33rd ANNUAL RSA SCIENTIFIC MEETING

SATELLITE MEETINGS

SATURDAY, JUNE 26

7:30am-5:00pm	FETAL ALCOHOL SPECTRUM DISORDER STUDY GROUP – Separate registration fee for FASDSG – see RSA Meeting Registration form
8:00am–5:00pm	6th ANNUAL SATELLITE: EVOLVING STUDY OF BEHAVIORAL MECHANISMS OF CHANGE: IN AND OUTSIDE OF TREATMENT – open
8:30am-4:00pm	ADDRESSING THE ROLE OF ALCOHOL AND TREATMENT IN HIV TRANSMISSION AND PROGRESSION- open
8:30am-4:30pm	A SYSTEMS BIOLOGY APPROACH TO UNDERSTANDING THE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON THE BRAIN - open
9:30am-4:00pm	ALCOHOL HANGOVER: A RESEARCH SYMPOSIUM AND CONSENSUS MEETING - open
1:00pm–4:00pm	PHARMACOLOGICAL TREATMENT OF ALCOHOL AND CO-OCCURRING PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS: WHAT DO WE KNOW, AND WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE? – open
1:00pm–5:00pm	CHARLES S. LIEBER – A LIFE DEDICATED TO RESEARCH ON ALCOHOLISM – ALCOHOLIC LIVER DISEASE: FROM PATHOPHYSIOLOGY TO THERAPY - open

SUNDAY, JUNE 27

12:15pm–1:45pm FETAL	FETAL ALCOHOL CANADIAN EXPERTISE (FACE): UPDATE ON CANADIAN RESEARCH IN ALCOHOL SPECTRUM DISORDERS - open

To reserve adequate sized rooms, RSVP's are required.
See individual forms below for RSVP contacts.

Please RSVP by MAY 15, 2010

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*INVITATION TO JOIN THE FASD STUDY GROUP!!!

REGISTRATION MATERIALS ARE AVAILABLE ON THE RSA MEETING SITE

For the past 25+ years, members of RSA with a special interest in alcohol's effects on fetal development have met together at the annual meeting. The FASD Study Group is a day-long session of sharing research and ideas, meeting with colleagues and coming away with a fresh perspective on your own work. Pre-registration is requested. RSA Meeting registration is a requirement for attending FASD-SG. If you would like more information about the FASD Study Group, please contact Rajesh Miranda *(Secretary-Treasurer)* at rmiranda@tamu.edu Or, visit the FASD link at: http://fasdsg.org

If you have not already paid for 2010 dues, your FASD Membership dues can be paid with your RSA Membership dues at: http://www.rsoa.org/2010DuesNotice.htm
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6th Annual Satellite Session
Research on Mechanisms of Behavior Change

COLUMBIA U CASA, U NEW MEXICO CASAA, NIAAA, RUTGERS CAS, BUFFALO RIA, UCLA ISAP, UAB-SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH

A Jointly Sponsored SATELLITE SESSION

Saturday June 26th, 2010
33rd Annual Research Society on Alcoholism Scientific Meeting, San Antonio, Texas

Session Theme: The evolving study of behavioral mechanisms of change: In and outside of treatment.

- **Featured topics include:**
  - **-- Social networks and behavior change**
  - **-- The role of behavioral economic factors**
  - **-- Technological advances in measuring behavior**
- **Presentations & poster session by NIAAA Mechanisms of Change R21 Recipients**
- **Overview of the NIAAA Mechanisms of Behavior Change Consortium**
- **NIAAA will unveil future directions for mechanisms of behavior change research at NIAAA and NIH**

FOR INFORMATION AND REGISTRATION: VISIT OUR WEBSITE AT

http://casaa.unm.edu/mechanismsofchange

ADDRESSING THE ROLE OF ALCOHOL AND ALCOHOL TREATMENT IN HIV TRANSMISSION AND PROGRESSION

A satellite conference of the 33rd Annual Scientific Meeting of the Research Society on Alcoholism

June 26, 2010 8:30-4:00

Grand Hyatt, San Antonio, Texas

Conference Sponsor: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism

Conference Organizers: David A. Fiellin, M.D., Amy C. Justice, M.D., Ph.D. and Kendall Bryant, Ph.D.

