

# **Infant Mental Health Journal Supplement to Volume 33, Issue 3**

## **Program Abstracts**

**World Association for Infant Mental Health  
13th Biennial World Congress  
Cap Town, South Africa**

### **Editors**

**Kaija Puura, M.D. Ph.D., Finland  
Mark Tomlinson, Ph.D., South Africa  
Neil W. Boris, M.D., United States of America  
Minna Sorsa, MNSc, Finland**

**Production Editors: Infant Mental Health Journal Offices**

**Hiram E. Fitzgerald, Ph.D.  
Stephanie K. Fitzgerald, M.S. W.  
Dolores K. Fitzgerald, M. A.**

**© Michigan Association for Infant Mental Health**

From the Editors:

The abstracts in this special supplement to the *Infant Mental Health Journal* (IMHJ) are organized to match the Program Book distributed at the 13th World Congress of the World Association for Infant Mental Health. The Program Book is available on-line through the WAIMH web page. Abstracts were copy edited at the IMHJ Editorial offices. Where abstract language seemed confusing, the copy editors attempted to capture the spirit of the written text to make it more readable to the audience. Errors that may have occurred are the responsibility of the copy editors, not the authors. Where abstracts are not presented, they were not supplied. The following is an example of a correct citation for any individual abstract in this special supplement to the *Infant Mental Health Journal*.

McKelvey, L., Fitzgerald, H. E., & Schiffman, R. (2012). Risk exposure in toddlers of low-income families: links to child functioning at age 10. *Infant Mental Health Journal*, 33 (Abstract Supplement, p 145).

### Contents

	Page
Tuesday, April 17	
Precongress Workshop 1	3
Precongress Workshop 2	3
Congress Opening Ceremony	4
Plenary Lecture 1	4
Welcome Reception	5
Wednesday, April 18	
Master Classes	5
Plenary Lecture 2	5
Symposia, Workshops, Clinical Teach-Ins, Video Presentations, Poster Workshops	5 - 15
Invited Symposium, Symposia, Workshops, Video Presentation, Poster Workshops	16 - 27
Plenary Interface 1	28
Workshops, Symposia, Clinical Teach-ins, Poster Workshops	28 - 42
Poster Session P1 - P5	42 - 59
Thursday, April 19	
Master Classes	60
Plenary Lecture 3	60
Symposia, Clinical Teach-ins, Workshops, Video Presentations, Poster Workshops	60 - 72
Invited Symposium, Symposia, Clinical Teach-ins, Workshops	72 - 84
Clinical Symposium	85
Symposia, Workshops, Clinical-Teachins, Poster Workshops	85 - 97
Poster Sessions P-6 to P-13; P-19	97 - 115
Friday, April 20	
Master Classes	115
Plenary Lecture 4	115
Symposia, Workshops, Clinical Teach-ins, Video Presentations, Poster Workshops	115 - 129
Symposia, Workshops, Clinical Teach-ins, Video Presentations, Poster Workshops	129 - 140
Plenary Interface 2	140
Symposia, Clinical Teach-ins, Workshops, Poster Workshops	141 - 153
Poster Sessions P-14 to P-15, P-17	153 - 179
Saturday, April 21	
Plenary Lecture 5	178
Invited Symposium, Symposia, WorkShops, Clinical Teach-ins, Poster Workshops	179 - 197
Symposia, Clinical Teach-ins, Poster Workshops, Workshsops	197 - 213
Presidential Symposium	213
Closing Ceremony	213
Poster Sessions P-16, P-18	213 - 230

2729

**Developmental outcomes of a group of children (2-3 years) prenatally exposed to illicit drugs**

Xavier M. (Faculty of Education and Psychology, Catholic University of Portugal, Portugal), Xavier M. (Catholic University of Portugal, Portugal), Carolino R. (Hospitalar Centre of Porto, Portugal)

This poster presents developmental outcomes of a group of Portuguese children (2-3 years) prenatally exposed to illicit drugs (opiates and cocaine). Methods: Children prenatally exposed (n=26) were born to mothers recruited from a central maternity and were compared to a randomly comparison group (non-exposed, n = 26). Bayley Scales of Infant Development (BSID) were used and data concerning caregiving environment (social and demographic) factors were analyzed (for instance: family composition, professional status of the parents, socioeconomic status of the family, type neighborhood, home characteristics/conditions, childcare). We also analyzed maternal and infant characteristics like neonatal withdrawal symptoms, Apgar scores, gender, gestational age, weight and head circumference at birth, maternal age, type of delivery civil state, illicit substances, alcohol and cigarettes. Results: Children prenatally exposed had reduced birth weight and length and gestational age with reduced head circumference. No differences were found between groups in caregiving environment with the exception of family composition. No differences were found between groups in BDI and MDI scores (BSID). Conclusions: Examination of developmental consequences suggests a subtle and complex process which must take into account not only the prenatal exposure but also the various other environmental factors which contribute to eventual outcome.