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M 4. TRASTORNOS DEL APRENDIZAJE.

**UNIDAD 34: Diagnóstico diferencial con
fenotipos específicos. X frágil y SAF. Katy Garcia-
Nonell i Eugenia Rigau**

Artículos de ampliación



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Drug and Alcohol Dependence

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/drugalcdp

Maternal alcohol consumption producing fetal alcohol spectrum disorders (FASD): Quantity, frequency, and timing of drinking



Philip A. May^{a,b,*}, Jason Blankenship^b, Anna-Susan Marais^c, J. Phillip Gossage^b,
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Melanie Manning^f, Charles D.H. Parry^{c,g}, H. Eugene Hoyme^h,
Barbara Tabachnickⁱ, Soraya Seedat^c

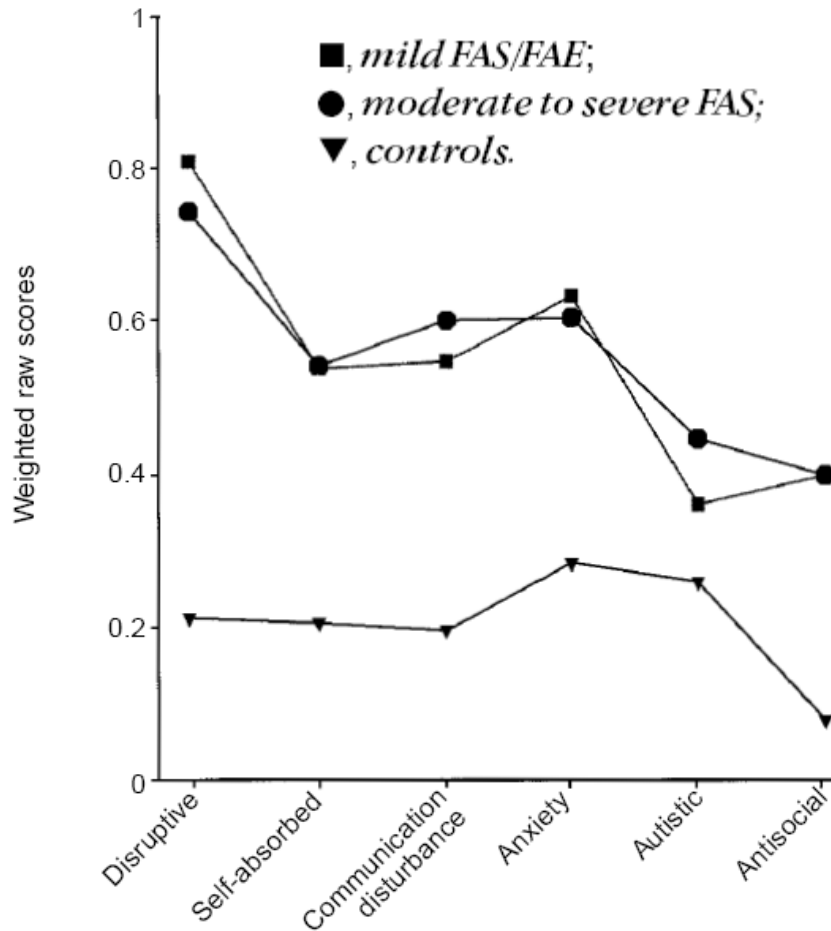
Distinguishing between attention-deficit hyperactivity and fetal alcohol spectrum disorders in children: clinical guidelines

This article was published in the following Dove Press journal:
Neuropsychiatric Disease and Treatment
11 August 2010

Differentiating attention deficits in children with fetal alcohol spectrum disorder or attention-deficit–hyperactivity disorder

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Behavioural phenotype in foetal alcohol syndrome and foetal alcohol effects



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- Developmental Behaviour Checklist (DBC)
- Perfil conductual parecido entre FAS/FAE
- Conducta disruptiva y hiperactividad / problemas de ansiedad

Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders: Neuropsychological and Behavioral Features

