5
Whāinga Purpose	<p>Holders of this skill standard can apply best-practice approaches and strategies to effectively support people with FASD. It is intended for anyone working with people with FASD.</p> <p>This skill standard may be used in <i>New Zealand Certificate</i> and <i>New Zealand Diploma</i> programmes.</p>
Whakaakoranga me mātua oti Pre-requisites	Demonstrate Knowledge of Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD).

Hua o te ako me Paearu aromatawai | Learning outcomes and assessment criteria

Hua o te ako Learning outcomes You will be able to:	Paearu aromatawai Assessment criteria You can:
Develop effective best-practice strategies and approaches to support people with FASD	a. Identify and implement evidence-based practices that are effective in supporting people with FASD.
Apply knowledge and understanding of best-practice approaches and strategies to support people with FASD	<p>a. Identify factors affecting FASD diagnosis and prevalence data in Aotearoa.</p> <p>b. Explain and apply knowledge of early intervention, person-centred planning, and behavioural support strategies to support people with FASD.</p>
Apply knowledge and understanding of FASD in a professional context.	a. Develop appropriate support plans and work collaboratively with caregivers, whānau and other professionals.

Pārongo aromatawai me te taumata paearu | Assessment information and grade criteria

Assessment specifications

May include but not limited to:

1. An analysis of the impact of FASD on a specific person, whānau, or community.
2. A workplace plan supporting a person with FASD.
3. A portfolio of evidence demonstrating the application of knowledge and understanding of FASD in a professional context.

Ngā momo whiwhinga | Grades available

- achieved / paetae.

Ihirangi waitohu | Indicative content

Programmes and courses which incorporate this standard will cover:

- Explain the importance of early intervention and FASD-informed approaches and support for people with FASD. For example, cultural, medical, educational, and behavioural interventions.
- Strategies for supporting people with FASD are described (With at least 5 examples given relating to the context of the Tauria's working environment.)
- Strategies for supporting family members of a person with FASD are described with examples given (at least 5).
- Evaluate research studies related to FASD and identify the most effective evidence-based practices based on the available evidence.
- The development of appropriate support plans including environmental modifications.
- Communicating effectively about FASD to different audiences, including healthcare providers, policymakers, and the public.
- Discuss alcohol consumption in relation to Te Tiriti and its effect on Māori.
- The ethical and legal implications of FASD, including the rights and responsibilities of people with FASD, and their whānau including informed consent and respect for individual autonomy, in their work with people with FASD and their families.

Rauemi, ārahitanga me ngā whakamāramatanga | Resources, guidance, and definitions

Rauemi | Resources

It is recommended that resources used include "*Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder a Handbook for parents, caregivers and their whānau/families.*" Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder Care Action Network 2022 available online at: [The Handbook \(Caregiver Toolkit\) -FASD-CAN.](#)

Definitions

For the purposes of this skill standard:

- *It is intended for anyone working with people with FASD* – including but not limited to health, education, police and justice, GPs, mental health and addictions, social work, Kaiāwhina and Kaimanaaki workforce and employers across other sectors.
- *FASD* – Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD) is a diagnostic term used to describe impacts of the brain and body of people prenatally exposed to alcohol. FASD is a lifelong disability. People with FASD will experience some degree of challenges in their daily living and need support with motor skills, physical health, learning, memory, attention, emotional

regulation, and social skills to reach their full potential. Everyone with FASD is unique and has areas of both strengths and challenges. (Can - FASD 2019)

- *PAE - prenatal alcohol exposure* prenatal alcohol exposure refers to the exposure of alcohol to a developing foetus during pregnancy. PAE affects a developing foetus in different ways depending on when the exposure occurs and how much alcohol is consumed.
- *Co-morbid conditions* – refers to the existence of more than one disease and/or condition within the body at the same time.
- *"people" and "families"* - may refer to children, young people, and adults with FASD and their caregivers or support persons.

Pārongo Whakaū Kounga | Quality assurance information

Ngā rōpū whakatau-paerewa Standard Setting Body	Toitū te Waiora Community, Health, Education, and Social Services Workforce Development Council SSB Code: 6048
Nama Rārangi Paetae Aromatawai DASS classification	Field > Subfield > Domain
Ko te tohutoro ki ngā Whakaritenga i te Whakamanatanga me te Whakaōritenga CMR	XXX This CMR can be accessed at http://www.nzqa.govt.nz/framework/search/index.do

Hātepe Process	Putanga Version	Rā whakaputa Review Date	Rā whakamutunga mō te aromatawai Last date for assessment
Rēhitatanga Registration	1	dd mm yyyy	dd mm yyyy
Arotakenga Review	2	dd mm yyyy	dd mm yyyy
Kōrero whakakapinga Replacement information	XXXX		
Rā arotake Planned review date	dd mm yyyy		

Please contact Toitū te Waiora Community, Health, Education, and Social Services Workforce Development Council qualifications@toitutewaiora.nz if you wish to suggest changes to the content of this skill standard.