

Kangaroo Mother Care and Brain Development



Dr Nils Bergman

MB ChB, DCH, MPH, MD

(USA equiv: MD, MPH, PhD)

Cape Town, RSA

www.skintoskincontact.com

AFFECTIVE NEUROSCIENCE

THE FOUNDATIONS

OF HUMAN AND

ANIMAL

EMOTIONS

Jaak Panksepp

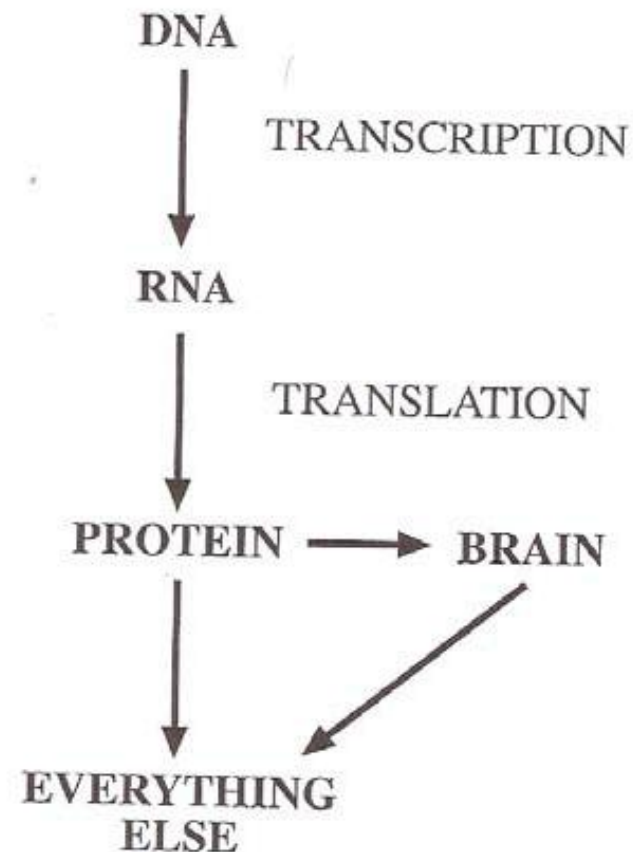
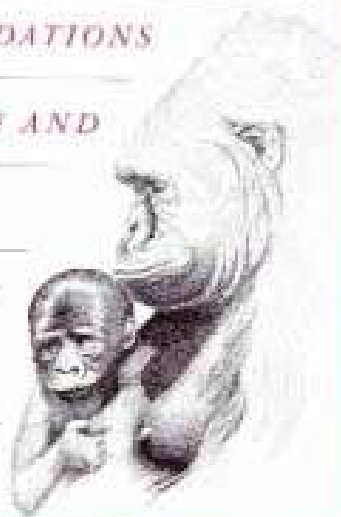
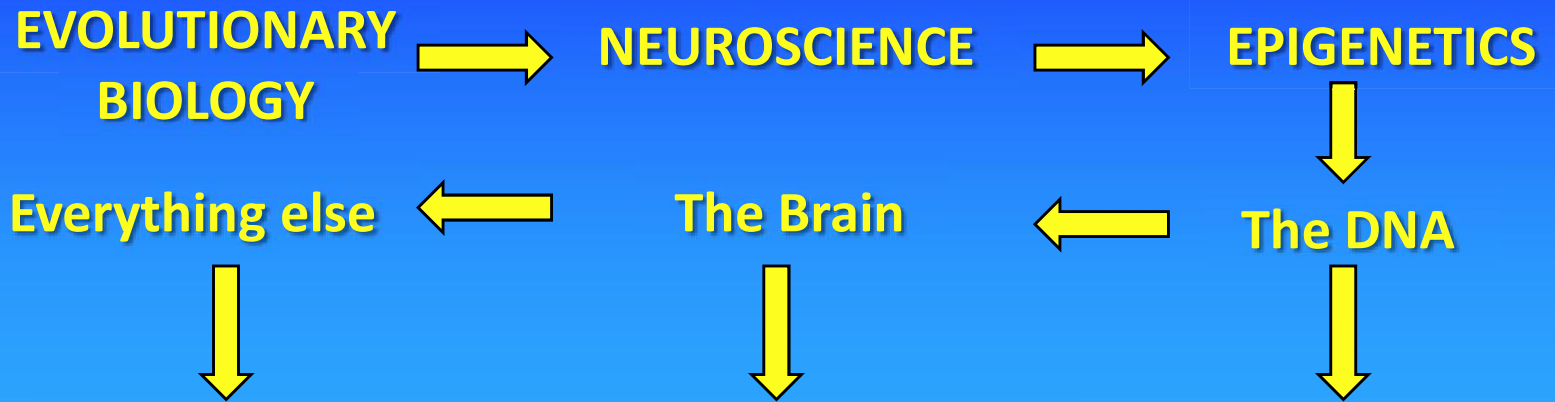


Figure 6.1. Summary of the current “central dogma” that underlies the analysis of all biological processes, including those that mediate basic psychobiological processes. The only major concept missing from this schematic is the environment, and these influences permeate all phases of these transactions.

“Scientific foundation” ... a synthesis



The Place ENVIRONMENT **FITNESS** **EXPERIENCE** **ADAPTATION**

"For species such as
primates, the mother
IS the environment."

Sarah Blaffer Hrdy, Mother Nature (1999)



Nothing an infant can or
cannot do makes sense,
except in light of mother's body



lebr



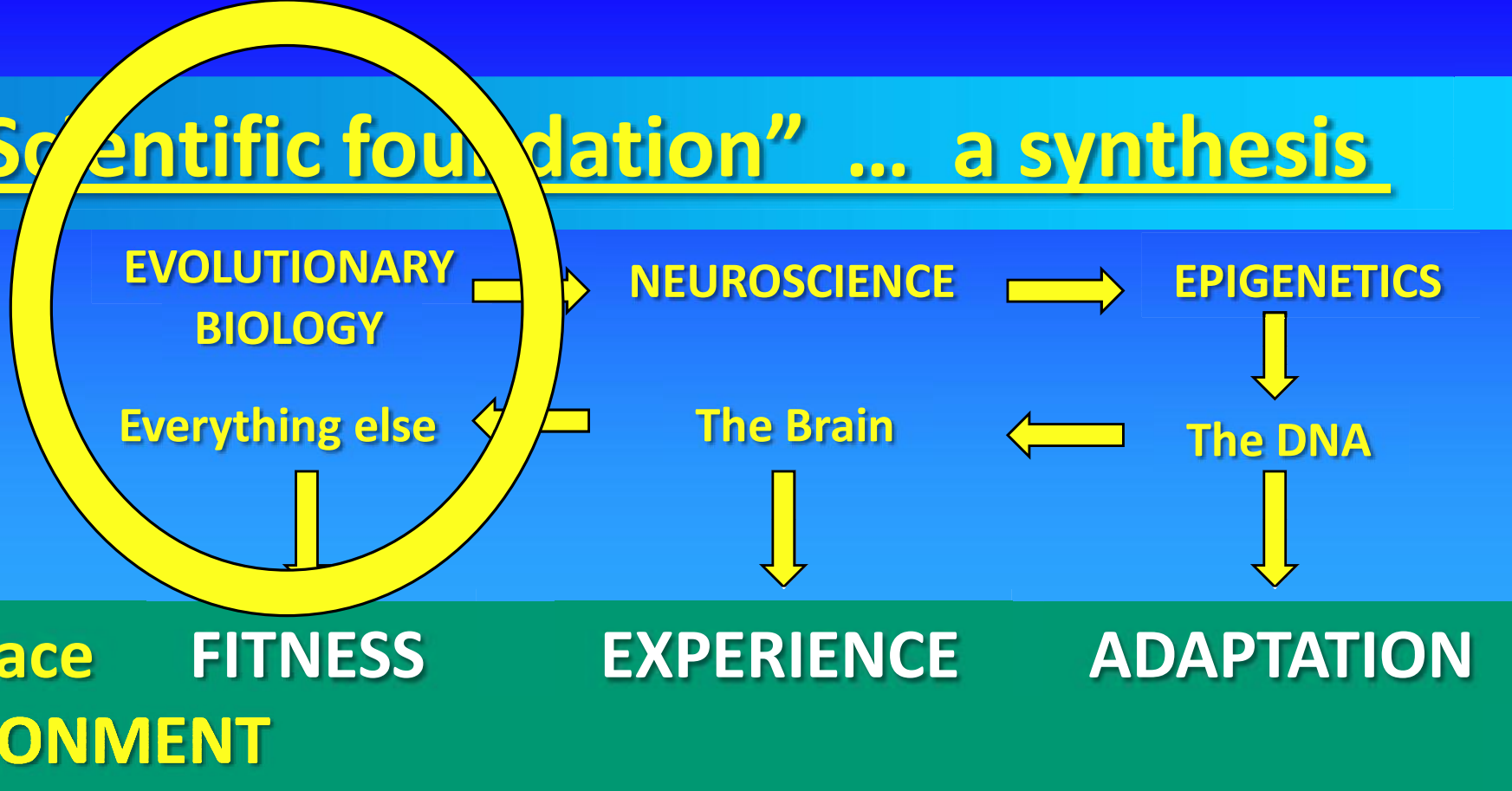
laire



N. A



"Scientific foundation" ... a synthesis



***"EXCEPT IN THE LIGHT
OF MOTHER'S BODY."***

"EEA"

The Place
ENVIRONMENT

FITNESS

EXPERIENCE

ADAPTATION

Environment of
Evolutionary
Adaptedness



MOTHER

is the key to

neurodevelopment ...

Environment of

Evolutionary

Adaptedness



MOTHER

is the key to

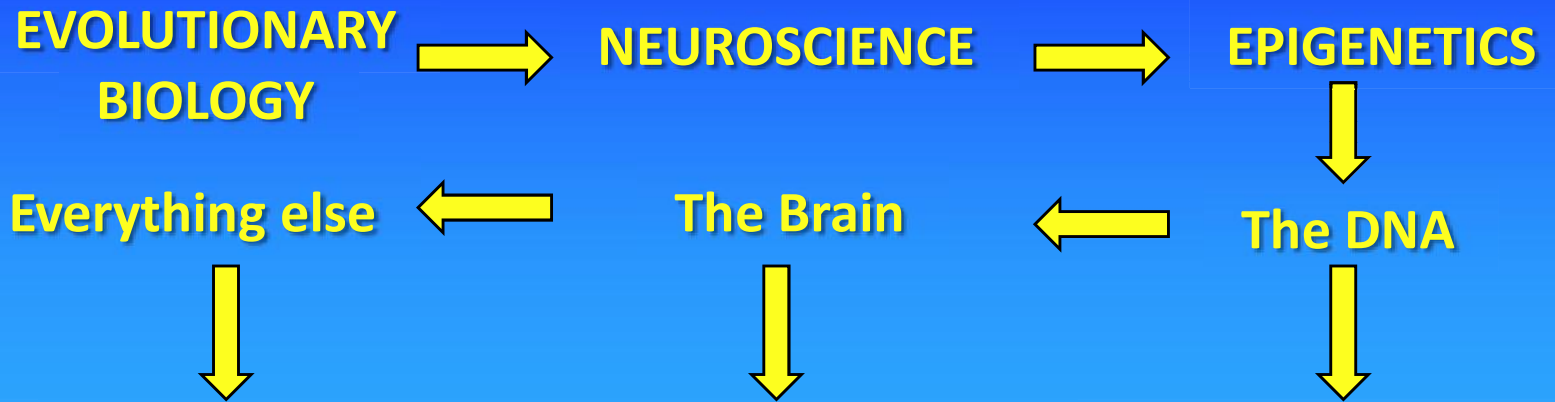
neurodevelopment ...

... because she is the

RIGHT PLACE !!

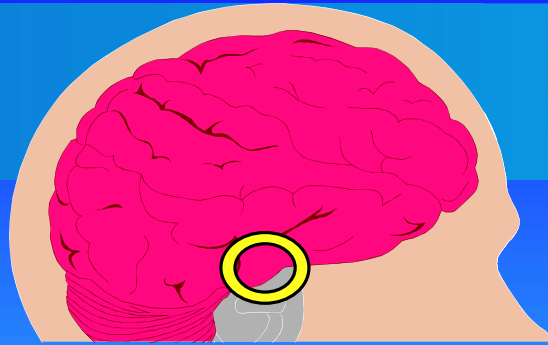


“Scientific foundation” ... a synthesis

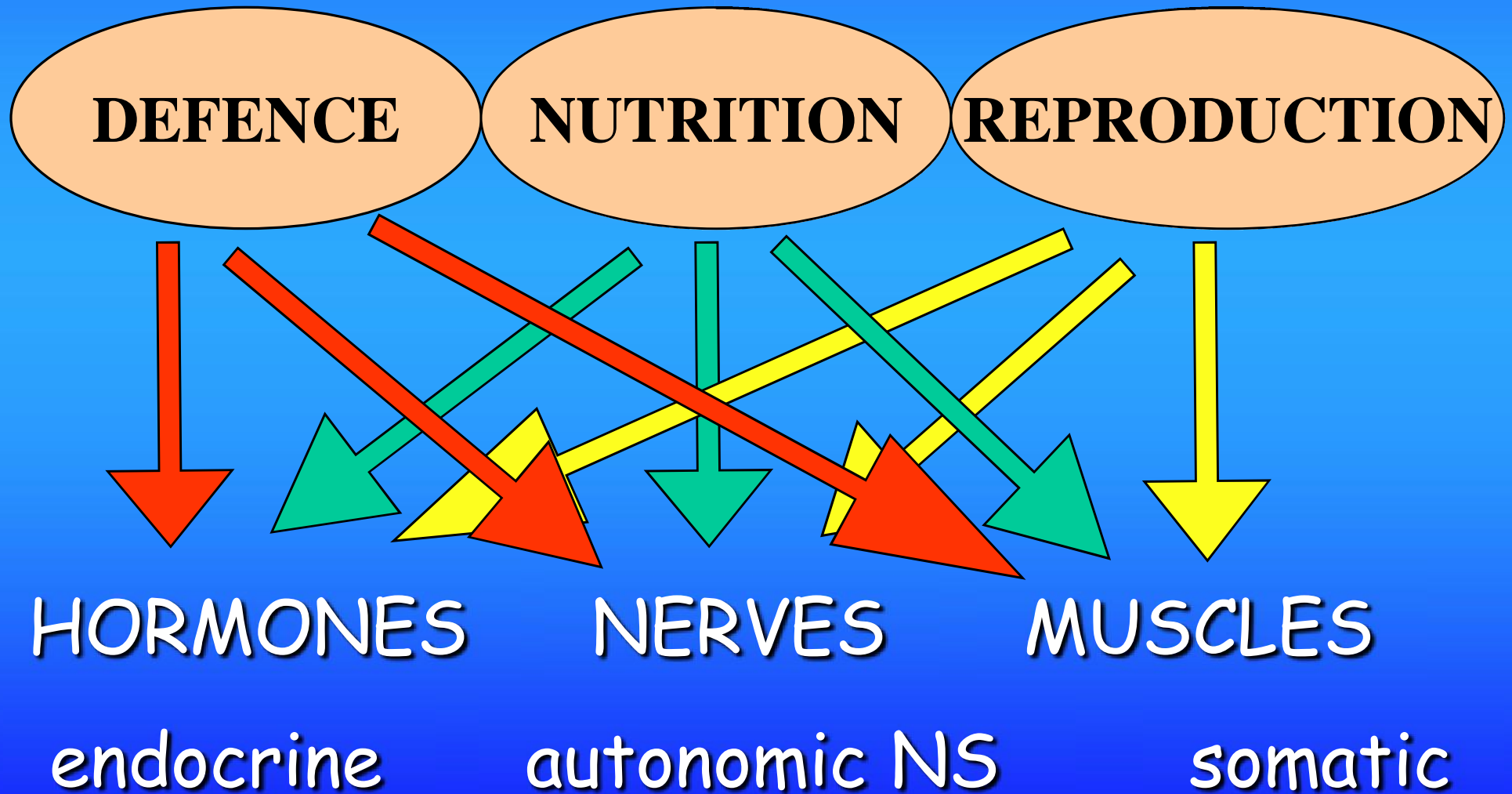


The Place ENVIRONMENT **FITNESS** **EXPERIENCE** **ADAPTATION**

... because she is the
RIGHT PLACE !!



HIGHLY CONSERVED NEURO-ENDOCRINE BEHAVIOR



HIGHLY CONSERVED
NEURO-ENDOCRINE
BEHAVIOR



HIGHLY CONSERVED
NEURO-ENDOCRINE
BEHAVIOR



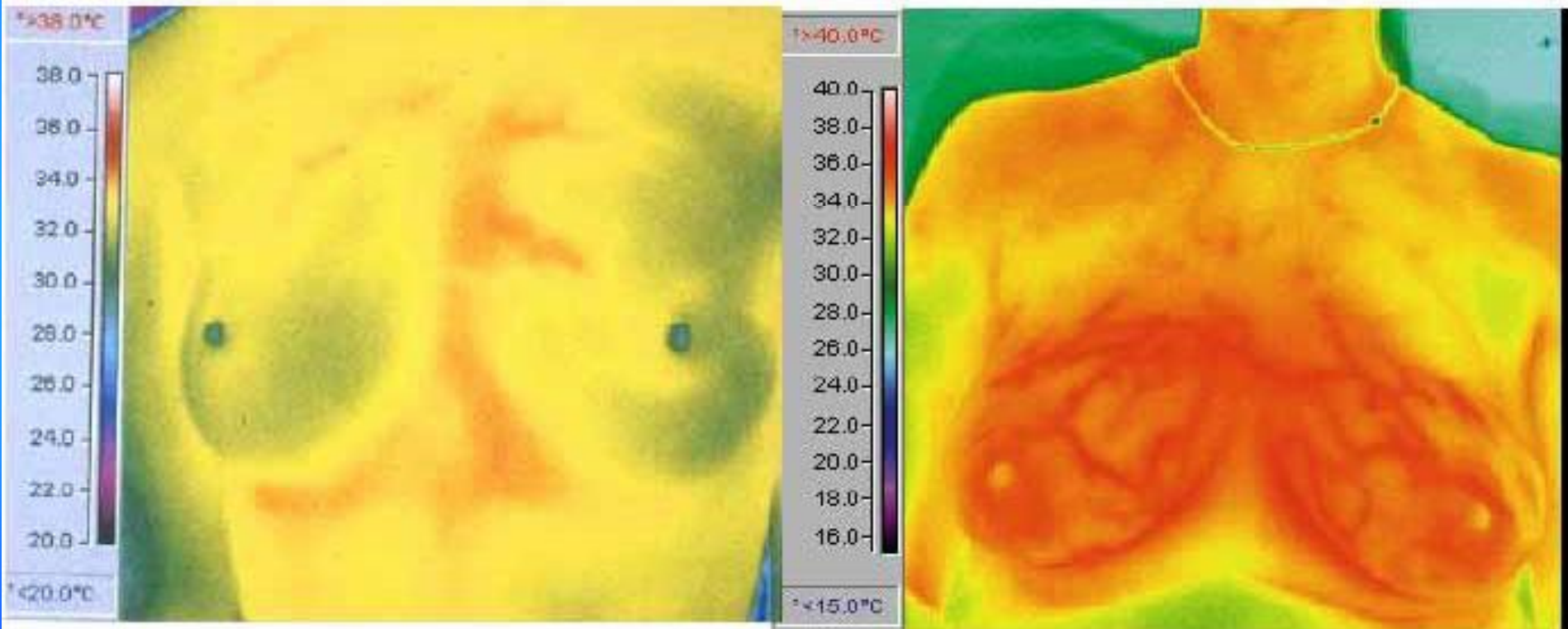




Thermal Images

Non-lactating Breasts

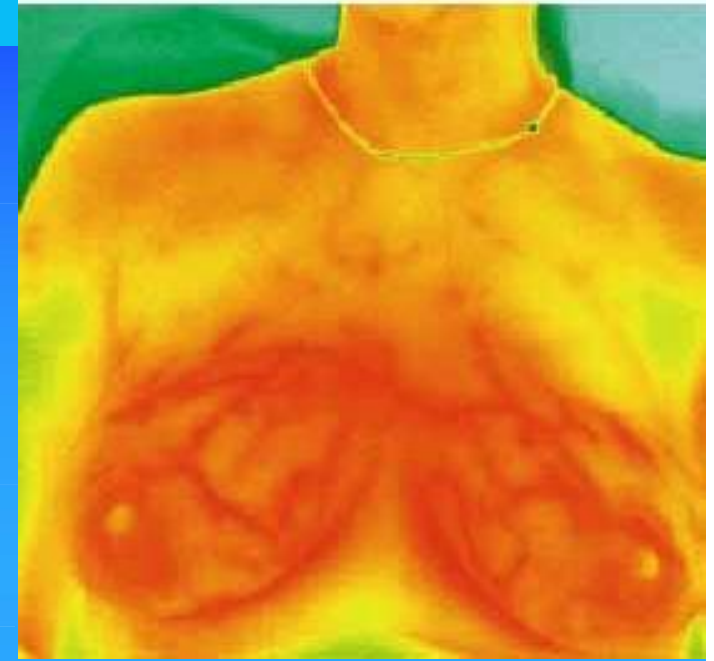
Lactating Breasts



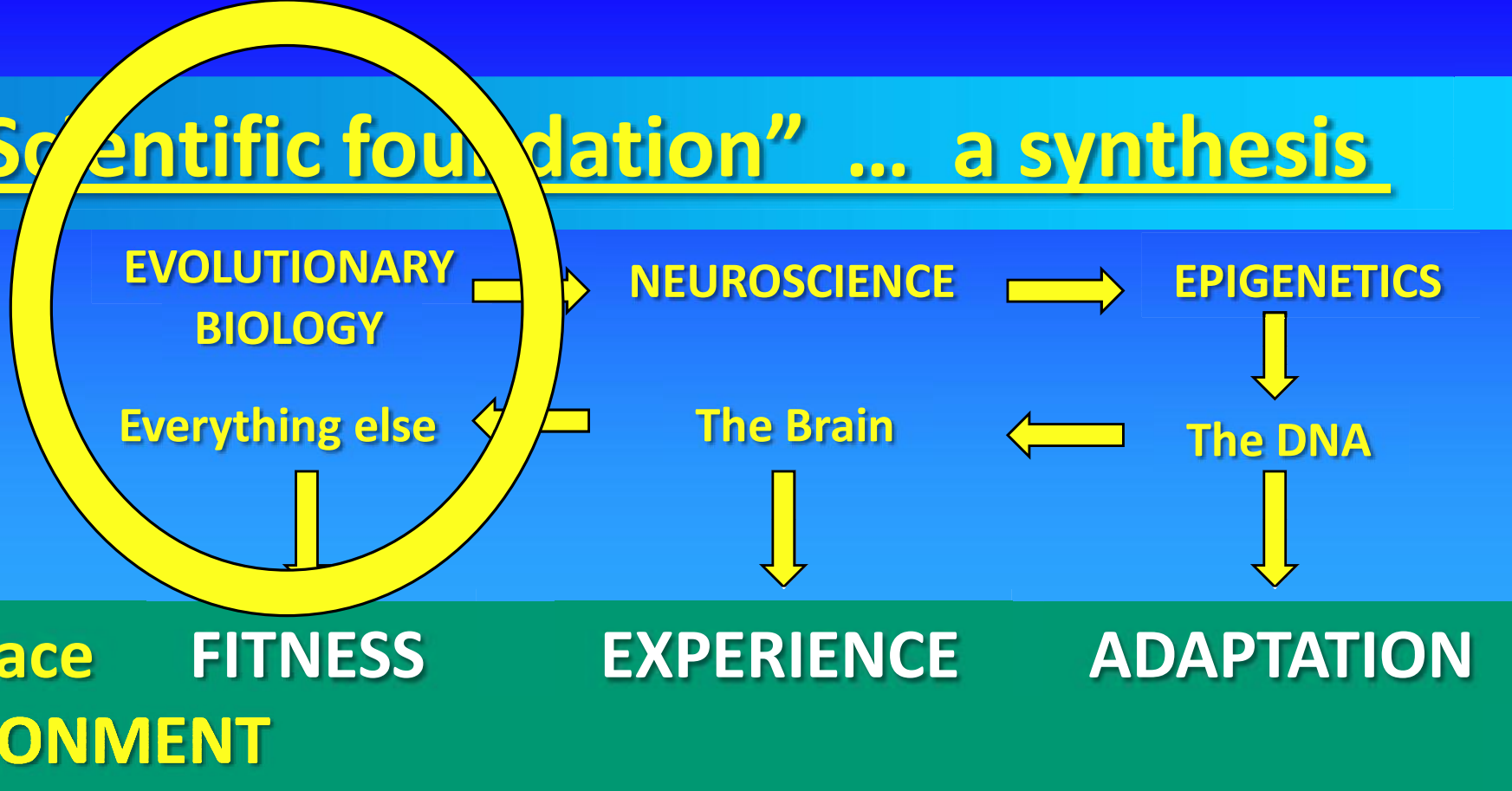
Images courtesy of Prof Peter Hartmann, UWA

Warming,
feeding and
protection
behaviours are
intricately, inseparably
linked to the right place.

(Alberts 1994)

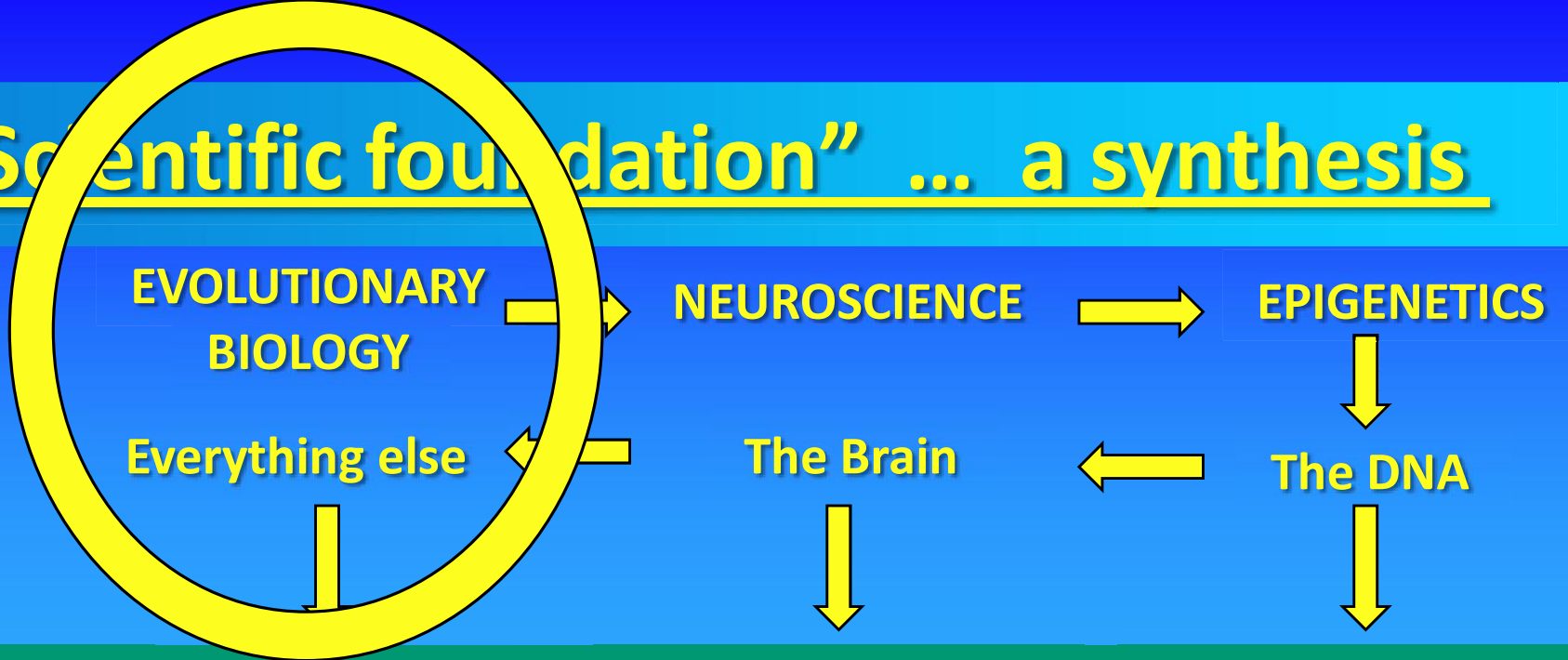


"Scientific foundation" ... a synthesis



***"EXCEPT IN THE LIGHT
OF MOTHER'S BODY."***

“Scientific foundation” ... a synthesis



The Place
ENVIRONMENT

FITNESS

EXPERIENCE

ADAPTATION



Kangaroo Mother Care and Brain Development



The Place
ENVIRONMENT

FITNESS

EXPERIENCE

ADAPTATION

Kangaroo POSITION
Kangaroo NUTRITION
Kangaroo SUPPORT
DISCHARGE

Kangaroo Mother Care and Brain Development

*"Cells which
FIRE TOGETHER,
WIRE TOGETHER,
and those which
don't, won't."*

Carla Shatz

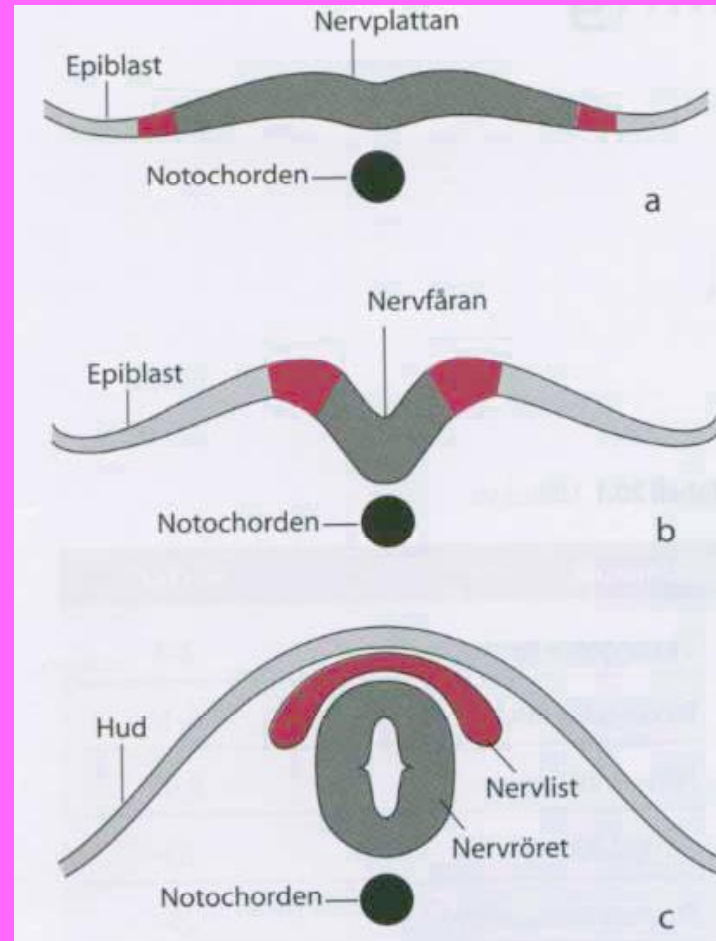


Making of the neural tube



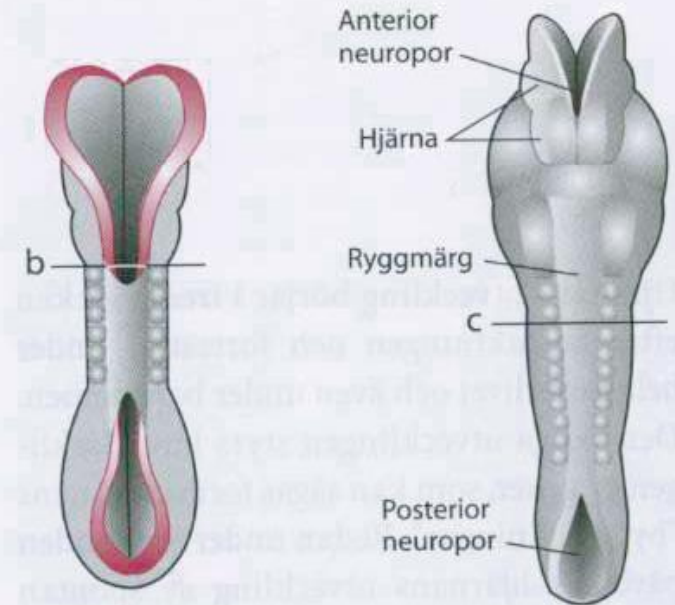
Karolinska
Institutet

KAROLINSKA
Universitetssjukhuset



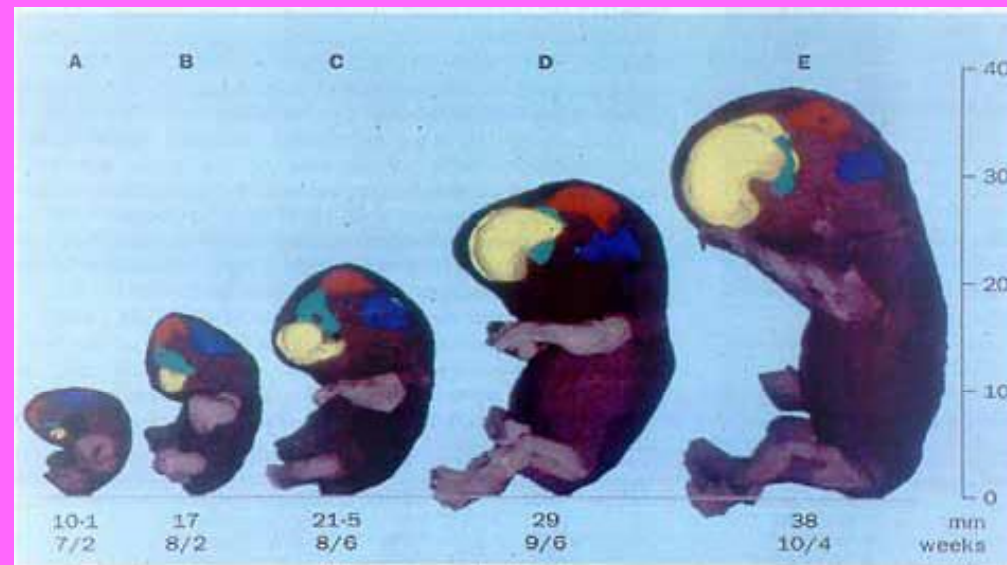
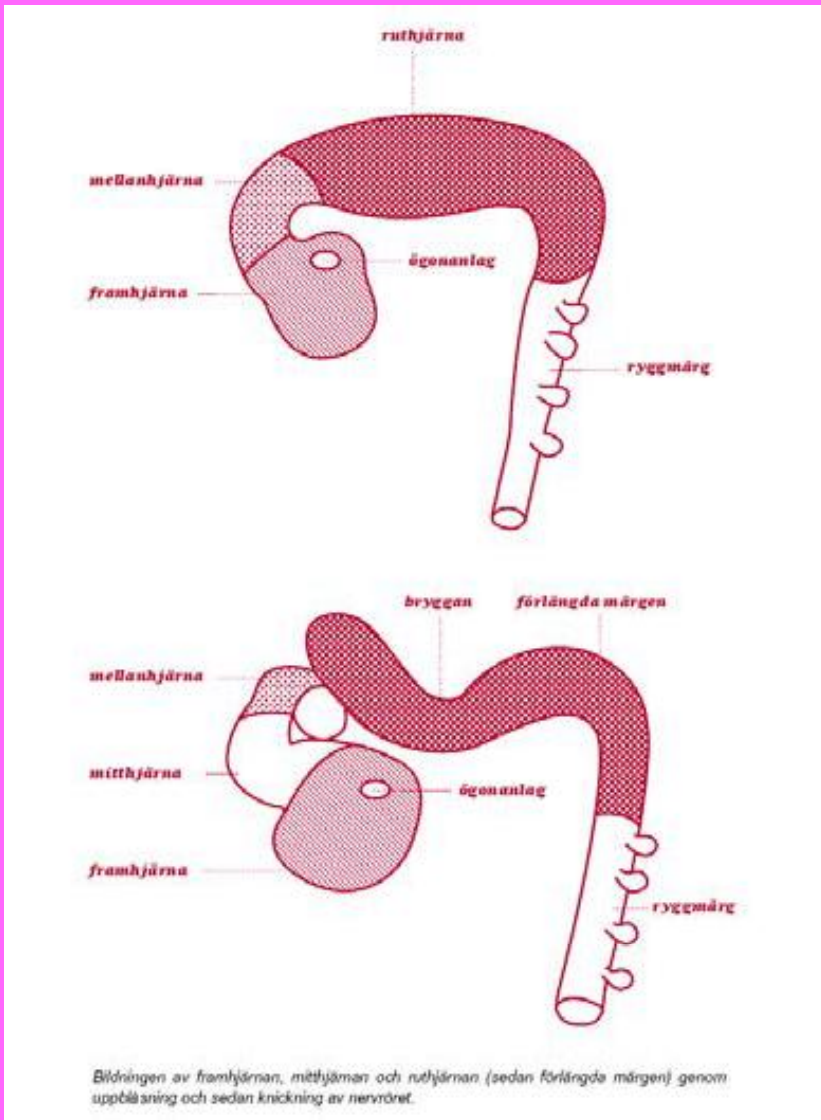
Figur 20.1. a) Bildning av nervfåran. b) Slutning av nervröret.

