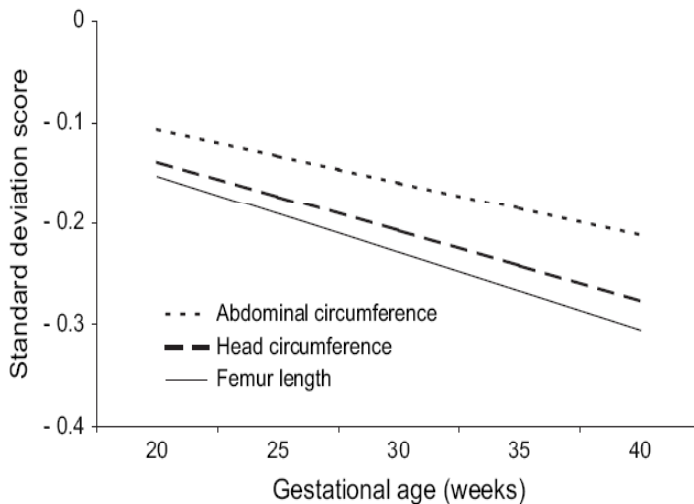
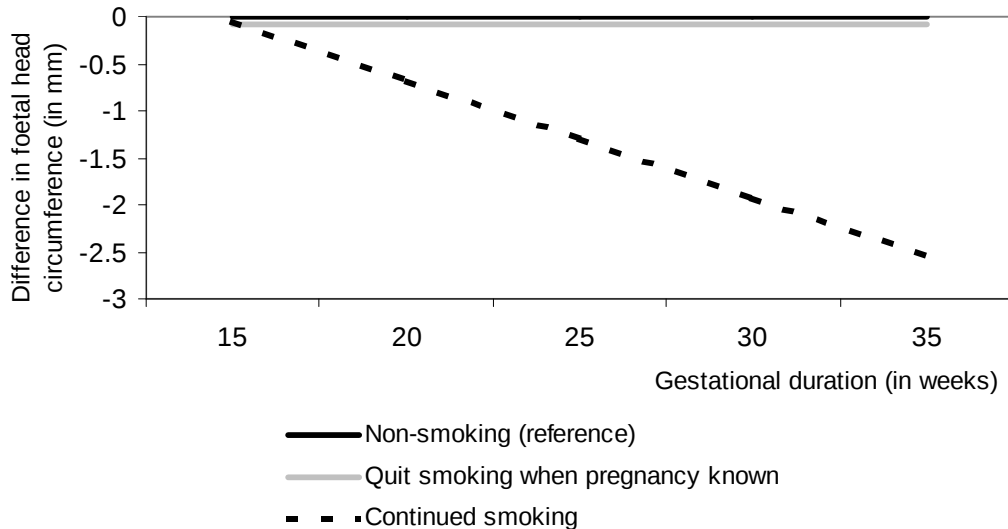