Sarah N. Mattson • Nicole Crocker • Tanya T. Nguyen

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TOWARDS IDENTIFYING A CHARACTERISTIC NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL PROFILE FOR FETAL ALCOHOL SPECTRUM DISORDERS 1. ANALYSIS OF THE MOTHERISK FASD CLINIC

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Imaging the Impact of Prenatal Alcohol Exposure on the Structure of the Developing Human Brain

Catherine Lebel • Florence Roussotte •
Elizabeth R. Sowell

Neuropsychol Rev February 2011

10098 • The Journal of Neuroscience, June 12, 2013 • 33(24):10098–10109

Behavioral/Cognitive

Longitudinal MRI Reveals Altered Trajectory of Brain Development during Childhood and Adolescence in Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders

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Behavioral/Cognitive

Longitudinal MRI Reveals Altered Trajectory of Brain Development during Childhood and Adolescence in Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders

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Syntactic Complexity During Conversation of Boys With Fragile X Syndrome and Down Syndrome

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Purpose: This study compared the syntax of boys who have fragile X syndrome (FXS) with and without autism spectrum disorder (ASD) with that of (a) boys who have Down syndrome (DS) and (b) typically developing (TD) boys.

Method: Thirty-five boys with FXS only, 36 boys with FXS with ASD, 31 boys with DS, and 46 TD boys participated. Conversational language samples were evaluated for utterance length and syntactic complexity (i.e., Index of Productive Syntax; H. S. Scarborough, 1990).


Results: After controlling for nonverbal mental age and maternal education levels, the 2 FXS groups did not differ in utterance length or syntactic complexity. The FXS groups and the DS group produced shorter, less complex utterances overall and less complex noun phrases, verb phrases, and sentence structures than did the TD boys. The FXS with ASD group and the DS group, but not the FXS-only group, produced less complex questions/negations than did the TD group. Compared with the DS group, both FXS groups produced longer, more complex utterances overall, but on the specific complexity measures, they scored higher only on questions/negations.

Conclusion: Boys with FXS and DS have distinctive language profiles. Although both groups demonstrated syntactic delays, boys with DS showed greater delays.

KEY WORDS: fragile X syndrome, Down syndrome, syntax, X-linked

Development of an Expressive Language Sampling Procedure in Fragile X Syndrome: A Pilot Study

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Evidence for Social Anxiety and Impaired Social Cognition in a Mouse Model of Fragile X Syndrome

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This study assessed social behavior in a mouse model of Fragile X syndrome (FXS), the *Fmr1^{tm1Cgr}* or *Fmr1* “knockout” (KO) mouse. Both the KO and wild-type (WT) mice preferred to be near a novel conspecific than to be alone. However, during the initial interaction with a novel conspecific, (1) a greater proportion of the KO mice exhibited high levels of grooming; and (2) the average duration of nose contact with the stimulus mouse was significantly shorter for the KO mice, both indicative of increased arousal and/or anxiety. Both groups exhibited a robust novelty preference when the novel animal was a “preferred” mouse. However, when the novel mouse was a “nonpreferred” animal, both groups showed a diminished novelty preference but this effect was more pronounced for the WT mice. This blunted negative reaction of the KO mice to a nonpreferred animal may indicate that they were less proficient than controls in distinguishing between positive and negative social interactions. These findings provide support for the use of this animal model to study the autistic features of FXS and autism spectrum disorders.

Mathematics Learning Disabilities in Girls With Fragile X or Turner Syndrome During Late Elementary School

Melissa M. Murphy

Michèle M. M. Mazzocco

American Association on Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities

