PHG Needs Assessment Calculator
Rwanda
Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder

Welcome to the PHG Health Needs Assessment Calculator for Fetal Alcohol Syndrome. The contents of this file are listed below.

(There is no sheet FASD-NA2.)

Please note: Throughout the Tool and Calculator we have asked for epidemiological data in relation to Fetal Alcohol Syndrome (FAS) only. This is due to paucity of data and the fact that FAS is the most clinically recognisable form. Please be aware that FAS is the severe presentation of the spectrum of FASD and it is likely that FAS data will be underestimates if you are considering all forms of FASD. You may use the same template to compile data on FASD; however, please be aware that comparability with other data sets will be affected if differing diagnostic criteria have been used.

Rwanda
Shared Data
Demographic, maternal health and socio-economic indicators

Please read first! If you have already completed a needs assessment for a different topic in this country, you will be able to copy the Demography information from that Calculator into here. The information should be the same.

By default, the Toolkit contains information at the national level.
If you would like to use a different population, then replace country information with that of your specific population of interest.

Number of persons by age-group and sex	Estimates			Your estimates			Chosen estimates		
Age group	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4 years	2166497	2073685	4240182			0			0
5-9 years	2423045	2332605	4755650			0			0
10-14 years	2466554	2341397	4807951			0			0
15-19 years	2673020	2556211	5229231			0			0
20-24 years	2666818	2557162	5223980			0			0
25-29 years	2689331	2619285	5308616			0			0
30-34 years	2687096	2672470	5359566			0			0
35-39 years	2682393	2827170	5509563			0			0
40-44 years	2672764	2873244	5546008			0			0
45-49 years	2514945	2687862	5202807			0			0
50-54 years	2197779	2372536	4570315			0			0
55-59 years	1687548	1860535	3548083			0			0
60-64 years	1231302	1390595	2621897			0			0
65+ years	2308267	3079801	5388068			0			0
Total	33067359	34244558	67311917	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female population aged 15-44 years		16105542			-			-	
Data year		2011 reported in 2011							
Source, Year		UN 2011							

Ethnicity. Please enter data for the main ethnic groups if you are working with a population that is different from that of the country.

Ethnic group	Number	% population

Fertility and mortality	Estimate	Source, Year	Your estimate	Source, Year	Chosen estimate	Source, Year
Crude birth rate: live births (LB) / year / 1000 population	40.93	Unicef, 2013				
Still birth rate: still births (SB) / year / 1000 total births	22.78	WHO, 2009				
Total births in 1000s (LB+SB) per year	449	Unicef, 2013				
Infant mortality rate: infant deaths / 1000 LB / year	38.1	Unicef, 2013				
Under-5 mortality rate: U5 deaths / 1000 LB / year	54.1	Unicef, 2013				
Percentage births in women >35 years						
Life expectancy at birth (yrs)	55.44	Unicef, 2013				
% of marriages consanguineous						

Maternal health	Estimate	Source, Year	Your estimate	Source, Year	Chosen estimate	Source, Year
Prenatal visits – at least 1 visit (%)	98.0	Unicef, 2013				
Prenatal visits – at least 4 visits (%)	35.4	Unicef, 2013				
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	69	Unicef, 2013				
Contraception prevalence rate (%)	51.6	Unicef, 2013				
Unmet need for family planning (%)	37.9	WHO, 2005				
Total fertility rate	5.34	Unicef, 2013				
% home births						
% births at health care services	68.90	Unicef, 2013				
Newborn health	**Estimate**	**Source, Year**	**Your estimate**	**Source, Year**	**Chosen estimate**	**Source, Year**
Number of neonatal examinations by SBA / trained staff						
% neonatal examinations by SBA/ trained staff						

Socio-economic indicators	Estimate	Source, Year	Your estimate	Source, Year	Chosen estimate	Source, Year
Gross national income per capita (PPP int. $)	1240	Unicef, 2013				
% population living on < US$1 per day	76.6	Unicef, 2013				
Birth registration coverage (%)	63.2	WHO 2010				
Death registration coverage (%)						

LB = live births
PPP = purchasing power parity
SBA = skilled birth attendant

Rwanda
Shared Data
Health Services Data

Please read first! If you have already completed a needs assessment for a different topic in this country, you will be able to copy the Health Services information from that Calculator into here. The information should be the same.

This section provides health-service-related information for your country.
By default, the Toolkit contains information at the national level.
If you would like to use a different population, then replace country information with that of your specific population of interest.

