Effectiveness outcomes (self- and clinician-rated change in depression symptom scales from baseline to post-programme to 12 months) will be presented at the symposium.

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Tu-S-371

The imaginary baby during pregnancy and postpartum mother–baby relational adaptation process

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In a preliminary study we investigated the possible association between maternal (n = 63) baby representations, anxiety and attachment pattern in prenatal period (26-34th week of pregnancy) and depression and infant self-regulation problems postnatally. The baby representations were assessed with an instrument (“repre- sentational baby expectation form” [RBEF]) developed by the authors. The instrument revealed four subscores including “positive expectations”, “negative expectations”, “clear expectations”, and “disorganized expectations”. The participants were reevaluated 12-24 weeks after delivery. The RBEF negative expectation scores were positively correlated with prenatal depression, anxiety, somatic problems, and insecure attachment scores and postnatal depression scores of the mother (all measures P < 0.001). On the other hand, in RBEF where mothers reported that the baby does not resemble the baby in her dreams, RBEF negative expectations, insecure attachment and prenatal and postnatal depression scores were significantly higher. In addition, mothers of the (offsprings with sleep problems and/or colic reported higher prenatal negative expectation scores.

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Anxious mother, painful baby: Prenatal and postnatal factors that increase mothers’ anxiety

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Anxious mother, painful baby: Prenatal and postnatal factors that increase mothers’ anxiety Caregiving behavior may vary between species. Some mammals let sooner their babies leave their “home” and some continue with the maternal behavior longer. Humans are similar with most mammals on caregiving behavior, but cultural and geographical factors are also influential in humans. Oxytocin and vasopressin are important factors in maternal behavior on molecular base. They differ with only one amino acid from vasotocin, which affects the “motherhood” in reptiles. Beside these molecules; estrogen, prolactin and progesterone are also helps the mother for mothering. Oxytocin and endogen opioids are necessary for satiety by nursing and its continuity. The most stressful event for the baby is separation form the mother. With touching of the mother babies may feel more comfortable and social bond arises with helps of all these molecules. Secure attachement has a buffering effect for extreme activation of the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis in early life and may prevent for forthcoming depression and anxiety disorders related to stressful life changes. In human brain, anterior cingulate cortex, amygdala, insula, anterior paracingular cortex and superior temporal sulcus — which are important brain areas in the theory of mind — are related to maternal behavior. Infantile colic is one of the factors related with postnatal mother—and also baby— anxiety. In this presentation infantile colic and its clinical picture will be discuss on the base of maternal behavior and maternal anxiety. Neurobiology of motherhood, social bond and anxiety in caregiving will be discussed via literature.

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A glance in to the relationship between autism and reactive attachment disorder

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Autism is a neurodevelopmental disorder with a pattern of qualitative abnormalities in three functional domains: reciprocal social interactions, communication and restrictive interests and or repetitive behaviors. Attachment is the evolutionary based, innate predisposition of a child to seek proximity to and contact with a specific figure, notably when the child is frightened, tired or ill. Reactive attachment disorder, described in DSM-IV as a form of “markedly disturbed and developmentally inappropriate social relatedness in most contexts”, is a term usually reserved for children who have lacked dedicated attention as a result of impoverished caregiving. Because of many of the symptoms of these disorders are similar to each other, these symptoms present challenges to clinicians. Although epidemiological data provide evidence that there is an interaction between genetics (nature) and the social and physical environments (nurture) in a spectrum of behavioral disorders, the cause of both disorders and its associated symptoms remains unclear in most cases. Accumulating data indicate that there is significant genetic heterogeneity underlying the etiology in individuals diagnosed with autism, previous studies have cited some neuropeptides and neurotrophins, receptors of gluthamat, serotonin, oxytocin, genes like Mecp 2, Cntnap2, FMR1, genes regulating the synaps formation, HPA axis, lipid metabolism, etc. To date, evidence in molecular genetic studies has linked the genes of dopamine D4 receptor and serotonin transporter to RAD. Also oxytocin have been demonstrated to play an important role in attachment. Therefore, a genetic comparison was made in the present study as to highlight the etiology of autism and RAD.

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The experience of life in utero is a meeting that promotes inter-fetal identity through the structuring of the ego states fetal

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The current and exciting research in prenatal and neonatal lead science in a way where you can see significant aspects of human development, which were previously considered unimaginable. Current thinking is that the fetus has important faculties that grow in its intrauterine life. The child is a being-in-evolution from the moment of conception, according to an important process that leads to the structuring of identity of the fetus, punctuated by experiences during his 9 months in the world-in-uteros. Experiences that will be important for his life in the world. The child is an individual sensitive, that within his experience and his experience in uterose important parts of his personality structure. The dialogical communication mother-fetus is a special bond with and against in-touch-that will continue in-world life. The dialogue mother and fetus, then, mother-child should be considered a set of emotions, perceptions and actions of the neurobiological and mental structuring of the personality of the child in gestation. A personality that has its beginning in the womb due to the special relationship between the future mother and child who together orchestrated against the one in-touch-with-inter-subjective exchange psychoneurobiological cellular traffic. The phone traffic is already Mit-sein (being with). The mother for the child is the matrix of the first draft of his world, he is the mediator, the first point of departure and arrival, the means to realize his life in the world. I take the view that the psychological identity of the mother, the context and environment, significant others, they constitute the core of the personality of the future child who initiated the world-in-utero. It is during pregnancy that the child develops, experience and exercising his motor skills, endocrine, neurodevelopmental, sen- sory, relational, psychological and spiritual and its coping or reactive. The child directly stimulates the relationship with her mother through all these powers. The mother-infant bonding scores on three tracks: the unconscious, biologi- cal, mediated by hormones, the conscious, cultural, emotional, intentional, is