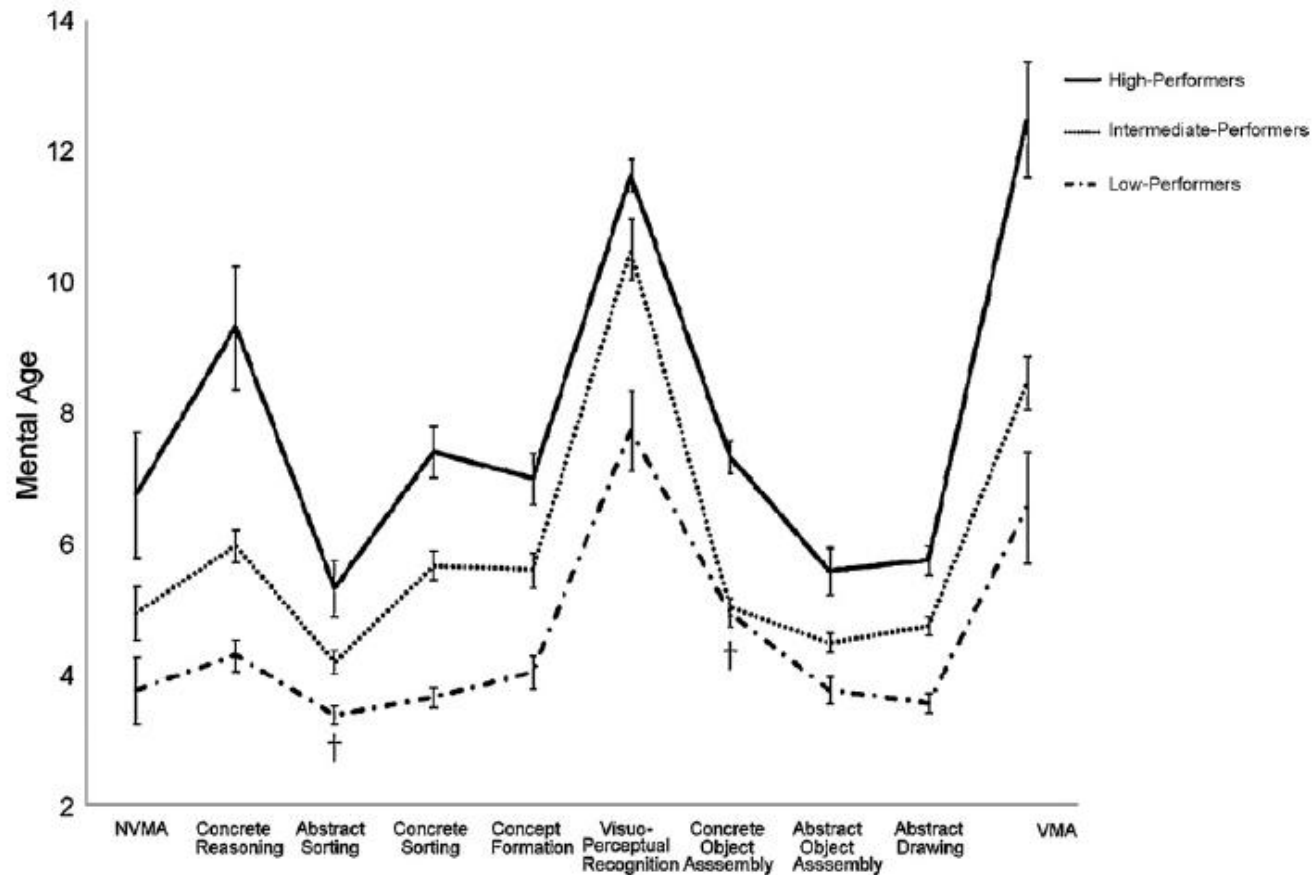
Autism Spectrum Disorder in Children and Adolescents With Fragile X Syndrome: Within-Syndrome Differences and Age-Related Changes