Health Expenditure	Estimate	Source, Year	Your estimate	Source, Year	Chosen estimate	Source, Year
Per capita total expenditure on health (PPP int. $)	134.6	WHO 2011				
Total expenditure on health as percentage of GDP	10.8	WHO 2011				
Per capita government expenditure on health (PPP int. $)	76.4	WHO 2011				
External resources for health as percentage of total expenditure on health	25.3	WHO 2011				
General government expenditure on health as percentage of total expenditure on health	56.7	WHO 2011				
Out-of-pocket expenditure as percentage of private expenditure on health	49.4	WHO 2011				
Private expenditure on health as percentage of total expenditure on health	43.3	WHO 2011				
General government expenditure on health as percentage of total government expenditure	23.7	WHO 2011				

Health Workforce	Estimate	Source, Year	Your estimate	Source, Year	Chosen estimate	Source, Year
Number of nursing and midwifery personnel	4050	WHO, 2005				
Nursing and midwifery personnel density (per 10,000 population)	4.5	WHO, 2005				
Number of physicians	221	WHO, 2005				
Physician density (per 10,000 population)	0.24	WHO, 2005				
Number of obstetricians						
Number of paediatricians						
Number of paediatric surgeons						
Number of paediatric cardiac surgeons						
Number of paediatric neurosurgeons						
Number of clinical geneticists						
Number of genetic counsellors						
Number of community health workers						
Number of skilled birth attendants (SBA)						
Density of SBA						
Number of lab staff providing cytogenetic testing						

Number of lab staff providing molecular genetics						
Number of lab staff providing biochemical tests for genetics						
Number of skilled health attendants						

Infrastructure	Estimate	Source, Year	Your estimate	Source, Year	Chosen estimate	Source, Year
Number of maternity units						
Number of services providing specialised care for people with CD						
Number of family planning services						
Number of preconception services						
Number of services providing prenatal care						
Number of services providing newborn care						
Number of facilities providing genetic services						
Number of laboratories providing cytogenetics						
Number of laboratories providing molecular genetics						
Number of laboratories providing biochemical tests for genetics						
Number of facillities for safe terminations of pregnancies for fetal defects						

PPP = purchasing power parity
GDP = gross domestic product
SBA = skilled birth attendant
CD = congenital disorders

Rwanda
Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder
FAS Epidemiology 1.1: Country epidemiology

Epidemiological indicator	Your estimates	Range	PHGDB minimum estimates	Chosen estimates	Range	Source
Year of estimate						
Prevalence at birth and by age-group (/1000)						
Live birth prevalence (LB)						
Stillbirth prevalence (SB)						
Total birth prevalence (LB+SB)						
All age groups						
<1 year olds						
1-4 year olds						
5-14 year olds						
15-44 year olds						
45+ year olds						
Number of cases by age group						
Annual live births						
All age groups						
<1 year olds						
1-4 year olds						
5-14 year olds						
15-44 year olds						
45+ year olds						
% cases by level of impairment						
No or minor disability						
Moderate disability						
Severe disability						
Mortality and morbidity						
Mean life expectancy (yrs)						
No. deaths < 1yr						
No. deaths 1-4 yrs						
No. deaths < 5 yrs						
Infant mortality / 1000 LB						
Under-5 mortality / 1000 LB						
Years of life lost						

Rwanda
Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder
FAS Epidemiology 1.2: International comparison

Epidemiological indicator	Your chosen estimates	Comparison		
		Country	Region	World
Prevalence at birth and by age-group (/1000 people)			**(Sub-Saharan Africa, East)**	
Live birth prevalence (LB)				
Stillbirth prevalence (SB)				
Total birth prevalence (LB+SB)				
All age groups				
<1 year olds				
1-4 year olds				
5-14 year olds				
15-44 year olds				
45+ year olds				
Number of cases by age-group				
Annual live births				
All age groups				
<1 year olds				
1-4 year olds				
5-14 year olds				
15-44 year olds				
45+ year olds				
% cases by level of impairment				
No or minor disability				
Moderate disability				
Severe disability				
Mortality and morbidity				
Mean life expectancy (yrs)				
No. deaths < 1yr				
No. deaths 1-4 yrs				
No. deaths < 5 yrs				
Infant mortality / 1000 LB				
Under-5 mortality / 1000 LB				
Years of life lost				

Rwanda

Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder

FAS Epidemiology 2.1: Data on affected pregnancies: Research studies

Study author, year, site	Sample size	Study quality and representativeness	Main findings

Based on the studies listed above (or in section SYPH-E2.1 of the Tool), enter the best estimates for the prevalence of affected births and stillbirths in the country, and a range of values to reflect uncertainty or within-country variation.

