Background and aims Temperament in very preterm infants (VPI) has been rarely studied. We used a short version of the Bates Infant Characteristic Questionnaire (ICQ) to explore maternal reported child difficulties in an area-based cohort of Italian VPI.

Methods Study population included 1196 infants (response rate 85%). A medical examination was carried out to assess infants' health and presence of disabilities. A postal maternal questionnaire was used to measure development and temperament. We used the sections corresponding to 'Fussy-difficult' and 'Unadaptable', with 12 items rated on a 7-point Likert-type scale. Higher scores indicate more problematic temperament. Statistical analysis included factor analysis and calculation of Cronbach alpha. To assess validity, comparisons with sleep and eating problems reported by mothers independently from ICQ were carried out.

Results For this study only singletons born from Italian mothers were considered (n. 586); 55% were males, and 21% were below 28 weeks gestation. Forty infants (7%) had at least one severe disability. Mean ICQ score was 34.1 (SD 10.1), and median 33 (range 13–69). Factor loadings were comparable to the original English version, and internal consistency was satisfactory (alpha 0.88 for fussy-difficult and 0.71 for Unadaptable). Infants with difficulties getting to sleep, frequent night awakenings, and 'picky eaters' had significantly higher ICQ scores (P values <0.01).

Conclusion The short version of the ICQ may represent a quick and easily administered tool for the identification of difficult temperament traits in clinical and research settings.

Acknowledgements Action follow-up study was funded by Italian MoH and Chiesi Spa.

Methods The ACTION follow-up study uses the SDQ parent version to assess the emotional and behavioural problems of children born <32 weeks gestation and survived to school age. For the purposes of the study, a subsample (n.223) of the cohort recruited in Lazio region was administered both SDQ and CBCL, parent-reported. We computed Spearman's rho coefficients to carry out correlation analyses. The K-Cohen Test was used to measure agreement SDQ and CBCL instruments.

Results 121 children were males (54.3%), 44 (19.7%) were <28 weeks gestation. Seven had cerebral palsy, 4 were blind or almost blind, and 9 used hearing aids.

According to CBCL, 20 children (9%) had significant and 18 (8.1%) borderline difficulties. SDQ identified as pathological 14 children (6.3%), while 13 were classified as borderline (5.8%). Overall agreement was 86.1% (Kappa 0.47, p < 0.0001).

Spearman's rho was 0.63 for emotional/externalising problems, 0.61 for behavioural/externalising, and 0.74 for total problems. All values were statistically significant (p < 0.001).

Conclusions Correlation and inter-rater agreement between the two instruments are good. Overall, however, SDQ appeared more conservative in the identification of children with problems.

Acknowledgements The ACTION follow-up study was funded by Italian MoH and Chiesi Spa.