

5th International
Congress of
Child and
Adolescent
Psychiatry



**8-11 October 2012
Tehran-Iran**

**Razi International
Congress Center**

their senses; and among these senses, disorders in their vision, hearing and touch are of particular importance. This study has endeavored to find the architectural design factors that affect these disorders. In this study, such factors have been introduced, and then their roles in the disorders have been discussed. To attain these objectives, the autistic children's features were identified with regards to the existing sources. Also, the relationship between architecture and autism was investigated. Ultimately, efforts were made to introduce factors effective in reducing sensory disorders in such children.

Studies indicate that in order to reduce visual disorders in autistic children, using indirect illumination, employing bright and mild colors, reducing decorations in the space, and using simple and regular designs can be effective. Moreover, by designing a combination of small and large spaces, moderating the ceiling height, and considering appropriate individual spaces for autistics, touch disorders can be reduced and ideal spatial sense for such children can be created. To reduce hearing disorders, acoustically designed spaces, using green trees in the existing open spaces, and selecting the location of project site in a quiet environment have been recommended.

Key words: *Architecture, Design, Autism, Sensory disorders.*

OP-76 The Effect of Mother - Infant Skin to Skin Contact on Anxiety Regarding Infants

Aghdas Karimi¹; Hamid Reza Aghamohammadian Sharbaf²; Talat khadivzadeh³

1. Nursing and midwifery school Mashhad University of medical science)

2. Professor, Department of Clinical Psychology Faculty of Education and Psychology, Ferdowsi University of Mashhad ,

3. Nursing and Midwifery School Mashhad Uuniversity of Medical Science)

Objective: The puerperal period is regarded as a time of particularly drastic change in the lives of women, affecting both body and mind. Along with the drastic changes brought about by the hormonal system accompanying childbirth, they are required to adopt a new role as a mother. The first hours after birth are a critical period for mother - infant bonding and reducing stress related to infant behavior and appearance, and increasing parental attention to their responsibilities. This randomized control trial study investigated the mother – infant skin to skin contact on anxiety regarding infants.

Methods: Ninety two healthy primi-parous mother–infant dyads were randomly assigned in to two groups of skin-to-skin contact and standard care. In Intervention group skin-to-skin contact was performed during the first 2 hours post birth. Anxiety Regarding Infant's Tool was used .Data were analyzed by SPSS.

Results: The findings showed a significant difference between skin to skin contact group versus standard care

group ($P < 0.03$) in anxiety regarding infants (22.25 ± 4.36 vs. 25.04 ± 4.94).

Conclusion: Skin to skin contact between the infant and mother is necessary for the development of future mother - infant attachment and decreasing anxiety regarding infants, also increasing mothers' caring for infants. According to the finding, mother - infant skin to skin contact is an effective method for decreasing anxiety regarding infants in mothers, and this method may be suggested to reach maternal health.

Keywords: *Mother – infant, Skin-to-skin contact, Anxiety regarding infants*

OP-77 Effectiveness of Holistic Multidimensional Treatment Model in Treatment of Children with Autism Spectrum Disorders

Hojati, M.^{1}, Dr. Soltanifar, A.², Dr. Mashhadi, A.³, Sarabi, M.⁴*

1. Correspondent Author: Psychology Ph.D. Student of Pedagogical University in Dushanbe, Tajikistan

2. Highly Qualified Child and Adolescent Psychiatrist, Faculty Member of Mashhad University of Medical Sciences

3. Faculty Member of Ferdowsi University of Mashhad

4. M.A in Clinical Psychology of Ferdowsi University of Mashhad

Introduction: Comprehensive treatment model is one of the valid approaches in treatment of children with autism spectrum disorders. Holistic multidimensional treatment model (Hojati model) is designed based on existing research literature in the area of comprehensive treatment models to treat such children.

Objective: The purpose of this study was to investigate the effectiveness of holistic multidimensional treatment model (Hojati model) in improvement of clinical symptoms in children with autism spectrum disorders.

Methods: The research design of the current study was quasi-experimental. The research sample included 150 subjects with autism spectrum disorders who were selected by available sampling, and assigned in to three treatment groups randomly. In the first, second and third groups, subjects were treated for one, two and three years, respectively. These children initially were evaluated by a highly qualified child and adolescent psychiatrist and received diagnosis based on Autism Diagnostic Interview Revised (ADIR) and Autism Diagnostic Observation Schedule (ADOS) and were referred to Noor-e-Hidayat Center, a specialized center for autistic children. In this study, to evaluate the severity of symptoms in autistic children, autism rating scale was used. Data analysis of this study was performed by analysis of variance test with repeated measures.

Results: The results suggested that holistic multidimensional treatment model has been effective in treatment of children with autism spectrum disorders in all the three groups ($p < 0/05$). On the other hand, severity of symptoms of autism spectrum disorders