Description: Alcohol plays a central role in HIV transmission and progression. The goal of this day-long pre-conference satellite meeting will be to highlight NIAAA-funded basic science and clinical research that address the role of alcohol in HIV infection.

Topics and Speakers:

The impact of alcohol on HIV transmission, progression and treatment

Stephen Maisto, Ph.D	Alcohol-related sex expectancies and sexual risk
Mariana Gerchenson, Ph.D.	Alcohol and HIV mitochondrial metabolism
Elinore McCance-Katz, M.D.	Interactions between alcohol, HIV/AIDS and antiretroviral medications
Matthew Freiberg, M.D.	Alcohol, HCV/HIV and coronary artery disease
Kevin Kraemer, M.D.	Alcohol treatment access and quality of care

Measuring alcohol use in HIV infected patients using biomarkers and self-report

Katherine McGinnis, M.S.	Measuring alcohol self-report in HIV-infected patients
Judith Hahn, Ph.D.	Phosphatidyl ethanol (PEth) and other biomarkers for measuring alcohol exposure in HIV-infected patients
Amy Justice, M.D., Ph.D.	Does level of alcohol consumption predict VACS Risk Score among Veterans with HIV infection?

Implementing alcohol treatments to improve the care of HIV-infected patients

David Fiellin, M.D.	Safety of oral naltrexone among HIV-infected patients
Lynn Fiellin, M.D.	Injectable naltrexone for HIV-infected heavy drinkers
Geetanjali Chander, M.D.	Studies of ondansetron and brief interventions for heavy drinking in HIV-infected women

Addressing unhealthy alcohol use and HIV-risk behaviors internationally

Jeffrey Samet, M.D.	Interventions aimed at HIV infected risky drinkers
Evgeny Krupitsky, M.D.	PREVENT and HERMITAGE: studies of alcohol treatment in HIV-infected drinkers in Russia
Rebecca Papas, Ph.D	Cognitive Behavioral Therapy to reduce alcohol use among HIV-infected patients in Kenya
Scott Braithwaite, M.D.	Implications of alcohol treatment for HAART adherence, HIV progression and transmission

For questions or to RSVP (by May 15): david.fiellin@yale.edu

NIAAA Workshop

(No registration fee. Open to everyone interested)

A Systems Biology Approach to Understanding the Effects of Alcohol on the Brain

Saturday June 26, 2010
8:30 am – 4:30 pm

The rapid advances in high throughput -omics technologies in the past few years have opened up exciting opportunities for Systems Biology Approaches in the research of complex diseases and disorders, such as alcoholism. Most recently, Dr. Francis Collins, the NIH Director, has identified five scientific priority areas that include high-throughput technologies. This will undoubtedly stimulate research and justify more investments in these and related research areas, such as Systems Biology. NIAAA wants to take advantage of this opportunity to explore the feasibility of applying Systems Biology Approaches to alcoholism research. This important and timely workshop will help to inform alcohol investigators and the NIAAA staff on the most recent advances in this emerging scientific discipline. Experts in genomics, epigenomics, transcriptomics, proteomics, connectomics, informatics, mathematic modeling, etc. will speak.

Topics:

- **Systems Biology: Overview and Applications in Studying the Effects of Alcohol on the Brain** Dr. Rainer Spanagel, University of Heidelberg
- **Functional Genomics: Transcriptome Organization in the Human Brain** Dr. Michael Oldham, UCSF
- **Epigenomics: Implications for Complex Disease Research** Dr. Patrick McGowan, McGill University
- **Transcriptomics and Proteomics in Alcoholism** Dr. Boris Tabakoff, University of Colorado, Denver
- **Brain Connectomics and Functional Neural Connectivity** Dr. Stephen Smith, Stanford Univeristy
- **Signaling Pathways and Synaptic Interactions in the Hippocampus** Dr. Kim Blackwell, George Mason University
- **Systems Biology of Alcohol and Stress** Dr. Pietro Sanna, Scripps Research Institute
- **A Computational System for Integrative Genomics** Dr. Elissa Chesler, The Jackson Laboratory

RSVP Deadline: May 15

Contacts: Qi-Ying Liu, M.D. at liuqiy@mail.nih.gov or
Mathew Reilly, Ph.D. at reillymt@mail.nih.gov or
John Matochik, Ph.D. at Jmatochi@mail.nih.gov

ALCOHOL HANGOVER:
A RESEARCH SYMPOSIUM AND CONSENSUS MEETING

Satellite Meeting of the 33rd annual scientific
meeting of the Research Society on Alcoholism
9:30AM – 4:00PM ~~~~~~June 26, 2010
Grand Hyatt San Antonio, San Antonio, Texas, U.S.A.

