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Program Abstracts

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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 15th World Congress of the World Association for Infant Mental Health. Abstracts were copy edited at the IMHJ Editorial office. 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.

perceptions of the child two months postnatally were indicatively associated with the adolescent onset externalising problems.

Conclusions: Mother's depressive symptoms perinatally, dissatisfaction with life and more negative perceptions of the child increase the child's risk for high levels of internalising problems from early childhood onwards. The early risk factors associated with internalising and externalising problems are perhaps to some extent different.

P341 Intelligence assessment of argentine babies: argentine scale of sensory motor intelligence - EAIS

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The purpose of this work is to present a test which allows the assessment of the behavior of our infants from a consecutive development approach. There are two main periods in the development of intelligence: *before* and *after* the constitution of the symbolic (or semiotic) function, which appears within the age of 16 and 20 months old. The first period is called *sensory motor intelligence*. The sensory motor intelligence is the ability to solve problems through activities in which perception, attitudes, tone and movements without symbolic evocations – that is, before the verbal language appears – are mainly part of. The Argentine Scale of Sensory Motor Intelligence (EAIS) was created for babies aged from 6 to 30 months old. This scale was built considering 800 Argentine babies in order to know the level of mental development during the non-verbal period, obtain standard figures of reference of the Argentine population and contribute with a useful as well as effective tool to diagnose the intellectual development of Argentine babies aged from 6 to 30 months old and detect cognitive disorders. Given the baby's vulnerability, its dependence on adults, the complexity of maturity and development processes, and the environment, the use of tests adapted or built with Argentine babies lets us count on tools of our own to assess the population and enrich the first infancy bio-psycho-social perspective.

P342 Feeding problems in infants and their relationship with maternal depression at one and two years

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Introduction: Feeding problems are commonly reported by parents, can have implications for infant growth and can be a source of family stress.

Aim of the study: The Montreal Children's Hospital Feeding Scale (MCHFS) quantifies infant feeding problems but has not previously been used in the UK. We examined the scale's relationship with demographics, early feeding history and maternal depression at 1 and 2 years.

Material and method: As part of a larger study, the (MCHFS) and Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale (EPDS) were completed by 69 mothers of 1-year-old infants (37 male/32 female). 35 of these women (20 male/15 female infants) completed the same measures when their infants were 2-years-old.

Results: There were no significant gender differences in MCHFS at 1y or 2y. MCHFS at 1y or 2y was not related to gestation, Apgar scores, maternal age, maternal BMI, income or education.