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Incidence of Fetal Alcohol Syndrome in Northeastern Manitoba

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Abstract

The incidence of fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS) in northeastern Manitoba was investigated by examining all 745 live births occurring in Thompson General Hospital in 1994. Birth records were screened with criteria designed to capture all potential FAS cases. Cases were then eliminated if follow-up records indicated the child was not developmentally delayed or no longer had the small head or body size identified at birth. Cases still meeting criteria were personally examined. Five cases of FAS were identified among the 46% of eligible children screened at age 2, roughly an incidence of 7.2/1,000. However, because only 46% of the high risk cases were personally examined, incidence could be as high as 14.8/1,000. Only 1/5 of FAS cases had been identified prior to our investigation. The results indicate the incidence of FAS in northeastern Manitoba is very high and that much greater effort needs to be made in its prevention and early detection.

Abrégé

L'incidence du syndrome d'alcoolisme fœtal (SAF) dans le nord-est du Manitoba a été étudiée en examinant les 745 naissances vivantes de l'hôpital général de Thompson en 1994. Les naissances enregistrées ont été examinées avec des critères conçus pour détecter les cas potentiels de SAF. Ensuite, on a éliminé les cas enregistrés où l'enfant n'avait pas de retard dans son développement et ceux dont la taille du corps ou de la tête était anormalement petite à la naissance mais dont le problème s'est résorbé par la suite. Ensuite, les cas répondant encore à nos critères ont été examinés. Cinq cas de SAF ont été identifiés parmi les 46 % des enfants éligibles examinés à l'âge de 2 ans, représentant une incidence de 7.2/1,000. Cependant, parce que seulement 46 % ont été examinés, l'incidence réelle pourrait être de 14.8/1 000. Avant notre recherche, seulement 1/5 des cas de SAF avaient été identifiés. Donc, les résultats indiquent que l'incidence du SAF dans le nord-est du Manitoba est élevée et un effort important doit être fait pour la prévenir et le détecter hâtivement.

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in northern Manitoba. The second was the ability to examine the effectiveness of current systems in identifying FAS.

**METHOD**

Thompson, located 750 km north of Winnipeg, is the third-largest community in Manitoba and one of Canada’s largest population centres north of the 55th parallel. It is a mining town and in 1993 the population was 15,300. Thompson is the “hub of the north”, and there is also a large transient population from the many surrounding reserves and towns seeking employment, services and medical care. Thompson General Hospital is the main hospital serving northeastern Manitoba, with a catchment area of roughly 50,000 people. The majority of women from northeastern Manitoba who give birth do so in this hospital. Most of the babies are of Aboriginal descent, which reflects the general demographic nature of northeastern Manitoba.

The present investigation examined hospital records for all live births occurring in Thompson General Hospital in 1994. The year 1994 was chosen as the children would be approximately 2 years old by the time they were examined in 1996 so that any FAS facial features, growth retardation or developmental delay would be more readily apparent. All records for 1994 were available and well documented. Cases were screened with broad criteria designed to capture all potential FAS cases. Specifically, children were eliminated from further analysis if their birth records did not indicate one or more of the following features:

- Birthweight less than 3000 gm (25th percentile).
- Head circumference equal to or less than 33 cm (10th percentile).
- Maternal alcohol abuse during pregnancy (as noted by the clinician or reported by the mother).
- The mother reported any alcohol use during pregnancy, and there was a birth or pregnancy complication commonly associated with FAS (i.e., breech presentation, cesarean section, gestation ≤ 37 weeks, or 5 minute Apgar score ≤ 7).

Cases having one or more of these characteristics were further scrutinized by examining available follow-up hospital or public health records from either Thompson or the child’s home community. Most children had 3 to 5 post-natal visits in their charts (all had at least one) that provided information on physical measurements at these times, and usually also developmental status on the Denver Developmental Screening Test at some point. Cases were eliminated from further analysis if follow-up records indicated any of the following:

a) The child was no longer below the 25th percentile for weight (if low birthweight was the basis for their initial inclusion).

b) The child was no longer below the 10th percentile for head circumference (if small head circumference was the basis for their initial inclusion).

c) Developmental screening showed no evidence of developmental delay.

All cases still meeting these secondary screening criteria were slated for individual examination by one of the two local Thompson pediatricians. Fetal alcohol syndrome was diagnosed if height and/or weight was less than the 10th percentile (when corrected for gestational age), there was evidence of central nervous system impairment (developmental delay or small head for body size), and if at least two characteristic facial features of FAS were present.