Alcohol hangover, one of the major events in an overall episode of acute alcohol intoxication, has been relatively under-researched until recently. Currently, there are growing numbers of research groups across Europe and the United States investigating the alcohol hangover.

Alcohol hangover researchers from around the world have recently united in the Alcohol Hangover Research Group (AHR-Group). This satellite meeting aims to bring together, for the first time, these active, internationally diverse alcohol hangover researchers to discuss and learn from each other about recent developments in hangover research. Objectives are to discuss recent findings and future research needs and directions, to raise the profile of alcohol hangover research, and to plan research collaboration among members of the AHR-Group and others interested in research into cognitive and performance effects of alcohol hangover.

During the morning symposium, 5 speakers will discuss the causes and consequences of alcohol hangover, including results of their latest research. See Schedule below.

After a buffet lunch, the consensus meeting will start off with a short introduction by the chair, addressing future research aims, consensus on research methodology, and collaboration & grant possibilities, followed by a discussion with the audience.

SCHEDULE

09.30 – 12.15 Symposium (chaired by Richard Stephens)

09.30 – 09.45: Registration, coffee

09.45 – 10.00: Welcome (chaired by Richard Stephens)

10.00 – 10.20: Joris C Verster (Utrecht University, The Netherlands)
"Alcohol hangover: causes and consequences"

10.20 – 10.40: Adele McKinney (Ulster University, N. Ireland)
"The next day effects of alcohol on mood and cognition"

10.40 – 11.00: Coffee break

11.00 – 11.20: Damaris Rohsenow (Brown University, USA)
"What fMRI shows about residual effects of intoxication on psychomotor vigilance task performance: this is your brain on hangover"

11.20 – 11.40: Richard Stephens (Keele University, U.K.)
"Utilizing predictable social drinking to conduct naturalistic alcohol hangover research"

11.40 – 12.00: John McGeary (Brown University, USA)
"Genetic predictors of hangover and impaired performance the morning after drinking to intoxication: haplotype analyses of alcohol dehydrogenase polymorphisms"

12.00 – 12.15: Discussion (chaired by Richard Stephens)

12.15 – 13.30: LUNCH – BY INVITATION ONLY

13.30 – 16.00: Consensus meeting (chaired by Joris C Verster)

13.30 – 14.00: Introduction (chaired by Joris C verster)

14.00 – 15.00: Discussion with the audience
"future research aims"
"guidelines good research practice"

15.00 – 15.30: Coffee break

15.30 – 16.00: End of day summary (Joris C Verster & Richard Stephens)

Please send an RSVP before May 15, 2010 to: j.c.verster@uu.nl
Joris C Verster, PhD, Utrecht University, Utrect Institute for Pharmaceutical Sciences, Section Psychopharmacology, PoBox 80082, 3508TB, Utrecht, The Netherlands.

More information on the AHR-Group can be found at www.alcoholhangover.com

PHARMACOLOGICAL TREATMENT OF ALCOHOL AND CO-OCCURRING PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS: WHAT DO WE KNOW, AND WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?

Saturday, June 26 ~~ 1:00PM – 4:00PM

Alcohol use disorders and psychiatric disorders frequently co-occur in the same person, yet there is little evidence-based research to guide clinical care. This symposium will highlight the high prevalence of alcohol use disorders and co-occurring psychiatric disorders, present state-of-the-art research findings, and end with a general discussion related to identification of knowledge gaps that will serve as a basis for future research. The specific co-occurring disorders to be covered are depression, social anxiety disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), bipolar, and schizophrenia. It will become apparent from the different presentations that each co-occurring disorder presents its own unique challenges for the treatment provider in terms of etiology, diagnosis, and treatment. The presenters in this symposium are experts in their respective areas and have conducted some of the cutting-edge research to be presented. They have used controlled clinical trials as well as systematic laboratory approaches to begin to chip away at understanding the complexity of co-occurring disorders. The field is in its infancy and many questions remain to be answered. Research is only beginning to address this relatively neglected area of treatment of co-occurring disorders and to recognize the challenges that are present in identifying the best approach to treatment.

