

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Eye on the Field, Volume 8, Issue 3, March 2007

### “Eye Movement Tasks can be used to Assess Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders”

1. Fetal alcohol spectrum disorders (FASD) are less widespread, although easier to diagnose, than Fetal Alcohol Syndrome.

TRUE                  FALSE

2. What are some of the barriers to FASD diagnosis that researchers believe can be overcome by assessing oculomotor performance and reaction times?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### “Greater Deficits in Emotional Facial Expression can Indicate More Severe Alcoholism”

3. What role does emotional facial expression recognition play in communication and relationships?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. Social interaction skills, including non-verbal communication, are shown to contribute as much to a person’s success as abstract knowledge.

TRUE                  FALSE

5. What are some of the implications of this study’s findings on the treatment and prognosis of alcohol dependence?

- a. EFE recognition can improve in alcoholics following 3 months of abstinence
- b. Alcoholics with the worst EFE recognition assessments may find it more difficult to complete conventional treatment
- c. EFE can be used to screen adolescents to determine their risk for developing alcohol disorders
- d. None of the above

### “Report from Sweden: Alcohol Interventions that Teach Practical Skills Work Best with High-Risk University Students”

6. What are some of the short-term and long-term consequences of heavy drinking for college students identified in the article?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

7. Results from the study indicate that a brief skills-training program (BSTP) appears to be more effective with students who engage in high-risk drinking behaviors than other interventions.

TRUE                  FALSE

### “Stress & Alcohol Cues Appear to Target the Brain Differently to Produce Craving”

8. Some stressors and cues that alcoholics cite as leading to negative “mood states” include:

- a. anger
- b. confusion
- c. anxiety
- d. all of the above

9. While stress-related cravings are associated with an increase in negative emotions, cue-induced cravings are associated with a decrease in positive moods, such as joy or a relaxed state.

TRUE                  FALSE

10. What is the importance of the results of this study for scientists and professionals interested in improving treatments for alcoholism?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_