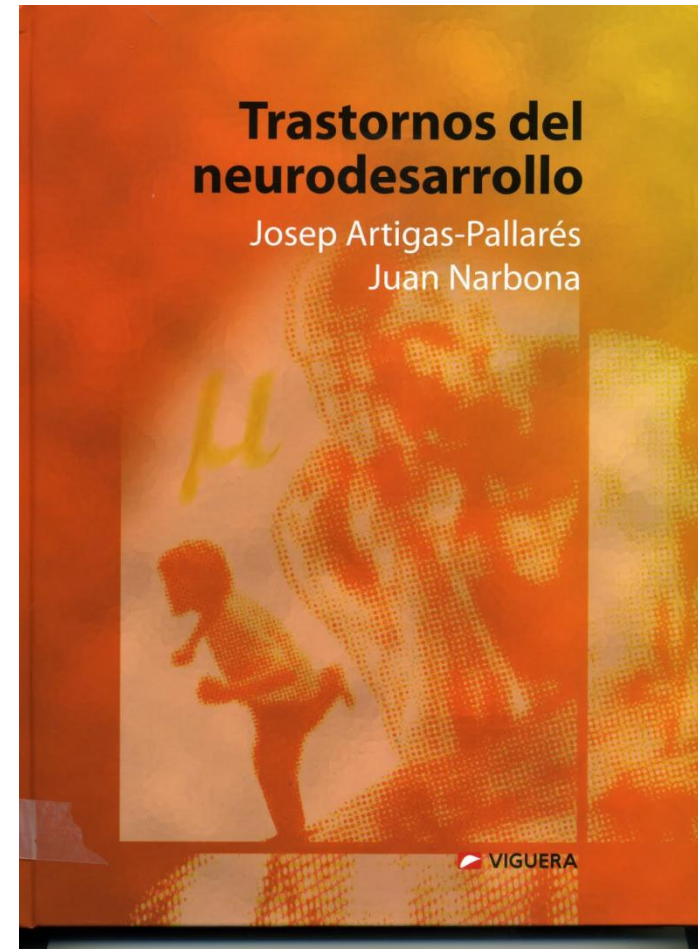
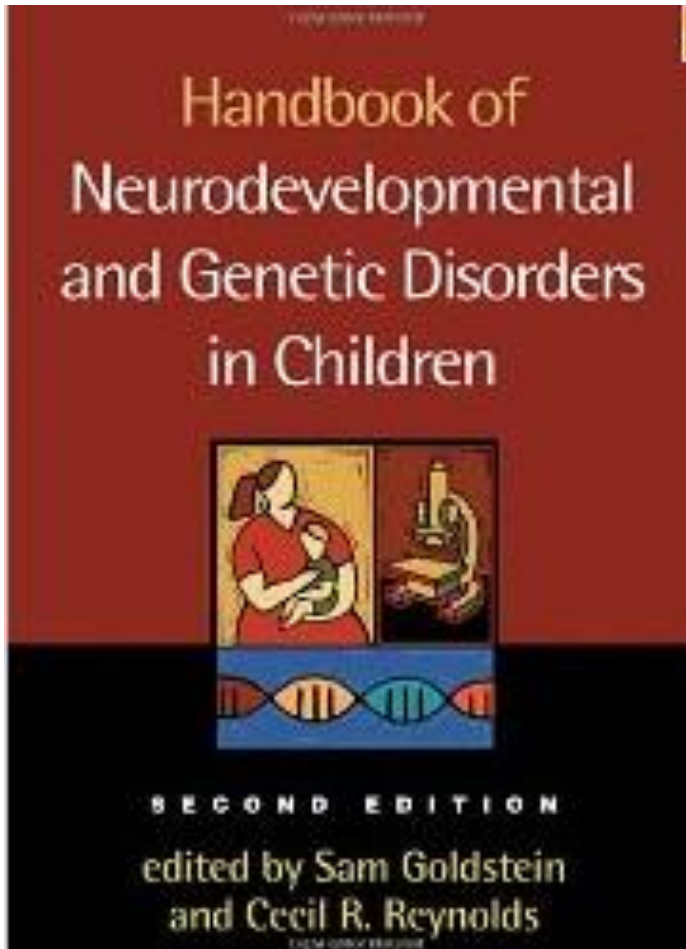
Andrea McDuffie, Leonard Abbeduto, Pamela Lewis, Sara Kover, Jee-Seon Kim, and Ann Weber



Profiling Fragile X Syndrome in males: Strengths and weaknesses in cognitive abilities

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