Illustrationer: Lena Lyons



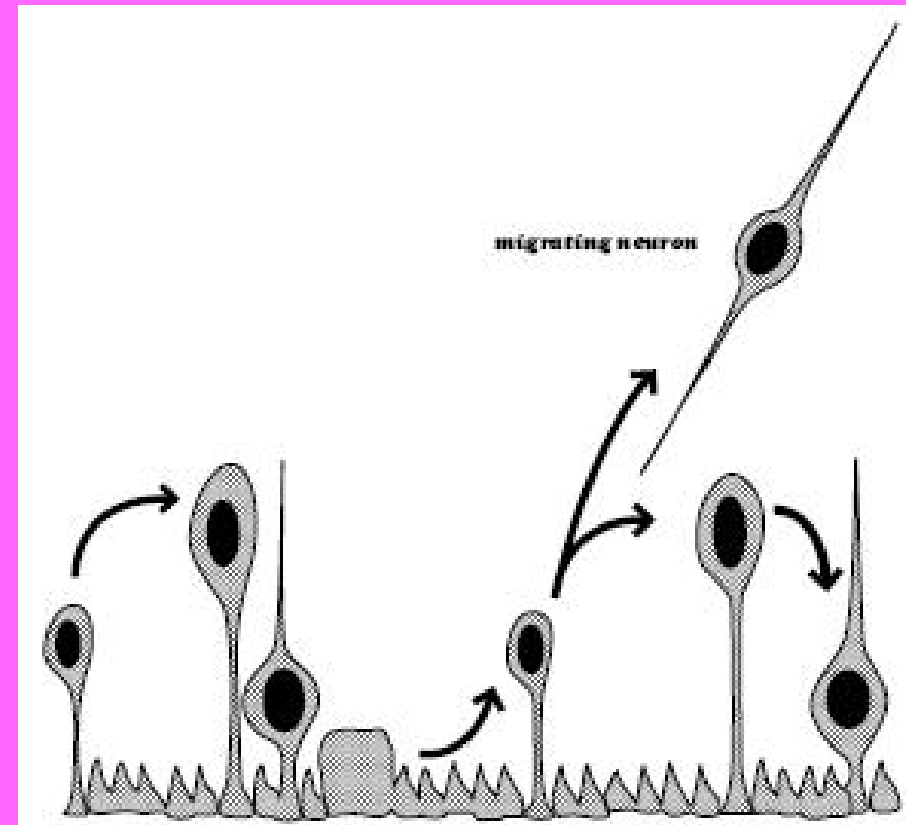
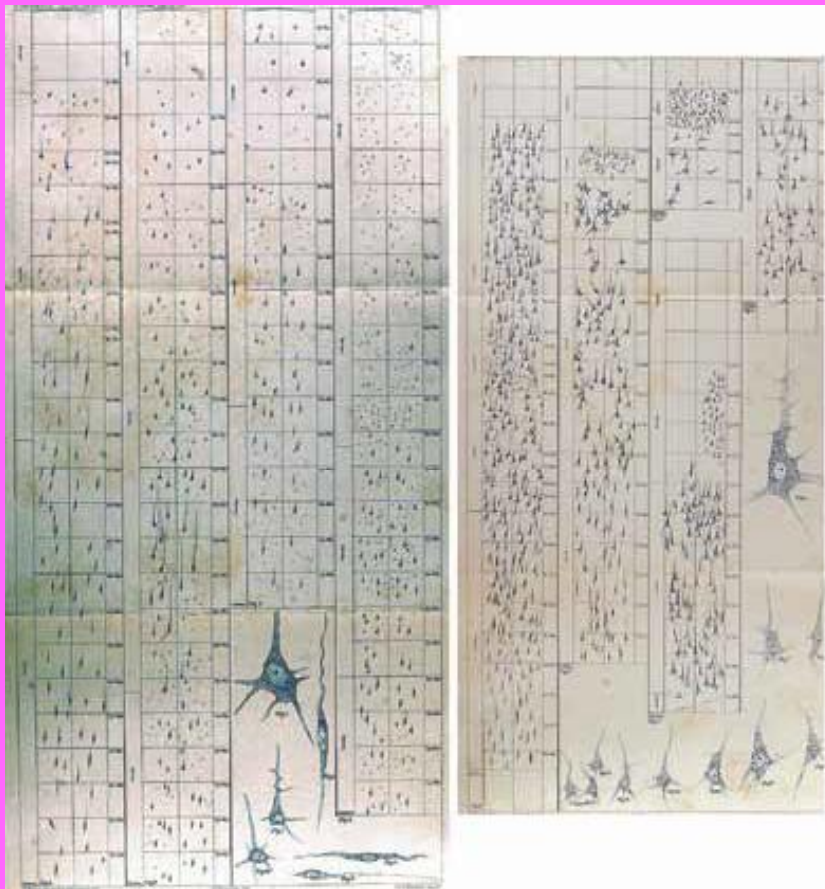


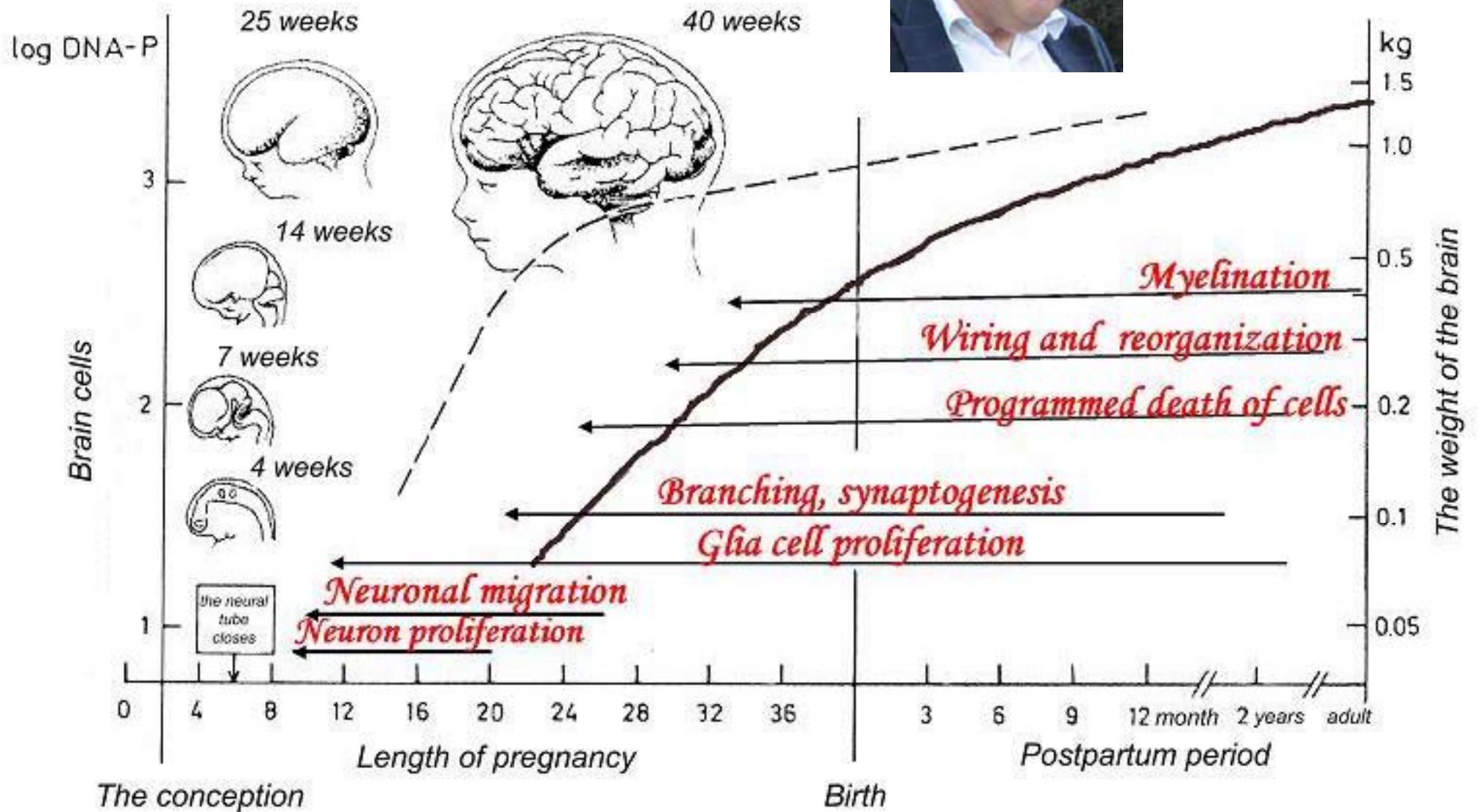
Sonic goes ballooning



200000 new nerve cells/min

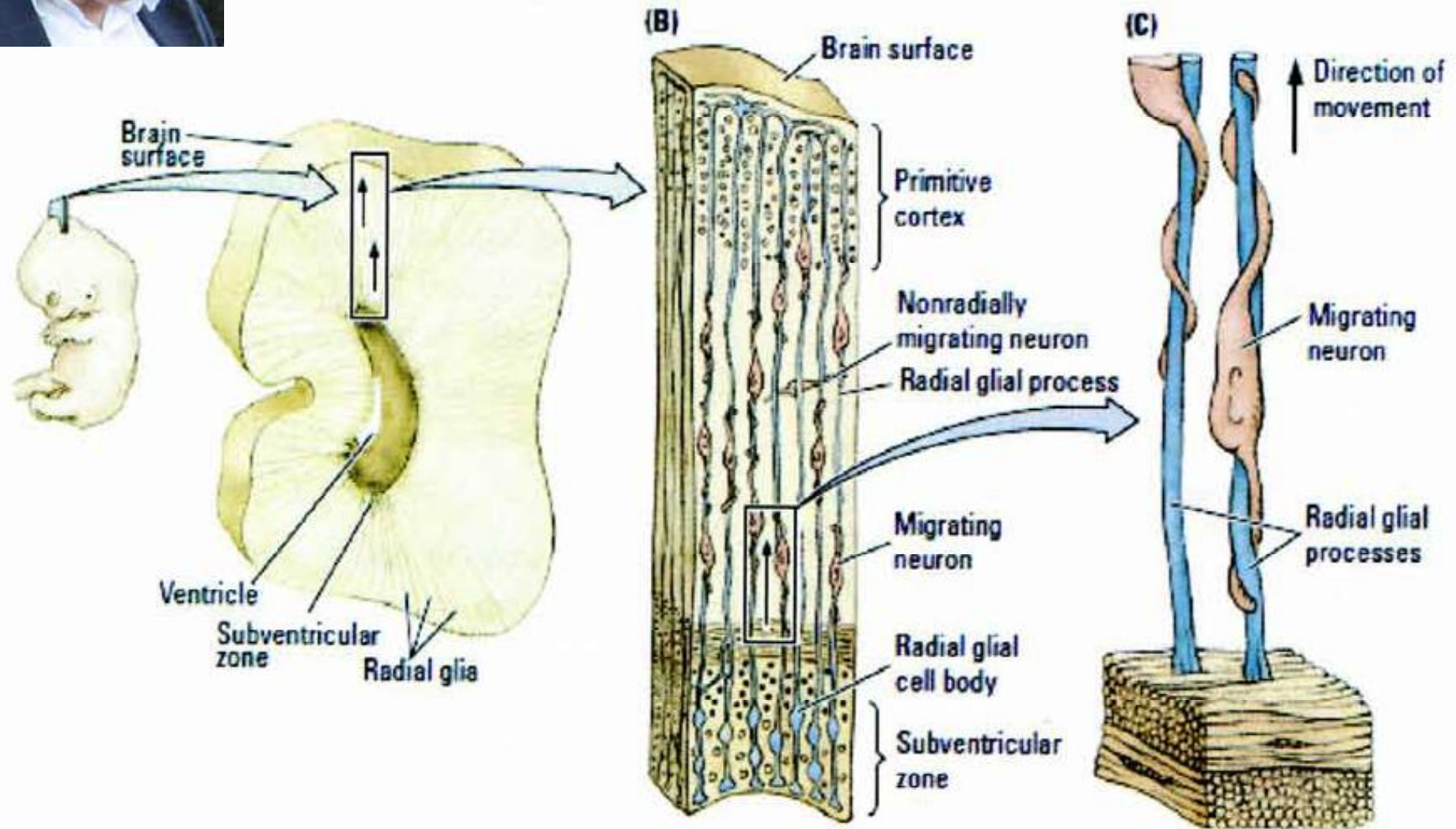
Hammarberg 1896 Caviness 2008





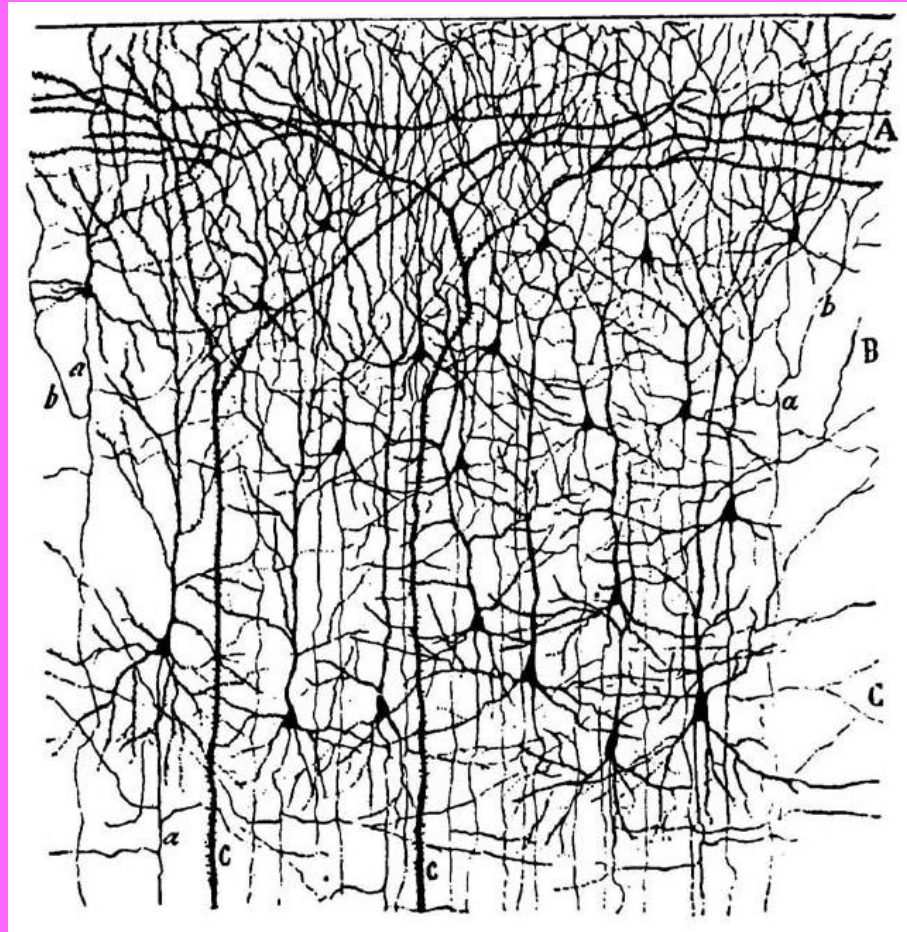


Neuronal migration

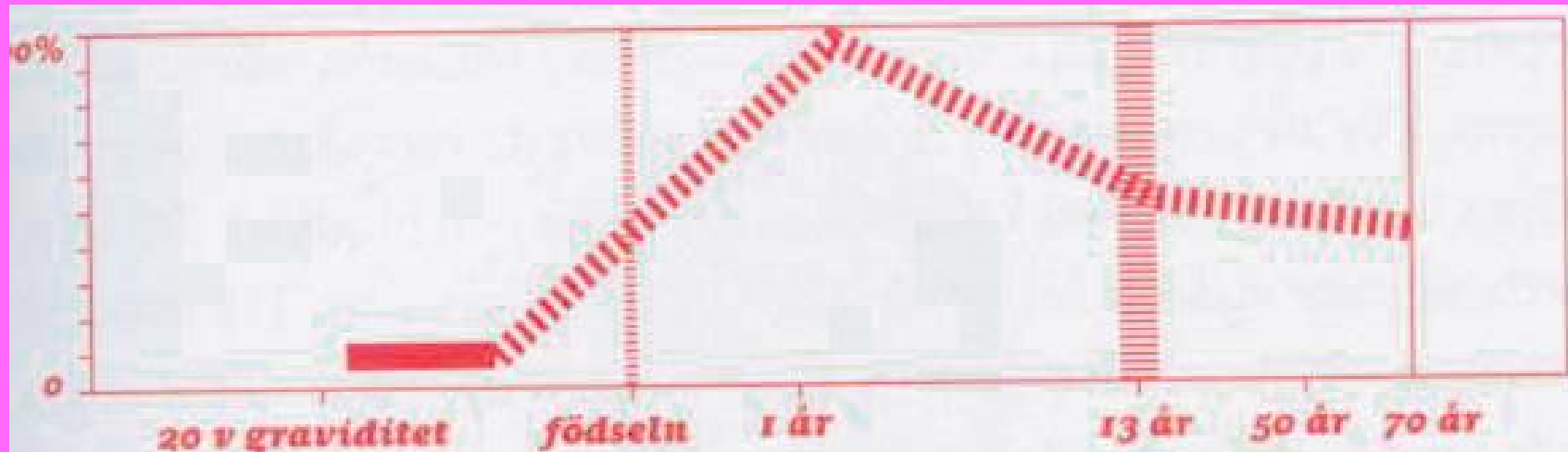


The brain is not a computer, it is a jungle

G Edelman



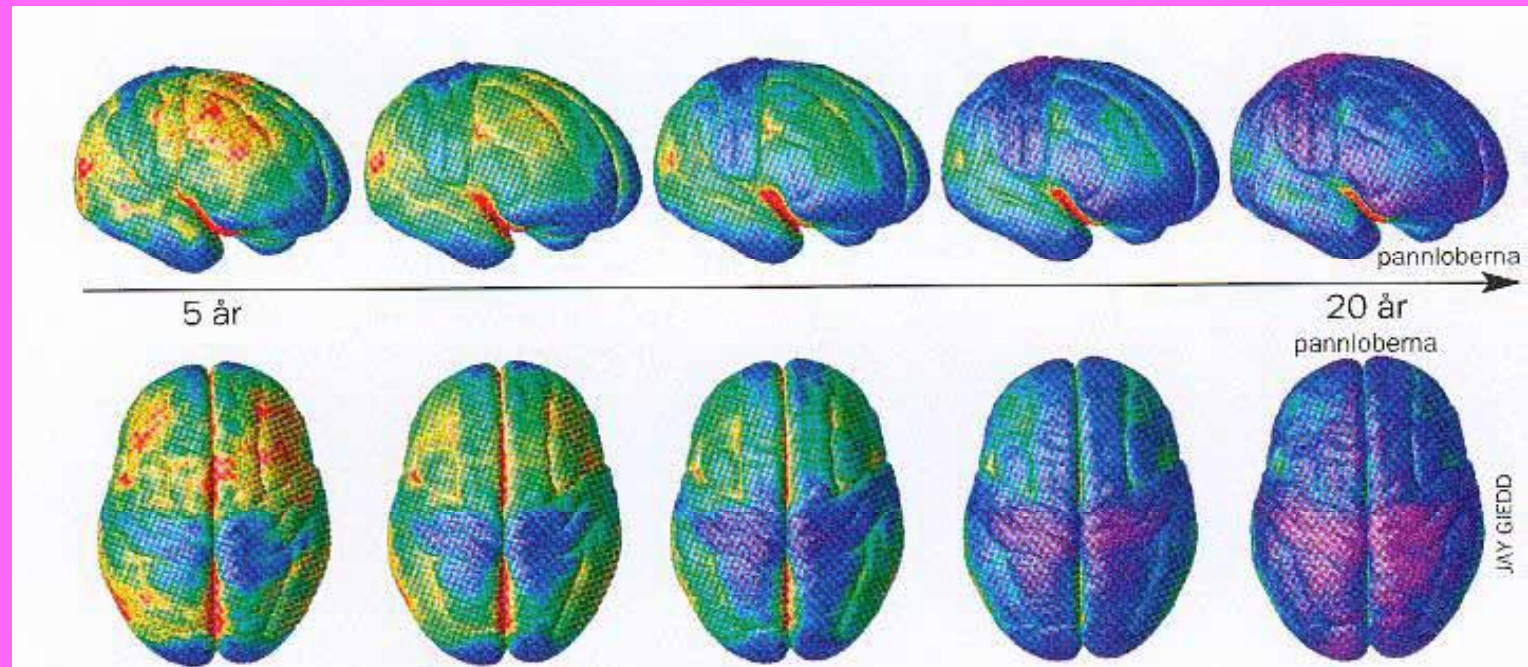
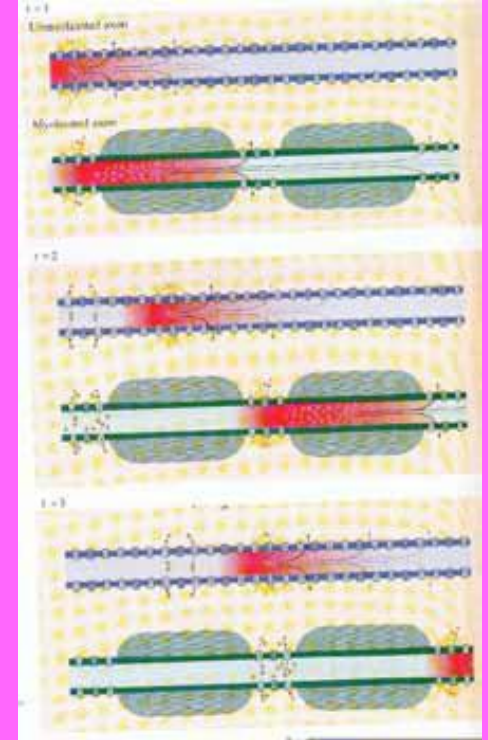
One million new synapses/second at 1 year!



Bildningen av synapser börjar i fosterlivet ungefär i 20:e fosterveckan, ökar kraftigt efter födelsen, för att sedan explodera vid 1–2-årsåldern, då det bildas upp till en miljon synapser per sekund. Synapsbildningen planar sedan ut, men fortgår hela livet. Vid puberteten noteras en kraftig minskning. Originalbild: J-P Bourgeois



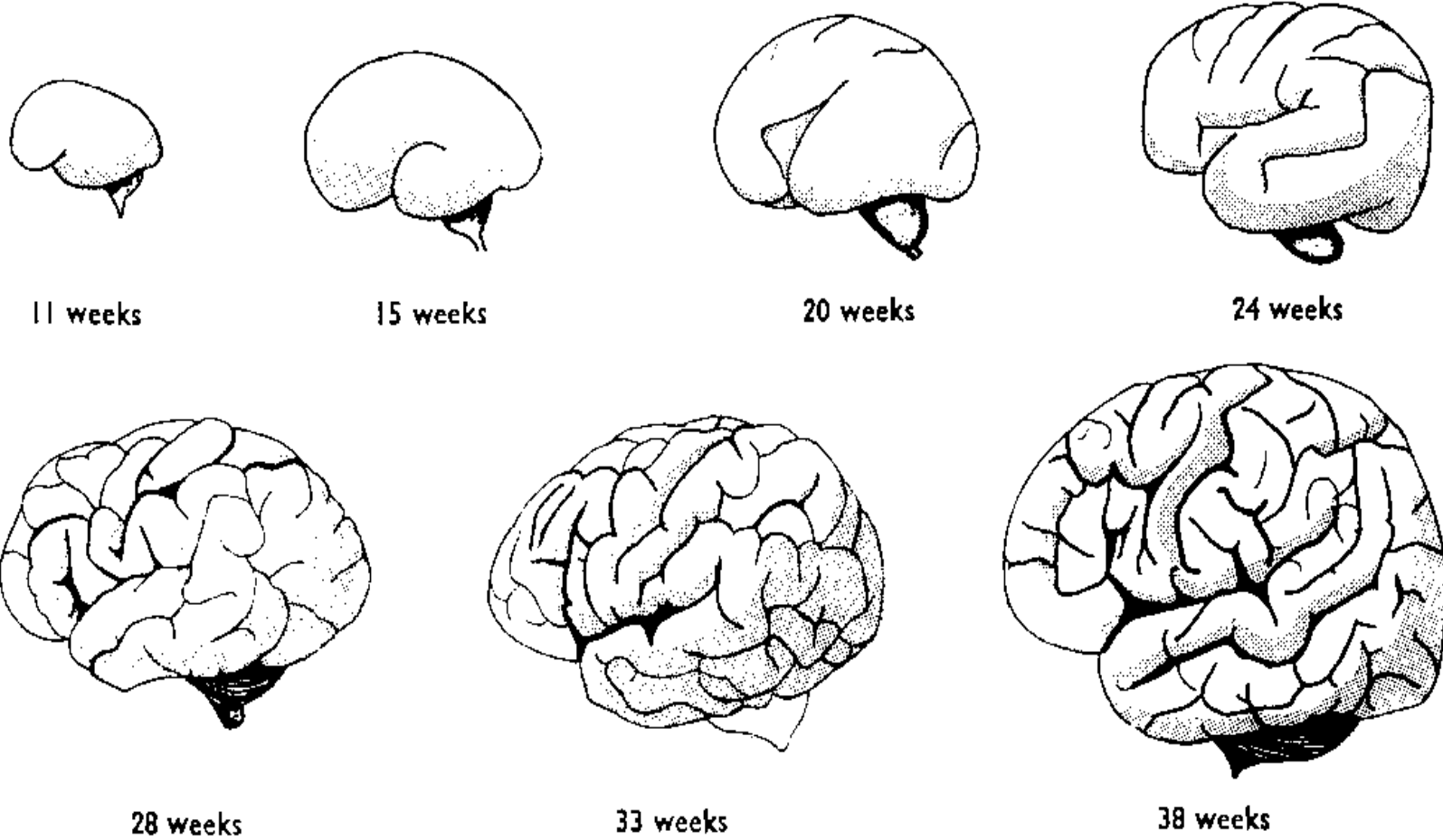
Myelin important for rapid nerve conduction



2 **Mognar i en våg.** Hjärnan mognar bakifrån och framåt (blått), när onödiga kopplingar mellan nervcellerna försvinner och signaleringen blir mer effektiv. Allra sist mognar pannloberna.

Unga

Convolutions of the cortex



The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records in a laboratory setting. It emphasizes the need for clear labeling and organization of samples and equipment. The second part details the procedures for conducting experiments, including safety protocols and data collection methods. The final section provides a summary of the findings and conclusions drawn from the study.

The following table summarizes the key data points from the experiment:

Parameter	Value
Temperature (°C)	25.0
Pressure (kPa)	101.3
Volume (L)	0.5
Mass (g)	1.2

The results indicate that the system behaves as expected under the tested conditions. Further research is needed to explore the effects of varying the temperature and pressure.

Kangaroo Mother Care and Brain Development

*"Cells which
FIRE TOGETHER,
WIRE TOGETHER,
and those which
don't, won't."*

Carla Shatz

fetal REM sleep

(or active sleep) seems to be
particularly important
to the developing organism

... spontaneous
synchronous firing

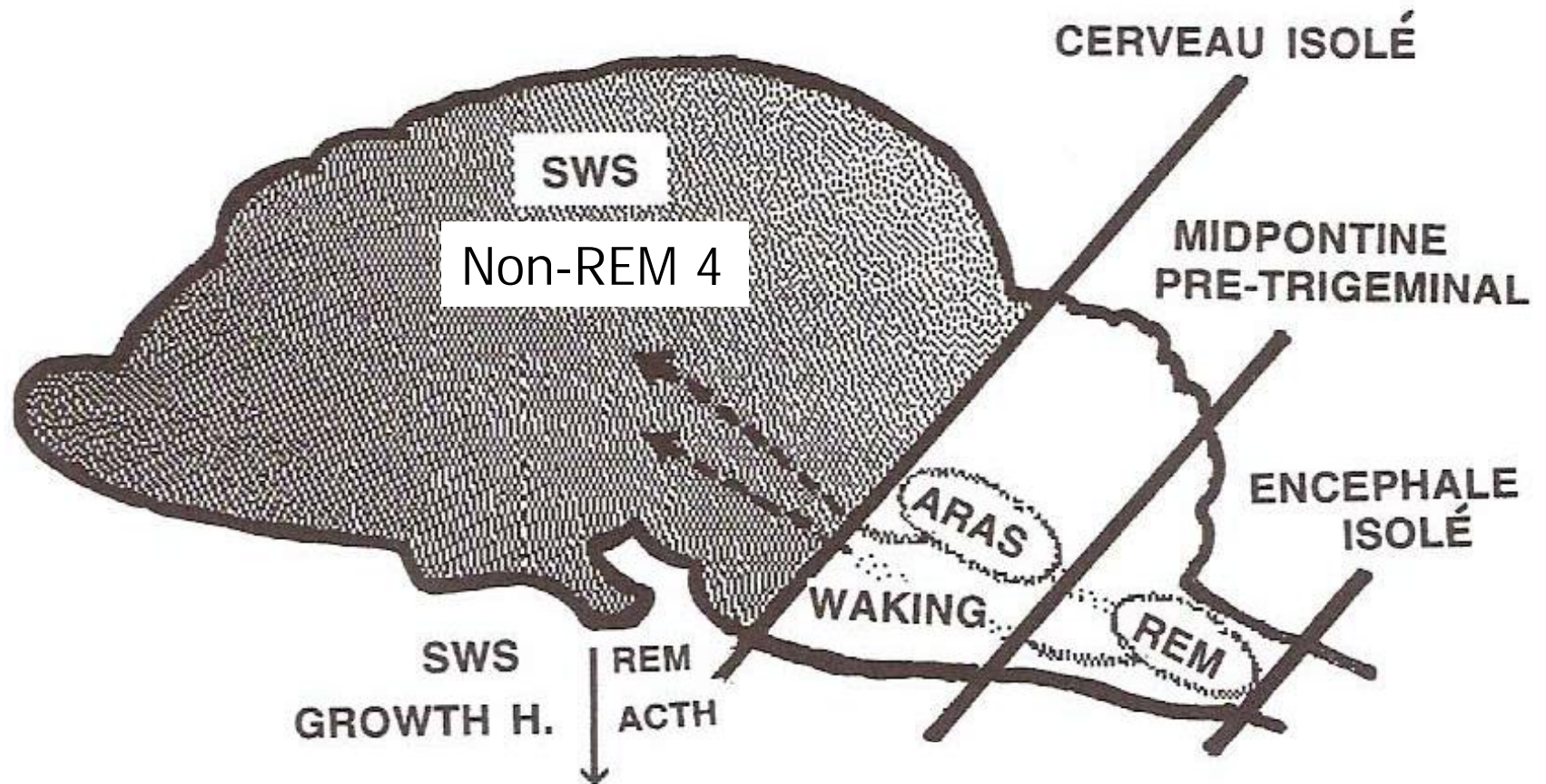


Figure 7.2. Overview of the types of brain transections that led to the general locations of major waking, SWS, and REM systems within the neuro-axis. For instance, with the midpontine pretrigeminal cut, waking and SWS were left in the forebrain, while the potential for REM was only manifested in neural and bodily systems below the cut. When the cut was slightly further rostral, through the midbrain (i.e., the *cerveau isolé* cut), the forebrain remained perpetually in the darkness of SWS, while tissue below the cut cycled between waking type arousal and activated sleep states. Also, note that growth hormone secretion from the pituitary occurs in conjunction to SWS episodes, while ACTH secretion is entrained to REM periods.

Panksepp 1998
Siegel 2005

BRAIN WIRING

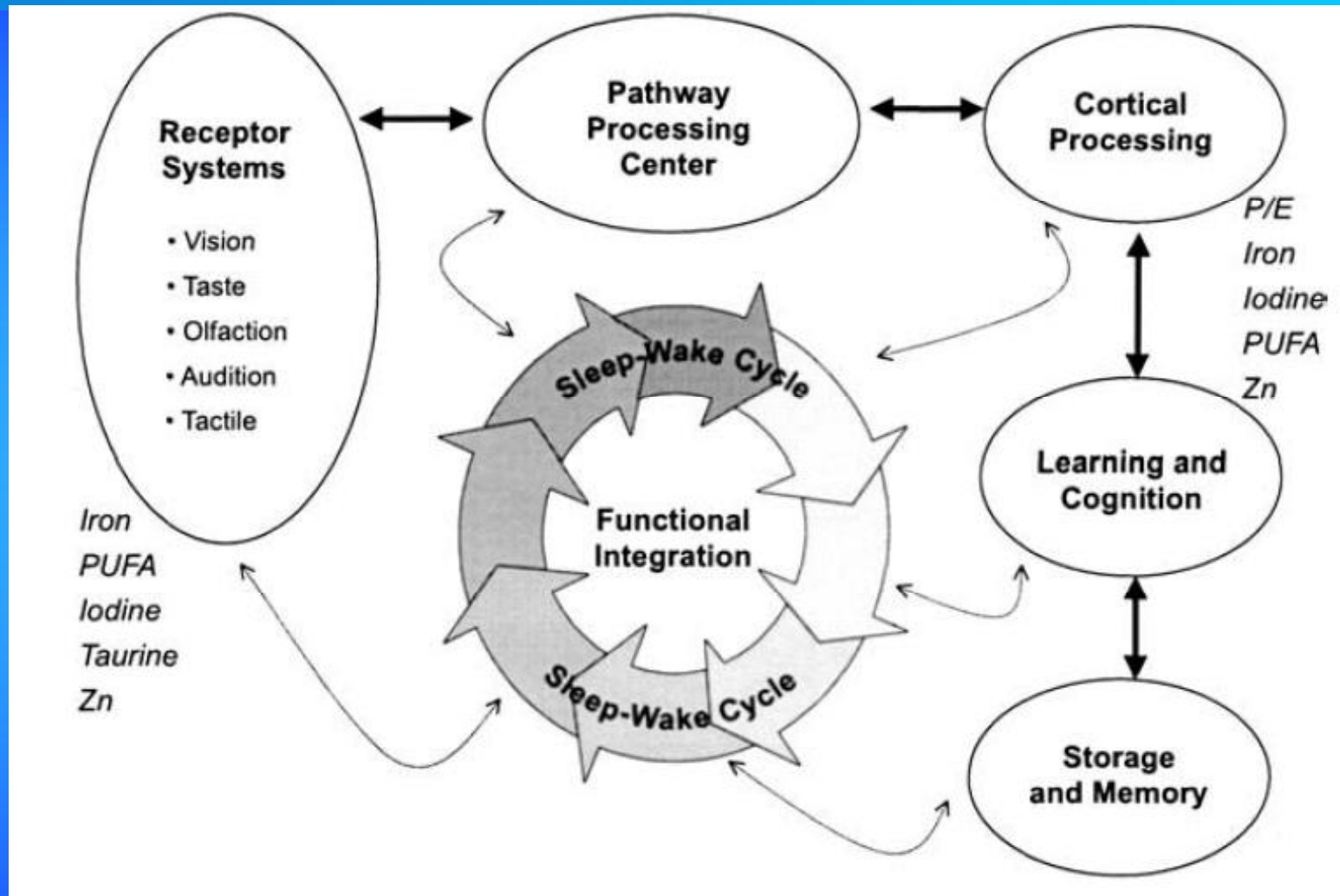
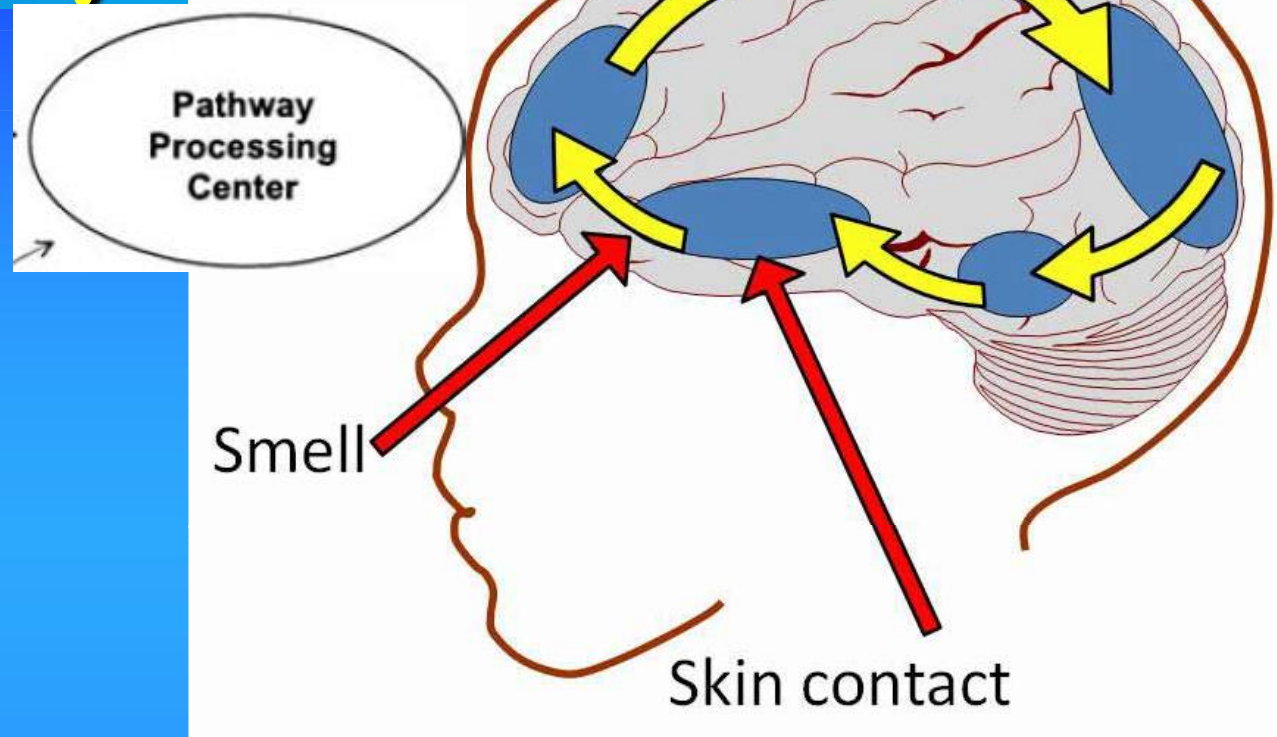


Fig 4. Schematic representation of the interaction between sensory receptors and CNS functions within the framework of the sleep-wake cycle. Nutrients with proven effects on sensory receptors and/or cortical processing are included (*PUFA*, polyunsaturated fatty acids; *Zn*, zinc; *P/E*, protein/energy).

