We will present a research that was carried out on children followed at the Unit “Early childhood and Parenting Vivaldi” (clinical participants: Dr D. Rabain, Dr E. Aidane, L. Camon-Sénéchal, L. Khin-Franck, M. David, M. Garrigue-Abrall). Relationships between the family linguistic context, the early interactions and the development of the young children was studied. From a statistical point a view, the impact of two factors was studied: choice of languages spoken with the child and type of bilingualism. Early communication was the subject of a qualitative study. Valorizations operations and family languages support were set up in a study context. Our research also evaluated the interest of therapeutic programs taking into account family languages surrounding the young child during his language acquisition.

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Attachment and psychopathology from infancy to adolescence

Mo-S-096
Attachment in infancy
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Attachment process in Infancy in 2012: what neurosciences learn about? Forty years after the publication of the first volume of “Attachment and Loss” by Bowlby, neurosciences highlight biological foundations of attachment process in infancy, what can be called the brain basis of attachment and caregiving process. We will summarize 5 major issues which can inform clinical practices with newborns and their parents. The evolutionary perspective is highlighting the “strange/familiar” paradigm, and the evolutionary configuration of caregiving/attachment processes. The “imprinting like process” is considering with new knowledge about foetal and neonatal sensoriality. The role of key hormones and neurotransmitters in the regulation of social bonding and particularly in the reciprocal processes of proximity seeking and proximity giving. The social regulation of emotion and stress. The genetic and epigenetic perspective in maternal care.

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Mo-S-097
Adolescence in the light of attachment
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We will present the psychological, interpersonal axis of development in adolescence through the lens of the attachment theory. The key task of adolescence is to develop autonomy. At first glance, adolescents appear to be engaged in an active flight away from parents, together with an increased exploratory behavior. In fact, autonomy-seeking behavior is most easily established in the background of secure attachment to parents, and most youngsters turn to parents under conditions of extreme stress. The only difference between infants and adolescence, in that respect, is the threshold level of stress necessary to activate their attachment systems and the intensity of the need to explore. We will review the links between different psychopathologies in adolescence and security of attachment.

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Social signal computing and ASD

Mo-S-098
Learning the acoustics of autism-spectrum emotional expressions – a children’s game?
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We will review the links between different psychopathologies in adolescence and security of attachment.