Smoking and fetal growth



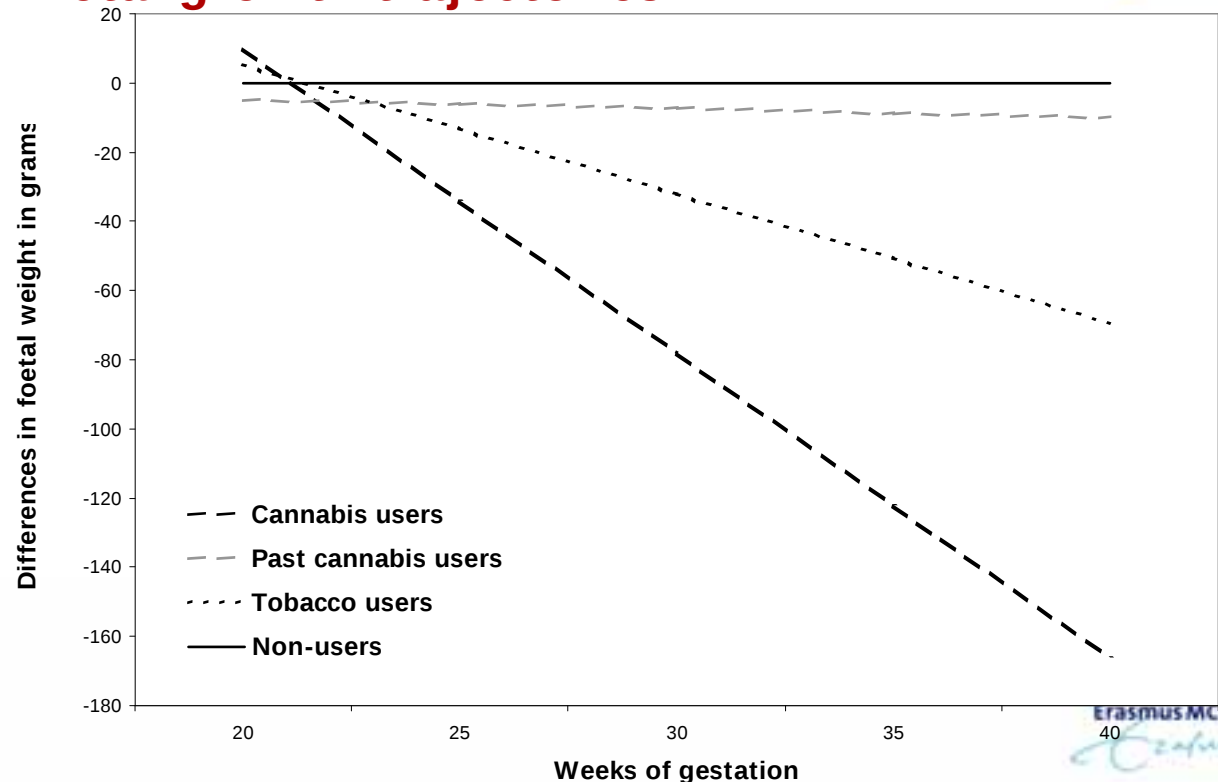
Smoking and prenatal head growth



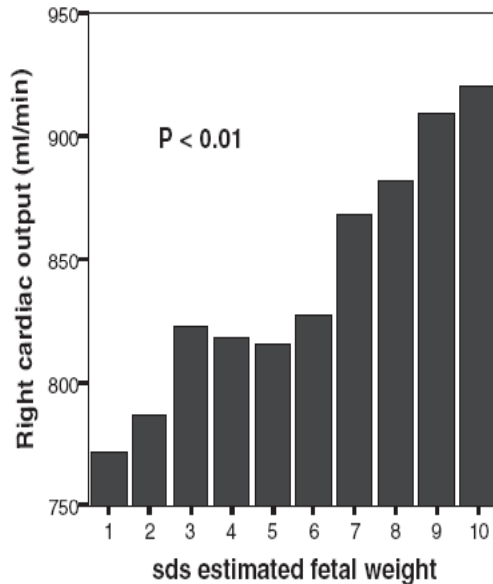
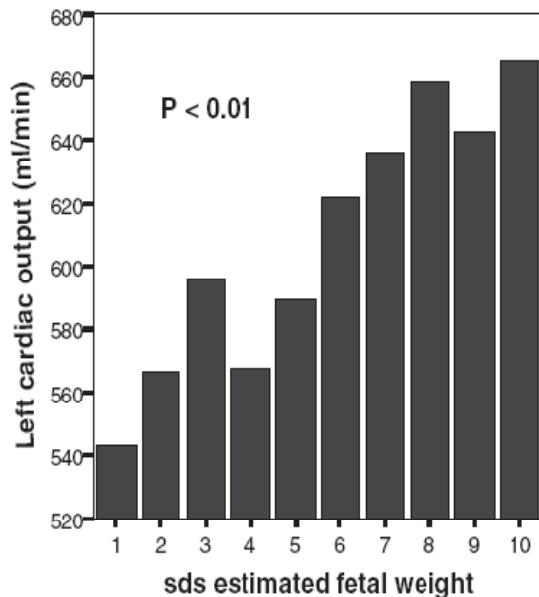
Children of mothers who continue smoking also have smaller cerebelli and smaller cerebral ventricles