If studies are not representative of the national population you may need to weight your data (see the Guide for explanation on weighting and help with the calculations).

Estimates for the total country/territory	Number of affected live births	LB prevalence / 1000 TB	Comments
Best estimate			
Lower estimate			
Higher estimate			
Estimates for the total country/territory	**Number of affected stillbirths**	**SB prevalence / 1000 TB**	**Comments**
Best estimate			
Lower estimate			
Higher estimate			

TB = total births (live births + stillbirths);

Rwanda
Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder
FAS Epidemiology 2.2: Data on affected pregnancies: Surveillance

Based on surveillance data, enter the best estimates for the prevalence of the condition in live births and stillbirths Give a range of values to reflect uncertainty and within-country variation, and use comments for information on data quality, uncertainty and representativeness.
If studies are not representative of the national population you may need to weight your data (see the Guide for explanation on weighting and help with the calculations).

Estimates for the total country/territory	Number of affected live births	Birth prevalence / 1000 TB	Comments
Best estimate			
Lower estimate			
Higher estimate			

Estimates for the total country/territory	Number of affected stillbirths	Stillbirth prevalence / 1000 TB	Comments
Best estimate			
Lower estimate			
Higher estimate			

TB = total births (live births + stillbirths)

Rwanda
Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder
FAS Epidemiology 2.3: Data on affected pregnancies: Other sources

	Source 1:	Source 2:	Notes
Enter year and source of data – use last year with information available.			
Basic Numbers			
Number of affected live births / year, from data source			
Total number of live births / year, from data source			
Number of affected still births / year, from data source			
Total number of stillbirths / year, from data source			
Total number of affected births / year (live and still)	0	0	Number of affected live births + Number of affected still births
Total number of births / year, from data source	0	0	Total number of live births + Total number of still births
Total number of women aged 15-44			
Live birth prevalence: recorded and estimated			
Recorded live birth prevalence (affected recorded live births / 1000 recorded total births)	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	
Estimated completeness of recording: what proportion of true affected live births in your data source were recorded?			Range: 0 to 1
Estimated coverage of recorded live births (number of recorded live births / total live births in country or territory)			Range: 0 to 1
Estimated live birth prevalence (recorded prevalence / completeness)	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	
Estimated true number of affected live births in data source (number of recorded affected live births / completeness)	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	
Estimated number of affected live births in total population (number of affected live births from data source / (coverage x completeness))	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	
Stillbirth prevalence: recorded and estimated			
Recorded stillbirth prevalence (affected recorded still births / 1000 recorded total births)	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	
Estimated completeness of recording: what proportion of true affected stillbirths in your data source were recorded?			Range: 0 to 1
Estimated coverage of recorded stillbirths (number of recorded still births / total still births in country or territory)			Range: 0 to 1
Estimated stillbirth prevalence (recorded prevalence / completeness)	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	
Estimated true number of affected stillbirths in data source (number of recorded affected still births / completeness)	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	
Estimated number of affected stillbirths in total population (number of affected still births from data source / (coverage x completeness))	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	

Based on the sources above, enter the best prevalence estimates for your population, and a range of values to reflect uncertainty of estimates and within country variation.

If studies are not representative of the national population you may need to weight your data (see the Guide for explanation on weighting and help with the calculations).

Estimates for the whole country/territory	**Number of affected live births**	**LB prevalence / 1000 TB**
Best estimate		
Lower estimate		
Higher estimate		
Estimates for the whole country/territory	**Number of affected still births**	**SB prevalence / 1000 TB**
Best estimate		
Lower estimate		
Higher estimate		

TB = total births (live births + stillbirths)

Rwanda
Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder
FAS Epidemiology 2.4: Summary of affected pregnancies

Indicator	Your estimates	Range	PHGDB minimum estimates	Chosen estimates	Range	Source
Number of annual affected **live births**						
Annual birth prevalence / 1000 TB						
Number of annual affected **still births**						
Annual Stillbirth prevalence / 1000 TB						

If there are specific sub-types of condition, you can repeat this exercise below. However, you should consider (a) whether sub-types would have different implications for advocacy, and (b) whether a sub-type might require a full, specific needs assessment.