Participants, Presentation, and Time-Schedule:

Deidra Roach, M.D, and Carrie L. Randall, Ph.D., Co-Chairs

1:00-1:10 P.M. Deidra Roach, M.D., NIAAA - *Introduction*

1:10-1:40 P.M. Helen Pettinati, Ph. D., University of Pennsylvania - *Problems in Assessment and Treatment of Co-Occurring Depression and Alcohol Dependence*

This presentation will review the latest epidemiological and clinical data on the prevalence of co-occurring alcohol dependence and depression, define problems in assessment of depression in these patients, and explore reasons why antidepressants have sometimes been only weakly effective. In addition, Dr. Pettinati will include results from a recently completed 14-week randomized, placebo-controlled clinical trial that compares sertraline, naltrexone, and their combination in the treatment of depressed alcoholics. Implications for the use of pharmacotherapy to treat patients with co-occurring depression and alcohol dependence will be explored.

1:40-2:10 P.M. Carrie L. Randall, Ph.D., Medical University of South Carolina – *Co-Occurring Alcohol Use Disorders and Social Anxiety Disorder*

This presentation will review the latest epidemiological data on the prevalence of co-occurring AUD and social anxiety disorder, explore reasons why social anxiety in adolescents may uniquely increase the risk of developing an alcohol problem later in life, present data related to the impact of social anxiety on alcohol treatment, and finally will present results from a 16-week randomized, placebo-controlled clinical trial of paroxetine in the treatment of socially anxious alcoholics. Implications for prevention and treatment of alcohol dependence will be explored.

2:10-2:40 P.M. Kathleen T. Brady, M.D., Ph.D., Medical University of South Carolina - *PTSD and Alcohol Use Disorders: A Complex Comorbidity*

Posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and alcohol use disorders (AUDs) frequently co-occur. Among

individuals seeking treatment for AUDs, the majority report experiencing at least one traumatic event, and a substantial minority meet criteria for lifetime PTSD. In this presentation, results from a series of studies exploring etiologic connections and treatment of co-occurring PTSD and AUDs will be presented. Studies exploring the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis changes and neurobiologic connections between PTSD and alcohol use disorders will be reviewed. A number of psychotherapeutic approaches to the treatment of co-occurring PTSD and AUDs have been explored. Findings from these studies will be examined. Finally, promising approaches to pharmacotherapeutic treatment of co-occurring PTSD and alcohol dependence will be explored.

2:40-3:20 P.M. Ihsan M. Salloum, M.D., M.P.H. University of Miami Miller School of Medicine - *Treatment of Alcoholism and Other Addictive Disorders with Co-Occurring Bipolar Disorder: Review of the Evidence*

This presentation will review the most promising tested pharmacological and psychosocial treatments for this population. In particular, the results of published, double-blind, placebo-controlled studies with anticonvulsants and atypical antipsychotics conducted in this population will be reviewed. Furthermore, novel psychotherapeutic approaches for the treatment of bipolar disorder complicated by alcoholism and other addictions will be discussed. Implications for treatment implementation and for future research on emerging treatment strategies will also be explored.

3:20-3:40 P.M. Alan I. Green, M.D., Dartmouth Medical School - *Treatment of Schizophrenia and Co-Occurring Alcoholism*

Emerging data on the effects of atypical antipsychotics in patients with schizophrenia and alcohol use disorders suggest that some of these agents may decrease alcohol use in this population. The most consistent effect has been with clozapine. Dr. Green postulates that clozapine decreases alcohol use through its ability to ameliorate the brain reward circuit deficit in patients with schizophrenia, an effect related to its broad spectrum pharmacological actions, particularly on dopaminergic and noradrenergic systems. This presentation will review these data and will also describe recent animal studies aimed at further delineating the basis of the effects of clozapine in patients with schizophrenia and alcoholism.

3:40– 4:00 P.M. Raye Z. Litten, Ph.D., NIAAA – *Future Research Opportunities in Psychiatric Comorbidity*

Dr. Litten will review research opportunities at NIAAA and discuss the direction and challenges in this field.

