Prenatal Programming of Stress Sensitivity

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Background I: Prenatal exposure to maternal stress increases risk for

- stress-related diseases
- dysregulation of major stress response systems



Maternal glucocorticoidsn(GC) as potential mediators?

Background II: Women at risk of preterm delivery are routinely treated with synthetic GCs to accelerate fetal lung maturation

Valid model to study long-term consequences of high stress hormone levels during pregnancy



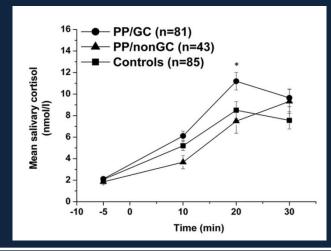
Sample: 209 term-born children (6-11 years)

- PP/GC group: children of mothers with a pathological pregnancy treated with sGCs
- Controls: children of mothers without pregnancy complications/no hospital stay
- PP/nonGC group: children of mothers who had been hospitalized due to pregnancy complications, but had never received sGC therapy

Study Aim I: to evaluate long-term effects of antenatal sGC therapy on cortisol stress reactivity in childhood

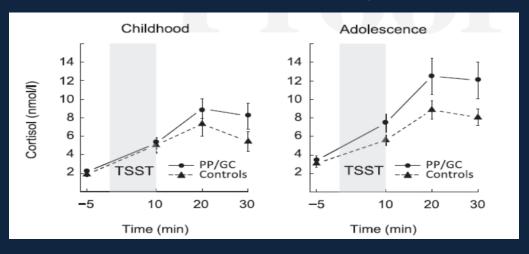
• Method: Trier Social Stress Test

Results I: increased cortisol stress reactivity in children treated with antenatal sGCs compared to controls $(F_{(3.4,345.9)} = 5.8; P < 0.001)$



Study Aim II: to longitudinally evaluate the stability of observed effect into adolescence

Results II: increased cortisol stress reactivity in participants exposed to antenatal sGCs compared to controls in both developmental stages ($F_{1.40} = 4.99$; *P* < 0.05)



Conclusion: Antenatal sGCs yield long-term changes of major stress response systems that persist into adolescence
Potential risk factor for stress-related disorders