Roza et al., Eur Neuroscience 2007

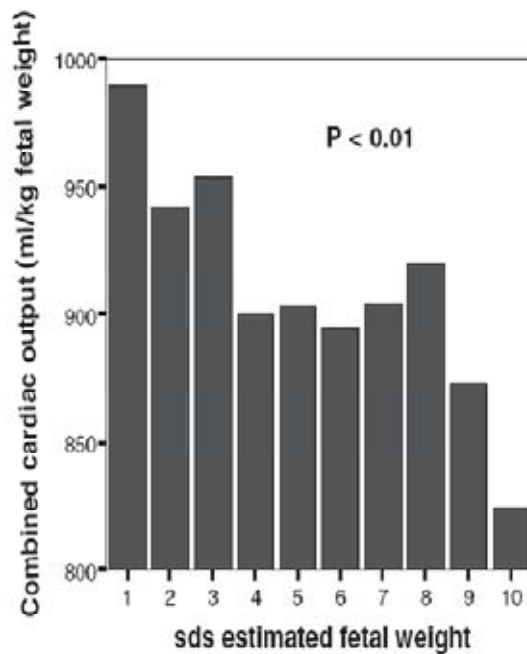
Cannabis use in early pregnancy and fetal growth trajectories



Fetal growth and cardiovascular adaptation



Cardiac sparing

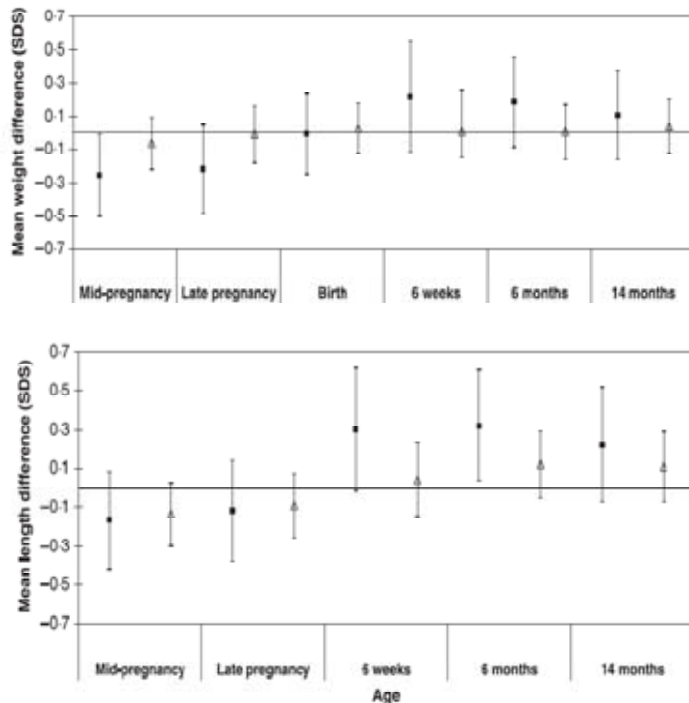


Insulin and IGF-1 genes



- Related to development of type 2 diabetes
- Possible role in fetal growth
- IGF-1 SNPs

IGF-1 192bp polymorphism: effect on growth



IGF-1 192bp polymorphism:

Catch up growth (expressed as relative odds)

Genotype

Homozygous 192-bp	Reference
Heterozygous 192-bp	1.79 (1.10–2.90)*
Noncarriers 192-bp	2.28 (1.12–4.67)*

IGF-1 192bp polymorphism: Effect on blood pressure at the age of 2 years

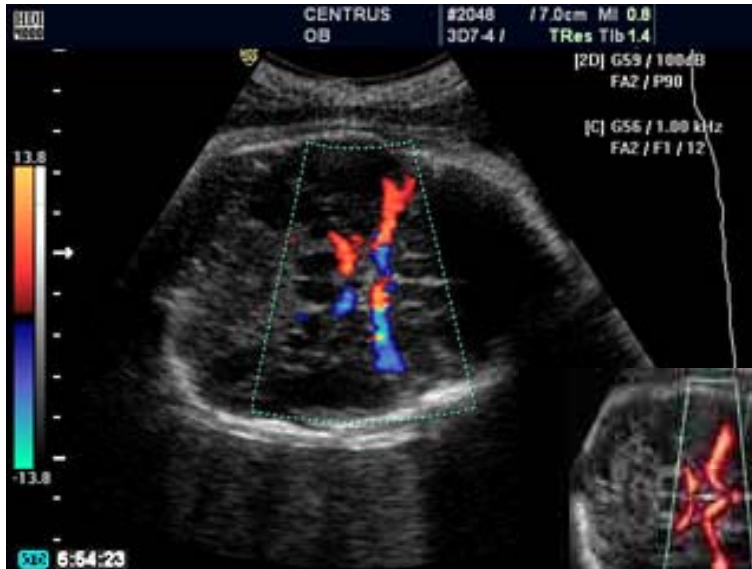
Genotype	SBP (mmHg)	DBP (mmHg)
Model 1		
Homozygous 192 bp	Reference	Reference
Heterozygous 192 bp	-2.5 (-4.5, -0.4)*	-1.7 (-3.9, 0.4)
Non-carriers 192 bp	-4.6 (-7.9, -1.4) [†]	-3.5 (-6.9, -0.1)*
Model 2		
Homozygous 192 bp	Reference	Reference
Heterozygous 192 bp	-2.3 (-4.3, -0.2)*	-1.4 (-3.5, 0.8)
Non-carriers 192 bp	-4.4 (-7.8, -1.1) [†]	-3.5 (-6.9, -0.1)*