TB = total births (live births + stillbirths)

Rwanda
Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder
FAS Epidemiology 2.5: Sub-population variation in affected pregnancies

If the birth prevalence rates vary by population sub-group (e.g. geographically or by another factor), indicate any population groups with different prevalence estimates from the whole population and describe reasons for variation. If a group is substantially different from the general population, you may wish to conduct a needs assessment for that group alone.

Population sub-group	Number of affected live births	LB prevalence / 1000 TB	Reason for variation

Population sub-group	Number of affected stillbirths	SB prevalence / 1000 TB	Reason for variation

TB = total births (live births + stillbirths)

Rwanda
Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder
FAS Epidemiology 3.1: Mortality data: Research studies

Source, year, site	Sample size	Age group	Study quality and representativeness	Main findings

Based on the studies above, enter the best estimates for the specific mortality by age-group e.g. infant, under-5s, etc., as appropriate, and a range of values to reflect uncertainty of estimates and within-country variation.

If studies are not representative of the national population you may need to weight your data (see the Guide for explanation on weighting and help with the calculations).

Mortality estimates	Number of deaths	Ratio (deaths / 1000 LB)	Comments
Neonatal group (<28 days)			
Best estimate			
Lower estimate			
Higher estimate			
Infant group (<1 year)			
Best estimate			
Lower estimate			
Higher estimate			
Under-5 group (<5 years)			
Best estimate			
Lower estimate			
Higher estimate			
Other age group:			
Best estimate			
Lower estimate			
Higher estimate			

LB = live births

Rwanda
Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder
FAS Epidemiology 3.2: Mortality data: Vital registration data

Fill in the blank cells based on your vital registration data.	
Enter year and source of data	
Registered data	
Total registered live births	
Registered condition-specific neonatal deaths (first 28 days of life)	
Registered condition-specific infant deaths (first year of life)	
Registered condition-specific under-5 deaths (first 5 years of life)	
Registered condition-specific neonatal mortality ratio (condition-specific neonatal deaths /(Total registered live births/ 1000))	#DIV/0!
Registered condition-specific infant mortality ((condition-specific infant deaths /(Total registered live births/ 1000))	#DIV/0!
Registered condition-specific under-5 mortality (condition-specific under-5 deaths / (Total registered live births/ 1000))	#DIV/0!

Adjustment for under-ascertainment of cause of death and sub-registration of deaths: Enter estimates in the highlighted cells. It is not always possible to adjust the estimates, in which case you may give the value '1', accepting that the estimates in these cases will usually be biased towards low values. (Or you may move to the next section.)
It is assumed that under-ascertainment is stable across age-groups; if ascertainment varies by age-group, you could use separate estimates for each age group.

Estimated completeness of recording: what proportion of deaths in affected persons were registered as such?		Range: 0 to 1
Population coverage: what proportion of the total country/territory population is covered by the vital registration?		Range: 0 to 1
Death ascertainment (population coverage x completeness)	0	
Estimated values for the total country/ territory population		
Estimated number of live births in total population (Total registered live births/population coverage)	#DIV/0!	
Estimated number of neonatal deaths in total population (number of deaths registered in neonatal period / ascertainment)	#DIV/0!	
Estimated number of infant deaths in total population (number of deaths registered in first year of life / ascertainment)	#DIV/0!	
Estimated number of under-5 deaths in total population (number of deaths registered in under-5s / ascertainment)	#DIV/0!	
Estimated neonatal mortality ratio (estimated neonatal deaths / 1000 live births)	#DIV/0!	
Estimated infant mortality ratio (estimated infant deaths / 1000 live births)	#DIV/0!	
Estimated under-5 mortality ratio (estimated under-5 deaths / 1000 live births)	#DIV/0!	

Rwanda
Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder
FAS Epidemiology 3.3: Mortality data: Other sources

Source, year, site	Sample size	Age group	Data quality and representativeness	Main findings

Based on data from the sources above, enter estimates for the disease-specific deaths and mortality rates in your population.

If studies are not representative of the national population you may need to weight your data (see the Guide for explanation on weighting and help with the calculations).

