modeling and the prediction of multi-modal and dynamic components of social models and obtained results allow to define a research agenda on the analysis, the communication (interactional synchrony) and social intelligence. The developed focus on the characterization of speech signals (emotions), dynamics of human societal issues (e.g. design of assistive devices) are numerous. Our contribution communication modeling), application issues (e.g. differential diagnosis) and societal issues (e.g. design of assistive devices) are numerous. Our contribution focuses on the characterization of speech signals (emotions), dynamics of human communication (interactional synchrony) and social intelligence. The developed models and obtained results allow to define a research agenda on the analysis, the modeling and the prediction of multi-modal and dynamic components of social interaction.

Mo-L-14
Social signal processing and personal robotics for psychopathology: Signals, communicative acts and behaviours
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Our research concerns the characterization, the detection and the analysis of social components of signals exchanged between a human and his partner (human-robot-virtual agent). The proposed models are rooted in an emerging field: social signal processing. We have proposed and tried to promote a specific area: atypical social signal processing. The idea is to converge, in the processing and modeling, knowledge from signal processing, machine learning, psychology and psychiatry. The theoretical issues (e.g. dynamic human communication modeling), application issues (e.g. differential diagnosis) and societal issues (e.g. design of assistive devices) are numerous. Our contribution focuses on the characterization of speech signals (emotions), dynamics of human communication (interactional synchrony) and social intelligence. The developed models and obtained results allow to define a research agenda on the analysis, the modeling and the prediction of multi-modal and dynamic components of social interaction.

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Mo-L-16
Asperger syndrome and high-functioning autism: Are they different?
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There is an ongoing debate whether a differentiation of autistic subtypes, especially between Asperger Syndrome (AS) and high-functioning-autism (HFA) is possible and if so whether it is a categorical or dimensional one. The aim of our studies on this question was to examine the possible clustering or responses in different symptom domains without making any assumption concerning diagnostic appreciation. They give a report on a study about 140 children and adolescents, incorporating 52 with a diagnosis of AS, 44 with HFA, 8 with atypical autism and 36 with other diagnoses related to developmental problems. Our study does not support the thesis that autistic disorders are discrete phenotypes. On the contrary it provides evidence that e.g. AS and autism are not qualitatively distinct disorders, but rather quantitative manifestations of the same basic condition. This will be exemplified by a review of the literature, statistical data and a case history.

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Tu-L-17
When wars target children, how effective are mental health weapons of intervention?
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While millions of children are exposed to wars in many regions of the world, the science behind mental health mass intervention has lagged behind. This