IGF-1 192bp polymorphism: Effect on lymphocytes subpopulations at birth

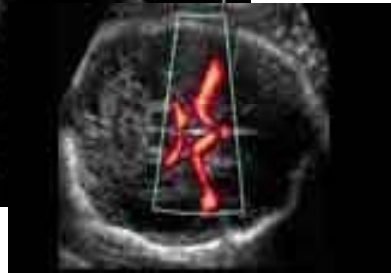
192-bp allele	Lymphocyte subsets		
	T	B	NK
Homozygous	Reference	Reference	Reference
Heterozygous	-1 (-9, 7)	2 (-11, 16)	7 (-8, 22)
Non-carrier	-13 (-25, -1)*	-21 (-40, -1)*	-11 (-33, 12)

Pre and early postnatal brain imaging

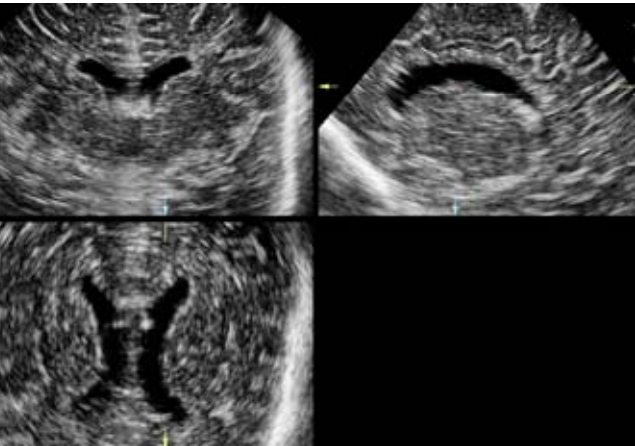
Foetal blood flow measurements



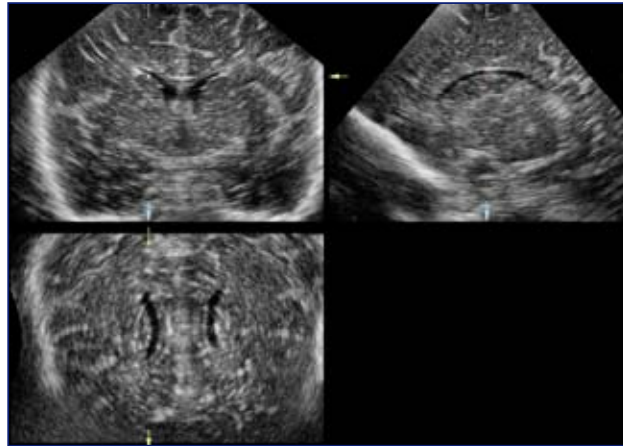
- PI a.cerebri media
- PI a. cerebri anterior
- PI a. umbilicalis
- ‘Brain-sparing’ effect



Postnatal 3D-brain ultrasound (Focus cohort)