Please RSVP to Dr. Deidra Roach, NIAAA, droach@mail.nih.gov **before May 15.**

SATELLITE MEETING
JUNE 26, 2010~~~~~~1:00PM – 5:00PM
GRAND HYATT SAN ANTONIO

CHARLES S. LIEBER – February 13, 1931 - March 1st, 2009

A TRIBUTE- A life dedicated to Research on Alcoholism – Alcoholic liver disease: from pathophysiology to therapy

ORGANIZER: MANUELA G. NEUMAN M.SC., PH.D., FCACC,
CO-CHAIR: SAMIR ZAKHARI, PH.D.

Charles Lieber was one of the founders of the Research on Alcohol-Induced Damage in Gastrointestinal tract. In more than 1000 publications over more than 50 years Dr. Lieber contributed more than anybody else to the understanding of ethanol metabolism, toxicity and organ injury. He is still the most frequently cited scientist in the field of pathology worldwide. The unique achievements were: the discovery of a new, alcohol-inducible, unique form of cytochrome P450 (2E1). He established the baboon model of alcoholic hepatitis and introduced the isocaloric liquid diet Liber-DeCarli used in experimental alcohol-induced liver damage in rodents and primates. Charles Lieber was a pioneer in the field of alcohol studies and established that alcohol itself is hepatotoxic. His work encompassed alcohol-induced liver disease from pathophysiology to therapy.

Dr. Lieber's scientific merit was paralleled by the educational activities. To fully realize his dream as educator he trained 200 postdoctoral fellows. His classical association with the Research Society on Alcoholism was natural and continued from the very beginning to the end of his activity.

SPEAKERS:

Samir Zakhari – Director, Division of Metabolism and Health Effects, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, Rockville, MD, USA
Charles Lieber – A Pioneer in Alcohol-Induced Liver Disease

Steven Schenker – Professor Emeritus of Gastroenterology, University of San Antonio, TX, USA
New Insights in Liver Transplant

Manuela G. Neuman, Professor, Pharmacology and Toxicology, University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada
Immune-Response and Alcohol-Induced Liver Damage

Helmut K. Seitz – Professor, Gastroenterology, University of Heidelberg, Germany
The Role of Cytochrome P4502E1 in Alcoholic Liver Disease and Cancer

Carol Casey, Professor, University of Nebraska Medical Center and Dept. of Veterans Affairs, Omaha, NE, USA
The Impact of Impaired Protein and Lipid Trafficking on the Development of Alcoholic Liver Injury

Please join us to give tribute to Dr. Charles Lieber. Open to all, no registration fee.

PLEASE RSVP BY MAY 15 TO: debbyrsa@sbcglobal.net

Fetal Alcohol Canadian Expertise (FACE) Satellite Meeting
at the 2010 RSA Scientific Conference

UPDATE ON CANADIAN RESEARCH ON FETAL ALCOHOL AND FETAL ALCOHOL SPECTRUM DISORDER

Grand Hyatt San Antonio
San Antonio, Texas

Sunday, June 27, 2010: 12:15 p.m. - 1:45 p.m.

This lunchtime session will highlight new FASD research. Meet the Canadian researchers, learn about their most recent investigations, and share your comments.

AGENDA

Taking the FASD Diagnosis to School: What happens after a child is diagnosed with FASD?
Koren,G. Clinical Research Project Assistant, Motherisk FASD Needs Assessment, Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto

The Motherisk FASD Clinic has initiated a needs assessment to document capacities of schools and communities to address the needs of children diagnosed with FASD. In the process we have followed up with 20+ diagnosed patients who are currently attending public schools in the Toronto area, and have begun developing a manual on best practices for FASD children in the school setting. Key aspects of this work will be presented.

