parameters of a marginal structural model. In one of our most sophisticated conceptualizations of family structure effects, we found that recent change in family structure had a statistically significant effect on the odds of externalizing behavior: Odds Ratio (95% Confidence Interval) = 2.95 (1.73-5.02). Overall, our substantive findings were tempered by methodological caveats, which have important implications for future studies in the area and for broader issues related to data collection, study design, and analysis.

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PSYCHOMOTOR AND EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AT 12 MONTHS OF VERY PRETERM INFANTS WITH BRONCHOPULMONARY DYSPLASIA

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Cognitive, behavioral and emotional problems have been extensively reported for preterm children. BPD has been outlined in many studies as having an additional deleterious effect on early development. Our aim was to examine neurodevelopment and emotional regulation (ER) in preterm infants with BPD within the first year of life.

38 preterm infants (GA: 27.3 ± 1.01.wks) were seen at 12 months corrected age, of which 19 have had BPD. Four components of the Laboratory Temperament Assessment Battery (Lab TAB) were administered in addition to the Bayley scales (MDI/PDI). ER was derived from scores on the two trials of the anger evaluation of the Lab TAB.

By age of 12 months, mean PDI were lower in BPD-group ($p < 0.05$) compared to non-BPD-group. No significant difference between groups was found for the MDI. Correlation analysis revealed a significant negative correlation between ER on the first anger trial and BW ($p < 0.01$) as well as with GA ($p < 0.05$), only for the BPD-group. These findings were no longer significant in the second trial. However, a trend indicated an improvement of ER over the two trials in the non-BPD group but not in the BPD-group.

These results indicate that in children born preterm with BPD a higher BW as well as GA are protective factors allowing for better ER. These results add to the breadth of the literature indicating not only motor and intellectual development to be influenced by BPD at a young age but also the capacity to regulate emotions.

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THE PERINATAL MORTALITY IN LETO' MATERNITY HOSPITAL NICU DURING 2007-2009, AND SURVIVAL OF NEWBORN INFANTS WITH BW ≤ 1500 GRAMS

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Background and aims: Recording the survival of newborns in any Maternity Hospital is of utmost importance, as it contributes to the understanding of the level of perinatal care in Greece.

The aim is to present evidence about perinatal mortality and survival rate of very low birth weight (VLBW) neonates (birth weight (BW) ≤ 1,500 grams) at the NICU at Leto Maternity Hospital.

Methods: Neonates transferred to other hospitals, admissions in Leto's NICU, perinatal mortality and neonatal survival (BW ≤ 1,500 grams), were recorded and documented during 2007 to 2009.

Results: In 2007, 744 neonates admitted in the NICU, 37 with BW ≤ 1,500 grams (11 with BW=500-1,000 grams and 26 with BW=1,001-1,500 grams). Five were transferred to other hospitals (three for financial reasons and two needed surgical operation treatment). In 2008, 908 neonates admitted in the NICU, 40 with BW ≤ 1,500 grams (17 with BW=500-1,000 grams and 23 with BW=1,001-1,500 grams). Six were transferred to other hospitals (three needed intestinal surgery treatment, and three with posthemorrhagic hydrocephalus). In 2009, 911 newborns admitted in the NICU, 45 with BW ≤ 1,500 grams (15 with BW=500-1,000 grams and 30 with BW=1,001-1,500 grams). Four were transferred to other hospitals (two for financial reasons and two with posthemorrhagic hydrocephalus). 11 early fetal deaths were recorded (3, 3, and 5 for each year respectively) but no late neonatal fatalities (*Table 1*).