AT BIRTH,

the brain has
TWO
CRITICAL
SENSORY
NEEDS:



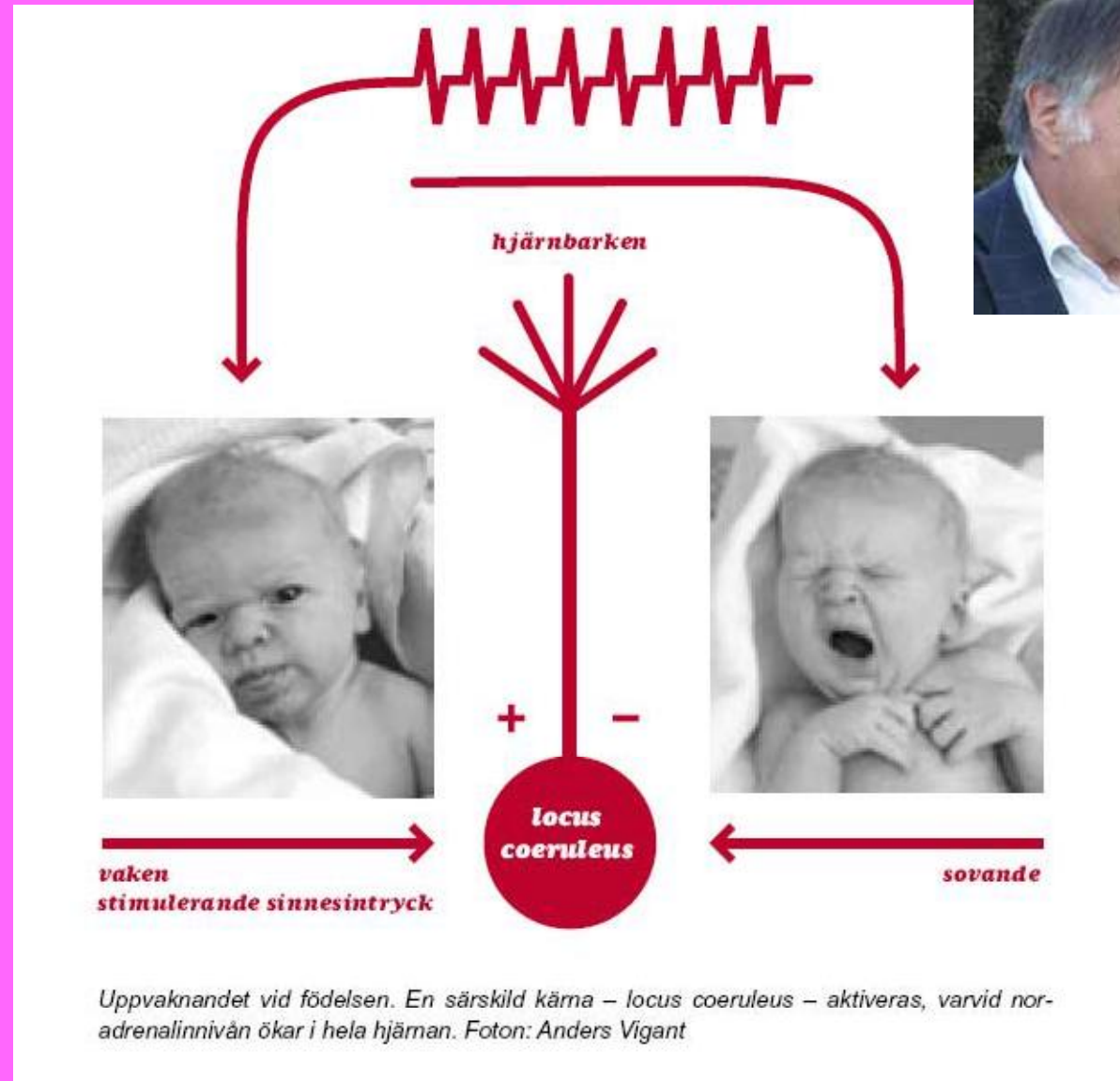
SMELL & CONTACT
connect direct to the amygdala

When does
the infant
become
conscious?



Awake at birth

Noradrenergic neurons from locus coeruleus may activate the whole brain during wakefulness





The “Stress” of Being Born

The stress of journeying through the birth canal is not harmful to most infants. In fact, the surge of “stress” hormones it triggers can be important to the neonate’s survival outside the womb

by Hugo Lagercrantz and Theodore A. Slotkin

At first thought, being born would seem to be a terrible and dangerous ordeal. The human fetus is squeezed through the birth canal for several hours, during which the head sustains considerable pressure and the infant is intermittently deprived of

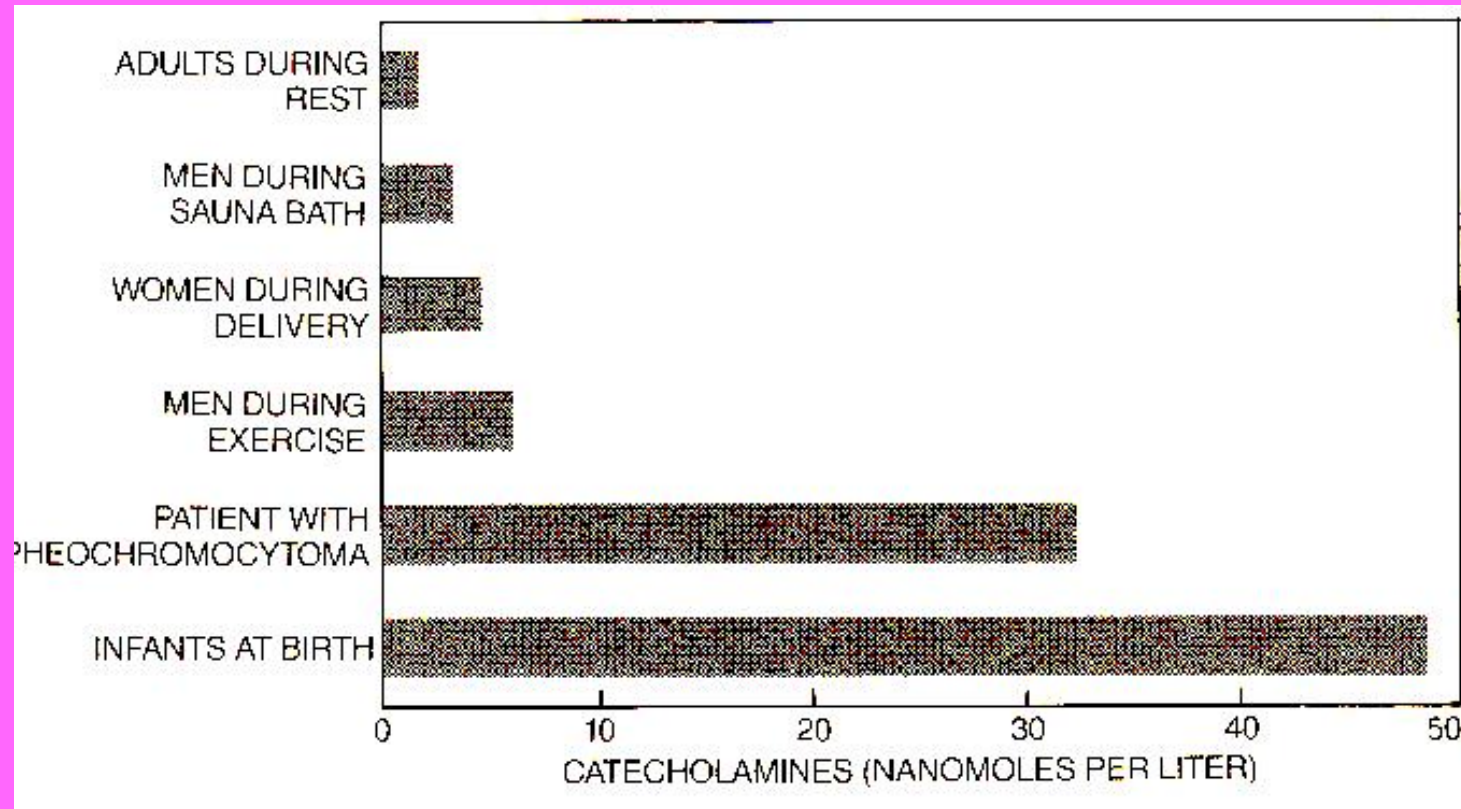
of blood goes to the heart and brain and may even promote attachment between mother and child.

The first major clue that catecholamines are important to fetal survival came from pioneering studies

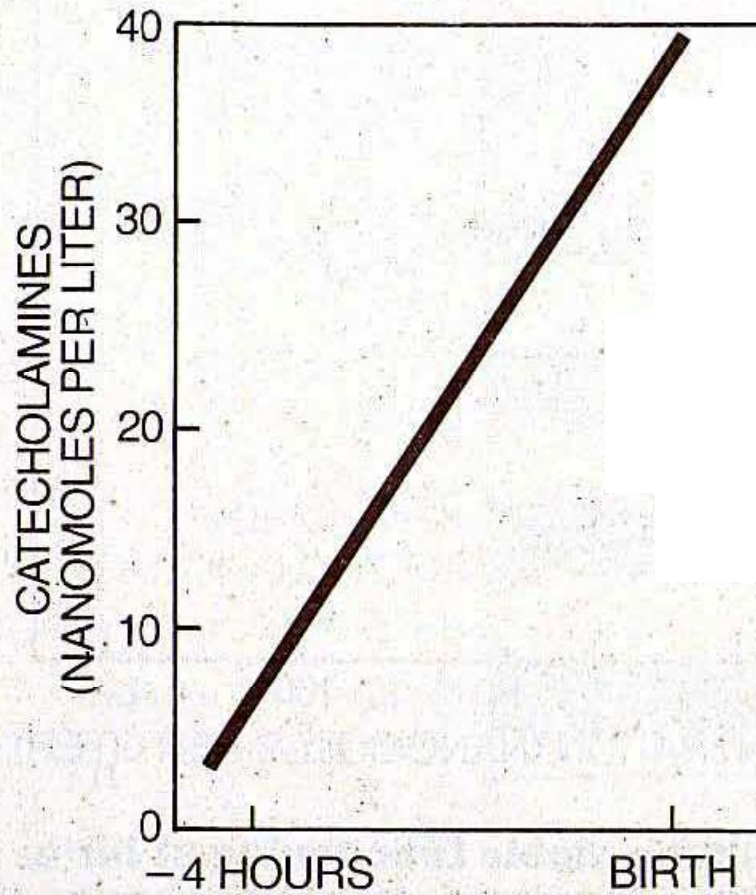
ing the threat (skin, intestines, kidneys) and toward ones that are essential (heart, brain, skeletal muscle). The stress hormones also dilate the bronchioles to aid respiration, cause fat and glycogen to be broken down into readily usable fuels, dilate the pupils, and

Scientific American 1986
Scientific American Mind 2009

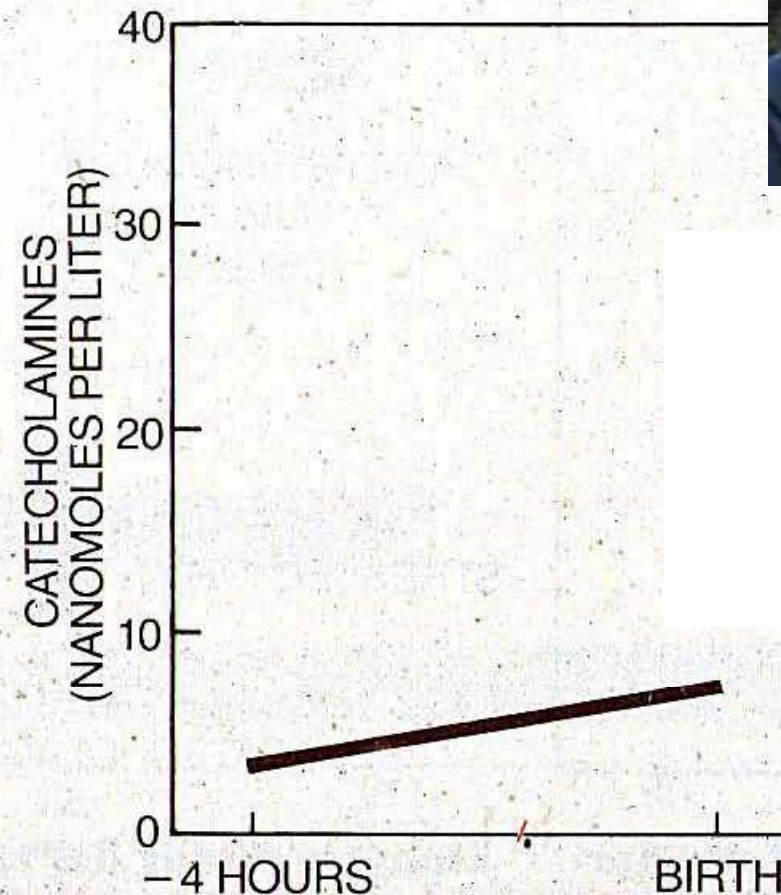
You can never reach the same high levels of catecholamine levels during the whole life as at birth



Reduced catecholamine surge after C-section



Vaginal delivery



Elective C-section

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

FROM THE FOUNDATION OF THE COLONIES TO THE PRESENT DAY

The Brain's (Dark Energy)

Brain regions active when our minds wander may hold a key to understanding neurological disorders and even consciousness itself

By Marcus E. Raichle



The newborn brain consumes 50 % of all the
blood glucose

In the adult 20 %

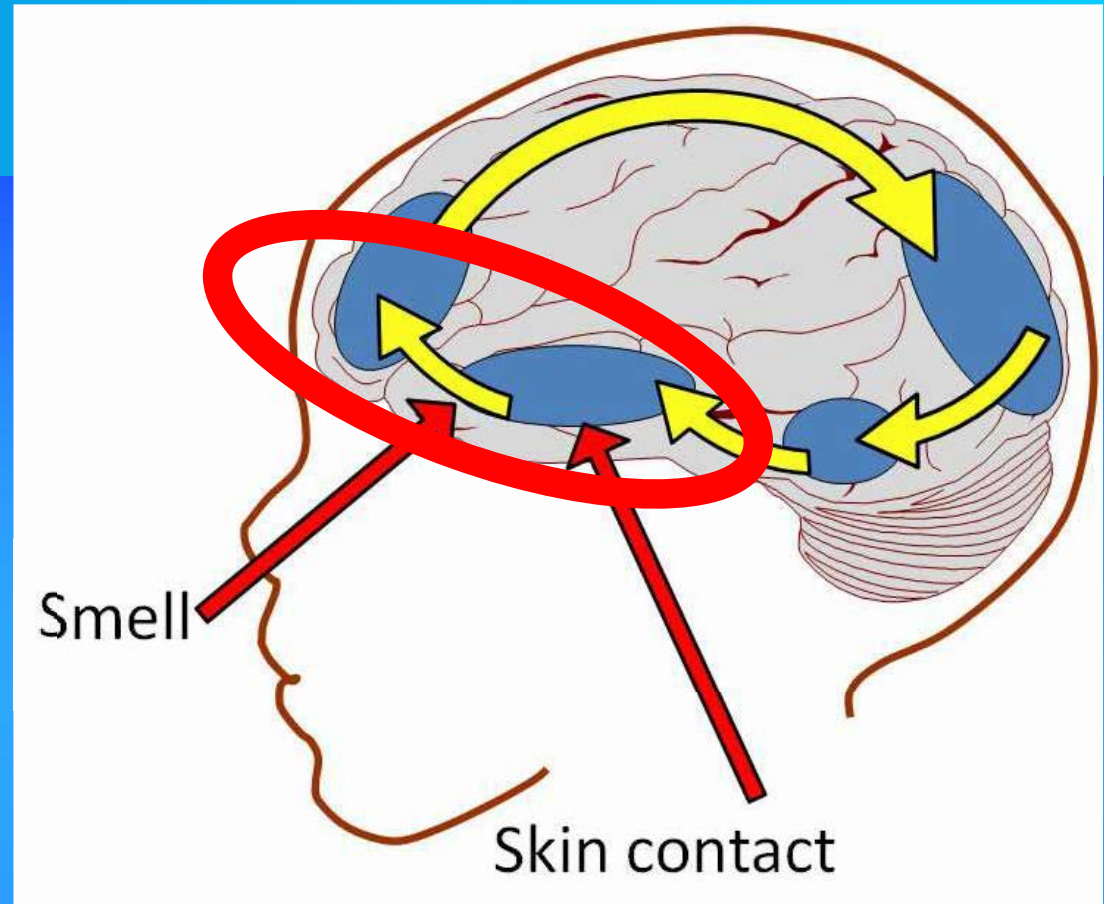
Only a small part is used for real thinking

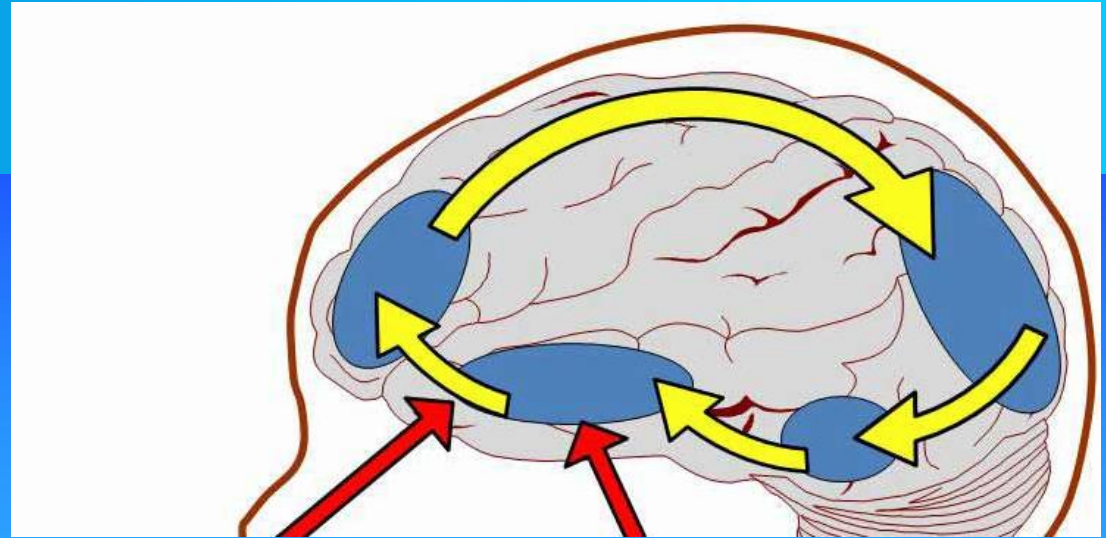
Most of it goes to daydreaming or resting
activity

THE NEWBORN BRAIN

SKIN-TO-SKIN
CONTACT
fires and wires

the amygdala-prefronto-orbital
cortical pathway (PFOC)





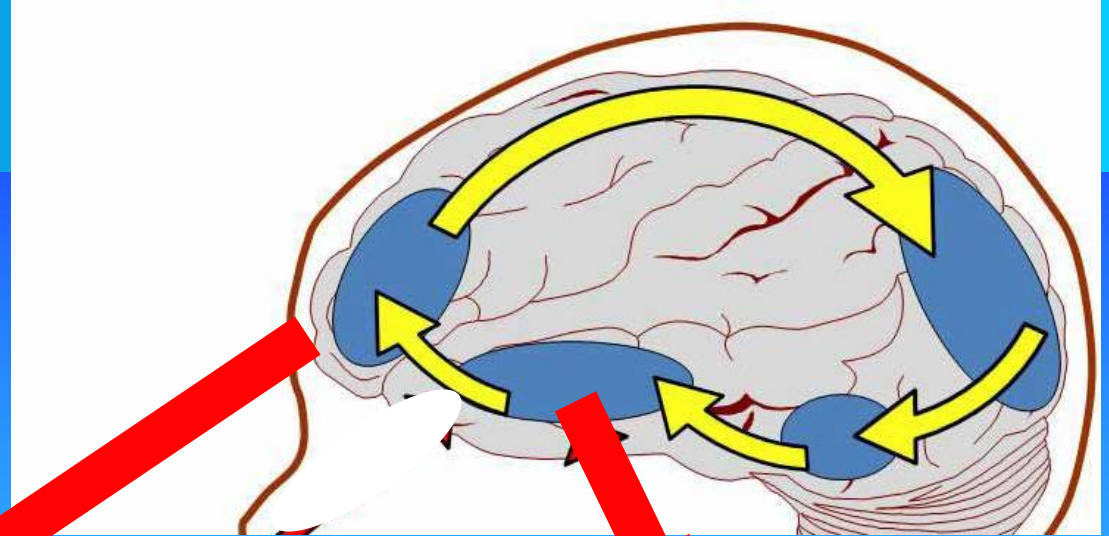
Prefrontal cortex

Executive
function

approach / avoid

AMYGDALA:

Emotional
Processing
Unit



Prefrontal cortex

Executive
function

AMYGDALA:

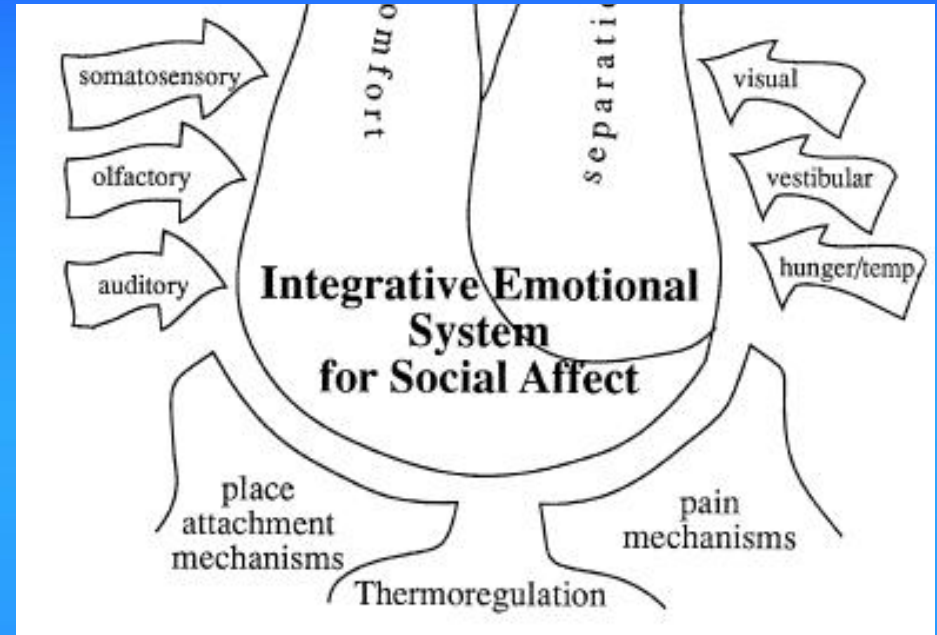
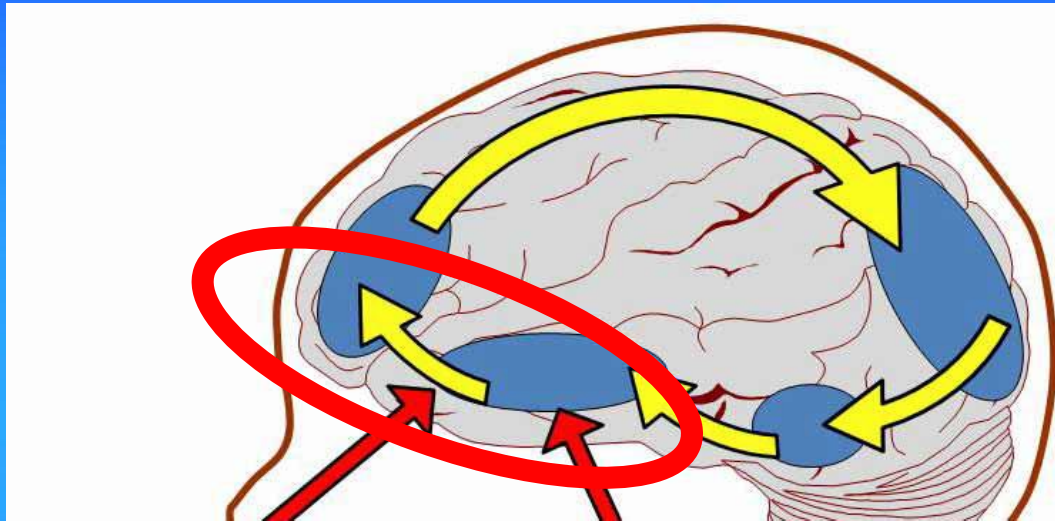
Emotional
Processing
Unit

CPU

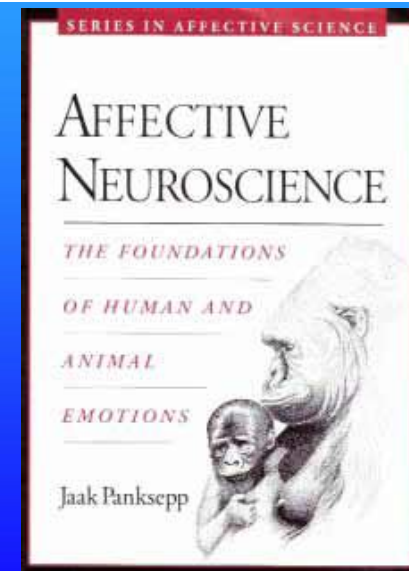
SOCIAL and EMOTIONAL
INTELLIGENCE

SOCIAL INTELLIGENCE

EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE



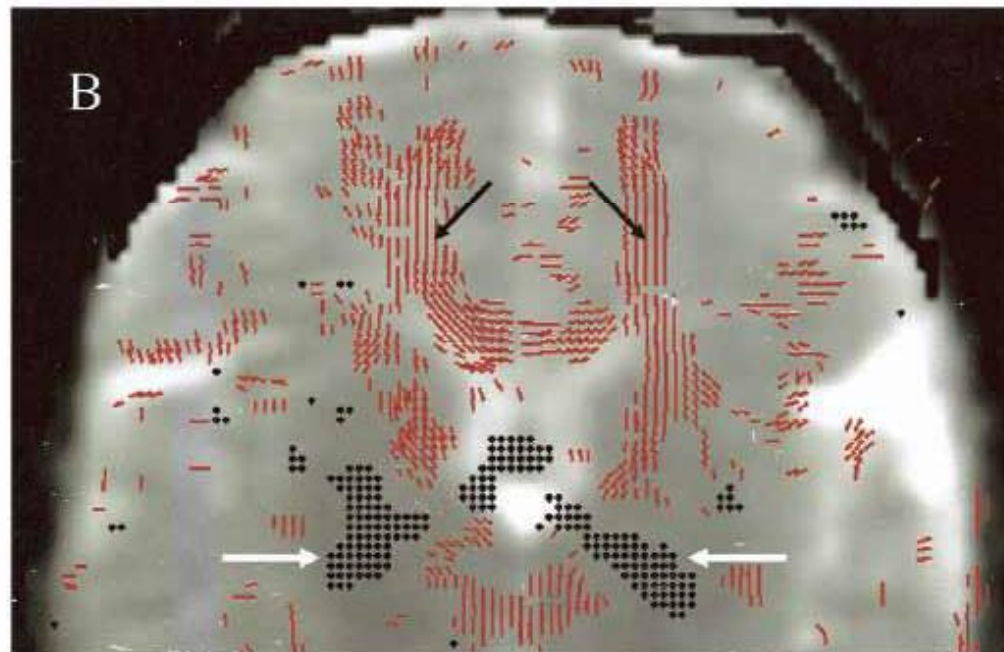
Behavioural
activation system
reward-based
(dopamine)

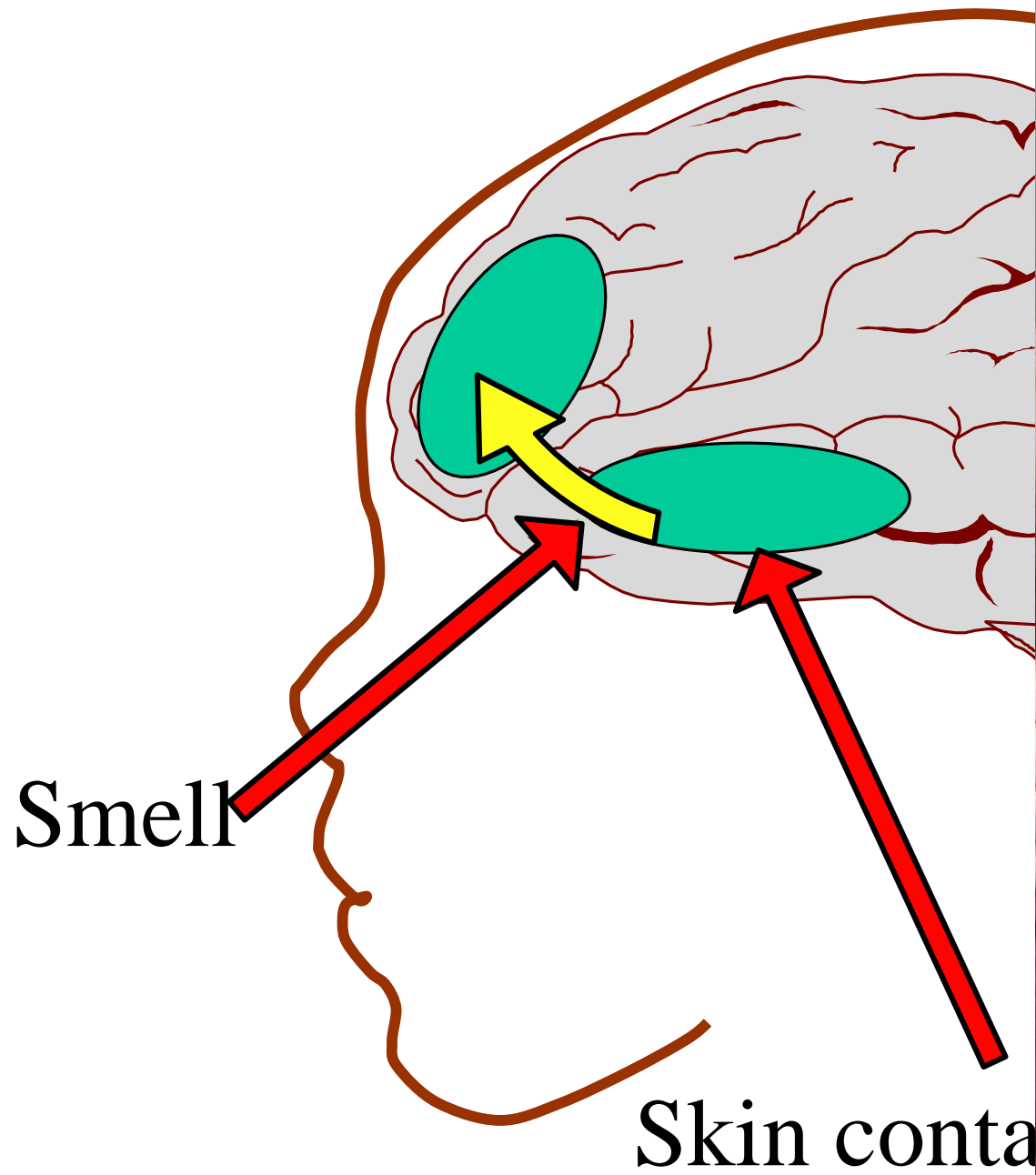


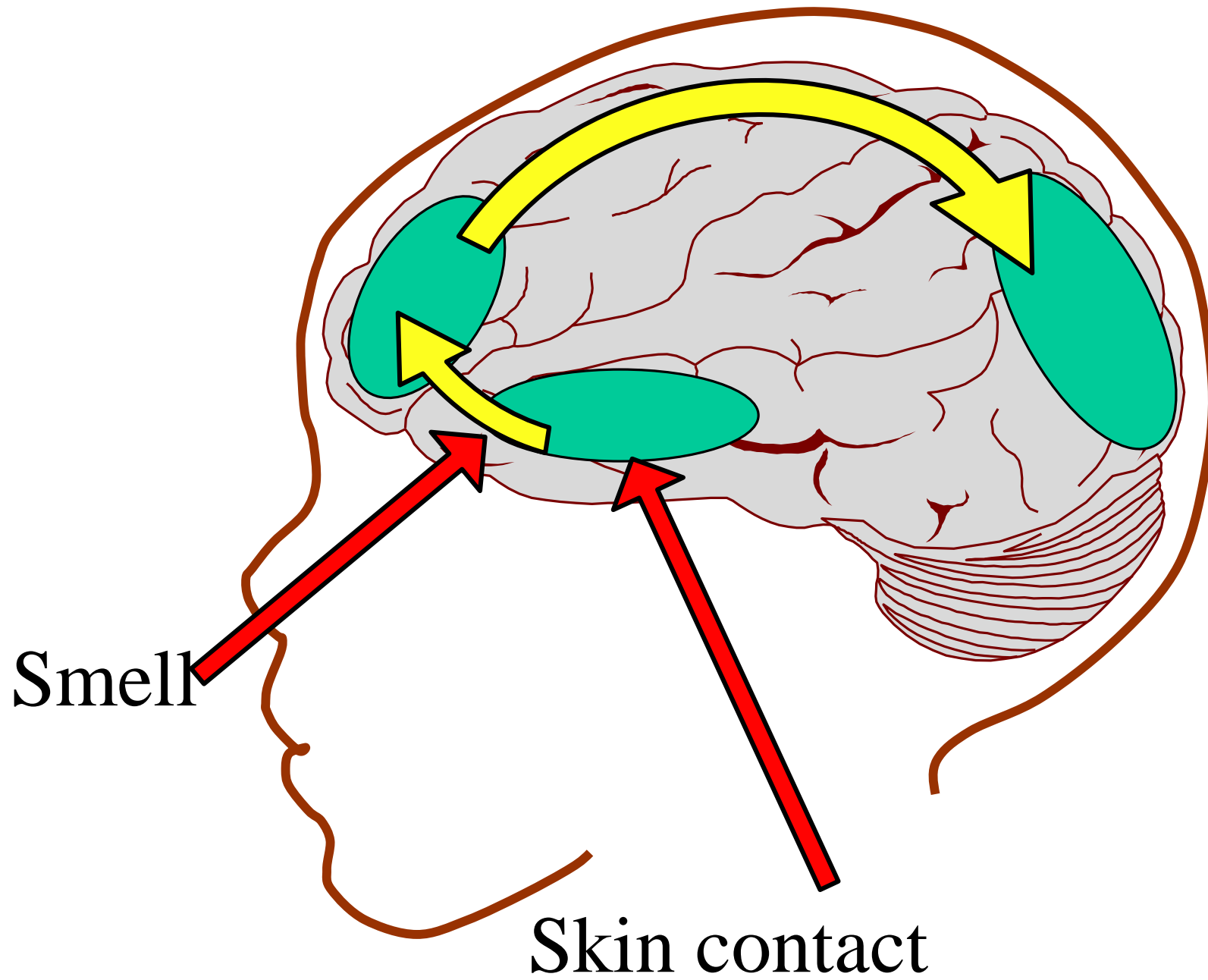
Early Experience Alters Brain Function and Structure

Heidelise Als, PhD*; Frank H. Duffy, MD‡; Gloria B. McAnulty, PhD*; Michael J. Rivkin, MD*‡§;

Fig 3. MRI DTI: comparison of control and experimental group infants at 2 weeks' corrected age. Shown are examples of diffusion tensor maps from identical axial slices through the frontal lobes of a representative control group (A) and an experimental group (B) infant obtained at 2 weeks' corrected age. In each example, the principal eigenvectors (shown in red and black) overlaid the apparent diffusion coefficient (ADC) map to show anisotropy in white matter. The red lines denote eigenvectors located within the plane of the image, and the black dots indicate eigenvectors oriented mostly perpendicular to the image plane. The ratio of E1/E3 has been used as a threshold to show only eigenvectors at those voxels where E1/E3 exceeds a threshold value of 1.3 in both images. Note the greater anisotropy of white matter found in the experimental infant (B) as compared with the control infant (A) at the posterior limbs of the internal capsule (white arrows) and the frontal white matter adjacent to the corpus callosum (black arrows). The greater anisotropy found in the experimental infant (B) suggests more advanced white matter development in these regions as compared with white matter found in the control infant (A).