Folic Acid Transfer to Fetuses is Decreased in Pregnancies with Chronic Alcohol Exposure
Hutson, J.R[1], Stade, B[3], and Kapur, BM[1,2]
[1]Division of Clinical Pharmacology and Toxicology, Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, [2]Department of Clinical Pathology, Sunnybrook Health Sciences Center, Toronto. [3]Department of Pediatrics, Keenan Research Centre, St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto

Folic acid is concentrated in the fetal circulation by the placenta so that cord levels are higher than maternal. Folic acid is also required for detoxification of formic acid, the toxic metabolite of methanol that has recently been observed in cord blood of infants born to alcohol-using mothers. The objectives of this study were to determine if folic acid transport to the fetus is decreased after heavy alcohol exposure and if the ability to detoxify formic. Folate was measured in maternal and cord blood from alcohol-abusing mothers and controls. A choriocarcinoma cell line (BeWo) was characterized after culturing in folate-free conditions. The fetal:maternal serum folate ratio was ≤1.0 in half of the alcohol-exposed pairs (n=12), whereas all of the controls were >1.0 (n=8). Mean folate in cord samples was lower in alcohol-exposed than in the controls (25.83 ± 13.58 vs 44.04 ± 10.86, $p<0.01$). There was a significant correlation between the control maternal and cord folate levels ($p<0.05$) whereas the alcohol group was not significant. BeWo cells were found to proliferate and maintain normal morphology when introduced into folate-free media. *Conclusions:* To our knowledge, this is the first study to show that folic acid transport to the fetus is compromised in pregnancies affected by alcohol-abuse. BeWo cells can proliferate under folate-free conditions and will be utilized to investigate formate kinetics and toxicity.
Funding Source: CFFAR and CIHR NET grant # ELA-80227

Update on the Motherisk Alcohol and Substance Use Helpline: 10 Years and Counting
Kim,E. Motherisk Counselor, Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto

The Motherisk Alcohol and Substance Use Helpline was developed to provide evidence-based information to women and their health care providers about the effects associated with alcohol and recreational drug use in pregnancy and breastfeeding. This presentation describes the characteristics of the Helpline and its activities over the first 10 years of operation. The results emphasize the need for a continual effort in the prevention of inadvertent exposures to alcohol and substance use in early pregnancy, and the need to reach out to women in the high risk group who have a greater potential for problem drinking.

Meconium Screening for Prenatal Alcohol Exposure: Open vs Anonymous Testing
Zelner,I. Graduate Student, Clinical Pharmacology and Toxicology, Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto

This study aims to assess the population's willingness to participate in an open neonatal screening program for prenatal alcohol exposure. Specifically, we are determining the rate of voluntary participation and proportion of positive cases in a non-anonymous screening program, in which meconium analysis is coupled to long-term follow-up and interventions. The results will be compared to rates observed in a previously implemented anonymous phase, where testing was conducted without identifiers or follow-up. This will help determine the acceptability of open testing to the population, and thus the usefulness of implementing such programs in clinical practice.

Memory and executive function issues in Aboriginal children with Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder
Leming, JK 1, Schwarz, J1, Agnihotri, S 2, & Keightley, ML1,2; 1 Department of Occupational Science and Occupational Therapy, University of Toronto, Canada; 2 Graduate Department of Rehabilitation Science/Collaborative Program in Neuroscience, University of Toronto, Canada.

This study will present the results of a secondary analysis of memory and executive function data for children aged 3-14 years across the Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder continuum. Significant verbal memory deficits were found in Aboriginal children with pFAS/FAS and ARND compared to a control group of Aboriginal children. The results suggest that lower verbal memory scores in this population may be due to actual memory impairments and not solely due to cultural influences.

Examining the Health and Illicit Drug Exposures among Canadian Children Found in Drug-producing Homes *Moller,M. B.M.Sc., M.Sc. Candidate, Clinical Pharmacology and Toxicology, Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto*

Residential drug production often imposes a variety of safety and health issues, particularly pertaining to child inhabitants. In the Motherisk Clinic at the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, we assessed 75 children who were either residing in marijuana grow operations or homes producing or storing other illicit substances. We found the majority of these children to be relatively healthy and drug-free and therefore believe that automatic removal of children from their parents may be unjustified and unethical due to the potential risks inherent with parent-child separation.

VISIT FETAL ALCOHOL RESEARCH - CONFERENCES/ EVENTS FOR PROGRAM UPDATES
@
www.motherisk.org/FAR/econtent_conferences.jsp

NO REGISTRATION FEE

RSVP by May 15, 2010 - **Susan.santiago@sickkids.ca** **(Bring your lunch)**

FACE **is a national network of researchers, clinicians, program providers, community leaders, government representatives and other stakeholders, dedicated to advancing FASD prevention and care through research.**