	Neonatal mortality		Infant mortality		Under-5 mortality	
Estimates for the total country/territory	**Value**	**Ratio/1000 LB**	**Value**	**Ratio/1000 LB**	**Value**	**Ratio/1000 LB**
Best estimate						
Lower estimate						
Higher estimate						

Rwanda
Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder
FAS Epidemiology 3.4: Summary mortality estimates

Indicator	Your estimates	Range	PHGDB minimum estimates	Chosen estimates	Range	Source
Year of data collection						
Number of annual deaths in affected persons						
Number of annual live births (in 1000s)						
Number of annual affected neonatal deaths						
Number of affected neonatal deaths / 1000 LB						
Number of annual affected infant deaths						
Number of affected infant deaths / 1000 LB						
Number of annual affected under-5 deaths						
Number of affected under-5 deaths / 1000 LB						
Mean life expectancy at birth in affected people						
Other indicators (e.g. survival following surgical procedure, etc)						

If there are specific sub-types of condition, you can repeat this exercise (copy table and paste below). However, you should consider (a) whether sub-types would have different implications for advocacy, and (b) whether a sub-type might require a full, specific needs assessment.

Rwanda
Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder
FAS Epidemiology 3.5: Sub-population variation in mortality

Age group: neonatal Population sub-group	Number of deaths in affected persons	Cause-specific, group-specific neonatal mortality ratio / 1000 LB	Reason for variation

Age group: infant Population sub-group	Number of deaths in affected persons	Cause-specific, group-specific infant mortality ratio / 1000 LB	Reason for variation

Age group: under 5 Population sub-group	Number of deaths in affected persons	Cause-specific, group-specific under-5 mortality ratio / 1000 LB	Reason for variation

Age group: ..... Population sub-group	Number of deaths in affected persons	Cause-specific, group-specific mortality ratio / 1000 population	Reason for variation

Rwanda
Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder
FAS Epidemiology 4.1: Population prevalence: Research studies

Study, year, site	Sample size	Study quality and representativeness	Main findings

Based on the studies above, enter the best estimates for population prevalence, and a range of values to reflect uncertainty of estimates and within-country variation.

If studies are not representative of the national population you may need to weight your data (see the Guide for explanation on weighting and help with the calculations).

	Prevalence / 1000 persons	Range	Comments
Best estimate			
Lower estimate			
Higher estimate			

If there are specific sub-types of condition, you can repeat this exercise (copy table and paste below). However, you should consider (a) whether sub-types would have different implications for advocacy, and (b) whether a sub-type might require a full, specific needs assessment.

Rwanda
Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder
FAS Epidemiology 4.2: Population prevalence: Other sources

Source, year, site	Sample size	Data quality and representativeness	Main findings

Based on data from the sources above, enter estimates for the disease-specific deaths and mortality rates in your population.

If studies are not representative of the national population you may need to weight your data (see the Guide for explanation on weighting and help with the calculations).

	Prevalence / 1000 persons	Range	Comments
Best estimate			
Lower estimate			
Higher estimate			

If there are specific sub-types of condition, you can repeat this exercise (copy table and paste below). However, you should consider (a) whether sub-types would have different implications for advocacy, and (b) whether a sub-type might require a full, specific needs assessment.

Rwanda
Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder
FAS Epidemiology 4.3: Summary of population prevalence

Source of estimates	Estimated total population number of affected persons	Range	Estimated total population prevalence / 1000 persons	Range
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
PHGDB				
Chosen estimates				

If there are specific sub-types of condition, you can repeat this exercise (copy table and paste below). However, you should consider (a) whether sub-types would have different implications for advocacy, and (b) whether a sub-type might require a full, specific needs assessment.

Rwanda
Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder
FAS Epidemiology 4.4: Sub-population prevalence variation

Population sub-group	Number of affected people	Total number of people in population sub-group	Population prevalence per 1000 people	Reason for variation
			#DIV/0!	
			#DIV/0!	
			#DIV/0!	
			#DIV/0!	

If there are specific sub-types of condition, you can repeat this exercise (copy table and paste below). However, you should consider (a) whether sub-types would have different implications for advocacy, and (b) whether a sub-type might require a full, specific needs assessment.

Formula in column D: Number of affected people/ (Total number of people in population subgroup/1000)

Rwanda

Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder

FASD Intervention 1: Effect of preconception care on fetal alcohol syndrome

Baseline prevalence of FAS per 1000 total births (live + still)		
Baseline prevalence of unsafe alcohol consumption in women aged 15-44 per 1000		
Variables		
Proportion of women reducing alcohol consumption to safe levels before conception		Range: 0 to 1
Effectiveness of preconception intervention on the outcome		Range: 0 to 1
Results		
% prevalence reduction due to preconception intervention per 1000 total births[1]	0%	
Final prevalence of unsafe alcohol consumption in women aged 15-44 per 1000[2]	0.00	
Final prevalence of FAS per 1000 births[3]	0.00	