Kerstin
Uvnas-Moberg

Ross 2009

Interpersonal awareness Emotions

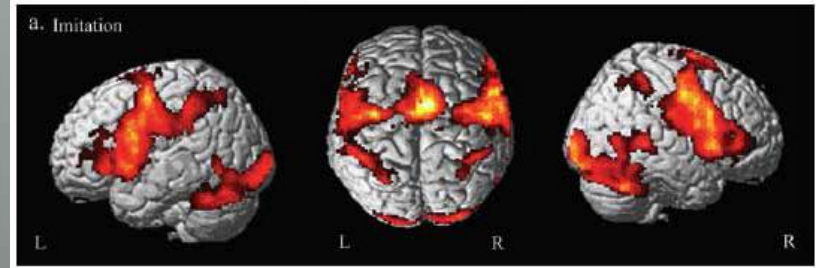


In humans, oxytocin increases gaze to the eye region of human faces and enhances interpersonal trust and the ability to infer the emotions of others from facial cues.

Cerebral Cortex May 2009;19:1124-1133
doi:10.1093/cercor/bhn153
Advance Access publication September 11, 2008

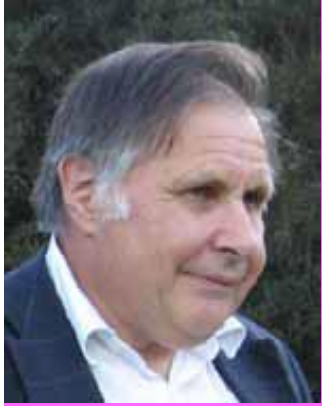
Neural Basis of Maternal Communication and Emotional Expression Processing during Infant Preverbal Stage

infant self. Sixteen mothers underwent functional magnetic resonance imaging while observing and imitating faces of their own child and those of someone else's child. We found that the mirror neuron system, the insula and amygdala were more active during emotional expressions, that this circuit is engaged to a greater extent when interacting with one's own child, and that it is correlated with maternal reflective function (a measure of empathy). We also found, by comparing single emotions with each

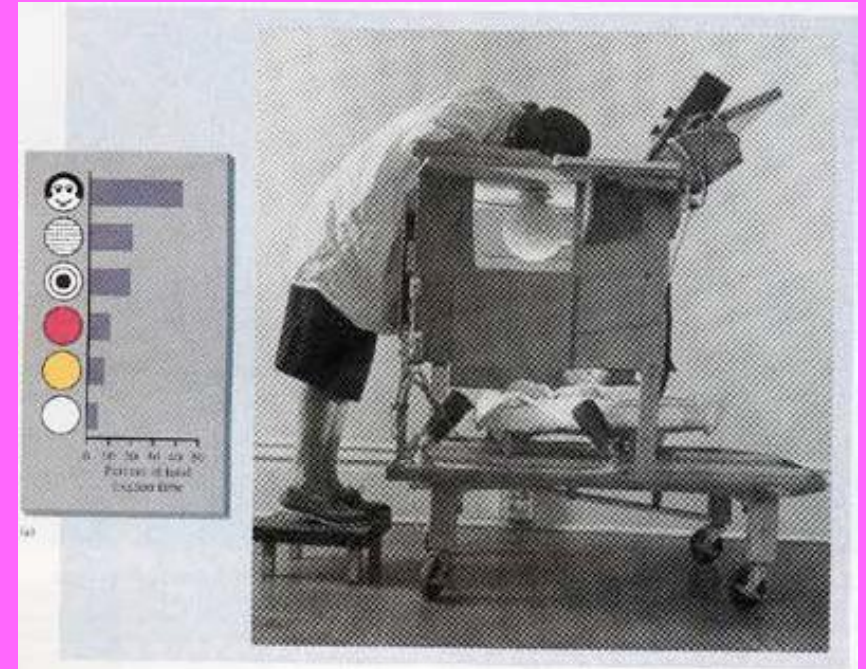


As predicted, imitation and observation of facial expressions elicited activation of fronto-parietal mirror areas (vPMC-IFG-pars opercularis and IPL), STS, anterior insula, and amygdala.

Therefore, our results are in keeping with the *simulation theory* (or motor theory of empathy), according to which empathy is generated by inner imitation of actions of others (Gallese and Goldman, 1998).



The newborn can imitate - Mirror neurons



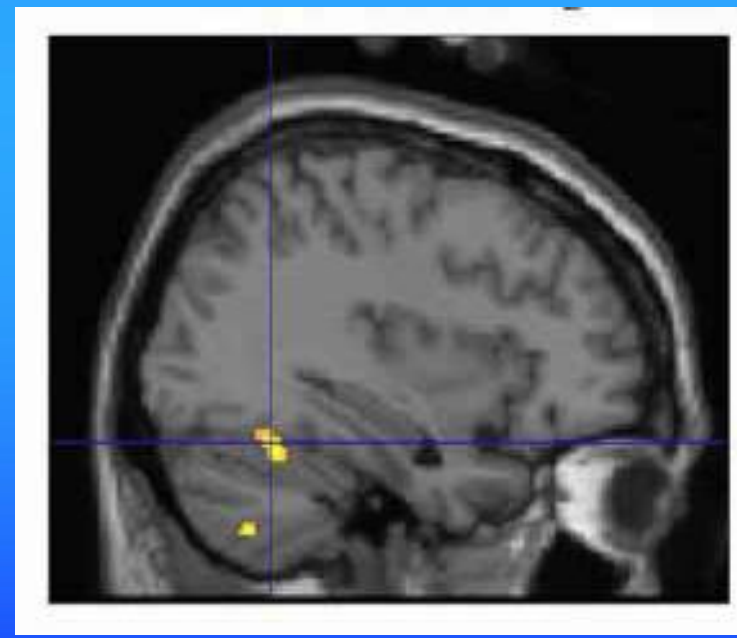
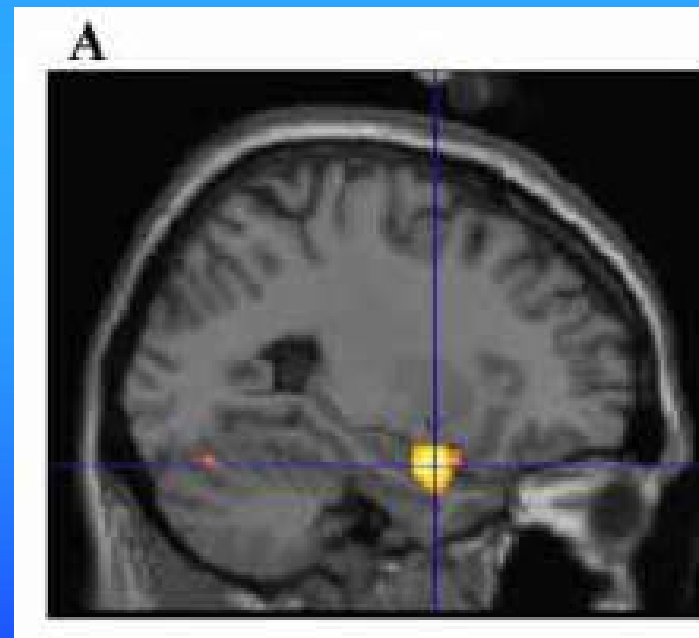
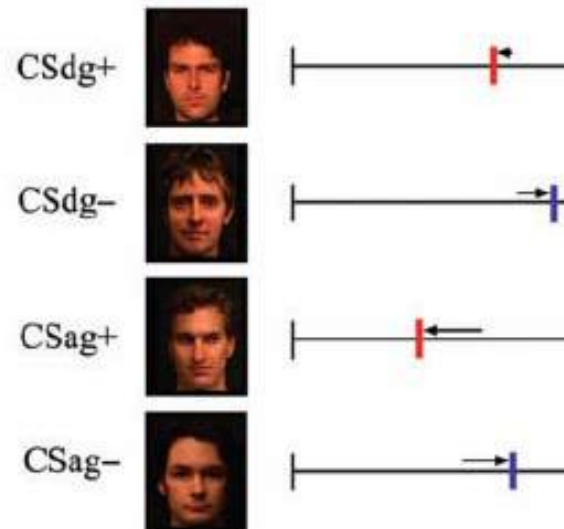
Learning affective values for faces is expressed in amygdala and fusiform gyrus

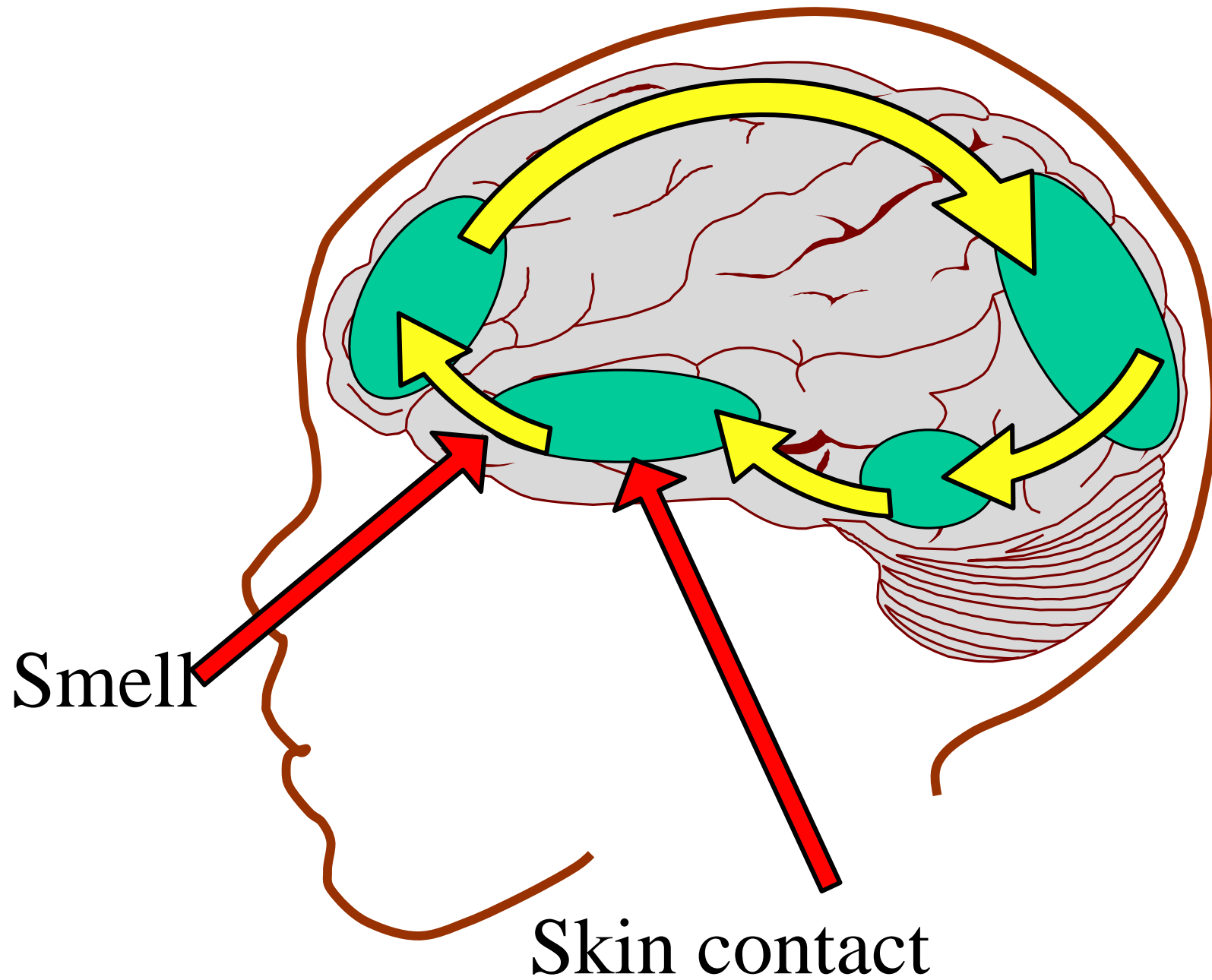
Predrag Petrovic, Raffael Kalisch, Mathias Pessiglione, Tania Singer, and Raymond J. Dolan

Wellcome Trust Centre for Neuroimaging, University College of London, 12 Queen Square, London, WC1N 3BG, UK

To monitor the environment for social threat humans must build affective evaluations of others. These evaluations are malleable and to a high degree shaped by responses engendered by specific social encounters. The precise neuronal mechanism by which these evaluations are constructed is poorly understood. We tested a hypothesis that conjoint activity in amygdala and fusiform

A. How sympathetic do you perceive this



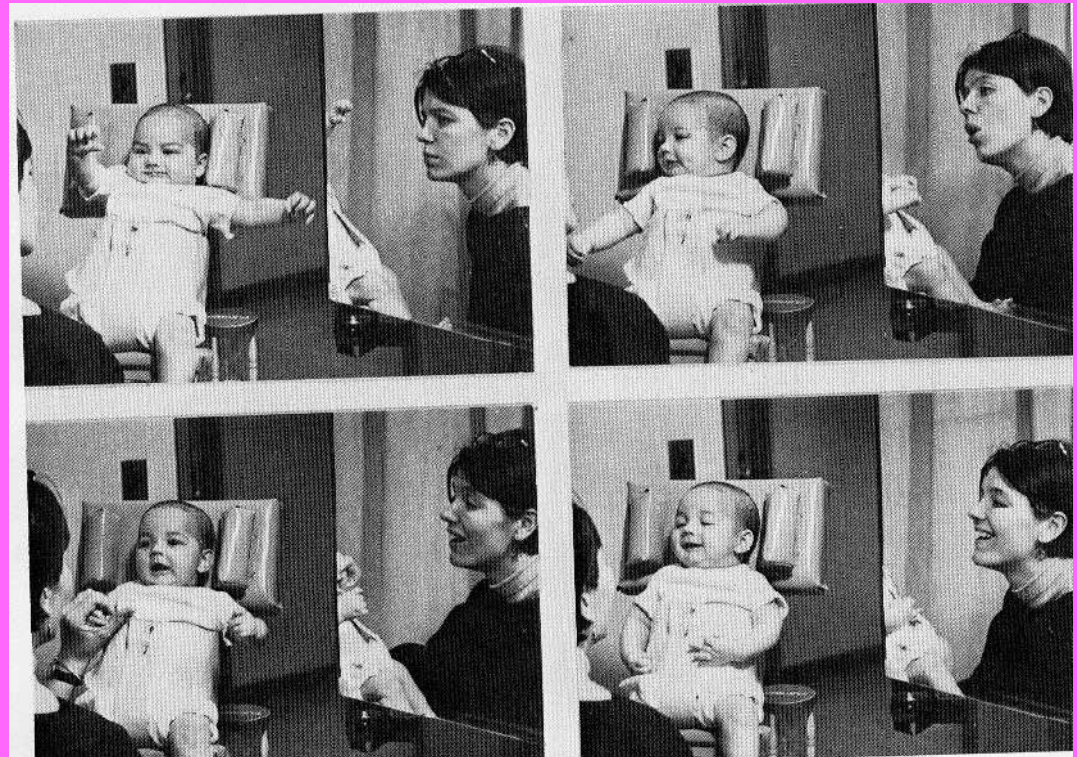


Social interaction



Titian

From Trevarthen



The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial statements. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses, income, and transfers between accounts. The document also highlights the need for regular reconciliation of bank statements and the company's records to identify any discrepancies early on.

In addition, the document provides a detailed overview of the accounting cycle, from identifying transactions to preparing financial statements. It explains how each step in the cycle contributes to the overall accuracy and reliability of the financial data. The document also includes a section on the classification of assets and liabilities, providing examples and guidelines for proper categorization.

Furthermore, the document addresses the issue of depreciation and amortization, explaining how these methods are used to allocate the cost of long-term assets over their useful lives. It provides formulas and examples to illustrate the calculation of depreciation and amortization expenses. The document also discusses the impact of these expenses on the company's financial performance and the need to adjust the carrying amount of the assets on the balance sheet.

Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the key points discussed and a reminder of the importance of consistent and accurate record-keeping. It encourages the reader to consult with a professional accountant for further guidance and assistance in implementing the principles outlined in the document.

The first part of the book deals with the early years of the Republic, from the signing of the Constitution in 1787 to the end of the War of 1812. It covers the presidencies of George Washington, John Adams, and James Madison, and the development of the federal government and the states.

The second part of the book deals with the period from 1812 to 1848, including the presidencies of James Monroe, James Madison, and James Monroe again. It covers the War of 1812, the Louisiana Purchase, and the expansion of the United States into the West.

The third part of the book deals with the period from 1848 to 1861, including the presidencies of James K. Polk, Zachary Taylor, and James K. Polk again. It covers the Mexican-American War, the Texas Annexation, and the growing tensions between the North and the South.

The fourth part of the book deals with the period from 1861 to 1865, including the presidency of Abraham Lincoln. It covers the Civil War and the Reconstruction period.

The fifth part of the book deals with the period from 1865 to 1877, including the presidencies of Andrew Johnson, Ulysses S. Grant, and Rutherford B. Hayes. It covers the Reconstruction period and the end of Reconstruction.

The sixth part of the book deals with the period from 1877 to 1896, including the presidencies of Rutherford B. Hayes, James A. Garfield, Chester A. Arthur, Grover Cleveland, Benjamin Harrison, and Grover Cleveland again. It covers the Gilded Age and the Populist Movement.

The seventh part of the book deals with the period from 1896 to 1913, including the presidencies of William McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, and Woodrow Wilson. It covers the Progressive Era and the beginning of World War I.

The eighth part of the book deals with the period from 1913 to 1933, including the presidencies of Woodrow Wilson, Warren G. Harding, Calvin Coolidge, and Herbert Hoover. It covers the 1920s and the beginning of the Great Depression.

The ninth part of the book deals with the period from 1933 to 1945, including the presidency of Franklin D. Roosevelt. It covers the New Deal and World War II.

The tenth part of the book deals with the period from 1945 to 1963, including the presidencies of Dwight D. Eisenhower, John F. Kennedy, and Lyndon B. Johnson. It covers the Cold War and the Vietnam War.

The eleventh part of the book deals with the period from 1963 to 1974, including the presidencies of Lyndon B. Johnson, Richard Nixon, and Gerald R. Ford. It covers the Vietnam War and the Watergate scandal.

The twelfth part of the book deals with the period from 1974 to 1981, including the presidencies of Gerald R. Ford, Jimmy Carter, and Ronald Reagan. It covers the end of the Vietnam War and the beginning of the 1980s.

The thirteenth part of the book deals with the period from 1981 to 1993, including the presidencies of Ronald Reagan, George H. W. Bush, and Bill Clinton. It covers the end of the Cold War and the beginning of the 1990s.

The fourteenth part of the book deals with the period from 1993 to 2001, including the presidencies of Bill Clinton and George W. Bush. It covers the end of the 1990s and the beginning of the 2000s.

The fifteenth part of the book deals with the period from 2001 to 2009, including the presidencies of George W. Bush and Barack Obama. It covers the 2000s and the beginning of the 2010s.

The sixteenth part of the book deals with the period from 2009 to 2017, including the presidencies of Barack Obama and Donald Trump. It covers the 2010s and the beginning of the 2020s.

The seventeenth part of the book deals with the period from 2017 to 2021, including the presidency of Donald Trump. It covers the end of the 2010s and the beginning of the 2020s.

NELSON, E. E., PANKSEPP, J. *Brain substrates of infant-mother attachment: contributions of opioids, oxytocin, and norepinephrine.* NEUROSCIBIOBEHAV REV 22(3) 437-452, 1998. — The aim of this paper is to review recent work concerning the psychobiological

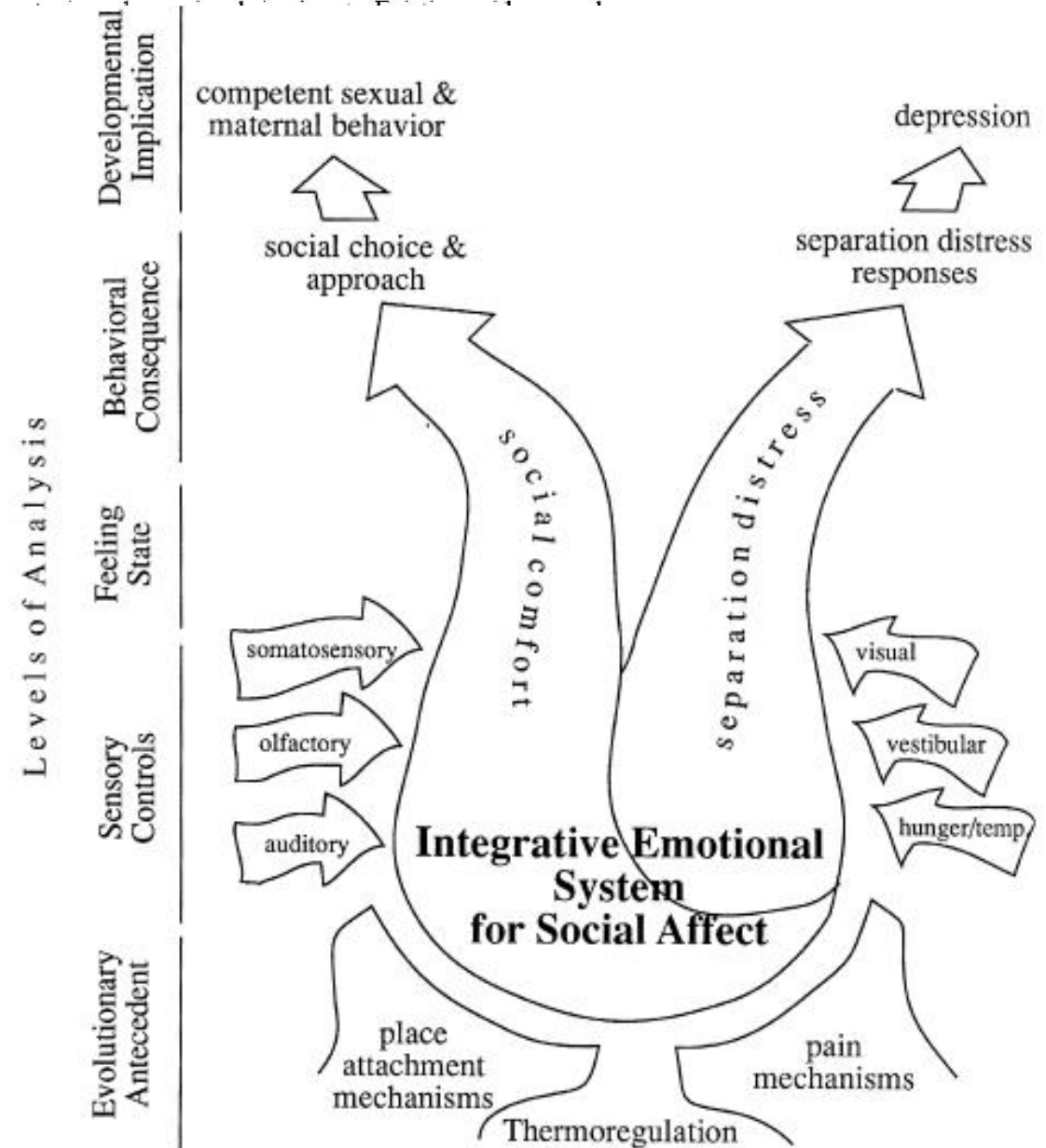
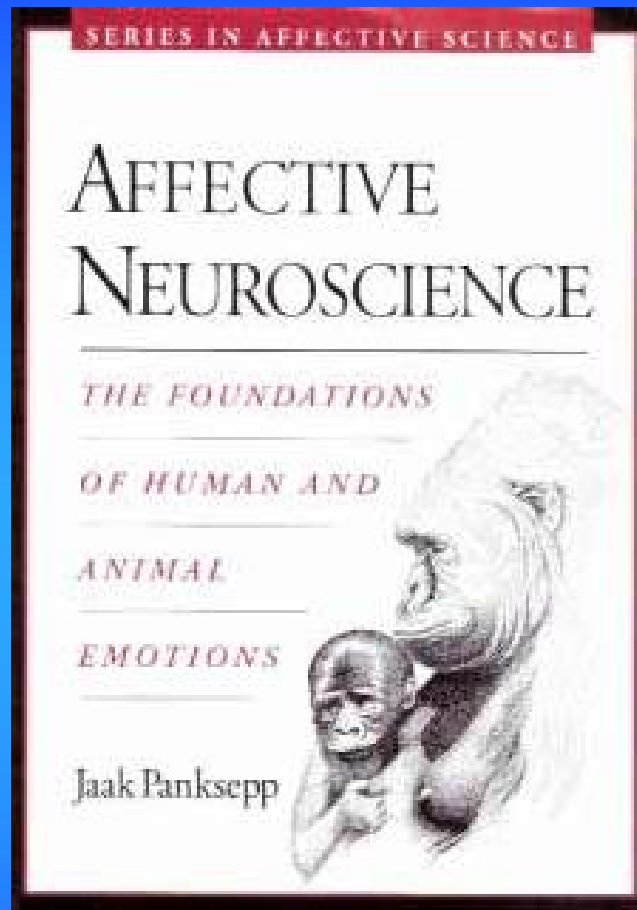
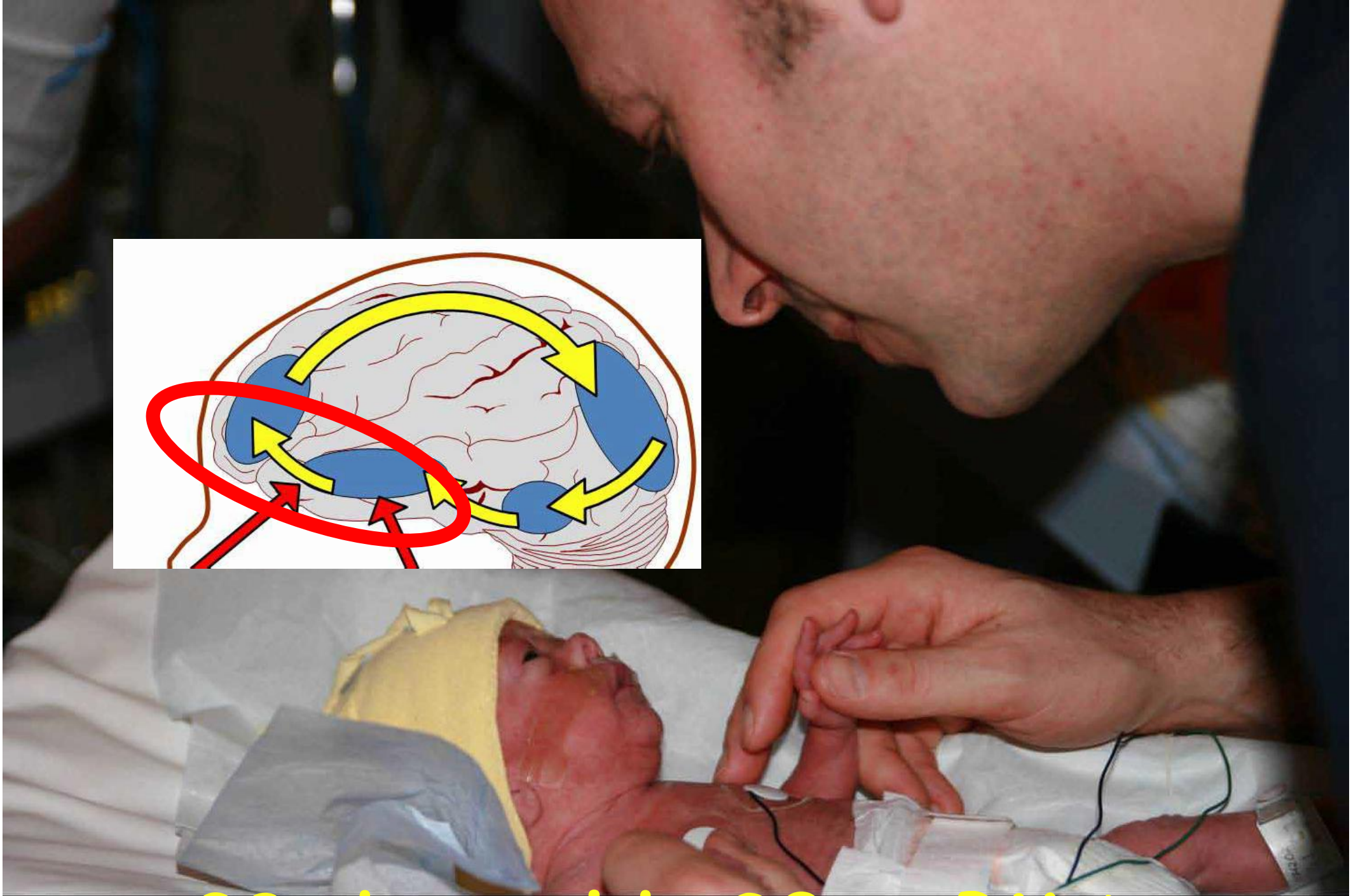
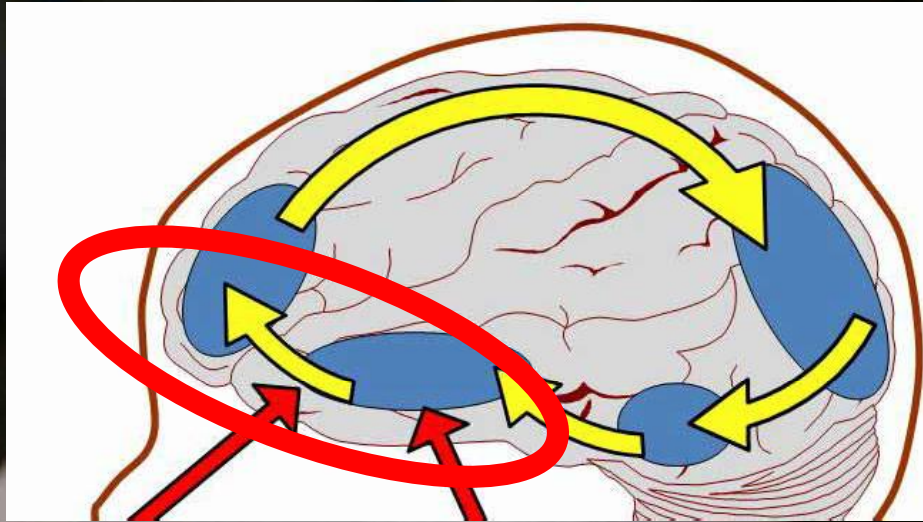


FIG. 1. Schematic depiction of the neurobiological foundations, inputs, and consequences of attachment and affiliative behavior in mammals. Figure reprinted with permission of the New York Academy of Sciences.



28 days old, 30 w PMA

Photo: Karolinska Institute, Stockholm

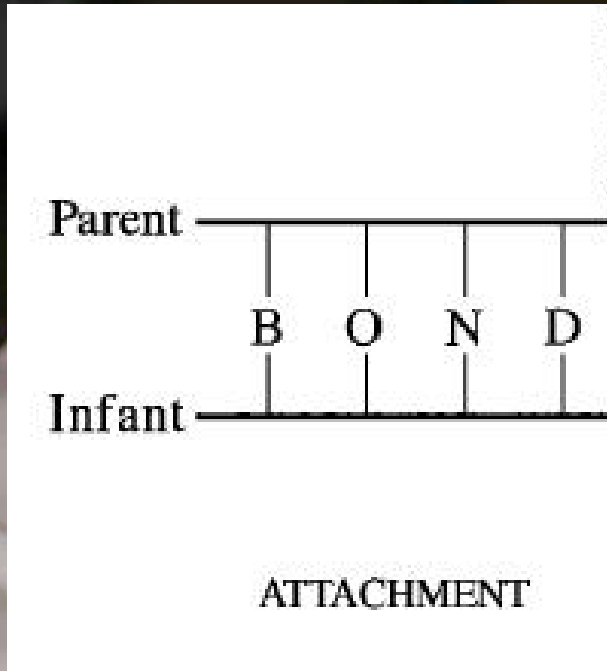


28 days old, 30 w PMA

Photo: Karolinska Institute, Stockholm

Psychobiological Roots of Early Attachment

Myron A. Hofer



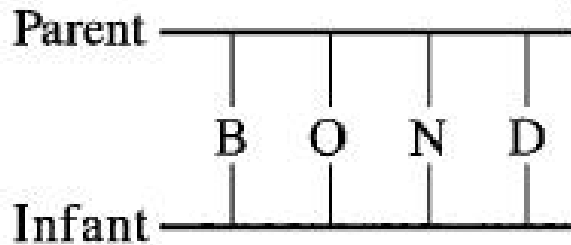
28 days old, 30 w PMA

Psychobiological Roots of Early Attachment

Myron A. Hofer



REGULATION



The BOND
is made up of the
sensory inputs
from the parent
to the infant

Fig. 1. Schematic representation of the BOND between parent and infant based on the concept of the BOND as proposed by John Bowlby (Bowlby, 1969, 1973, 1980).

Bowlby 1969, 1973, 1980

Through "hidden maternal regulators" ...

We concluded from these surprising results that warmth provided by the mother normally maintained the pup's activity level and that her milk maintained her pup's heart rate. Maternal

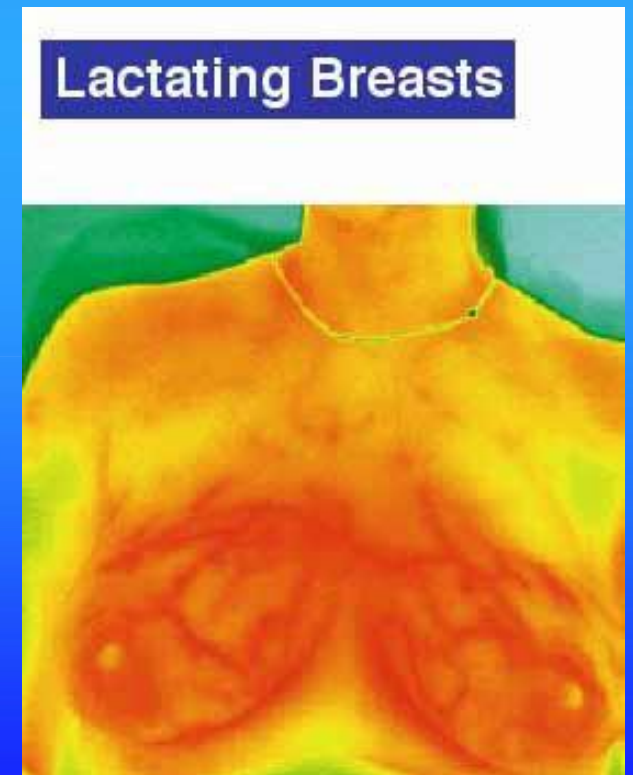
warmth	→ activity level
milk	→ heart rate

" physiological set points "
internal working models
scripts - templates

Through "hidden maternal regulators" ...

a mother precisely controls every element of her infant's physiology, from its heart rate to its release of hormones from its appetite to the intensity of its activity

(Gallagher 1992)



Psychobiological Roots of Early Attachment

Myron A. Hofer

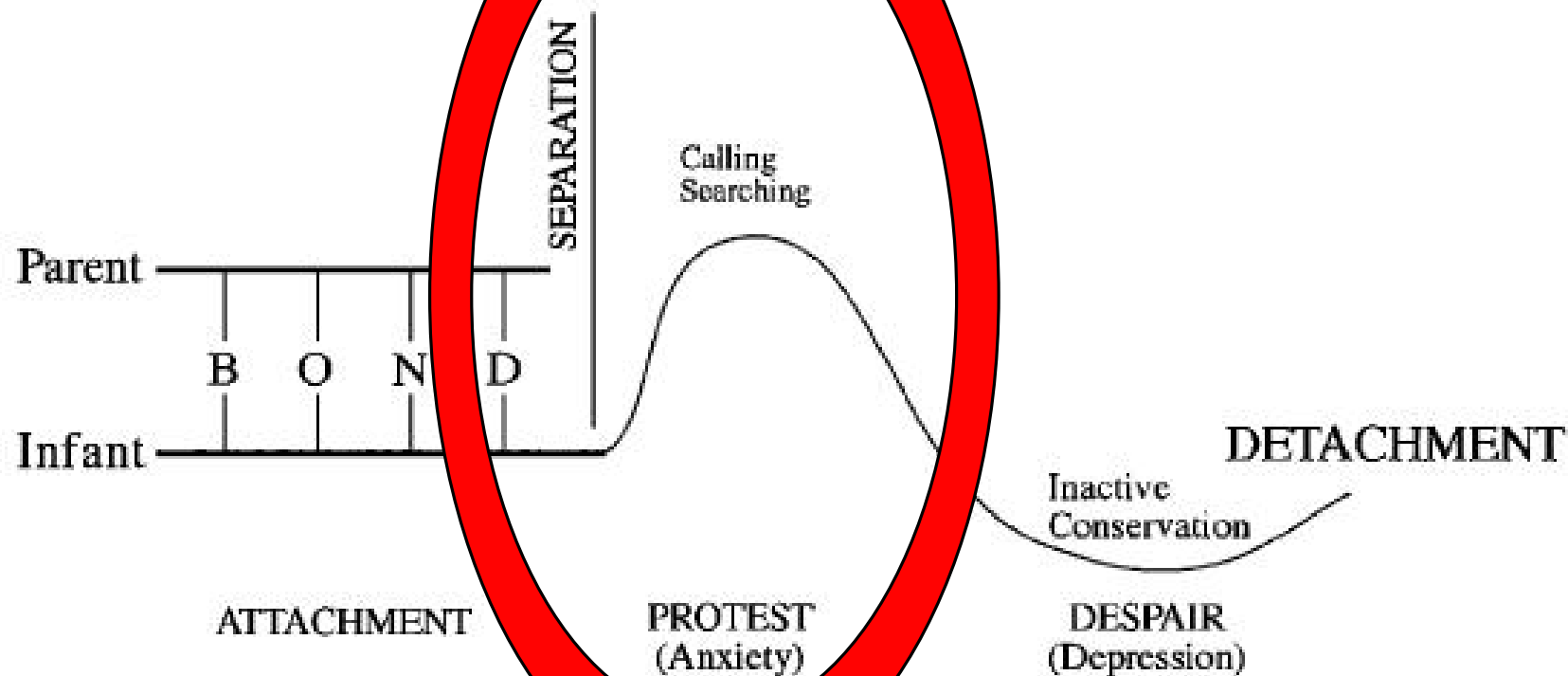


Fig. 1. Schematic representation of the dynamics of early-separation responses based on the concept of an attachment bond as described by John Bowlby (Bowlby, 1982).

