

być wyniki interakcji z alkoholem różnorodnych, często niedokładnie poznanych, czynników genetycznych, wewnątrzustrojowych i środowiskowych.

"The influence of alcohol consumption during pregnancy on fetus and postnatal development"

Summary

The data on biochemical, cellular, and humoral pathogenetical mechanisms of FAS/FAE, their histopathology, and clinical symptomatology, and prevalence in different populations, along with their significance for postnatal development are being discussed. It is difficult to compare data available from different countries because of remarkable differences in criteria used for evaluation and in classification of drinking patterns.

It is agreed that heavy alcohol consumption (more than 40,0 pure alcohol per day constitutes a serious risk for the child's development during fetus and postnatal stage. The most significant factor among those coexisting with alcohol drinking and adding to its negative influence on the fetus is smoking. There seems to be no agreement about the lowest quantity of alcohol taken daily that could be considered as a dose not yet dangerous for the fetus.

Preventive programs oriented toward complete abstinence together with supportive psychotherapy in some cases are needed because even small quantities of alcohol can lead to obstretical complications and neurobehavioral dysfunctions in the child development while unpredictable interaction of alcohol with other factors can be also present.

Bibliografia

1. Hutchings D. E., *Neurobehavioral effects of prenatal origin: drugs of use and abuse*, W: *Drug and Chemical Risks to the Fetus and Newborn*, Schwartz R. N., Yaffe S. J. edit., Alan R. and Liss Inc., New York, 1980, 109-114.