EFFECT OF PSYCHOLOGICAL INTERVENTION ON THE DEVELOPMENTAL STATUS OF PREMATURE INFANTS AFTER DISCHARGE FROM THE HOSPITAL

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Aims: To examine the effect of psychological intervention 18 months after discharge from the hospital on the parental emotional status, the parent-infant relationship, the behavioral and developmental status of premature infants.

Methods: Randomized, controlled trial. Infants born between 28 and 35 weeks of gestation. 33 infants were randomly assigned to the intervention group (INT) and 32 to follow-up only (C). Intervention : The INT group received bimonthly home visits until 4 months of corrected age and, then on, monthly visits at day care center until 18 months of corrected age.

Outcomes: Parent-infant relationship (PSI), post-traumatic stress (perinatal PTSD), behavioral status (Symptom Check List), cognitive development (Brunet-Lézine test).

Results: The mothers reported PSI scores at 3 months and at 18 months of age were respectively 91.9 ± 16.4 and 93.4 ± 14.1 in C group versus 94.2 ± 11 . (p=0.170) and 76.9 ± 7.1 (p=0.001) in the INT group. For mothers, perinatal PTSD at discharge and at 18 months of age were respectively 4.9 ± 3.7 and 3.8 ± 2.5 in the C group versus 5.6 ± 3.0 (p=0.264) and 2.0 ± 1.7 (p=0.007) in the INT group. For fathers, results were 1.7 ± 1.6 in the C group at 3 months versus 0.8 ± 1.0 (p=0.068) in the INT group.

Symptom check list scores were significantly lower at 18^{th} months of age (p=0.001) and cognitive development scores were significantly higher at 9^{th} month of age (p=0.047) and at 18 months of age (p=0.026) in the INT group.