WHY IS EARLY MATERNAL SEPARATION STRESSFUL?

SEPARATION DYSREGULATES

CORTISOL

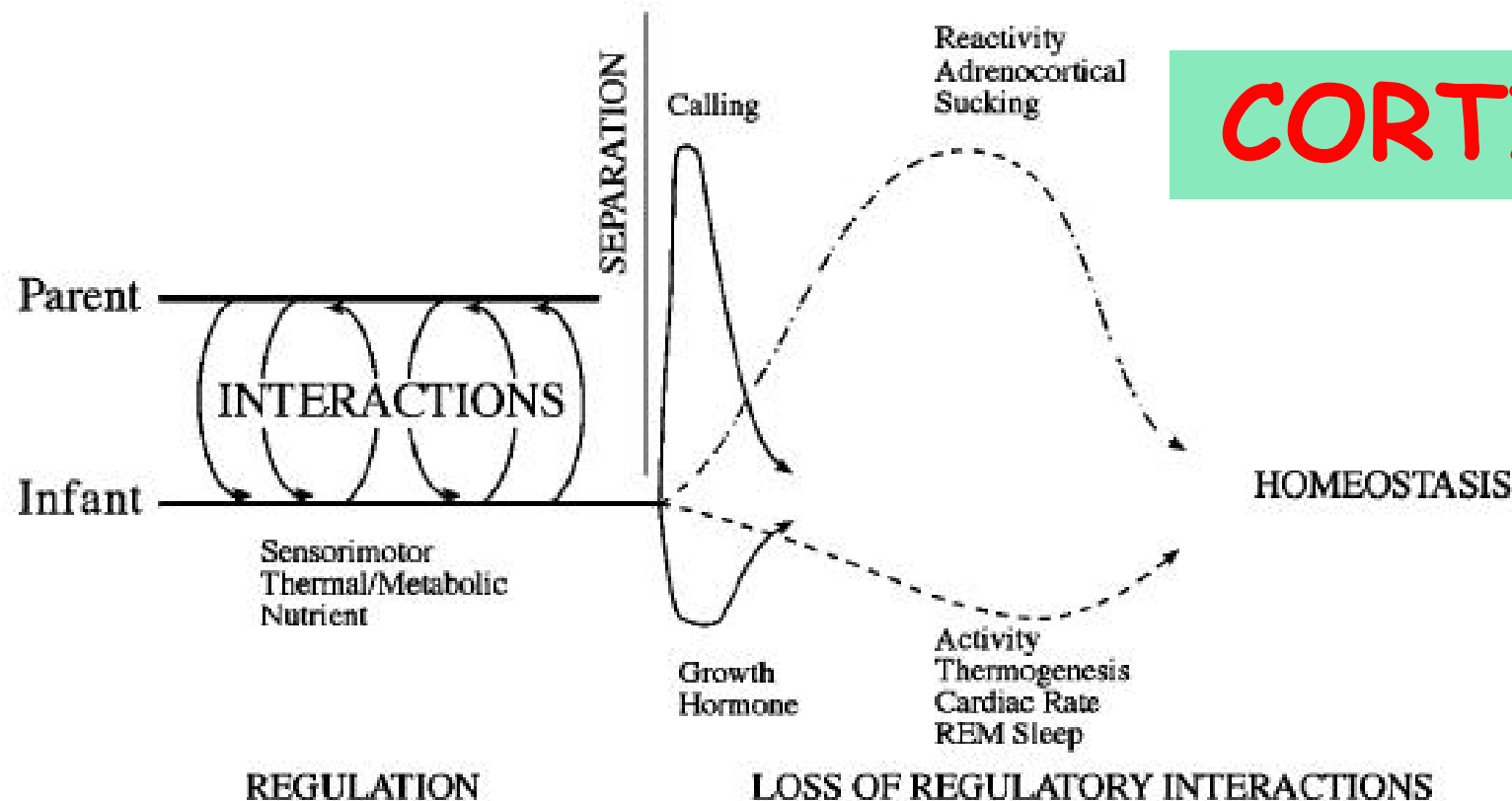
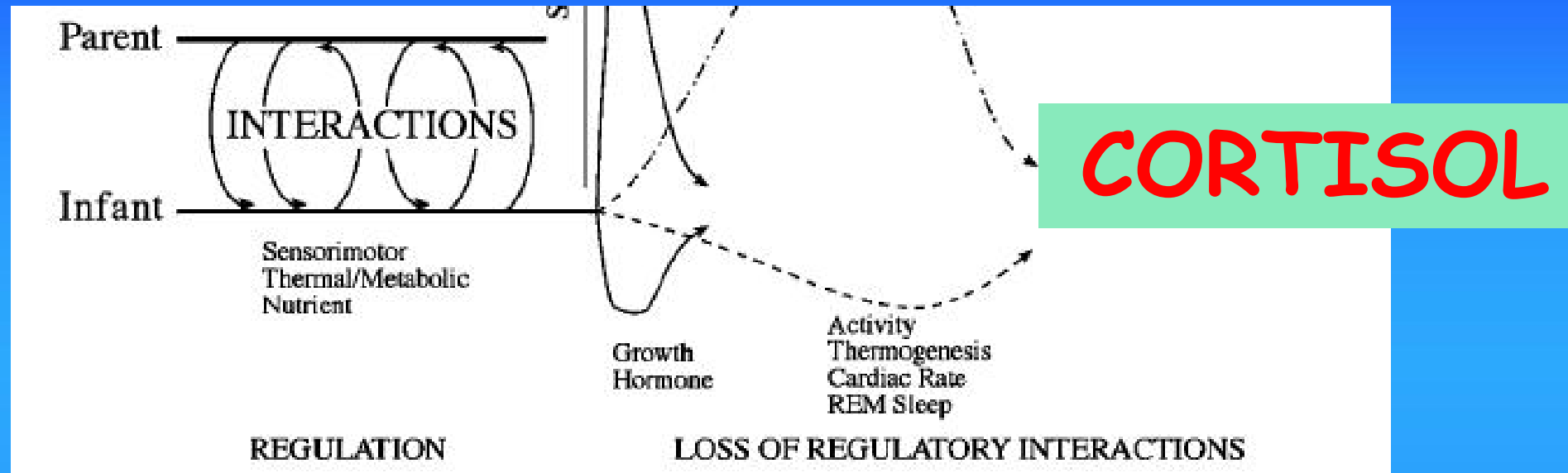


Fig. 2. Schematic representation of the dynamics of early-separation responses resulting from the loss of regulatory interactions within the mother–infant relationship.

WHY IS EARLY MATERNAL SEPARATION STRESSFUL?



components (e.g., nutrient, thermal/metabolic, or sensorimotor) of the infant's previous interaction with its mother and that the complex response to separation was due to the withdrawal of all these components at once.

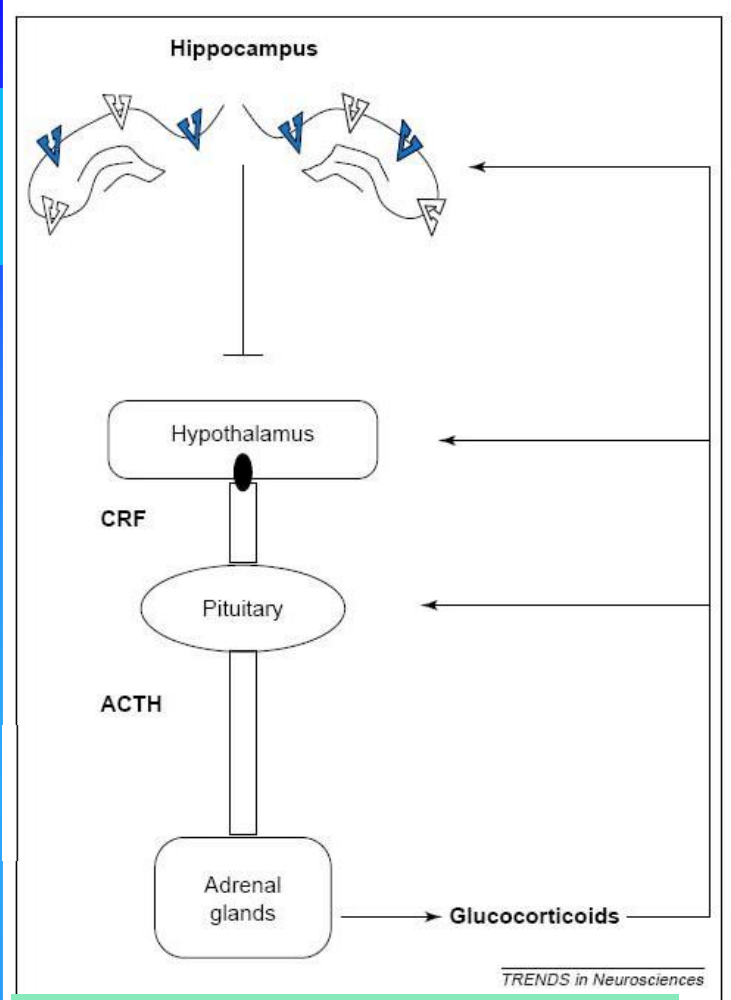
MICHAEL MEANEY

Maternal care as a model for experience-dependent chromatin plasticity?

Michael J. Meaney¹ and Moshe Szyf²



“In response to stress, CRF ... and vasopressin are released ... anterior pituitary ... synthesis release ACTH ... glucocorticoids → ”

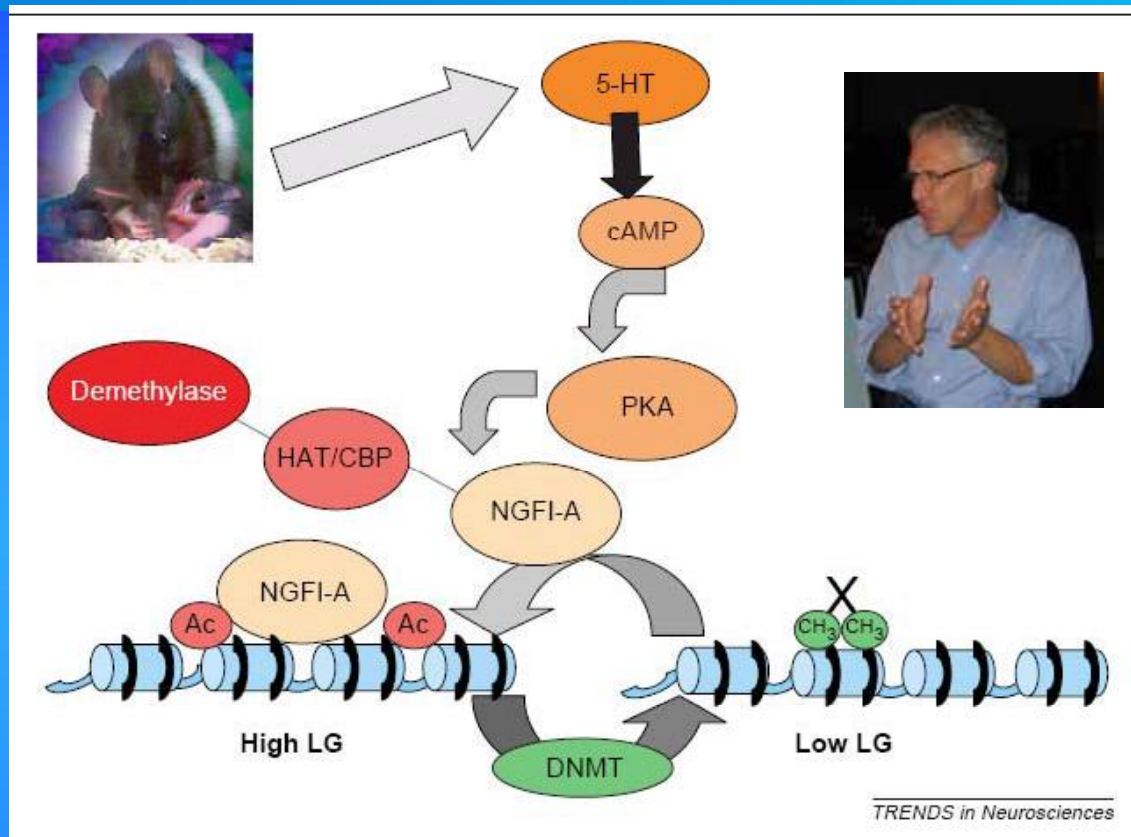


CORTISOL

Unsafe environment activates HPA axis (autonomic nervous system, ANS).

MICHAEL MEANEY

epigenetics



Tactile stimulation
(maternal LG)



Early stress alters gene expression,
with health impact across lifespan.

Tactile stimulation
(maternal LG)



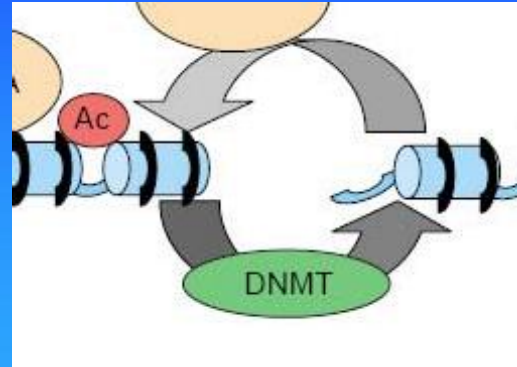
MOTHER
LG Low Grooming

MOTHER
High Grooming HG



LG BABY

HG BABY



**Unhealthy
adult**

**HEALTHY
adult**

Makes MOTHER
LG Low Grooming

Makes MOTHER
High Grooming HG

Tactile stimulation
(maternal LG)

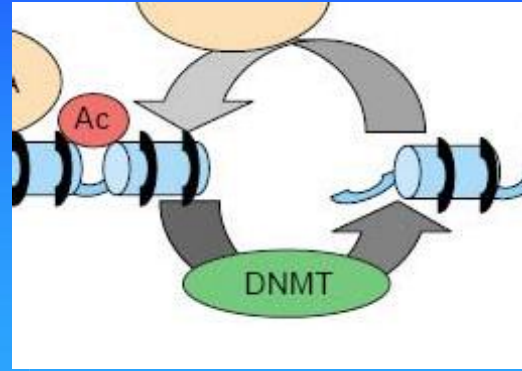


MOTHER
LG Low Grooming

MOTHER
High Grooming HG

LG BABY

HG BABY



**Unhealthy
adult**

**HEALTHY
adult**

Makes **MOTHER**
LG Low Grooming

Makes **MOTHER**
High Grooming HG

LG BABY

LG BABY
High grooming care

Makes **MOTHER**
LG Low Grooming

Makes **MOTHER**
High Grooming HG

adult

HEALTHY

Tactile stimulation
(maternal LG)



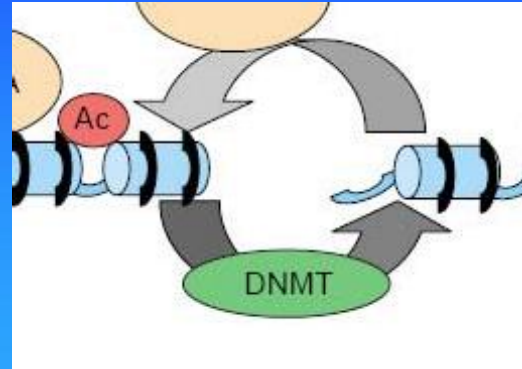
MOTHER
LG Low Grooming

MOTHER
High Grooming HG



LG BABY

HG BABY



**Unhealthy
adult**

**HEALTHY
adult**

Makes MOTHER
LG Low Grooming

Makes MOTHER
High Grooming HG

Tactile stimulation
(maternal LG)



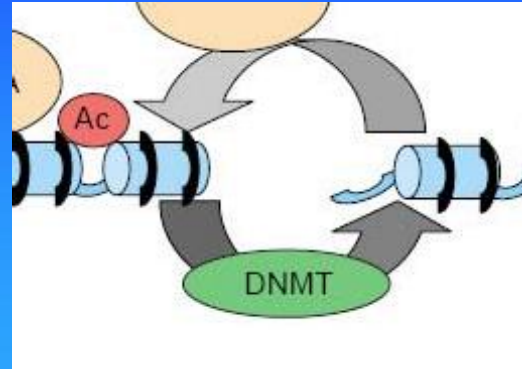
MOTHER
LG Low Grooming

MOTHER
High Grooming HG



LG BABY

HG BABY



**Unhealthy
adult**

**HEALTHY
adult**

Makes MOTHER
LG Low Grooming

Makes MOTHER
High Grooming HG

HG BABY
LOW grooming care

HG BABY

**UN - HEALTHY
adult**

Makes MOTHER
LG Low Grooming

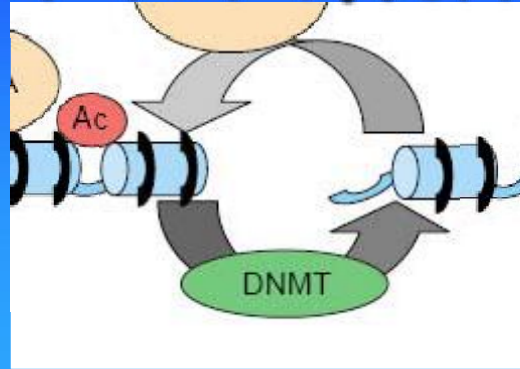
Tactile stimulation
(maternal LG)



Earliest care at birth matters



Same gene



→ switched

Makes MOTHER
LG Low Grooming

Makes MOTHER
High Grooming HG

HG BABY
LOW grooming care

HG BABY

CORTISOL

UN - HEALTHY
adult

Makes MOTHER
LG Low Grooming



Primate separation studies

Primate Early Life Stress Leads to Long-Term Mild Hippocampal Decreases in Corticosteroid Receptor Expression

Dimitrula Arabadzisz, Rochellys Diaz-Heijtjz, Irene Knuesel, Elisabeth Weber, Sonia Pilloud, Andrea C. Dettling, Joram Feldon, Amanda J. Law, Paul J. Harrison, and Christopher R. Pryce

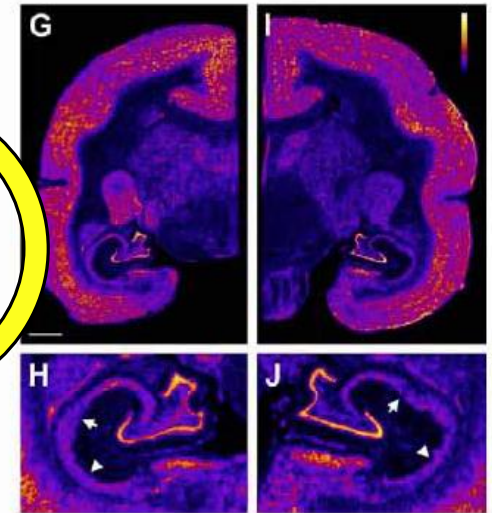
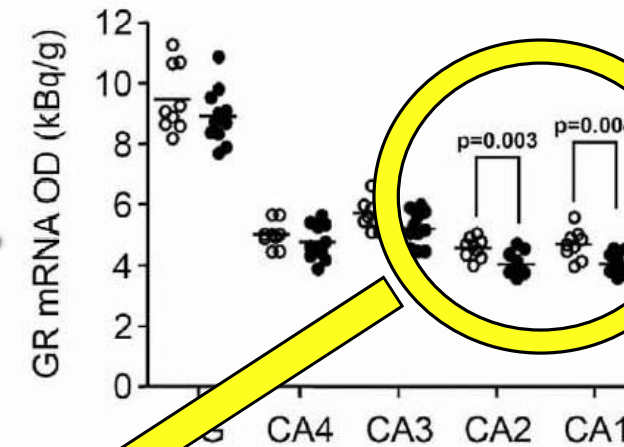
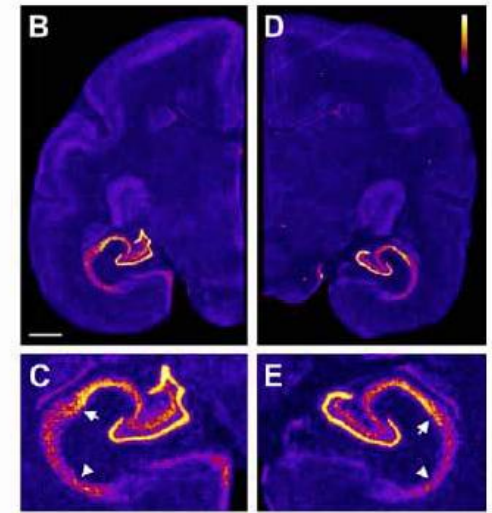
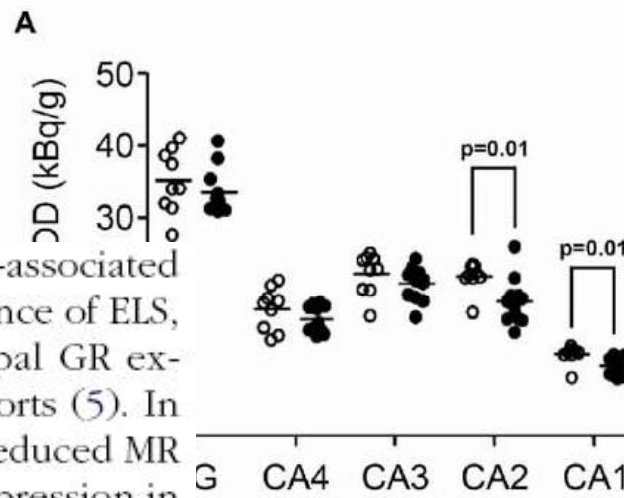
Depression is predicted by prior early life stress (ELS), such as parent–infant/child neglect or abuse (1,2), but mediating mechanisms and processes are not well-

Maternal Separation Paradigm

Early Deprivation (ED) vs control (CON)

	0d	<u>2d</u>	→	<u>→28d</u>	→	→	48w
ED n 11	Mat	<u>30 -120 min daily</u>			→		
CON n 4	Mat	→	→	→	→	→	48w

adult human probands who committed depression-associated suicide were separated according to presence or absence of ELS, the ELS/suicide cohort exhibited reduced hippocampal GR expression relative to non-ELS/suicide and control cohorts (5). In depression with unknown early life history, there is reduced MR expression in hippocampus (6,7) and reduced GR expression in hippocampus, prefrontal cortex, and temporal cortex (6,8,9).



Repeated short separations:

LOW gene expression

CORTISOL

Correlate to human adult depression

Maternal support in early childhood predicts larger hippocampal volumes at school age

Joan L. Luby^{a,1}, Deanna M. Barch^{a,b,c}, Andy Belden^a, Michael S. Gaffrey^a, Rebecca Tillman^a, Casey Babb^a, Tomoyuki Nishino^a, Hideo Suzuki^a, and Kelly N. Botteron^{a,c}

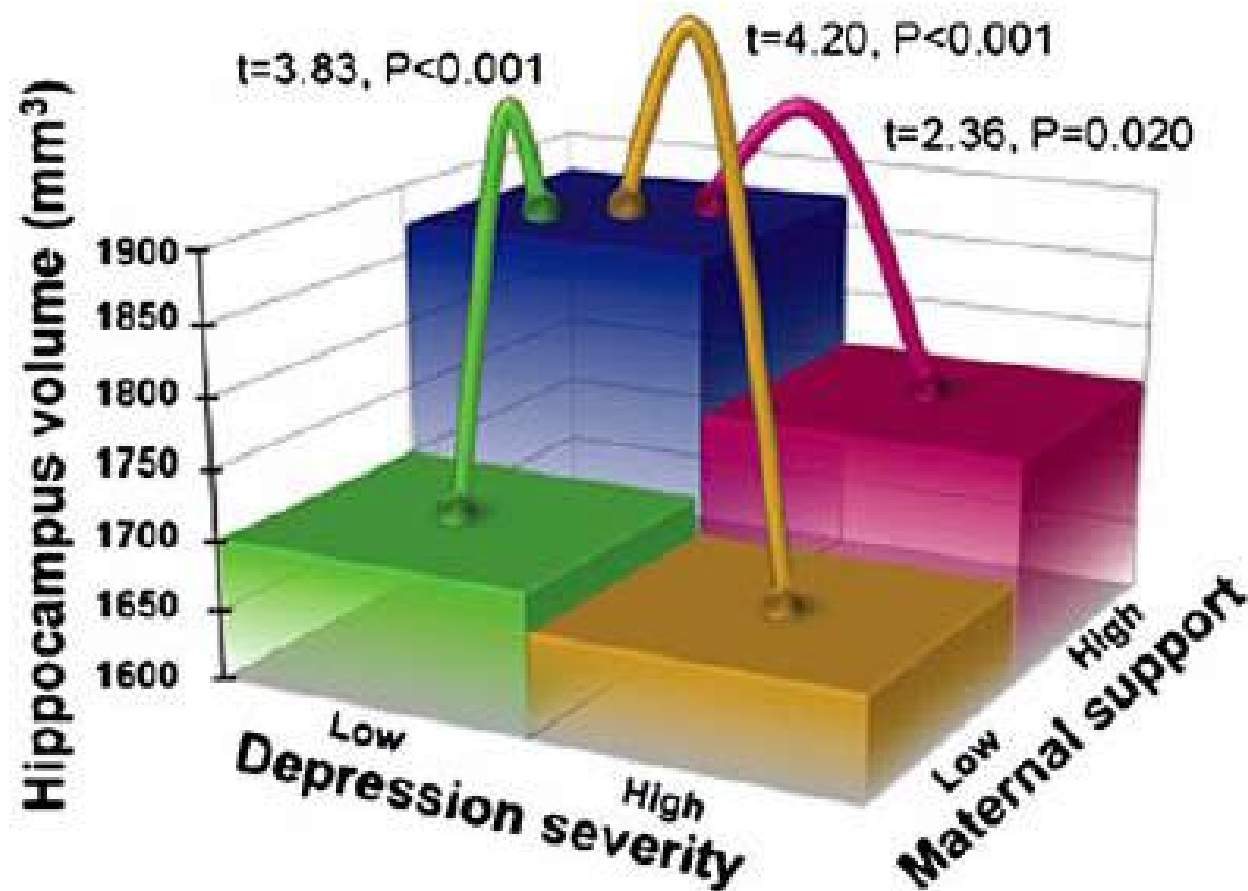
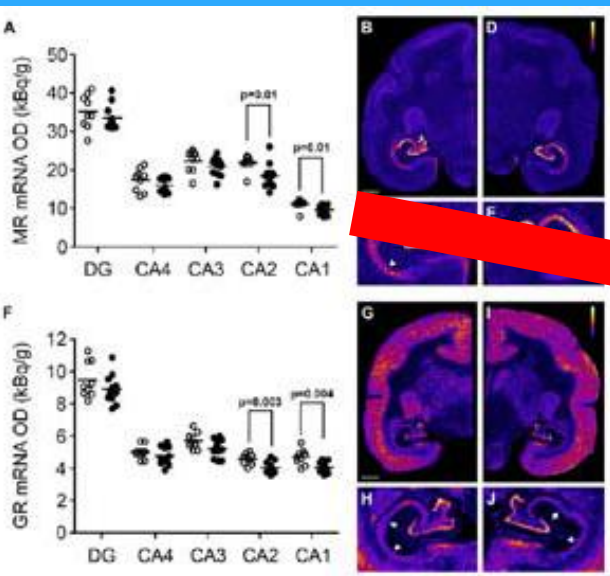
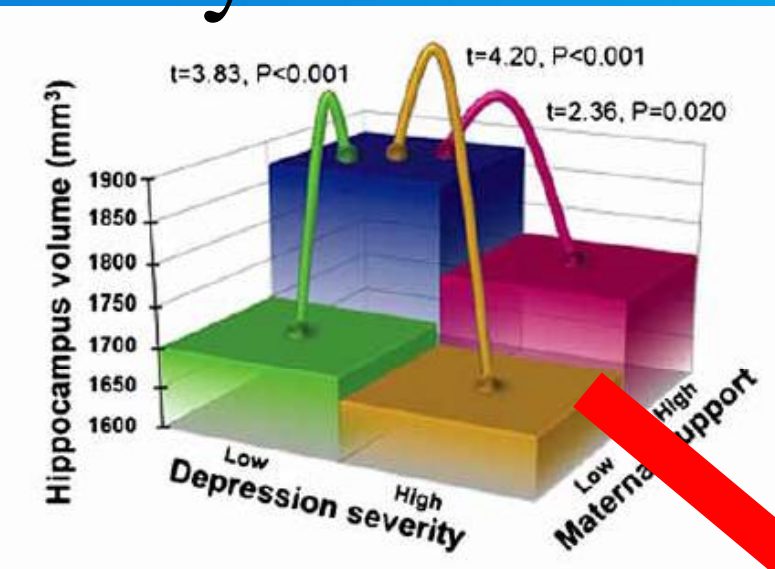
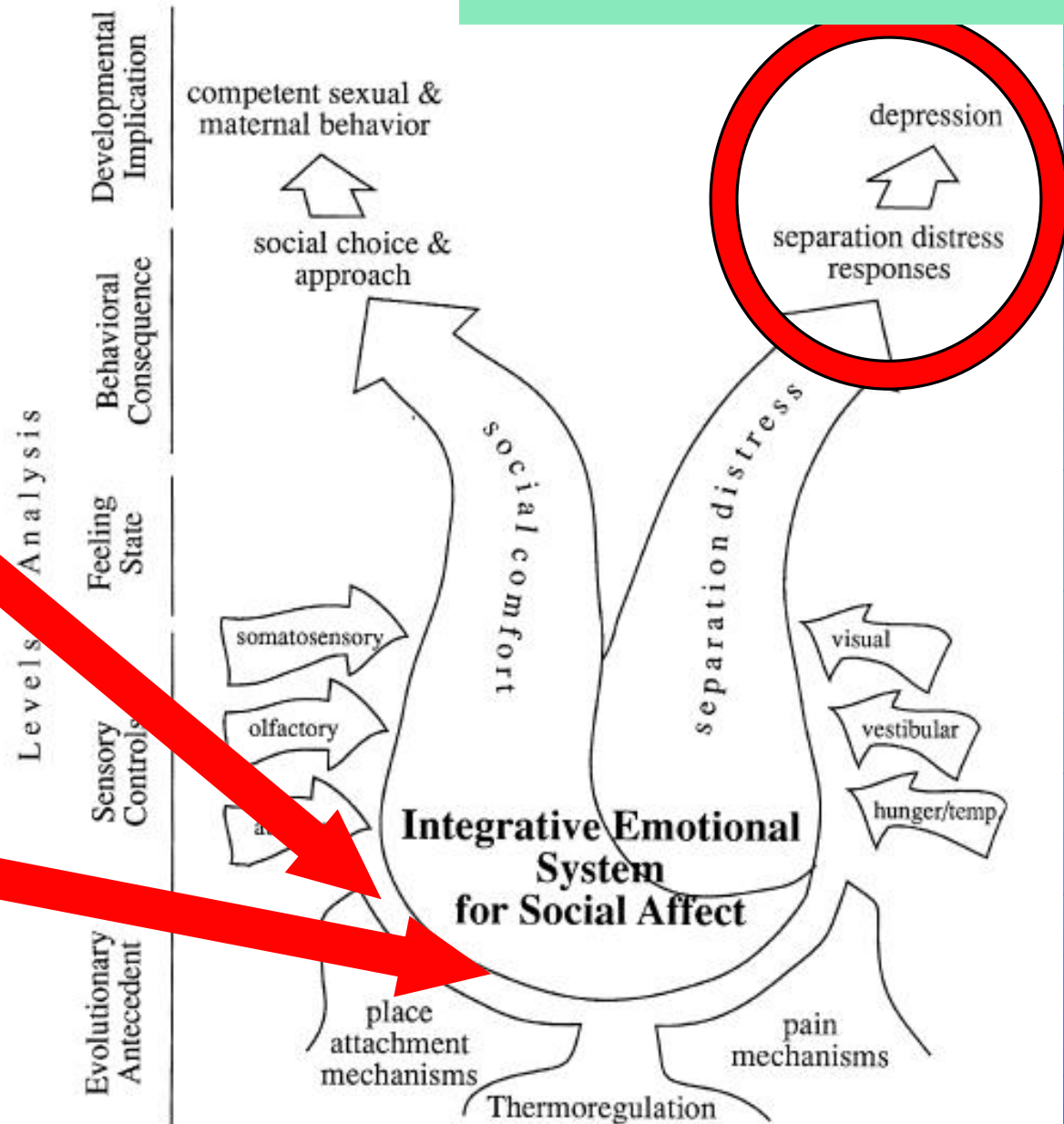


Fig. 2. Hippocampus volume by preschool depression severity and maternal support.

Luby



CORTISOL



Arabadzisz

FIG. 1. Schematic depiction of the neurobiological foundations, inputs, and consequences of attachment and affiliative behavior in mammals. Figure reprinted with permission of the New York Academy of Sciences.