Large ventricles



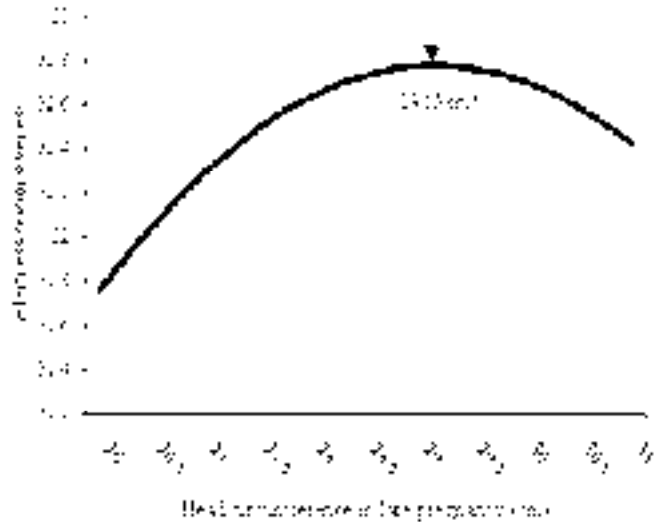
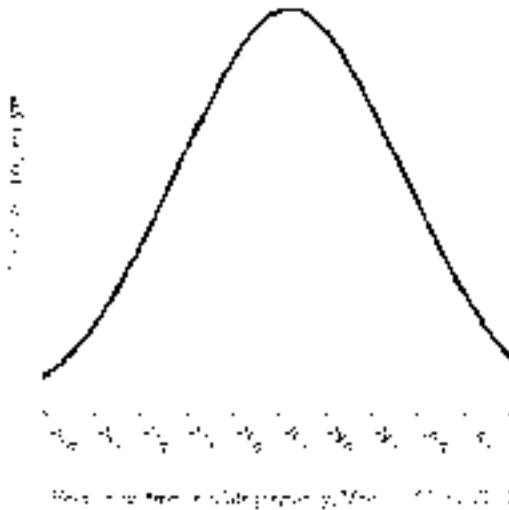
Small ventricles



