















Domain	Example
Motor skills How the muscles move and act	Fine motor skills (small muscles), gross motor skills (large muscles), muscle tone, reflexes, balance, coordination
2. Neuroanatomy/ Neurophysiology How the brain and nervous system are built and work	Brain structure, head size, seizure activity
3. Cognition How one learns, understands, and gains knowledge	Thinking, perception, and reasoning
Language How one uses and understands language	Ability to hear and interpret language and communicate to others (verbal or nonverbal)
5. Academic achievement How one progresses in school subjects	Includes measures of math, reading, and writing
6. Memory How one stores information and remembers it when needed	Remembering what is heard (auditory) and what is seen (visual) Remembering information over time
7. Attention How one focuses and stays on task, including with those tasks that are less enjoyable or more challenging	Ability to ignore or tune out distractions

Executive function ("Boss of the Brain")	Impulse control, planning, problem solving, organizing, controlling
How mental skills are used to get things done	one's thoughts, following instructions, understanding abstract concepts (e.g., time, value of money)
Affect regulation	Includes current or possible mental health diagnoses (e.g.,
How one controls emotions, reacts to stress, and reacts to different situations	depression or anxiety)
D. Adaptive behaviour, social skills, social communication	Ability to take care of oneself (everyday life skills), and respond
How one manages everyday life and social situations	age- appropriately to others
Sensory ow one responds to different sensations like touch, movement, sour	
Vhen someone is being assessed for a diagnosis of FASD, the person's mell, sight, and taste is not included in the assessment; however, the	