CORTISOL

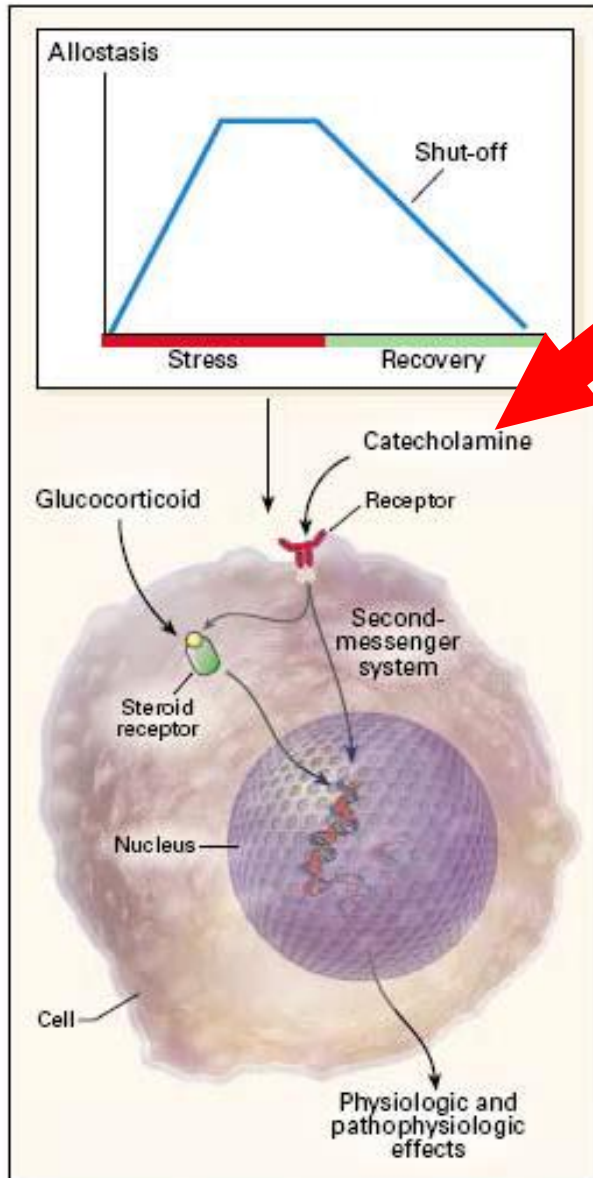
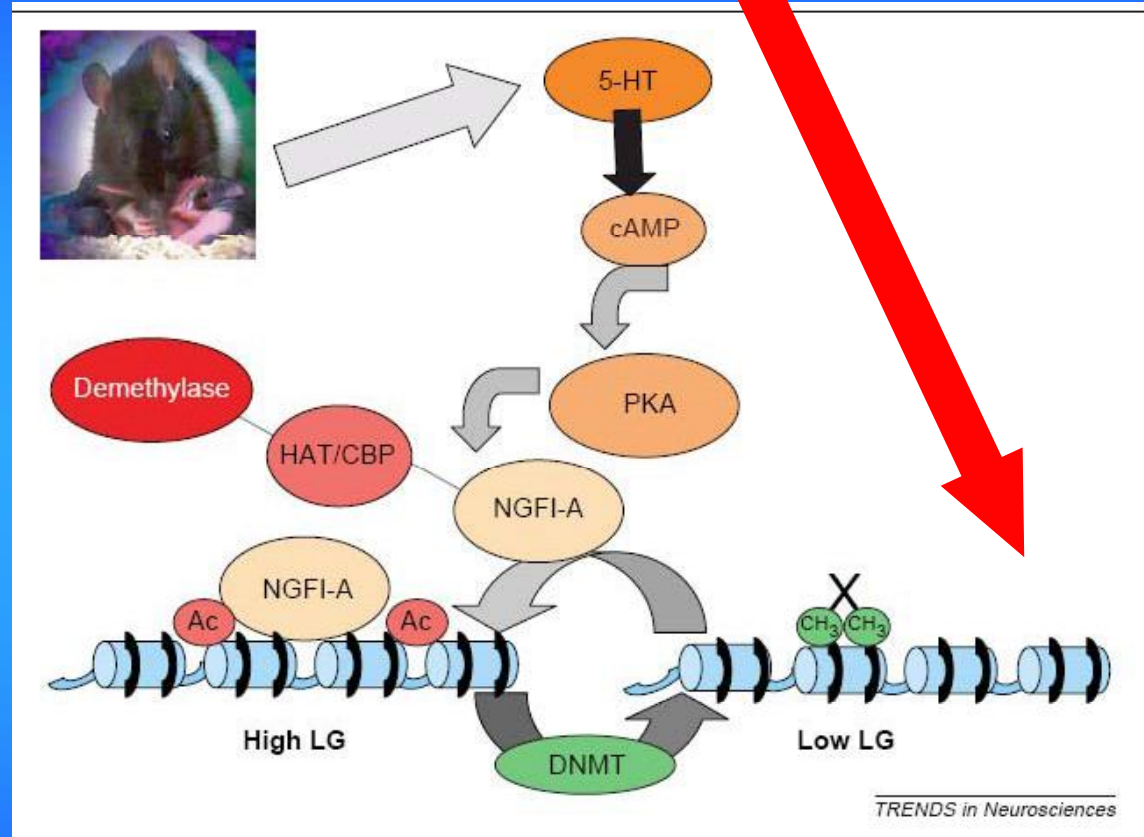


Figure 2. Allostasis in the Autonomic Nervous System and the HPA Axis.

Allostatic systems respond to stress (upper panel) by initiating the adaptive response, sustaining it until the stress ceases, and then shutting it off (recovery). Allostatic responses are initiated (lower panel) by an increase in circulating catecholamines from the autonomic nervous system and glucocorticoids from the adrenal cortex. This sets into motion adaptive processes that alter the structure and function of a variety of cells and tissues. These processes are initiated through intracellular receptors for steroid hormones, plasma-membrane receptors, and second-messenger systems for catecholamines. Cross-talk between catecholamines and glucocorticoid-receptor signaling systems can occur.



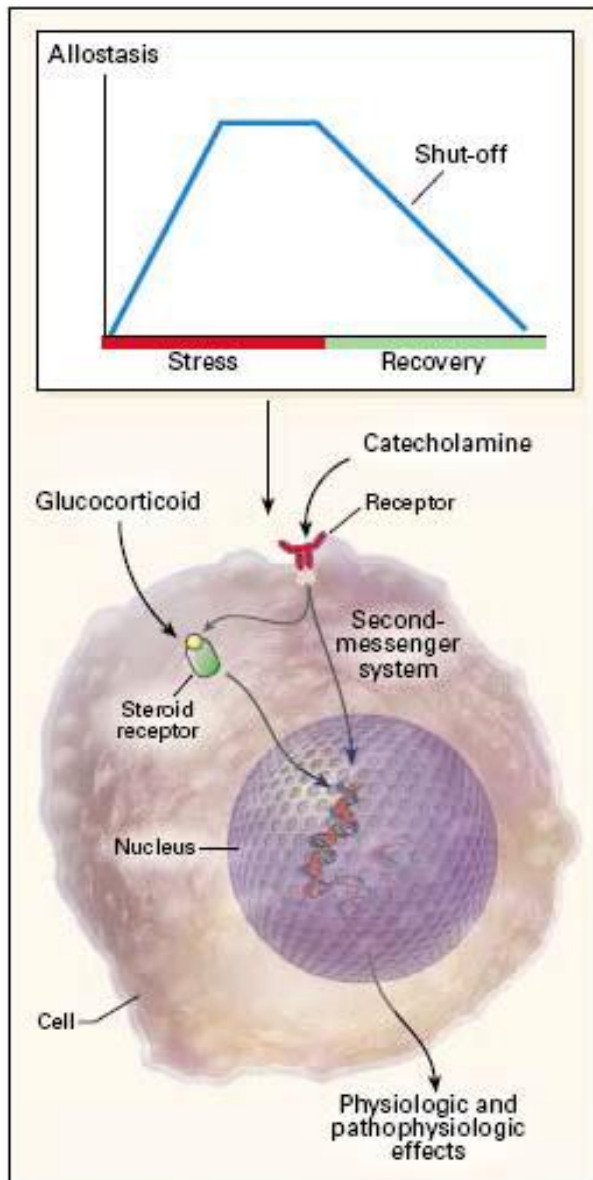


Figure 2. Allostasis in the Autonomic Nervous System and the HPA Axis.

Allostatic systems respond to stress (upper panel) by initiating the adaptive response, sustaining it until the stress ceases, and then shutting it off (recovery). Allostatic responses are initiated (lower panel) by an increase in circulating catecholamines from the autonomic nervous system and glucocorticoids from the adrenal cortex. This sets into motion adaptive processes that alter the structure and function of a variety of cells and tissues. These processes are initiated through intracellular receptors for steroid hormones, plasma-membrane receptors, and second-messenger systems for catecholamines. Cross-talk between catecholamines and glucocorticoid-receptor signaling systems can occur.

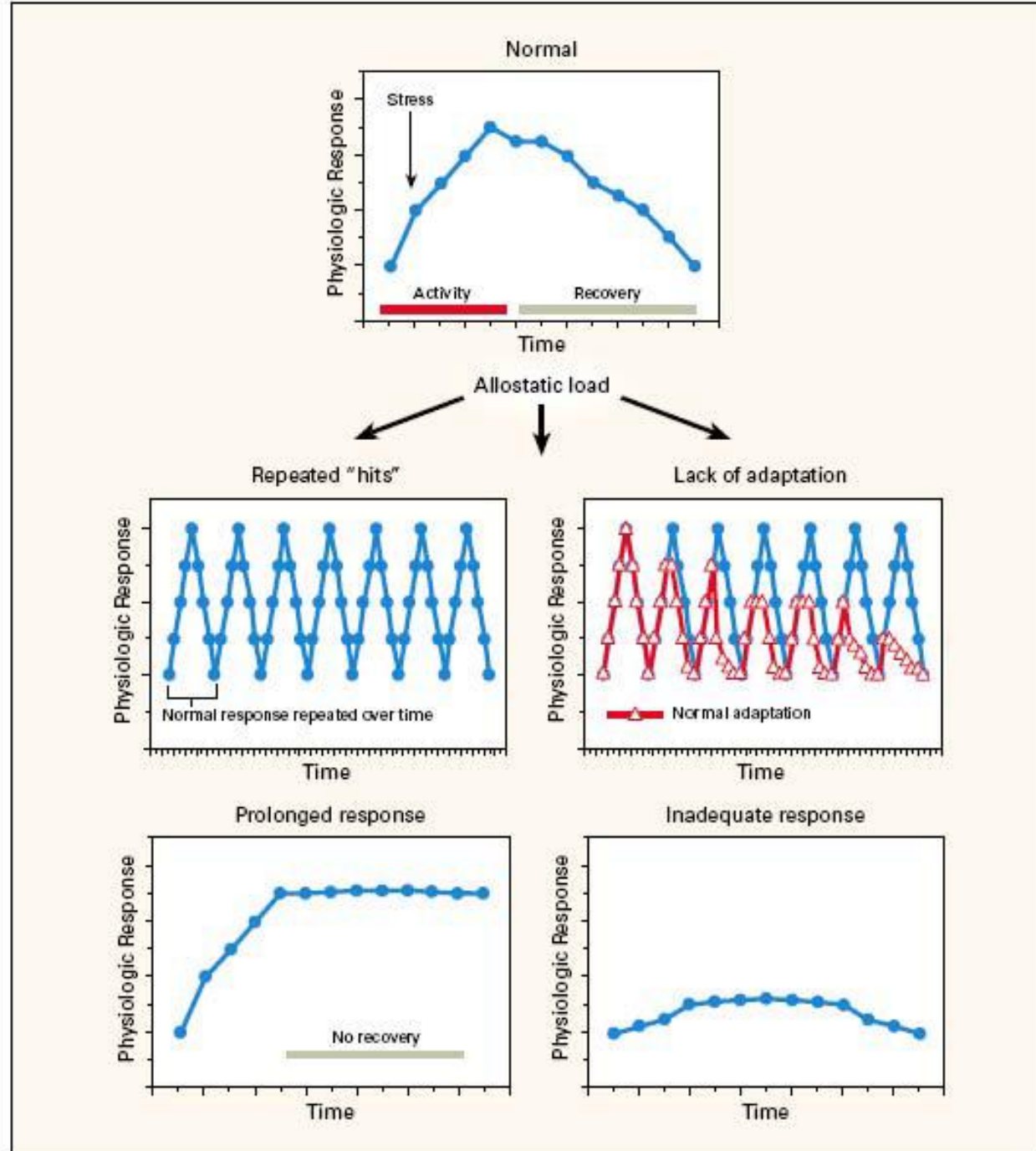


Figure 3. Three Types of Allostatic Load.

The top panel illustrates the normal allostatic response, in which a response is initiated by a stressor, sustained for an appropriate interval, and then turned off. The remaining panels illustrate four conditions that lead to allostatic load: repeated "hits" from multiple stressors; lack of adaptation; prolonged response due to delayed shutdown; and inadequate response that leads to compensatory hyperactivity of other mediators (e.g., inadequate secretion of glucocorticoids, resulting in increased concentrations of cytokines that are normally counterregulated by glucocorticoids).

Allostasis the mechanism by which homeostatic systems are maintained in balance ...

Allostatic state elevated activity of mediators, with return to baseline and no impact on health.

Allostatic load elevated activity - sustained over time, or severe ...

→ changes target cells of mediators, and so changes the "set points" for homeostasis (e.g. increasing blood pressure, change in cholesterol level)

BRUCE McEWEN allostasis

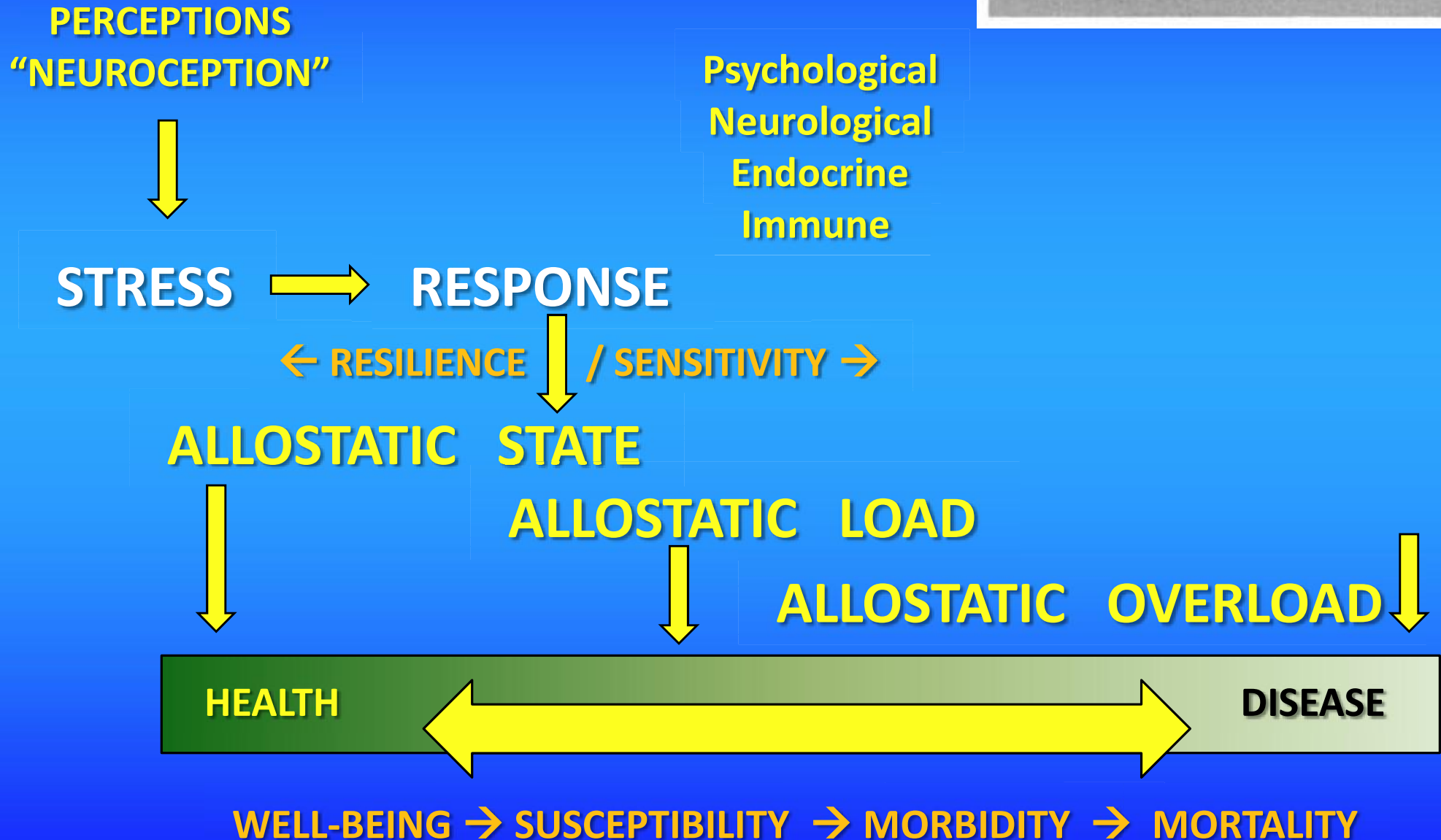
PROTECTIVE AND DAMAGING EFFECTS OF STRESS MEDIATORS

BRUCE S. McEWEN, PH.D.

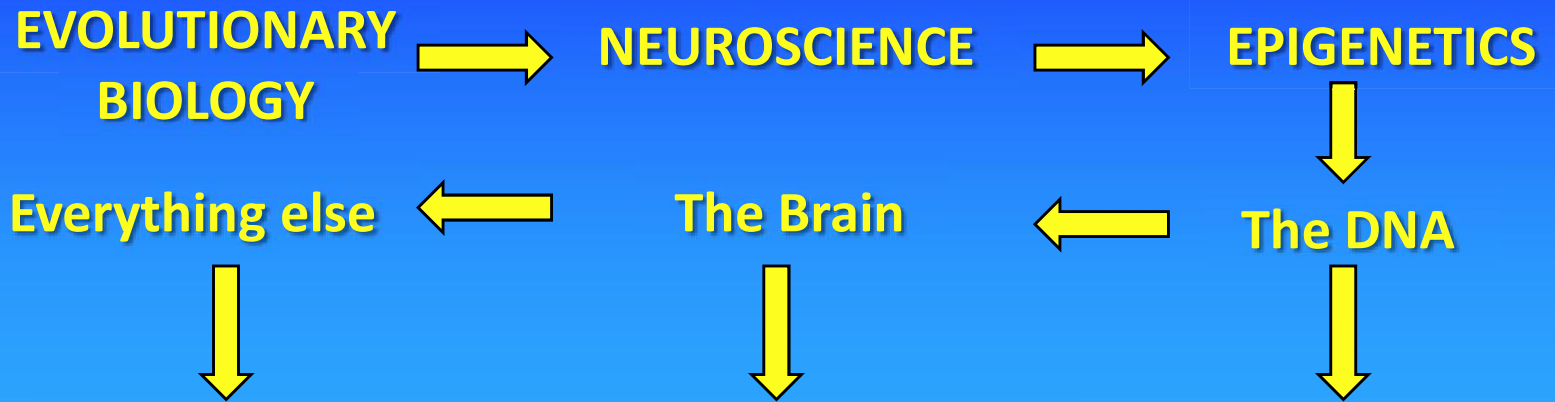
This article reviews the long-term effect of the physiologic response to stress, which I refer to as allostatic load.² Allostasis — the ability to achieve stability through change³ — is critical to survival. Through allostasis, the autonomic nervous system, the hypothalamic–pituitary–adrenal (HPA) axis, and the cardiovascular, metabolic, and immune systems protect the body by responding to internal and external stress. The price of this accommodation to stress can be allostatic load,² which is the wear and tear that results from chronic overactivity or underactivity of allostatic systems.

ALLOSTASIS

Allostasis is the relationship between psychoneurohormonal responses to stress and physical and psychological manifestations of health and illness.



“Scientific foundation” ... a synthesis



The Place ENVIRONMENT **FITNESS** **EXPERIENCE** **ADAPTATION**

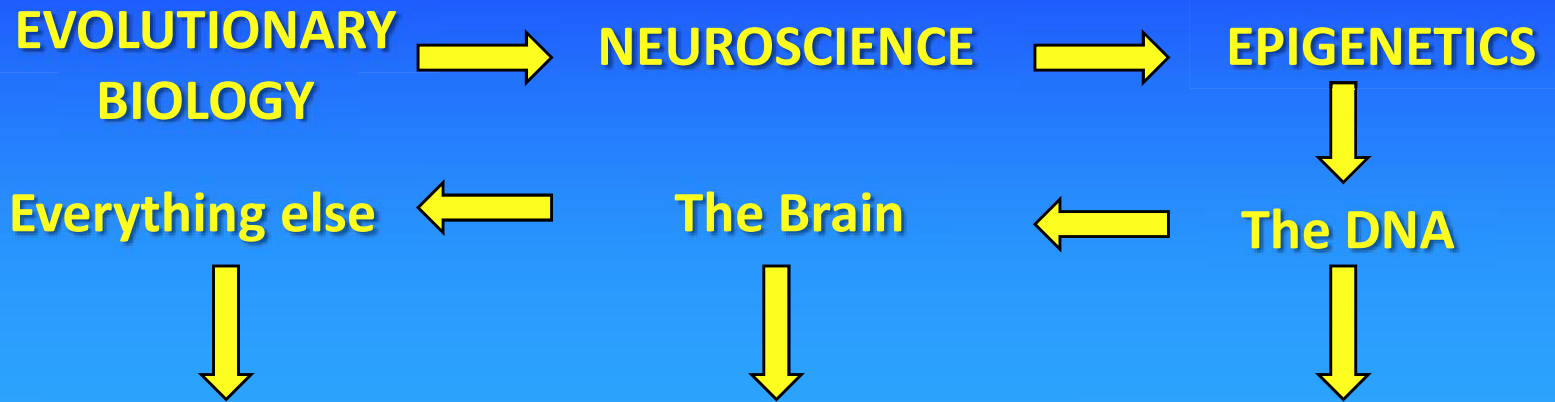
EXPECTED \longleftrightarrow **UNEXPECTED**

HEALTH

DISEASE

SPECTRUM of expression in POPULATION

“Scientific foundation” ... a synthesis



The Place ENVIRONMENT **FITNESS** **EXPERIENCE** **ADAPTATION**

EXPECTED ←————→ **UNEXPECTED**



SPECTRUM of expression in POPULATION

Platform for better understanding of PUBLIC HEALTH.

... policy and practice that impacts the care of mothers and babies.

PEDIATRICS®

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PEDIATRICS

Pediatrics 2012;129;e224; originally published online December 26, 2011;
DOI: 10.1542/peds.2011-2662

American Academy
of Pediatrics



DEDICATED TO THE HEALTH OF ALL CHILDREN™

Organizational Principles to Guide and Define the Child
Health Care System and/or Improve the Health of all Children

POLICY STATEMENT

Early Childhood Adversity, Toxic Stress, and the Role of
the Pediatrician: Translating Developmental Science
Into Lifelong Health



TECHNICAL REPORT

The Lifelong Effects of Early Childhood Adversity and Toxic Stress

Jack P. Shonkoff, Andrew S. Garner, THE COMMITTEE ON PSYCHOSOCIAL ASPECTS OF CHILD AND FAMILY HEALTH, COMMITTEE ON EARLY CHILDHOOD, ADOPTION, AND DEPENDENT CARE, AND SECTION ON DEVELOPMENTAL AND BEHAVIORAL PEDIATRICS, Benjamin S. Siegel, Mary I. Dobbins, Marian F. Earls, Andrew S. Garner, Laura McGuinn, John Pascoe and David L. Wood

Pediatrics 2012;129:e232; originally published online December 26, 2011;
DOI: 10.1542/peds.2011-2663

INTRODUCTION

Of a good beginning cometh a good end.

John Heywood, *Proverbs* (1546)

The United States, like all nations of the world, is facing a number of social and economic challenges that must be met to secure a promising future. Central to this task is the need to produce a well-

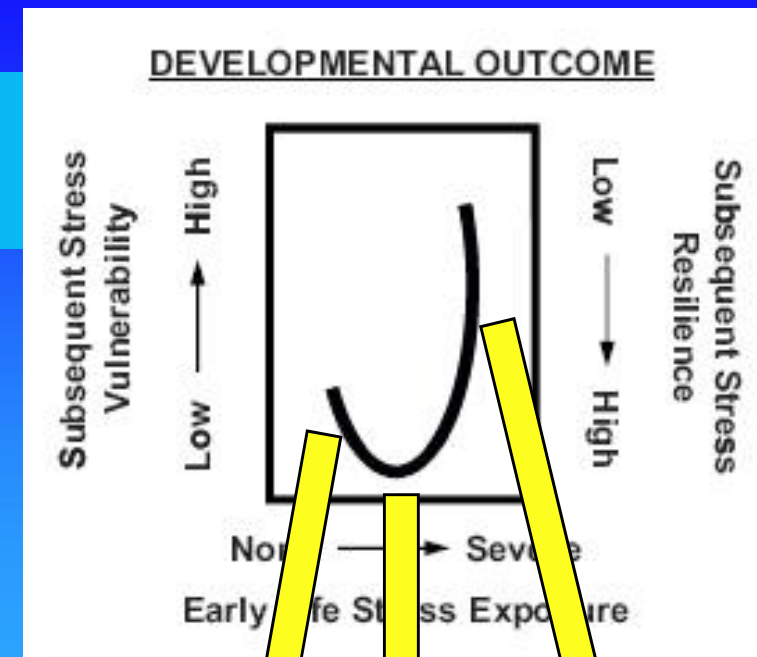


Positive Stress

- **Moderate, short-lived stress responses, such as brief increases in heart rate or mild changes in stress hormone levels.**
- **An important and necessary aspect of healthy development that occurs in the context of stable and supportive relationships.**

Positive Stress = Eustress

- An important and necessary aspect of healthy development that occurs in the context of stable and supportive relationships.



Under-activity

EUSTRESS

Over-activity



Tolerable Stress

- **Stress responses that could disrupt brain architecture, but are buffered by supportive relationships that facilitate adaptive coping.**
- **Generally occurs within a time-limited period, which gives the brain an opportunity to recover from potentially damaging effects.**



Toxic Stress

- **Strong and prolonged activation of the body's stress management systems in the absence of the buffering protection of adult support.**



JACK SHONKOFF

*"BUFFERING
PROTECTION
OF ADULT SUPPORT"*

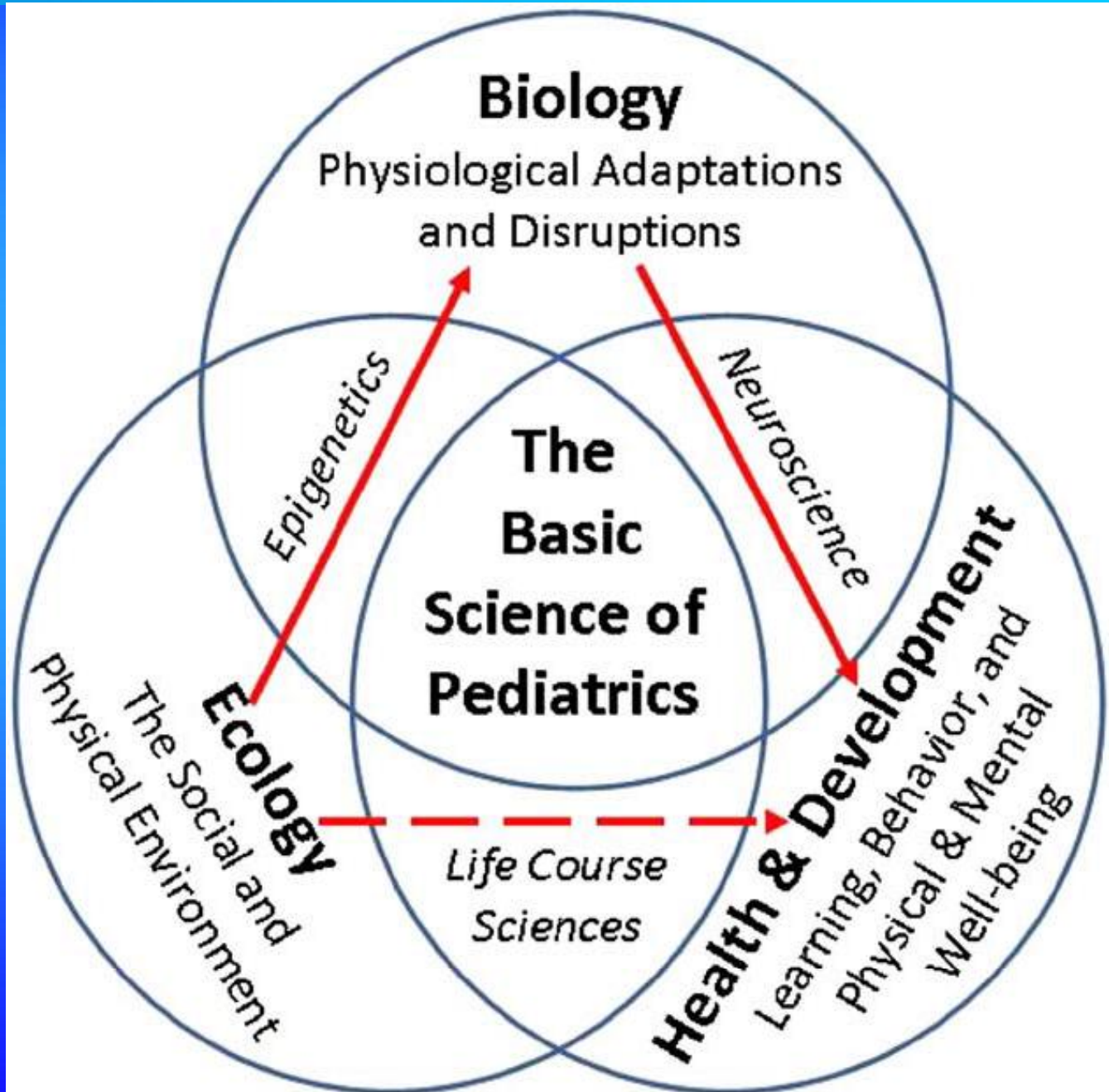


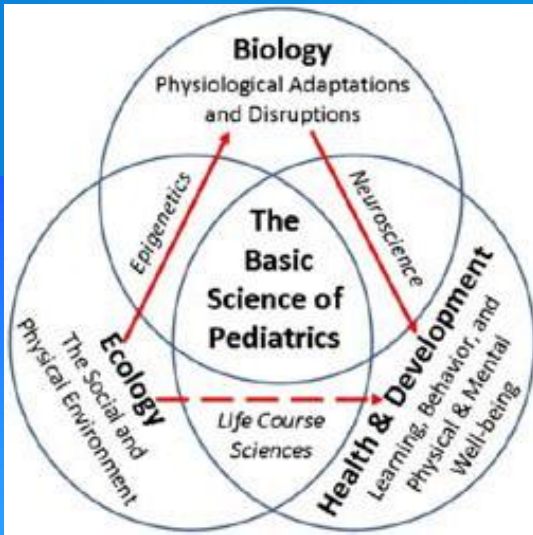
Toxic Stress

- **Strong and prolonged activation of the body's stress management systems in the absence of the buffering protection of adult support.**
- **Disrupts brain architecture and leads to stress management systems that respond at relatively lower thresholds, thereby increasing the risk of stress-related physical and mental illness.**

The basic science of pediatrics.

Shonkoff J P et al.
Pediatrics 2012;
129:e232-e246

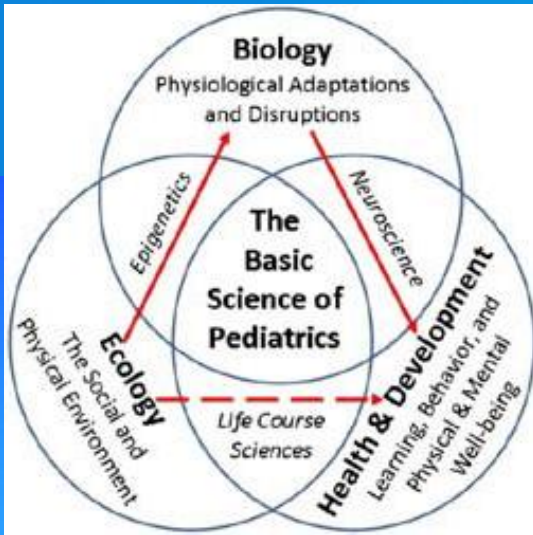




Learning
Behavior
Physical well being
Mental well being

EARLY YEARS → LIFE SPAN

2 ... advances in the biological sciences underscore the foundational importance of the early years and support an EBD framework for understanding the evolution of human health and disease across the life span.



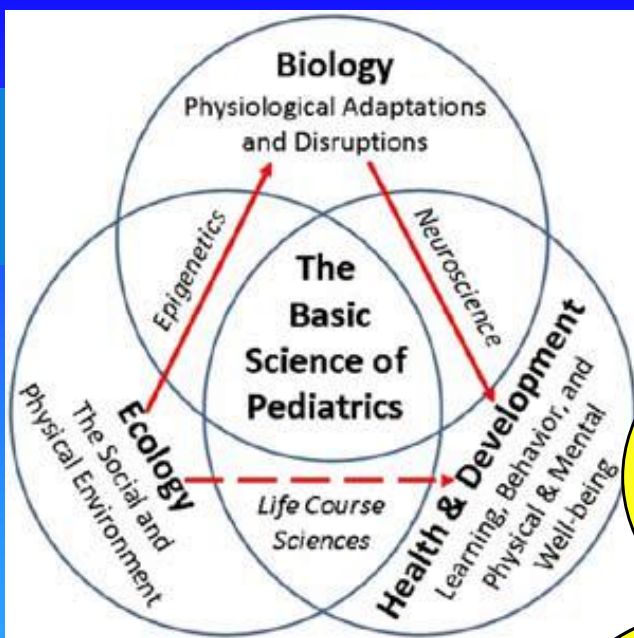
EARLY LIFE
ADVERSITY

Learning
Behavior
Physical well being
Mental well being

TOXIC
STRESS

EARLY YEARS → LIFE SPAN

3. The biology of early childhood adversity reveals the important role of toxic stress in disrupting developing brain architecture and adversely affecting the concurrent development of other organ systems and regulatory functions.



EARLY LIFE ADVERSITY

Learning
Behavior
Physical well being
Mental well being

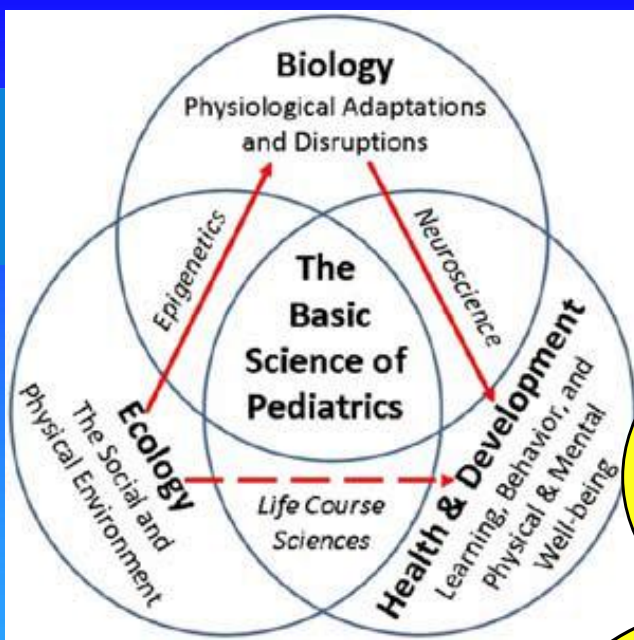
MAKES POORER
Linguistic
Cognitive
Emotional
Adaption
responsivity

TOXIC STRESS

→ unhealthy lifestyle
→ Chronic disease
→ health disparity

EARLY YEARS → LIFE SPAN

4 Toxic stress can lead to potentially permanent changes in learning (...), behavior (...), and physiology (...) and can cause ... higher levels of stress related chronic diseases, ...increase the prevalence of unhealthy lifestyles that lead to widening health disparities.



EARLY LIFE ADVERSITY

Learning
Behavior
Physical well being
Mental well being

MAKES POORER
Linguistic
Cognitive
Emotional
Adaption
responsivity

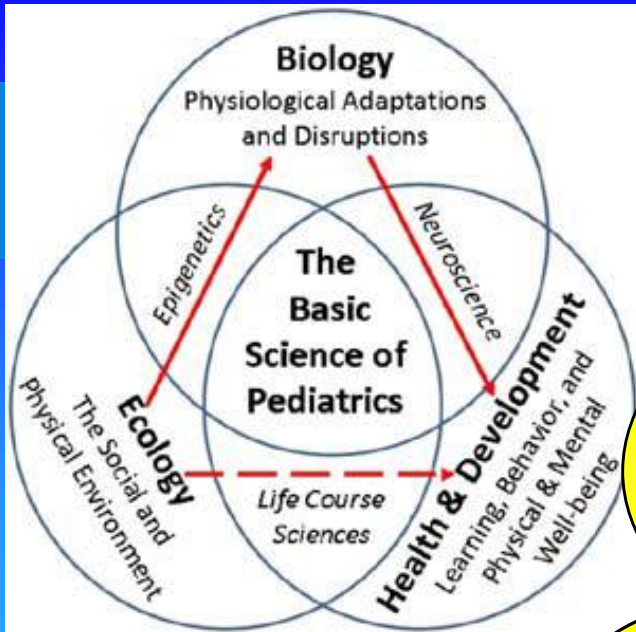
TOXIC STRESS

→ unhealthy lifestyle
→ Chronic disease
→ health disparity

EARLY YEARS → LIFE SPAN

MASSIVE COST \$\$\$\$

5. The lifelong costs of childhood toxic stress are enormous, ... and effective early childhood interventions provide critical opportunities to prevent these undesirable outcomes and generate large economic returns for all of society.



EARLY LIFE ADVERSITY

Learning
Behavior
Physical well being
Mental well being

MAKES POORER
Linguistic
Cognitive
Emotional
Adaption
responsivity

TOXIC STRESS

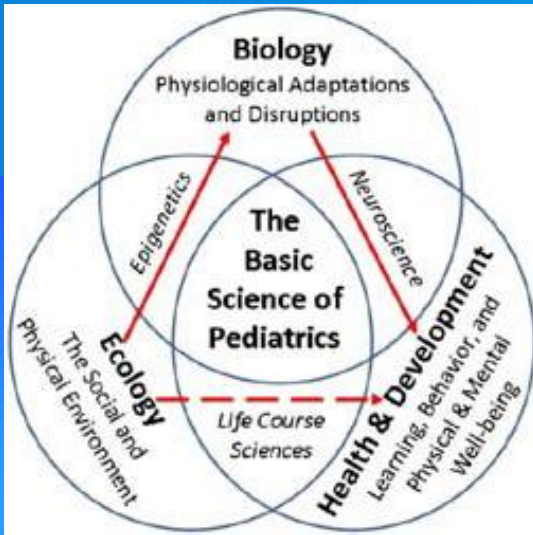
→ unhealthy lifestyle
→ Chronic disease
→ health disparity

EARLY YEARS → LIFE SPAN

MASSIVE COST \$\$\$\$

REDUCE TOXIC STRESS

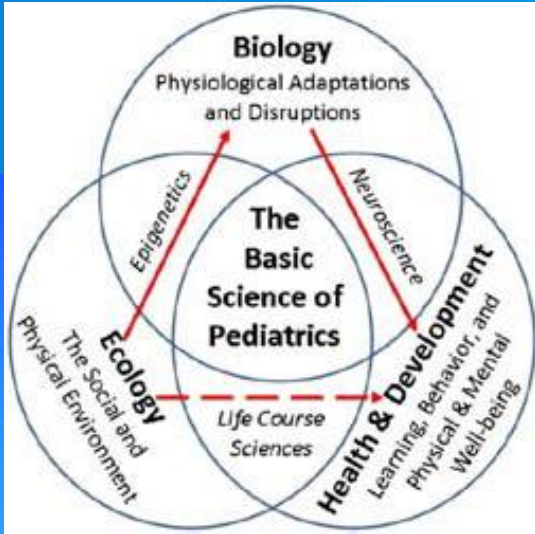
6. The consequences of significant adversity early in life prompt an urgent call for innovative strategies to reduce toxic stress within the context of a coordinated system of policies and services guided by an integrated science of early childhood and early brain development.