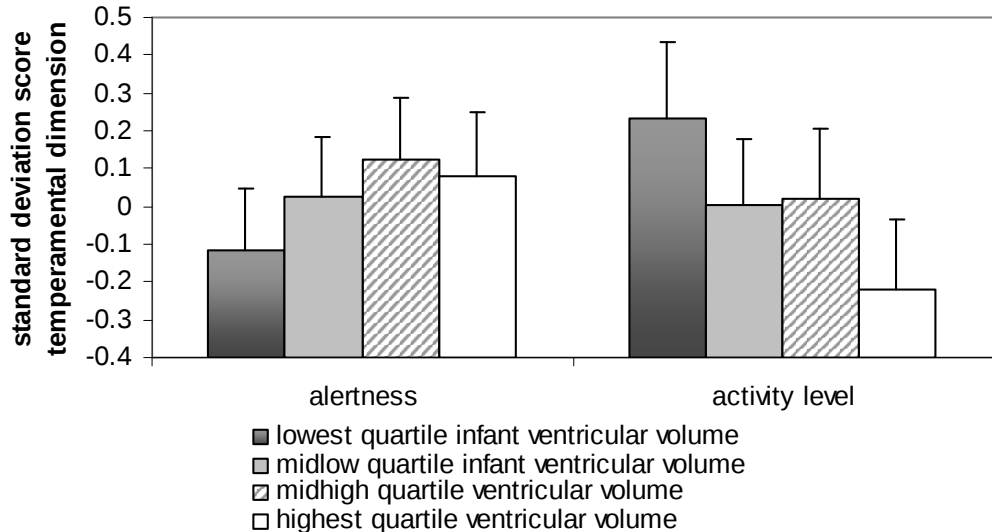
Age 6 weeks

Foetal size in late pregnancy and infant alertness at 3 months

Head circumference in relation to infant alertness

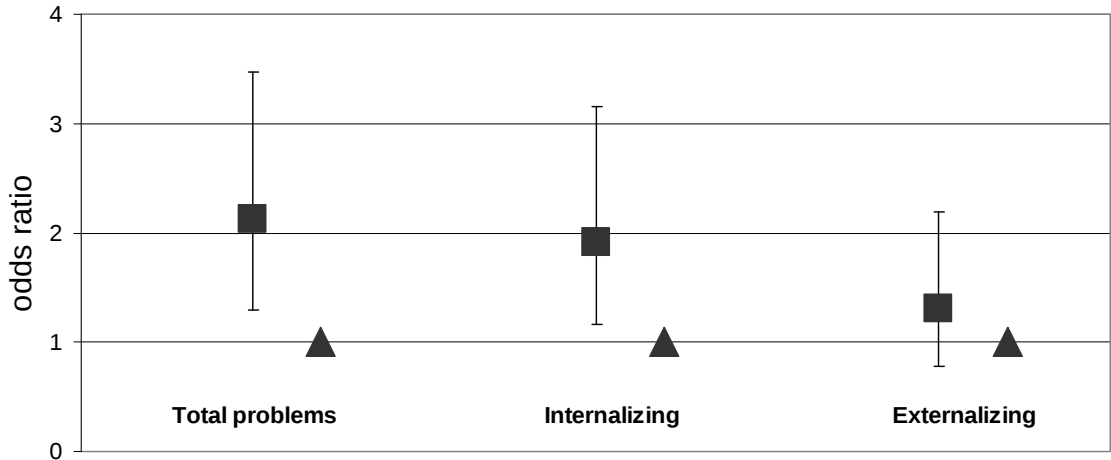


Ventricle volume and temperament



Children with small ventricles also have higher distress levels

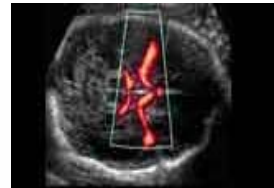
Foetal blood flow and behavioural problems



■ fetal circulatory redistribution

▲ no fetal circulatory redistribution

*Effects on emotional-reactive
and attention problems*



New projects

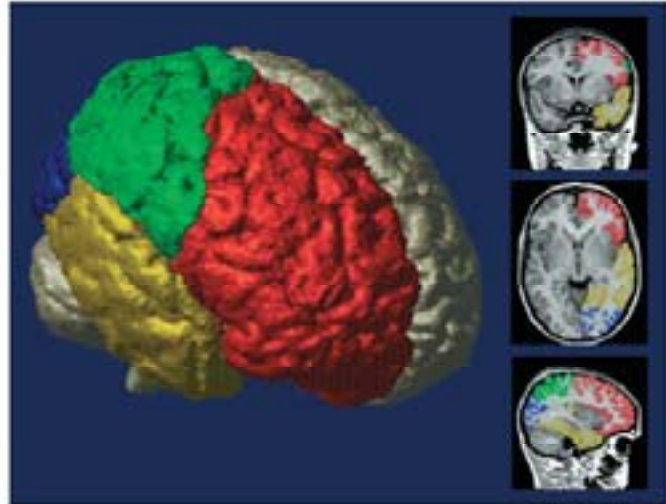


The phantom or
mock scanner



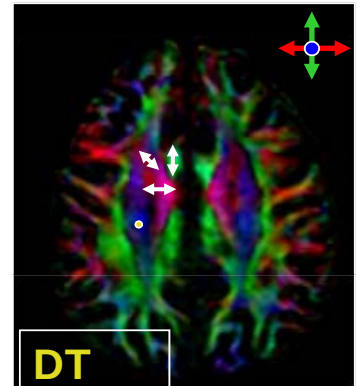
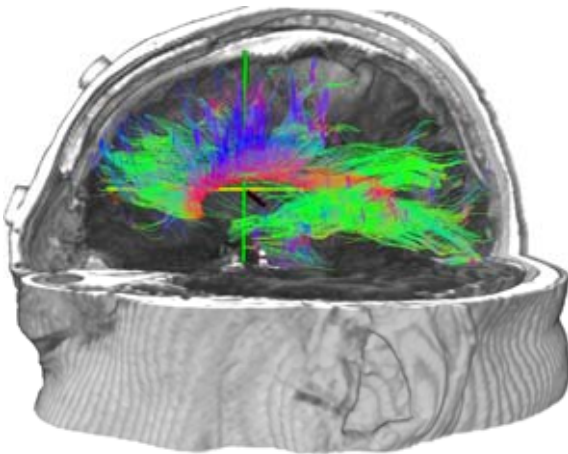
Prenatal nicotine and the child brain

- is there an effect of prenatal nicotine exposure on brain development of 6 year-old children?



Cognition and white matter development

- Children with a high level of cognitive functioning will have a different growth trajectory of white matter than children with a low level of cognitive functioning.



Erasmus MC



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