Conclusions These preliminary results show that children to mothers with bipolar disorder, with or without intratuterine exposure to lithium, had a normal to high IQ at preschool age. 5 more children have been tested, results to be analyzed, and additional children will be recruited.

Methods variables associated with TV/video games viewing.

Aims viewing in U years should avoid any TV viewing. Previous studies linked early TV recommendations of the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) state and their interference with the development and behavior. The rec- society, and little is known about the children's free-time activities

Background and Aim Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) are ubiqui- tous environmental toxins, potentially toxic to the developing brain. Hydroxylated PCBs (OH-PCBs) are suggested to be even more toxic because of hydroxylation by the fetus and active trans- placentental transport of OH-PCBs. Still, little is known about their short-term health effects in humans. We aimed to determine whether prenatal exposure to OH-PCBs is associated with the neu- rological condition in three-month-old infants, assessed by the quality of the motor repertoire.

Methods In a Dutch observational cohort study, 97 mother-infant pairs participated. Cord blood samples were analyzed for PCB and OH-PCB concentrations. The quality of the motor repertoire was evaluated at 3 months from video-recordings. We determined the quality of General Movements (GMs) and calculated a Motor Opti- mality Score (MOS) ranging from 5 to 28 (low to high optimality). We explored correlations between PCB/OH-PCB levels and MOS using Spearman’s Rank correlation. Next, we tested whether PCB/ OH-PCBs levels differed between infants with ‘low’ (<26) and ‘high’ MOS (≥26).

Results We found no association between PCB/OH-PCB levels and the quality of GMs. Associations existed between several PCB/OH-PCB levels and MOS, including detailed aspects of the motor repertoire. High 4-OH-PCB-107 levels were associated with a low MOS (P=0.013). High PCB-187 levels were associated with reduced mid- line arm and leg movements (P=0.047 and P=0.043, respectively).

Conclusion Prenatal exposure to higher 4-OH-PCB-107 levels was associated with a non-optimal quality of the motor repertoire in three-month-old infants. This negative effect may be mediated by reduced thyroid hormone concentrations in the brain.

Methods associated with the neural quality of the motor repertoire in three-month-old infants.

Results 26). OH-PCB levels differed between infants with ‘low’ (<26) and ‘high’ MOS (≥26).

Conclusions were compared with children without any developmental and behavioral disorders (n=113) in regard to the time of watching TV/ video games per day.

Results children who watched TV/playing games over 2 hours/ day had significantly ADHD and higher total CBCL scored than the children who watched TV/playing games less than 2 hours/day. The two groups also differed on the following CBCL subscales: withdrawn, attention, aggressive and delinquent behavior. In terms of learning abilities and IQ levels were did not differ from the children who watched TV/playing games less than 2 hours/day.

Conclusions 1/3 of children in UAE viewed TV/video games for more than the recommended 2 hours per day which found to be associated more with behavioral problems.

Background United Arab Emirates (UAE) is a rapidly changing society, and little is known about the children’s free-time activities and their interference with the development and behavior. The recom- mendations of the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) state that children older than 2 years should watch quality television (TV) programs not more than 2 hours per day; and those younger than 2 years should avoid any TV viewing. Previous studies linked early TV viewing with later developmental and behavioral problems.

Aims Estimate average amount of daily time of TV/video games viewing in UAE children; and sociodemographic, behavior and other variables associated with TV/video games viewing.

Methods In a case control study, 211 school children (69% males, mean age 8.7 years) from United Arab Emirates were investigated. The children with developmental and behavioral disorders (n=98) were compared with children without any developmental and behavioral disorders.

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