Learning
Behavior
Physical well being
Mental well being

EARLY YEARS → LIFE SPAN

BERGMAN COMMENTARY - NEWBORN
Early years = early hours & days



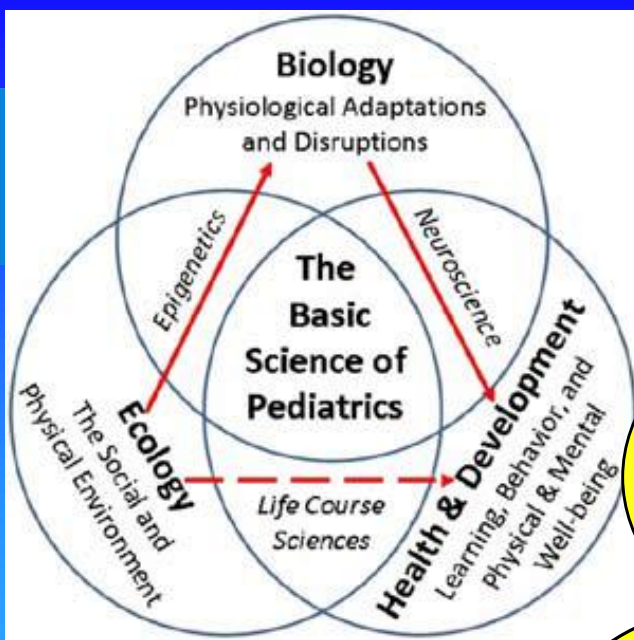
EARLY LIFE
ADVERSITY

Learning
Behavior
Physical well being
Mental well being

TOXIC
STRESS

EARLY YEARS → LIFE SPAN

BERGMAN COMMENTARY - NEWBORN
Maternal absence is TOXIC STRESS



EARLY LIFE ADVERSITY

Learning
Behavior
Physical well being
Mental well being

MAKES POORER
Linguistic
Cognitive
Emotional
Adaption
responsivity

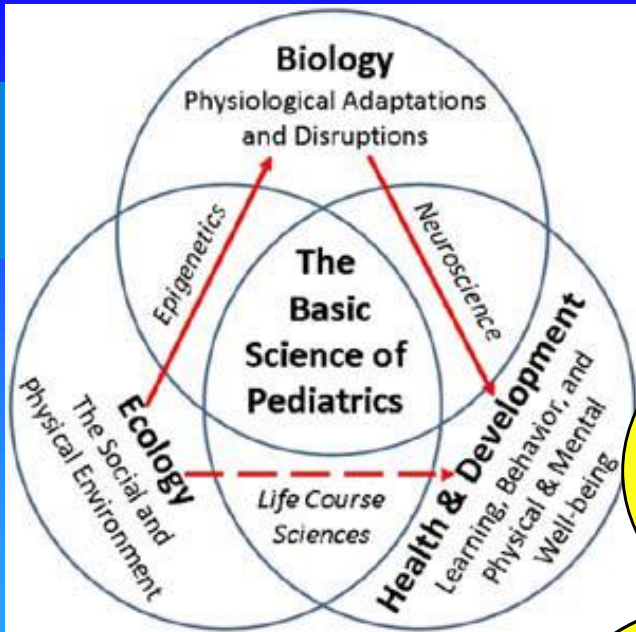
TOXIC STRESS

→ unhealthy lifestyle
→ Chronic disease
→ health disparity

EARLY YEARS → LIFE SPAN

BERGMAN COMMENTARY - NEWBORN

For separated preterm newborns, we have decades of evidence for this.



EARLY LIFE ADVERSITY

Learning
Behavior
Physical well being
Mental well being

MAKES POORER
Linguistic
Cognitive
Emotional
Adaption
responsivity

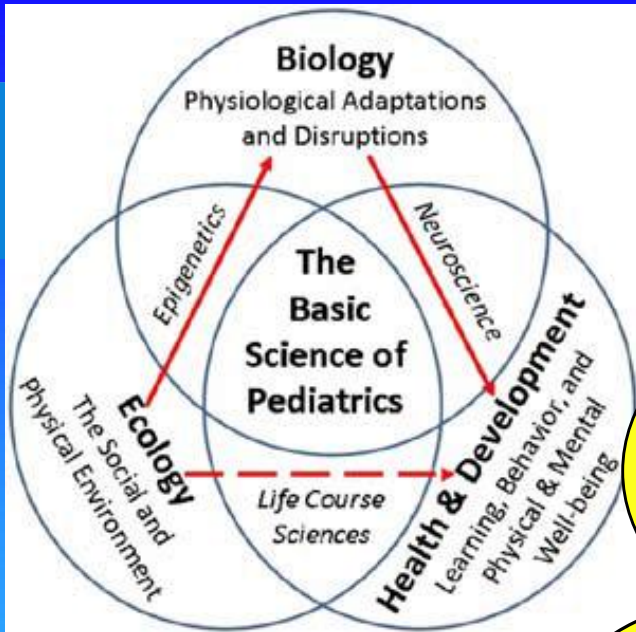
TOXIC STRESS

→ unhealthy lifestyle
→ Chronic disease
→ health disparity

EARLY YEARS → LIFE SPAN

MASSIVE COST \$\$\$\$

BERGMAN COMMENTARY - NEWBORN even more massive ??



EARLY LIFE ADVERSITY

Learning
Behavior
Physical well being
Mental well being

MAKES POORER
Linguistic
Cognitive
Emotional
Adaption
responsivity

TOXIC STRESS

EARLY YEARS → LIFE SPAN

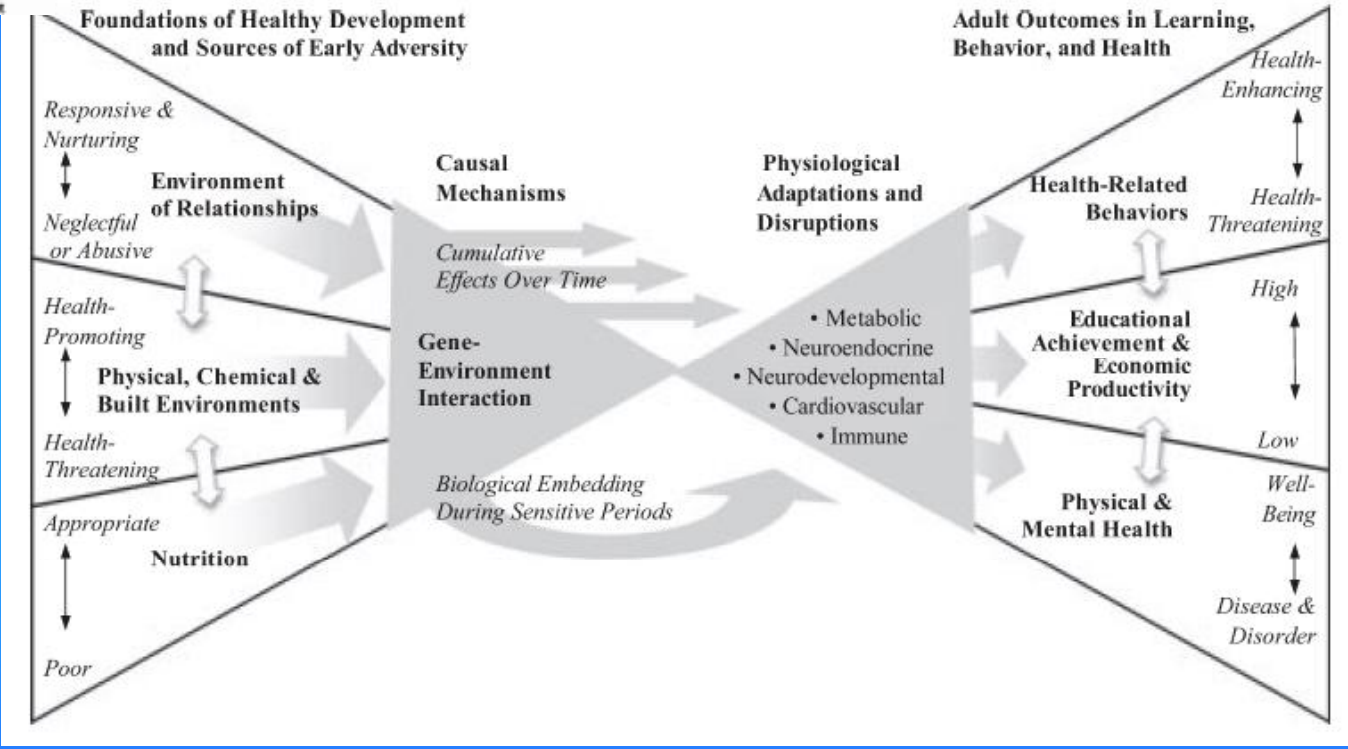
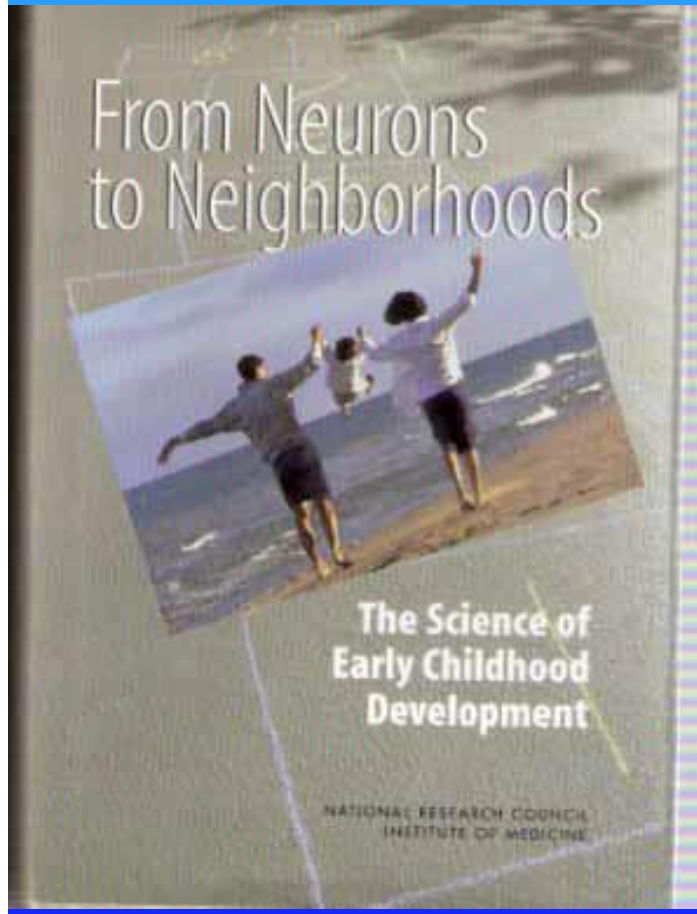
→ unhealthy lifestyle
→ Chronic disease
→ health disparity

REDUCE TOXIC STRESS

MASSIVE COST \$\$\$\$

BERGMAN COMMENTARY - NEWBORN
Reducing toxic stress IS VERY EASY !!

An Ecobiodevelopmental Framework for Early Childhood Policies and Programs



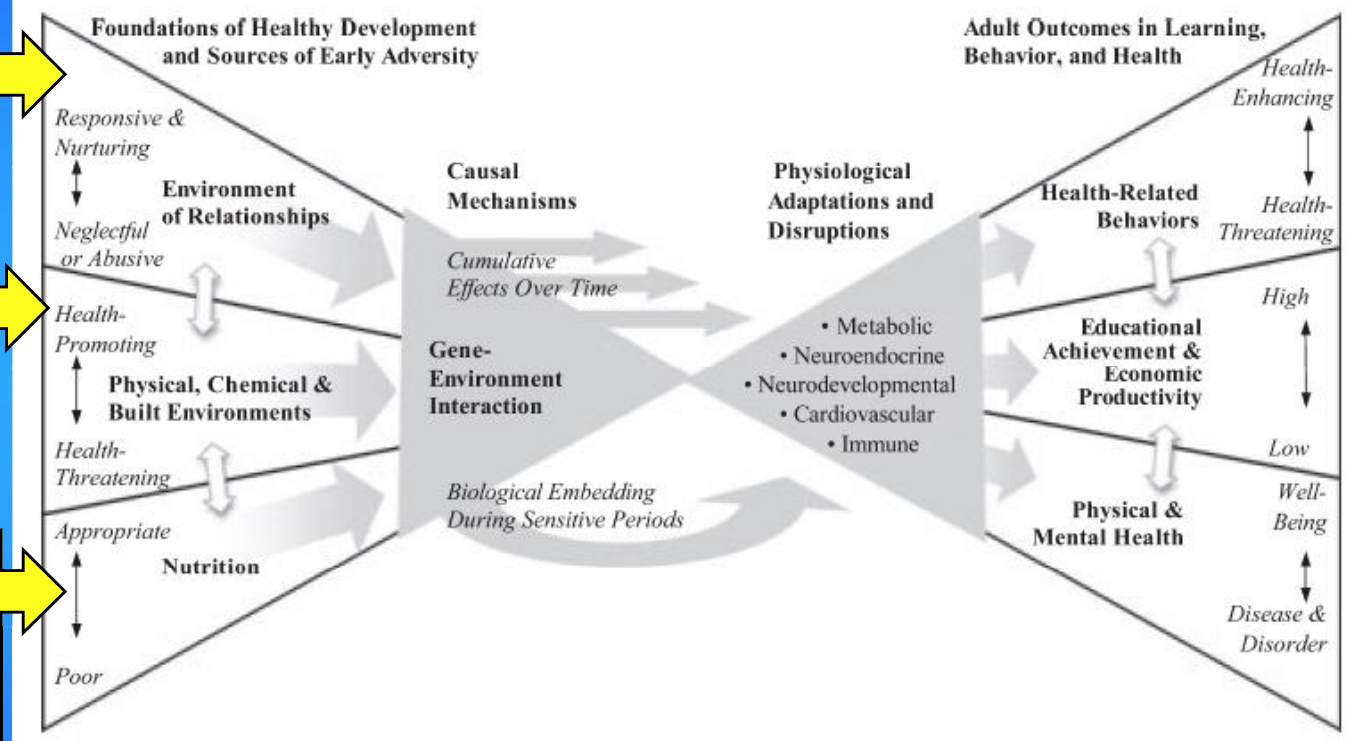
Attachment

Bonding

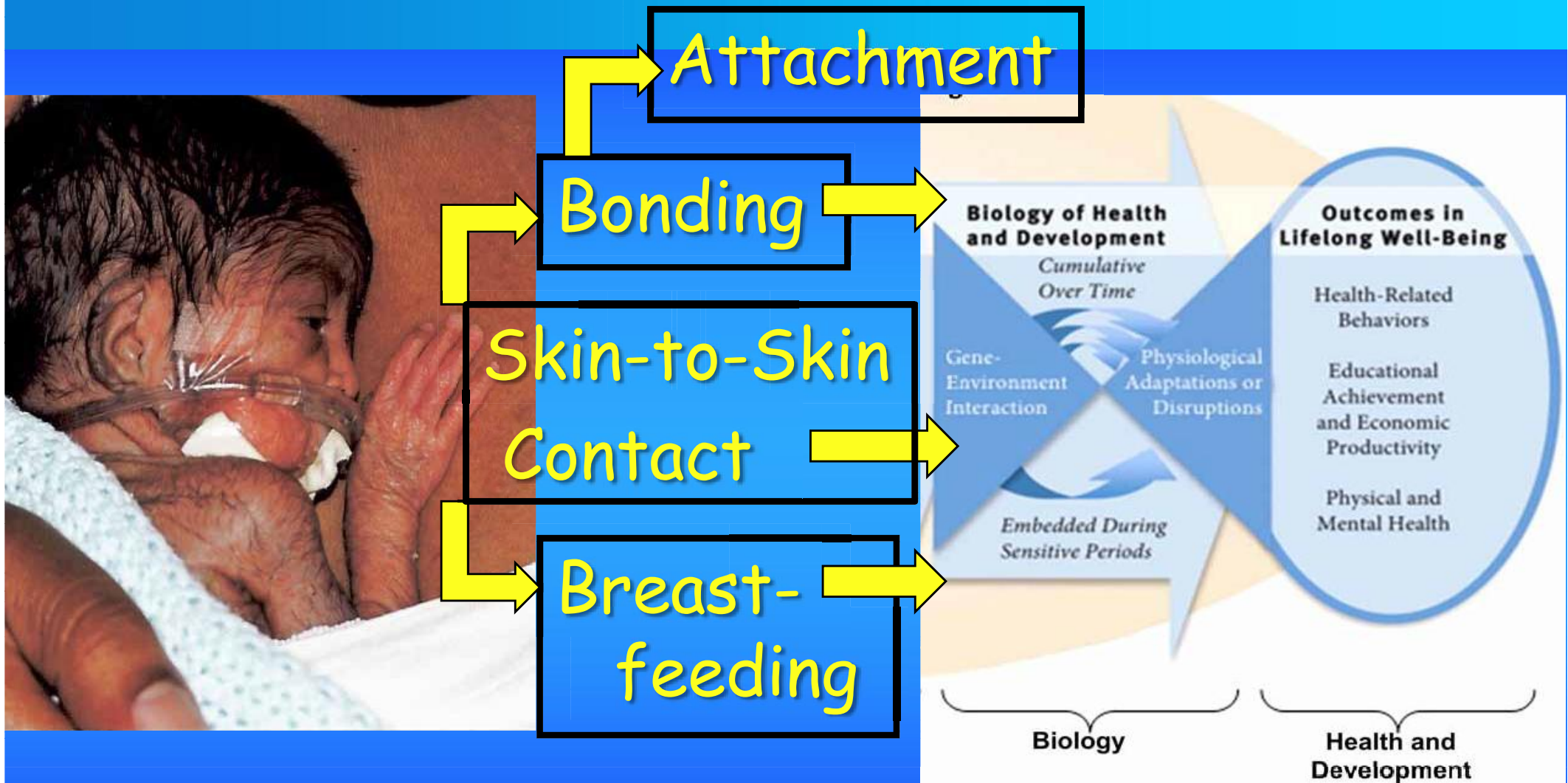
Skin-to-Skin Contact

Breast-feeding

Regulation



An ecobiodevelopmental framework for early childhood policies and programs.



BERGMAN COMMENTARY - NEWBORN
Reducing toxic stress IS VERY EASY !!

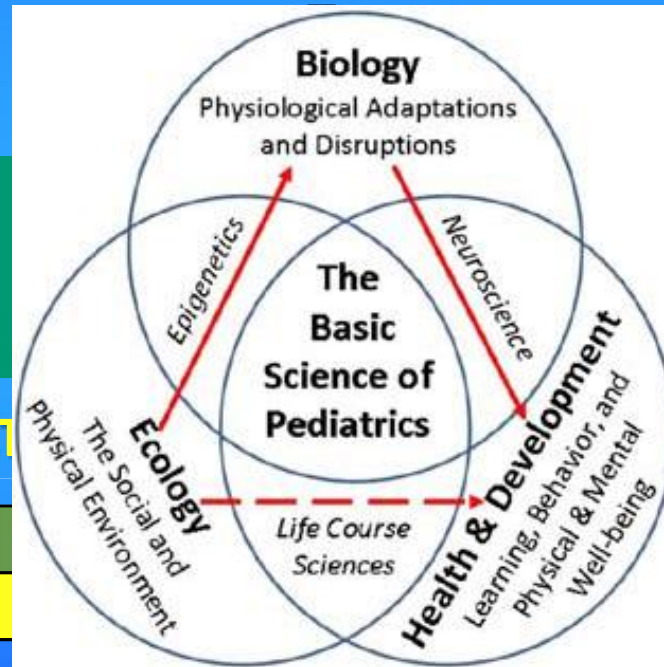
“Scientific foundation” ... a synthesis

EVOLUTIONARY BIOLOGY → NEUROSCIENCE → EPIGENETICS

Everything else ← The Brain ← The DNA

The Place ENVIRONMENT FITNESS

ADAPTATION



HEALTH ← EXPECTED

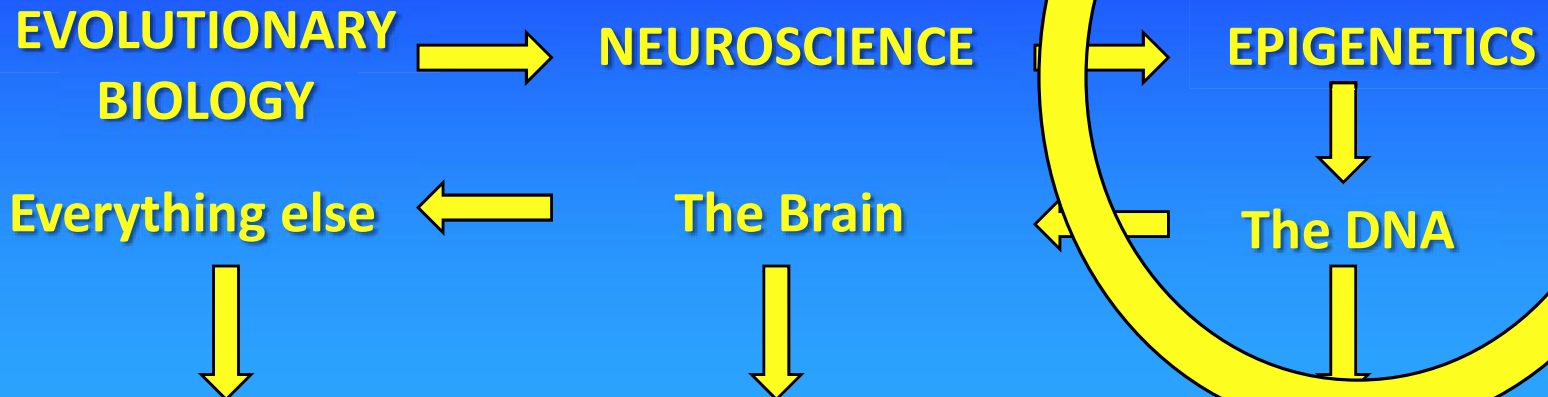
→ DISEASE

SPECTRUM of expression in POPULATION

Platform for better understanding of PUBLIC HEALTH.

... policy and practice that impacts the care of mothers and babies.

"Scientific foundation" ... a synthesis



The Place
ENVIRONMENT

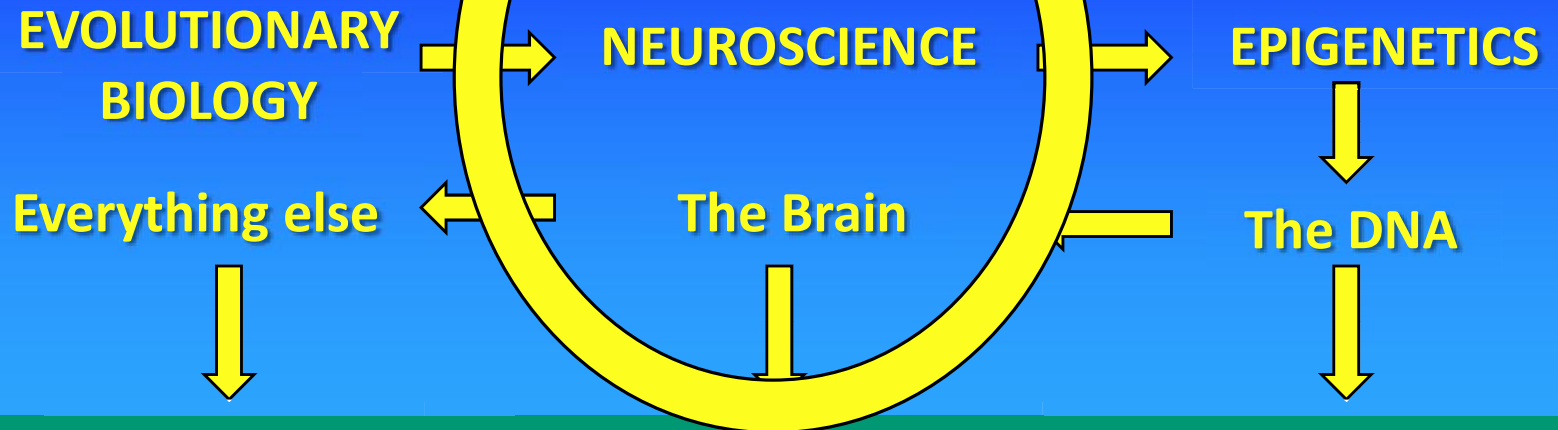
FITNESS

EXPERIENCE

ADAPTATION

***"BUFFERING PROTECTION
OF ADULT SUPPORT"***

"Scientific foundation" ... synthesis

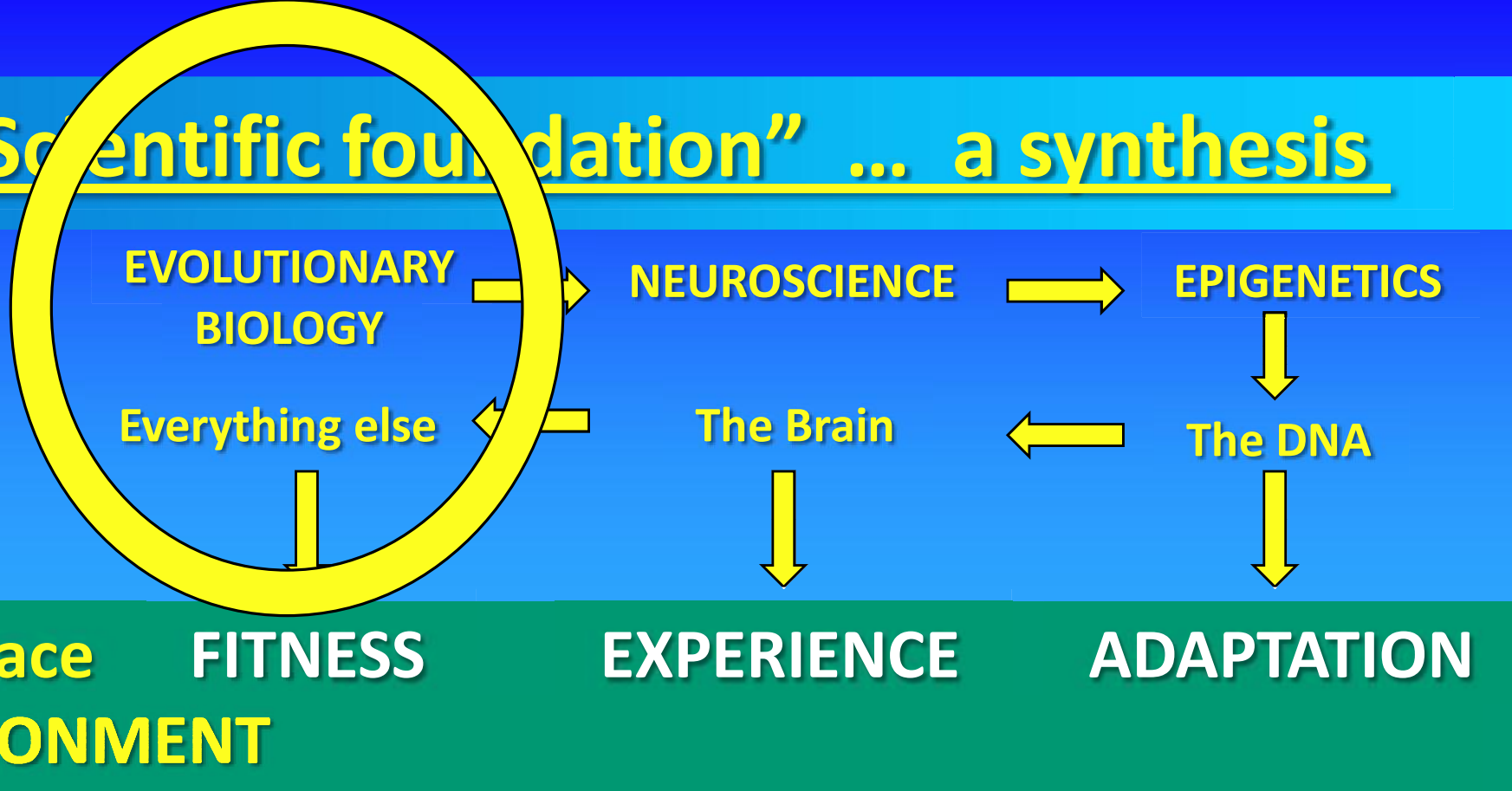


The Place ENVIRONMENT **FITNESS** **EXPERIENCE** **ADAPTATION**

"NEEDED NEURAL

PROCESSES"

"Scientific foundation" ... a synthesis



***"EXCEPT IN THE LIGHT
OF MOTHER'S BODY."***

“Scientific foundation” ... a synthesis



Place
ENVIRONMENT

FITNESS

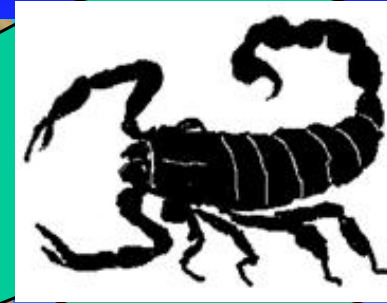
EXPERIENCE

ADAPTATION

ZERO SEPARATION

ZERO

SEPARATION



EXPECTED



UNEXPECTED

HEALTH



DISEASE



SKIN-TO-SKIN \leftrightarrow INCUBATOR
ARE OPPOSITES

PRIMUM NON NOCERE

HARM ?



A newborn baby is lying in a hospital bed, wrapped in a white blanket. The baby is being held by a person's hands, which are visible in the foreground. The background shows a hospital room with a bed and some equipment.

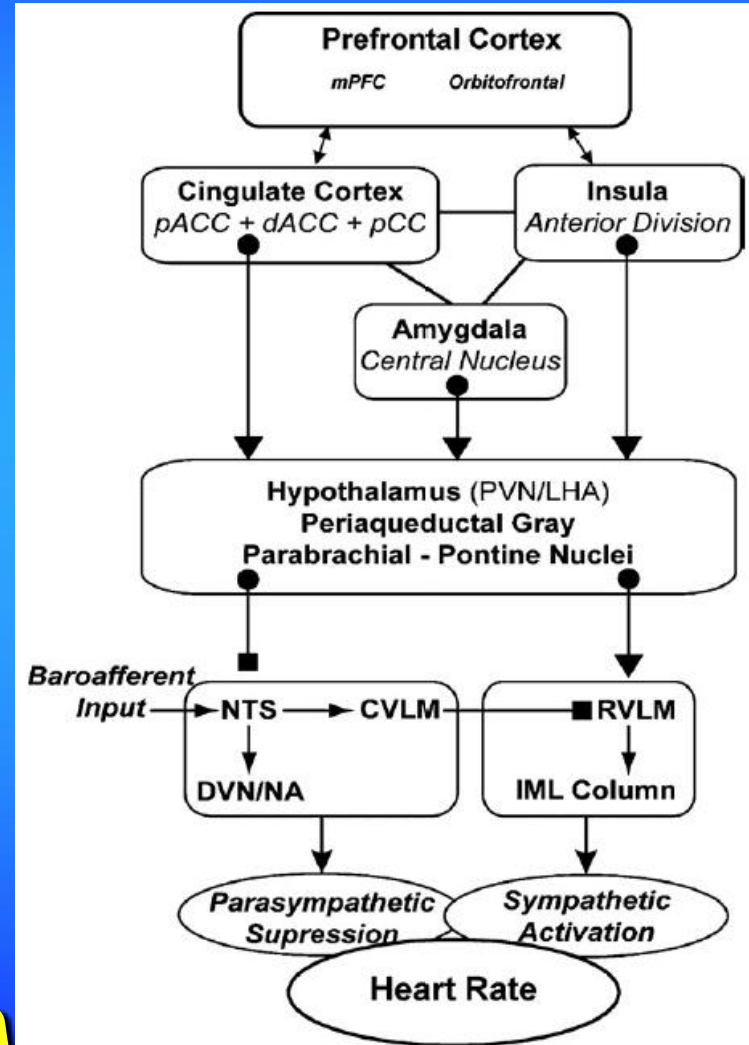
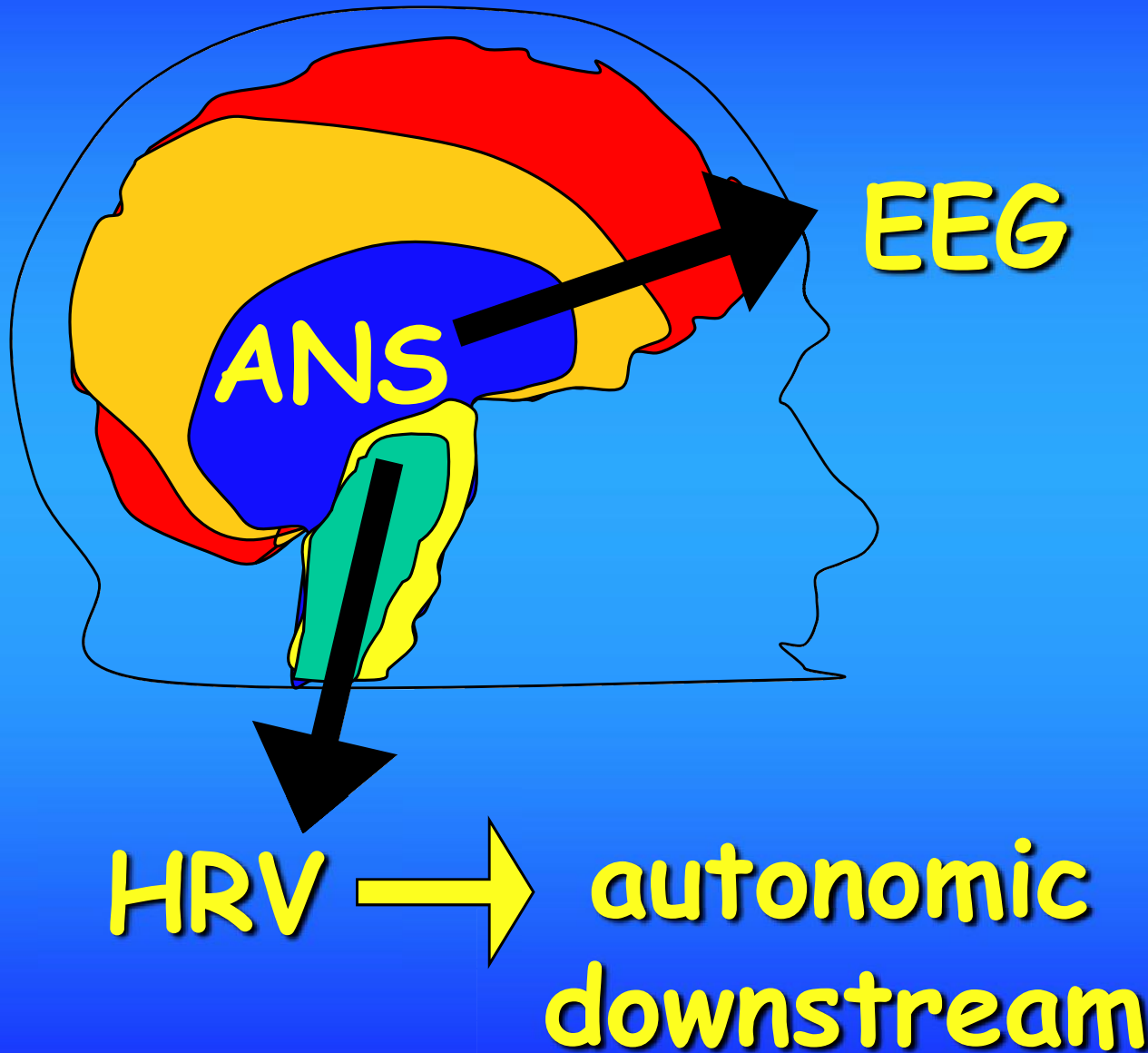
PRIMUM NON NOCERE

TOXIC STRESS ??

HARM ?

Should Neonates Sleep Alone?