It should be noted that the above methodology meets all the criteria recently recommended by Sampson, Streissguth, Bookstein, et al. 12 to more accurately determine incidence (i.e., using all liveborns as the denominator for incidence; using the 1996 Institute of Medicine’s diagnostic criteria for FAS; retaining cases with no report of alcohol exposure; and establishing the FAS diagnosis between 8 months and 8 years).

**RESULTS**

In 1994 there were 745 live births in Thompson General Hospital from 22 different cities, towns and reserves from the 54th to 60th parallel in northern Manitoba. Of these births, 192/745 cases met the initial screening criteria of either having low birthweight, small head circumference, alcohol abuse, or alcohol use plus an associated complication. Table 1 details the frequency of each of these features.

Of the 192 cases meeting the initial screening criteria, 102 were excluded from further analysis because follow-up hospital or public health records showed their weight was no longer below the 25th percentile, or their head circumference was no longer below the 10th percentile, or because developmental testing found no evidence of developmental delay.

Of the remaining 90 cases, 41 children were examined in person. Forty-nine children were not examined either because the remoteness of the home community made examination too difficult (n=16), the child could not be located (n=8), or, in one case, because the community did not grant permission for the pediatricians to visit (n=25). (Although community consent was not sought, there was one community that became aware of our work and expressly asked the pediatricians not to conduct FAS assessments on the reserve, despite reassurances that the community of origin for FAS cases would not be identified).

Of the 41 children who were examined, 5 were diagnosed as having fetal alcohol syndrome. The details of these 5 cases are presented in Table II. All cases were either Aboriginal or Metis. Birthweight averaged 2398 gm. Birth head circumference averaged 32.1 cm. Gestation averaged 38.4 weeks. Only one case had been previously diagnosed. Two of the children had been
INCIDENCE OF FAS IN NE MANITOBA

TABLE II
Characteristics of Identified FAS Cases

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Race</td>
<td>Native</td>
<td>Metis</td>
<td>Native</td>
<td>Native</td>
<td>Native</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birthweight (gm)</td>
<td>1760</td>
<td>2302</td>
<td>2699</td>
<td>2841</td>
<td>2307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth head circumference (cm)</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>31.5</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gestation (weeks)</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breech or c-section</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>C/S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 minute Apgar ≤ 7</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol in pregnancy</td>
<td>heavy</td>
<td>abuse</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking in pregnancy</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DX prior to our involvement</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guardianship at ascertainment</td>
<td>parents</td>
<td>parents</td>
<td>parents</td>
<td>parents</td>
<td>FamSer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services at ascertainment</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

apprehended by Manitoba Family Services and one other was apprehended soon after. Three of the children were receiving services at the time of ascertainment (2 receiving medical care and 1 receiving infant stimulation).

DISCUSSION

The present study found 5 cases of FAS out of a population of 696. This roughly translates into an incidence of 7.2 per 1,000, although the raw numbers are too small to be certain about actual incidence. Nevertheless, it is instructive to compare this figure to rates elsewhere. It is considerably higher than estimated international rates (0.33/1,000), and is also somewhat higher than what has been found in the North American Aboriginal population before (2.8-6.6/1,000). It should also be noted that the incidence of FAS found in the present study is almost certainly an underestimate of the actual rate in northern Manitoba. Although 93.4% of all eligible children were screened, only 45.6% of the high risk cases were examined (41/90). If the rate is the same in the unexamined group as it was in the examined group, then the actual incidence would be 14.8 cases per 1,000 (or likely higher as difficult-to-locate individuals often have higher rates of the condition being investigated). A second consideration is that only 57% of babies born to northern Manitobans occur in Thompson. There are several reasons for this, but one of the more important ones is that most high risk pregnancies (presumably including some FAS cases) are transferred to Winnipeg.

It seems clear that the incidence of FAS and FAE in northern Manitoba is quite high and of concern. If nothing else, the frequency of new mothers reporting consuming alcohol during pregnancy (26%) is disturbing. This, too, is likely an underestimate, as a recent study found that 51% of Aboriginal women in northern Manitoba retrospectively reported consuming alcohol during one or more of their pregnancies. Of equal concern is the fact that 4/5 of the FAS children had not been previously diagnosed and 2/5 were not receiving any services prior to their detection. It would appear that greater efforts need to be made both in the prevention of FAS and in its early detection.

REFERENCES


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