correlations were shown between Secure and Insecure attachment, the attachment variables Coherence of Mind, Coherence of Transcript and Full Scale Intelligence Quotient. No statistically significant correlations were obtained in the FT-group.

**Conclusions**

Extremely Preterm born, when young adults, shows significantly lower IQ-scores, have negative self and positive others model and shows a higher proportion of insecure attachment. To our knowledge, this is the first study to report data on EFT and its impact on the attachment organization in adulthood. Insecure attachment, low IQ and prematurity may be considered as significant risk factors for developing psychopathology, they deserve careful attention in future research and clinical follow-ups.

**Methods**

Disability in daily activities was assessed with the Dutch Pediatric Evaluation of Disability Inventory (PEDI-NL) in 145 VLBW children, at 44 months corrected age (CA). Children with CP are known to have disabilities and were therefore excluded. Multiple logistic regression analyses were performed to determine the risk factors for disabilities in daily activities. Perinatal and sociodemographic factors, a low (< 1SD) Psychomotor Developmental Index (PDI) and low (< 1SD) Mental Developmental Index (MDI) of the Bayley Scales of Infant Development (BSID II) at 24 months CA were considered as potential risk factors and included in the analyses.

**Results**

One or more disabilities were found in 27 VLBW children (19%). The highest frequencies were found in mobility (19 (13%) children) and in social functioning (12 (8%) children). Logistic regression analyses detected a low PDI and a low MDI as risk factors for disability in mobility; R-square 0.211. For disability in social functioning, a low MDI and being first born were detected as risk factors: R-square 2.85.

**Conclusions**

At school entry, one in five VLBW children does have a disability in daily activities especially in mobility and social functioning which may reduce participation with their peers. However, prediction of the disabilities by risk factors is limited. Therefore, adding the PEDI to follow up assessments may enable adequate referral for intervention focussing on participation.

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**Abstracts**

**1224**

**SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC AND NEONATAL FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH EARLY CHILDHOOD SOCIAL-COMMUNICATION DIFFICULTIES IN CHILDREN BORN PRETERM**

doi:10.1136/archdischild-2012-302724.1224

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**Background**

The Quantitative Checklist for Autism in Toddlers (Q-CHAT) is a parent-completed questionnaire providing a quantitative measure of early childhood social-communication difficulty (Allison et al, J Autism Dev Disord, 2008). The Q-CHAT scores of children born preterm are higher than the general population, indicating greater autistic traits (Wong et al, Neonatal Society Proceedings 2012 Spring Meeting).

**Aim**

To examine sociodemographic and neonatal factors associated with social-communication abilities in preterm infants at 24 months corrected age.

**Methods**

The parents of children born at <36 weeks gestation and enrolled in a study evaluating routinely collected neurodevelopmental data were asked to complete the Q-CHAT. Children with severe neurosensory disabilities and cerebral palsy were excluded. The effect of factors identified a priori (maternal age, gestation, birthweight z-score, gender, multiple pregnancy, length of mechanical ventilation, supplemental oxygen requirement at 36 weeks postmenstrual age (BPD) and index of multiple deprivation (IMD)) on Q-CHAT scores were examined using univariable and multivariable linear regression analyses.

**Results**

The Q-CHAT was completed by the parents of 104 children (mean[SD] gestation 27.0[1.7] weeks, when the children were at a mean corrected age of 24.7[2.7] months). On univariable analysis, gestation, multiple pregnancy, BPD and IMD were positively associated with Q-CHAT scores. Low gestation (p<0.02) and higher IMD (p<0.01) were independently associated with higher Q-CHAT scores on multivariable analysis.

**Conclusion**

Preterm birth is a recognised risk factor for autism spectrum disorder. We report a novel finding of high deprivation as an independent predictor of early childhood social-communication difficulty in the preterm population.

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**1225**

**PRETERM BORN PRESCHOOLERS’ DISABILITIES IN DAILY ACTIVITIES**

doi:10.1136/archdischild-2012-302724.1225

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**Aims**

Do very low birth weight (VLBW) preschoolers without Cerebral Palsy (CP) have disabilities in daily activities and what are risk factors for these disabilities?

**Methods**

VLBW children born in 1989 were followed at 4 months and 44 months corrected age (CA). Of the children born alive at 24 to 26 weeks gestation (n=134) 126 were available for this study. The Quantitative Checklist for Autism in Toddlers (Q-CHAT) was used to determine their social-communication difficulties at 4 months CA. The Pediatric Evaluation of Disability Inventory (PEDI-NL) was used to determine other disabilities at 44 months CA. Logistic regression analyses were performed to determine the risk factors of disability at school entry, one in five VLBW children does have a disability in daily activities especially in mobility and social functioning which may reduce participation with their peers. However, prediction of the disabilities by risk factors is limited. Therefore, adding the PEDI to follow up assessments may enable adequate referral for intervention focussing on participation.