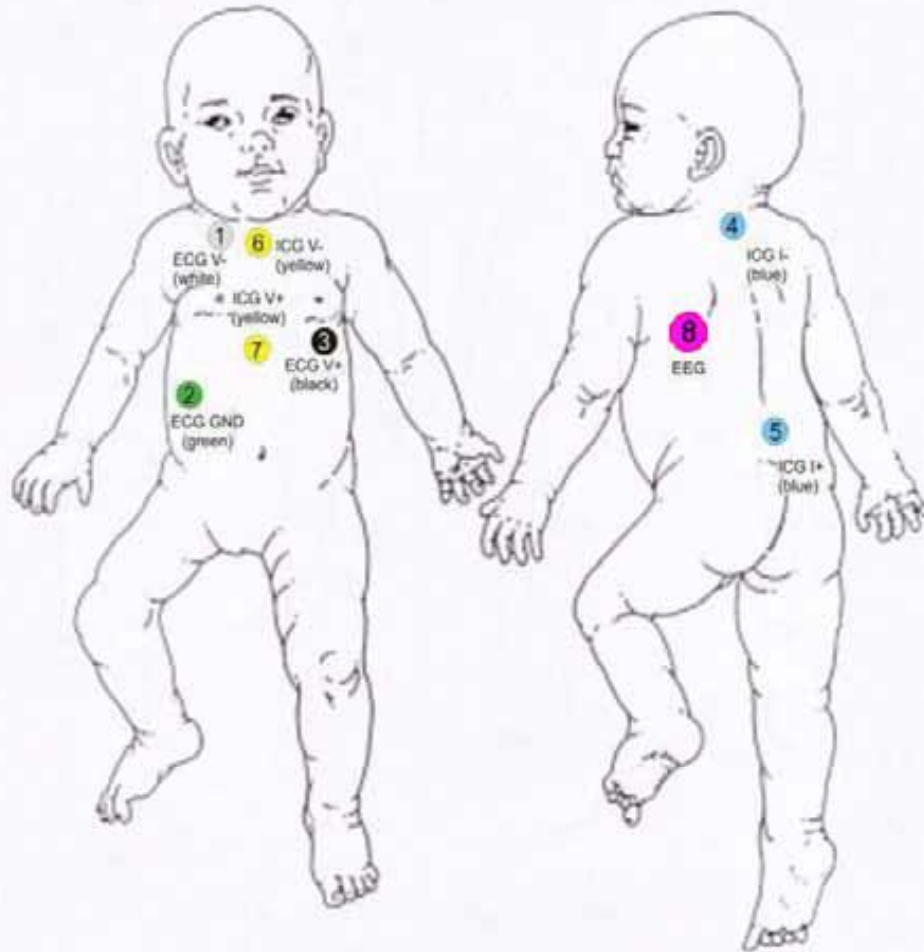
Barak E. Morgan, Alan R. Horn, and Nils J. Bergman



Should Neonates Sleep Alone?

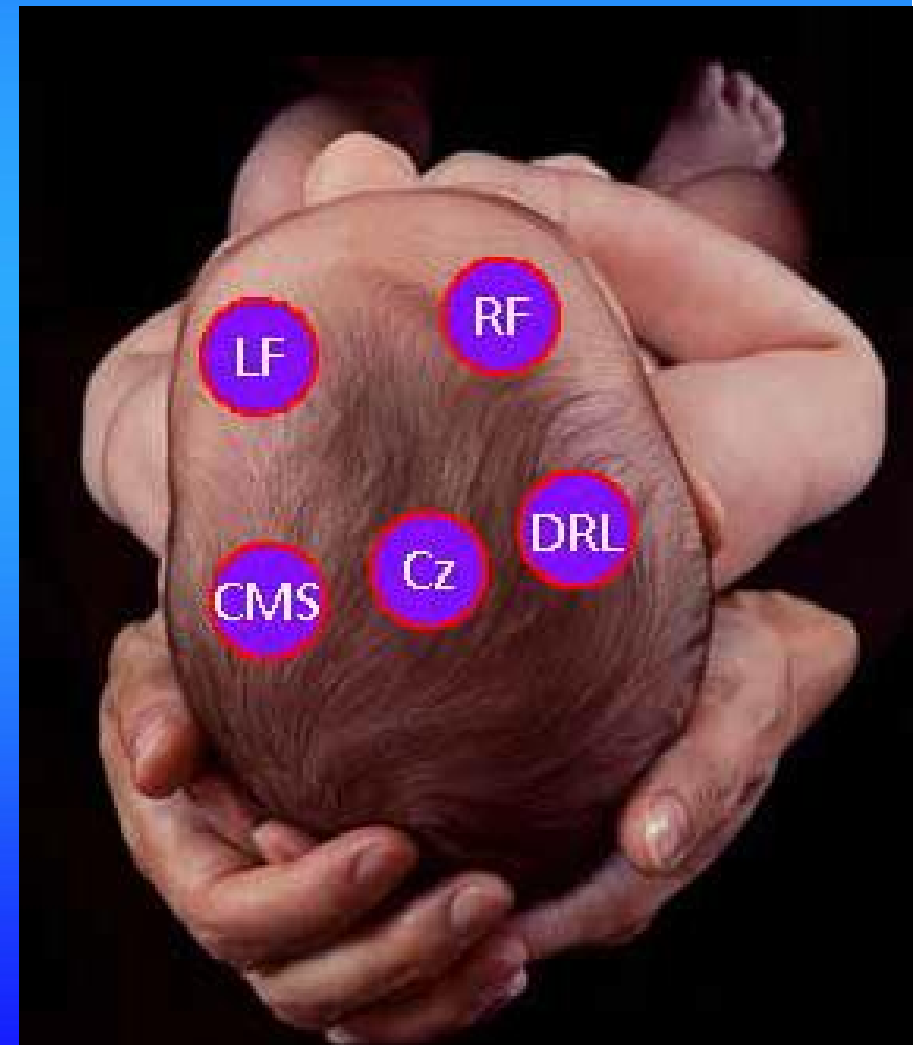
Barak E. Morgan, Alan R. Horn, and Nils J. Bergman





CHEST

BACK



PLACE convention



Place 1. skin-to-skin contact

Place 2. maternal-neonate separation



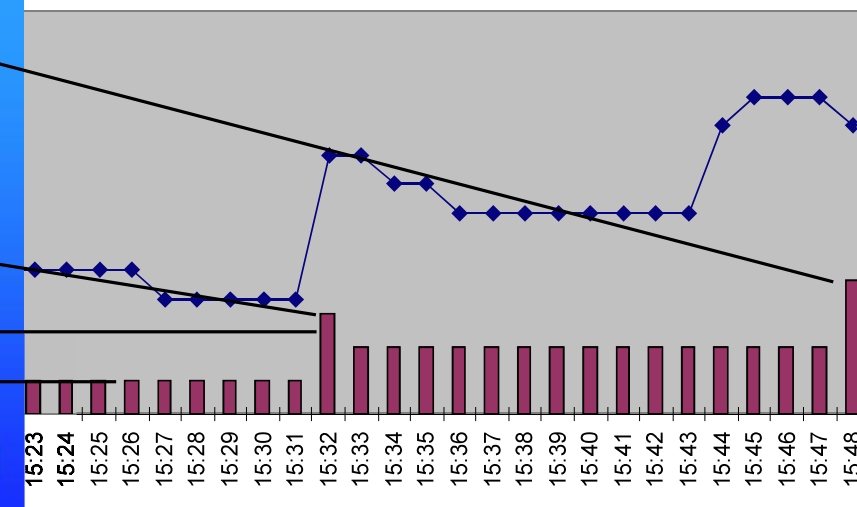
Place 3. holding

Place 4. breastfeeding



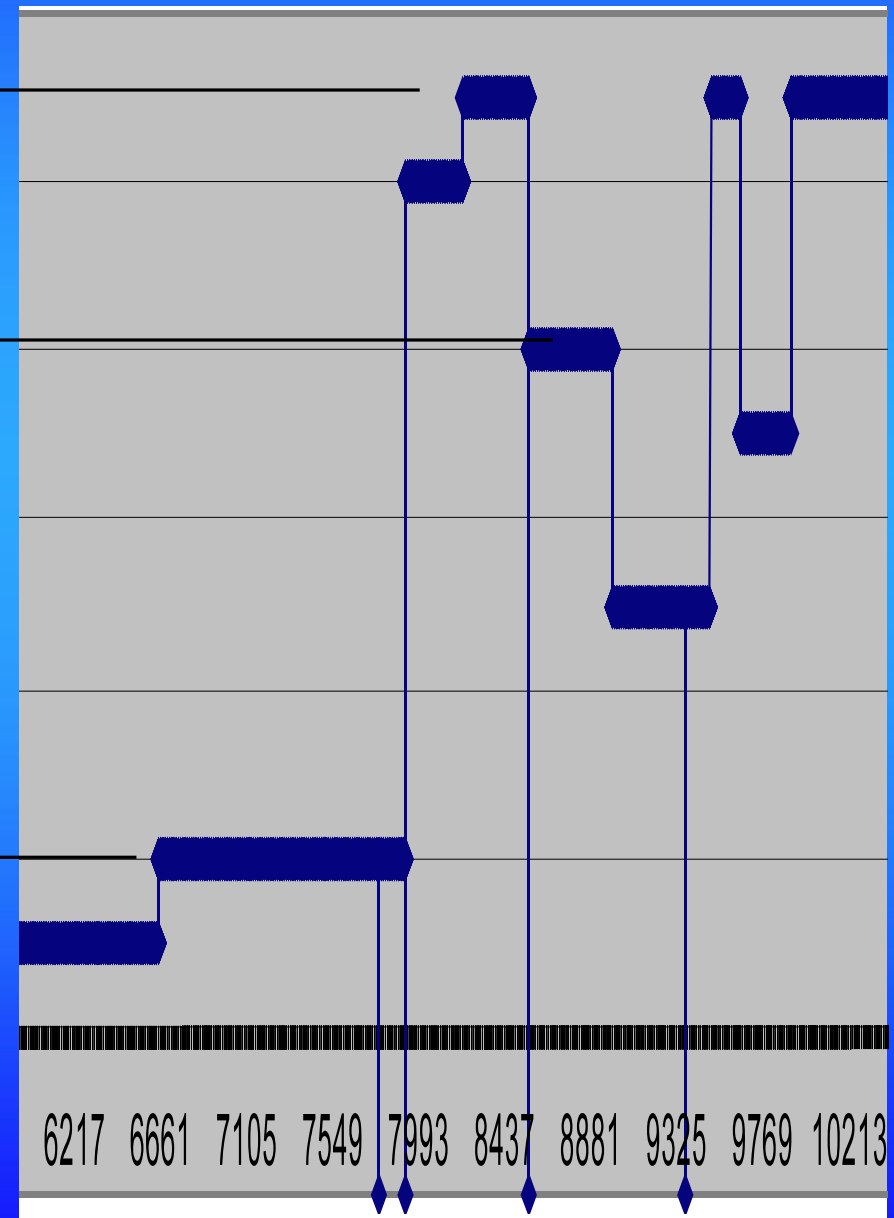
- 4 Breastfeeding
- 3 Holding
- 2 MIS (Cot)
- 1 SSC (Skin-to-skin)

Case3 Place State and time



ANDERSON BEHAVIOURAL STATE SCALE

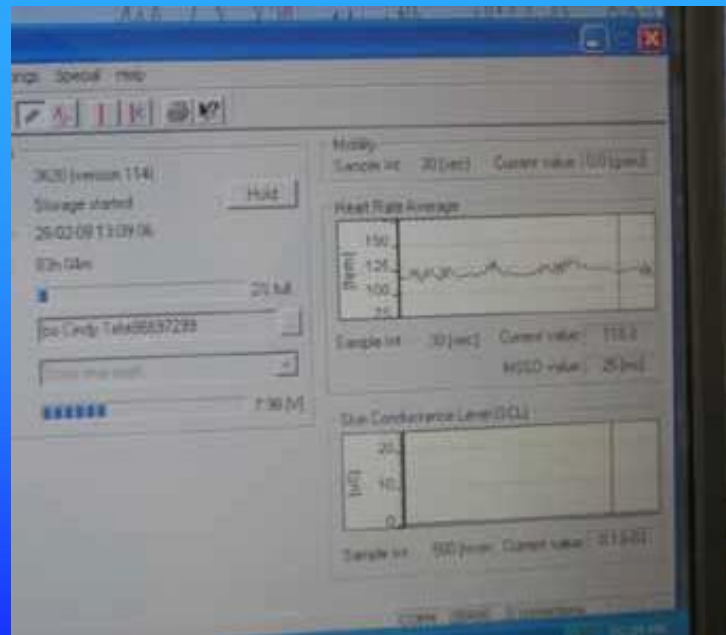
- 12
- 11 Crying
- 10 Fussing
- 9 Active
- 8 Breastfeeding
- 7 Alert Awake
- 6 Quiet Awake
- 5 Drowsy
- 4
- 3 Active Sleep
- 2 Irregular Sleep
- 1 Regular / Quiet Sleep





**Babies 2 days old
SSC vs MIS, 1hr**





HRV produces IBI (Inter Beat Interval)

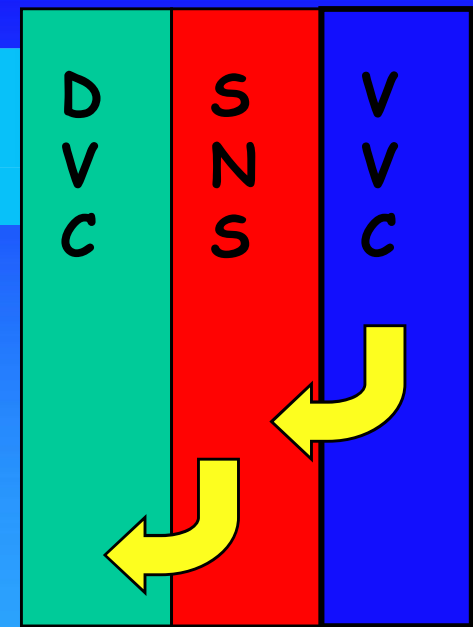
FFT / AR / wavelet

- social vagus
- sympathetic
- "old vagus"

(validated)

(accepted)

(our hypothesis)



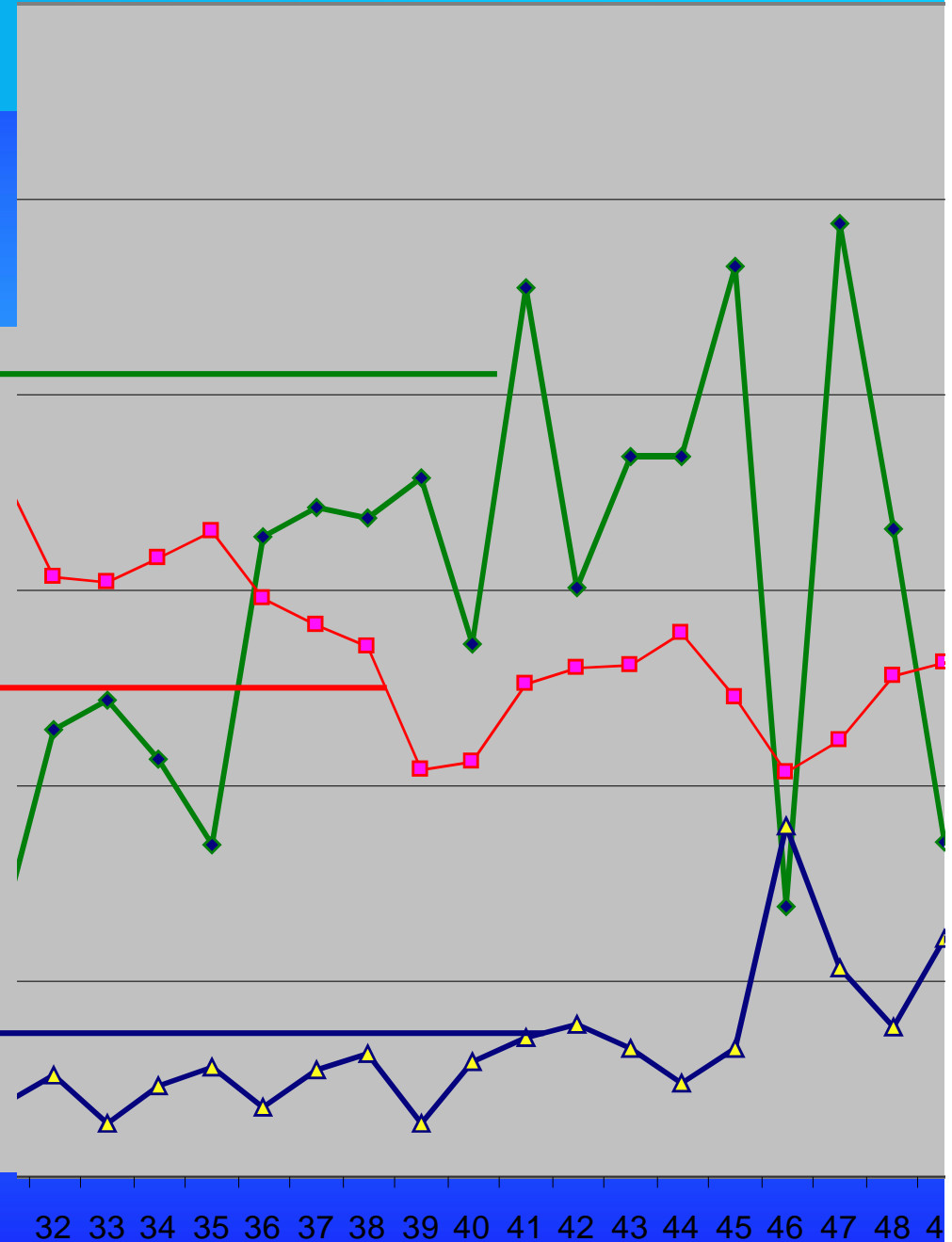
1. The ventral vagal complex (VVC): a mammalian signaling system for motion, emotion, and communication.
2. The sympathetic nervous system (SNS): an adaptive mobilization system supporting fight or flight behaviors.
3. The dorsal vagal complex (DVC): a vestigial immobilization system.

AUTONOMIC STATE COMPONENTS:

GREEN = OLD
VEGETATIVE VAGUS

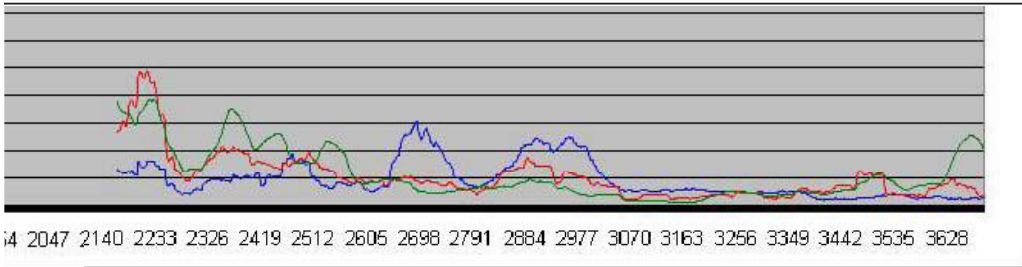
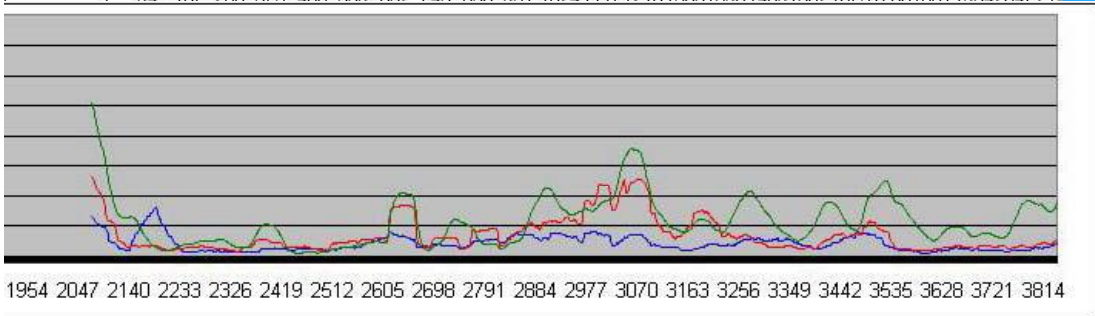
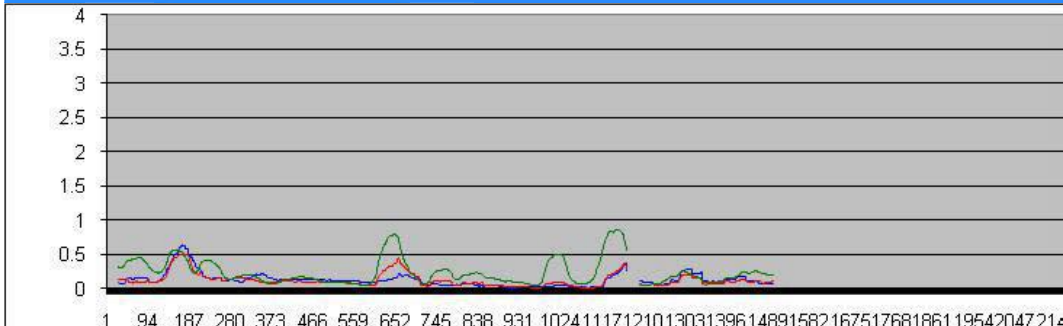
RED = SNS
SYMPATHETIC

BLUE = NEW
SOCIAL VAGUS



SLEEPING AUTONOMIC TONE:

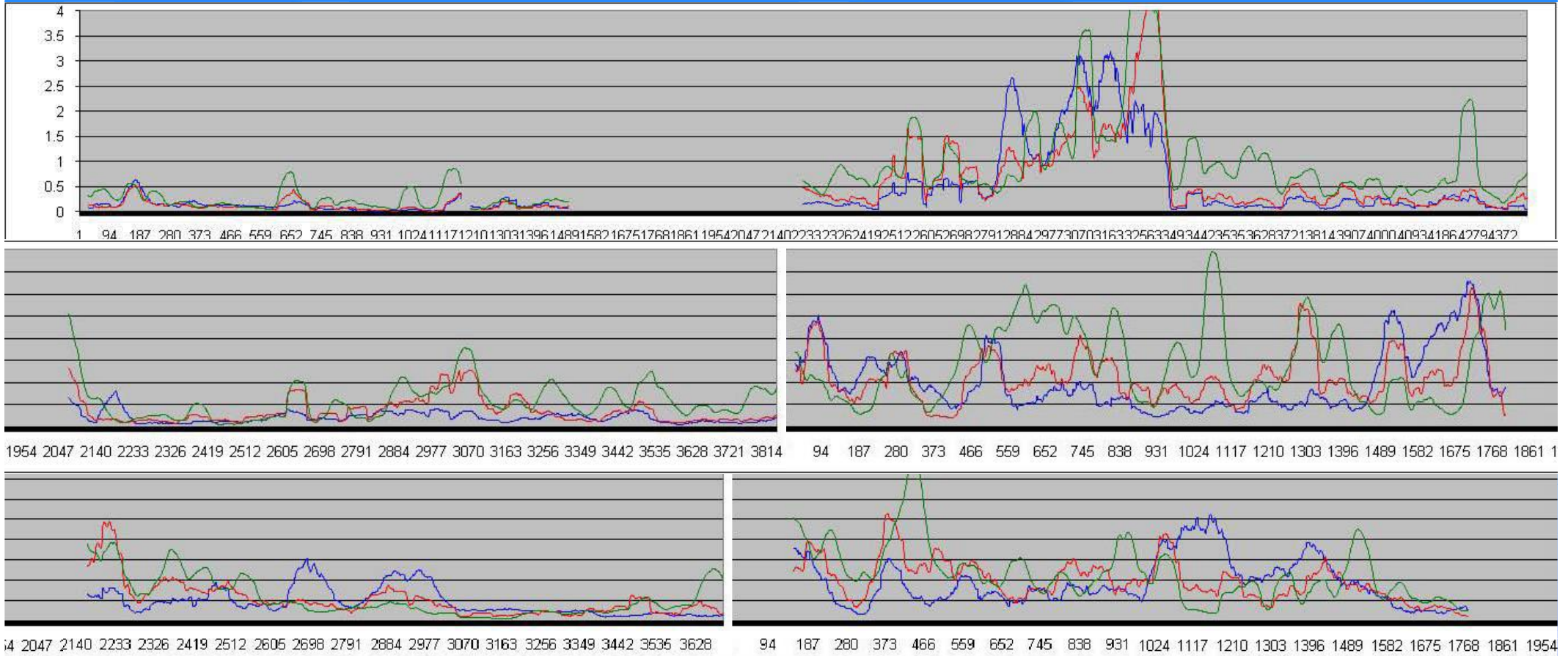
SSC | MIS



(Spectral analysis HRV)

SLEEPING AUTONOMIC TONE:

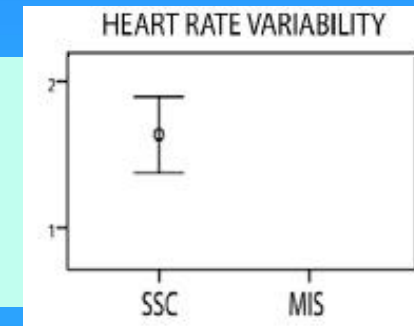
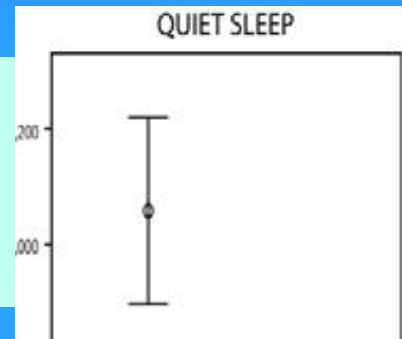
SSC | MIS



(Spectral analysis HRV)

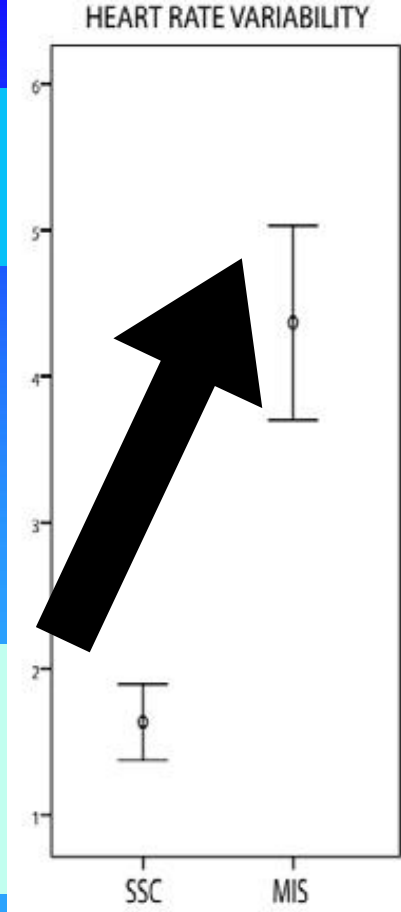
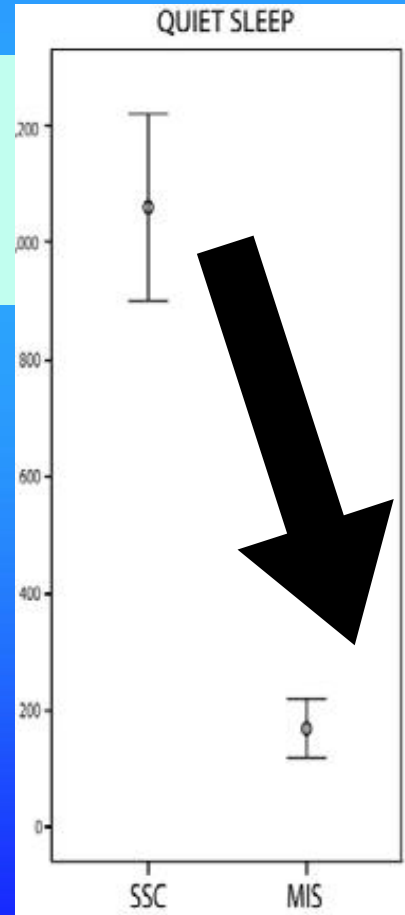
Skin-to-skin contact
= *NORMAL* PLACE

Skin-to-skin contact
= ***NORMAL*** PLACE



SEPARATE
176%
Increase
Autonomic
activity

Skin-to-skin contact
= *NORMAL* PLACE



SEPARATE
86%
Decrease
Quiet Sleep

SLEEP CYCLE - Neurodevelopment

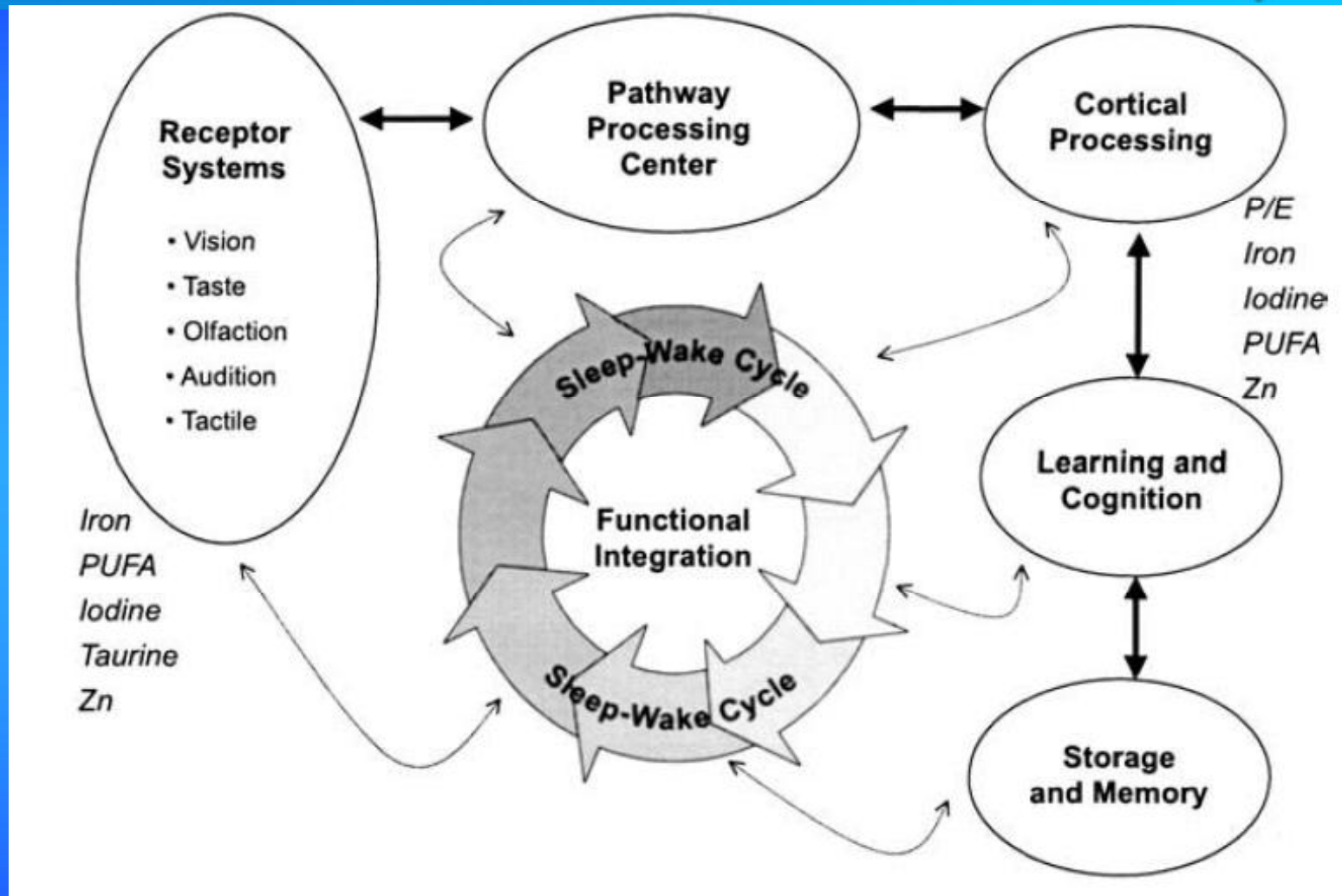
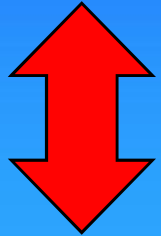


Fig 4. Schematic representation of the interaction between sensory receptors and CNS functions within the framework of the sleep-wake cycle. Nutrients with proven effects on sensory receptors and/or cortical processing are included (*PUFA*, polyunsaturated fatty acids; *Zn*, zinc; *P/E*, protein/energy).

SKIN-TO-SKIN CONTACT

MOTHER

Normal sleep cycling



OTHER

Higher state arousal

SEPARATION 

Separated neonates experience disturbed sleep cycling: instead
FREEZE & DISSOCIATION.

Kangaroo Mother Care and Brain Development

ARTICLE IN PRESS

ARCHIVAL REPORT

Should Neonates Sleep Alone?

Barak E. Morgan, Alan R. Horn, and Nils J. Bergman

Maternal separation may be a stressor the human neonate is not well-evolved to cope with, and may not be benign.

NILS' TRANSLATION:

MATERNAL SEPARATION
IS TOXIC STRESS !!



Maternal separation may be a stressor the human neonate is not well-evolved to cope with, and may not be benign.

ARCHIVAL REPORT

Should Neonates Sleep Alone?

Mark E. Morgan, Alan R. Horn, and Nils J. Bergman

Background: Maternal-neonate separation (MNS) in mammals is a model for studying the effects of stress on the development and function of physiological systems. In humans, MNS is a Western norm and standard medical practice. However, the physiological impact of this is unknown. The physiological stress-response is orchestrated by the autonomic nervous system and heart rate variability (HRV) is a means of quantifying autonomic nervous system activity. Heart rate variability is influenced by level of arousal and can be accurately quantified during sleep. Sleep is also essential for optimal ear and brain development.

Methods: To investigate the impact of MNS in humans, we measured HRV in 16 2-day-old full-term neonates sleeping in skin-to-skin contact with their mothers and sleeping alone, for 1 hour in each place, before discharge from hospital. Infant behavior was observed continuously and manually recorded according to a validated scale. Cardiac interbeat intervals and continuous electrocardiogram were recorded using two independent devices. Heart rate variability (taken only from sleep states to control for level of arousal) was analyzed in the frequency domain using a wavelet method.

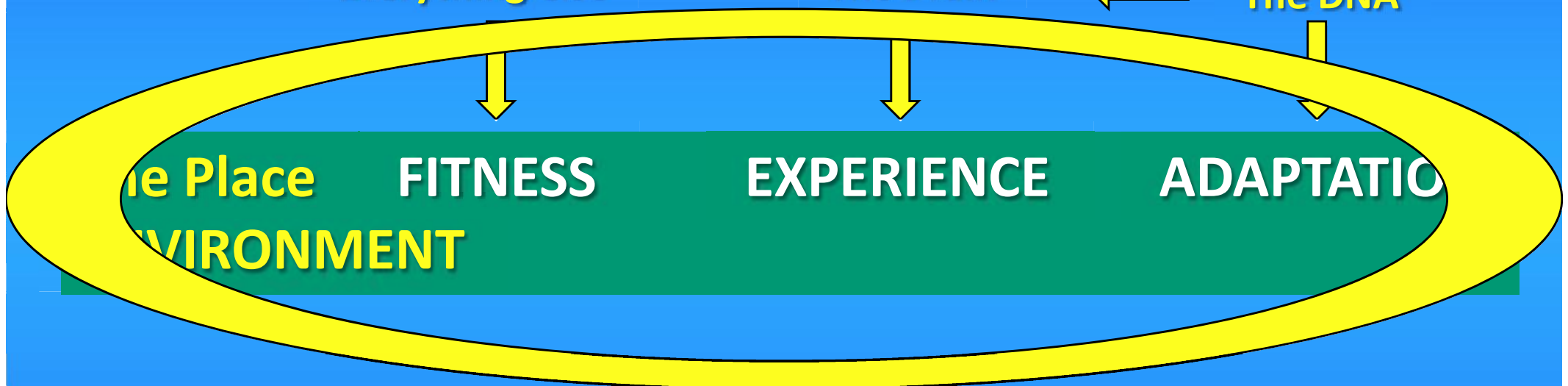
Results: Results show a 176% increase in autonomic activity and an 85% decrease in quiet sleep duration during MNS compared with skin-to-skin contact.

Conclusions: Maternal-neonate separation is associated with a dramatic increase in HRV power, possibly indicative of central anxious autonomic arousal. Maternal-neonate separation also had a profoundly negative impact on quiet sleep duration. Maternal separation may be a stressor the human neonate is not well-evolved to cope with and may not be benign.

“Scientific foundation” ... a synthesis

EVOLUTIONARY BIOLOGY → NEUROSCIENCE → EPIGENETICS

Everything else ← The Brain ← The DNA



ZERO SEPARATION

Kangaroo Mother Care

The prime philosophy of care
of low birth weight infants



Skin-to-skin contact
is the right PLACE

Separation → maladaptation

Kangaroo Mother Care

The prime philosophy of care
of low birth weight infants



KMC is NORMAL

Separation → causes
TOXIC STRESS