FAS = fetal alcohol syndrome

[1]Prop. Women reducing alcohol consumption x Effectiveness of intervention

[2]Baseline prevalence of unsafe alcohol consumption - (% prevalence reduction due to intervention X baseline prevalence of unsafe alcohol consumption)

[3]Baseline prevalence of FAS - (% prevalence reduction due to preconception intervention X Baseline prevalence of FAS)

[3]Baseline prevalence of FAS – Prevalence reduction due to intervention

Rwanda
Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder
FASD Needs Assessment 1: Quantitative baseline

Table FASD-NA1a Burden of Fetal Alcohol Syndrome in pregnancy, at birth and at population level

	Chosen estimates			Notes
Indicator	Number (n)	n/1000 TB	Range of prevalence (/1000 TB)	
Annual affected live births (LB)	0	0	0	Drawn from sheet E2.4
Annual affected stillbirths (SB)	0	0	0	Drawn from sheet E2.4
Annual affected births (LB+SB)	0	0		Drawn from sheet E2.4
Annual affected persons (all age groups)	0	0	0	Drawn from sheet E1.1

Table FASD-NA1b Fetal Alcohol Syndrome mortality indicators

	Chosen estimates			Notes
Indicator	Number (n)	n/1000 LB	Range of prevalence (/1000 TB)	
Annual overall mortality	0			Drawn from sheet E3.4
Annual neonatal mortality	0	0	0	Drawn from sheet E3.4
Annual infant mortality	0	0	0	Drawn from sheet E3.4
Annual under-5 mortality	0	0	0	Drawn from sheet E3.4
Mean life expectancy at birth among affected people	0		0	Drawn from sheet E3.4

TB = total births (live births + stillbirths)

Rwanda
Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders
FASD Needs Assessment 3: Quantitative assessment of interventions

Table FASD-NA3a	**Estimated prevalence in the absence of interventions for Fetal alcohol syndrome**	
Indicator	Number (n)	Prevalence (n/1000)
Women of childbearing age consuming alcohol		
Potential live births		
Potential still births		

Table FASD-NA3b	**Current situation in relation to interventions before birth**		
Intervention	Coverage (%)	Cases averted (n)	Cases averted/1000 LB
Effect of family planning, education			
Universal interventions on rate and number of women of childbearing age consuming alcohol			
Targeted interventions on rate and number of women of childbearing age consuming alcohol			
Overall effect			

Table FASD-NA3c	**Target situation in relation to interventions before birth**		
Intervention	Coverage (%)	Cases averted (n)	Cases averted/1000 LB
Effect of family planning, education			
Universal interventions on rate and number of women of childbearing age consuming alcohol			
Targeted interventions on rate and number of women of childbearing age consuming alcohol			
Overall effect			
Intervention			

Table FASD-NA3d	Current situation in relation to interventions during pregnancy		
Intervention	Coverage (%)	Cases managed (n)	Cases managed/1000 TB
Education			
Universal interventions on rate and number of women of childbearing age consuming alcohol			
Targeted interventions on rate and number of women of childbearing age consuming alcohol			
Overall effect			

Table FASD-NA3e	Target situation in relation to interventions during pregnancy		
Intervention	Coverage (%)	Cases managed (n)	Cases managed/1000 TB
Education			
Universal interventions on rate and number of women of childbearing age consuming alcohol			
Targeted interventions on rate and number of women of childbearing age consuming alcohol			
Overall effect			

Table FASD-NA3f	Current situation in relation to interventions after birth		
Intervention	Coverage (%)	Cases managed (n)	Cases managed/1000 LB
Effect of newborn screening			
Effect of newborn diagnosis			
Effect of clinical and behavioural interventions			
Effect of social care and support			
Effect of education interventions			
Overall effect			

Table FASD-NA3g	**Target situation in relation to interventions after birth**		
Intervention	Coverage (%)	Cases managed (n)	Cases managed/1000 LB
Effect of newborn screening			
Effect of newborn diagnosis			
Effect of clinical and behavioural interventions			
Effect of social care and support			
Effect of education interventions			
Overall effect			

Table FASD-NA3f	**Current and desired outcomes**			
	Current situation		**Target situation**	
Indicator	Annual number (n)	Incidence (n/1000)	Annual number (n)	Incidence (n/1000)
Estimated affected pregnancies				
Live births (LB)	0	0		
Still births (SB)	0	0		
All births (LB+SB)	0	0		
Estimated population prevalence				
All age groups				
Estimated mortality				
Neonatal deaths	0	0		
Infant deaths	0	0		
Under-5 deaths	0	0		