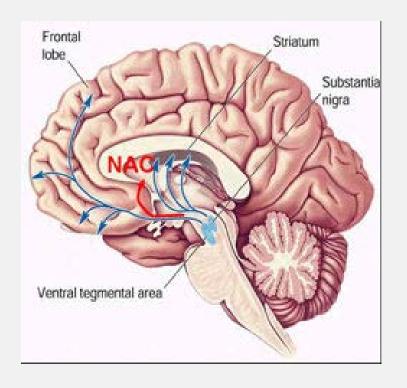


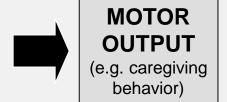




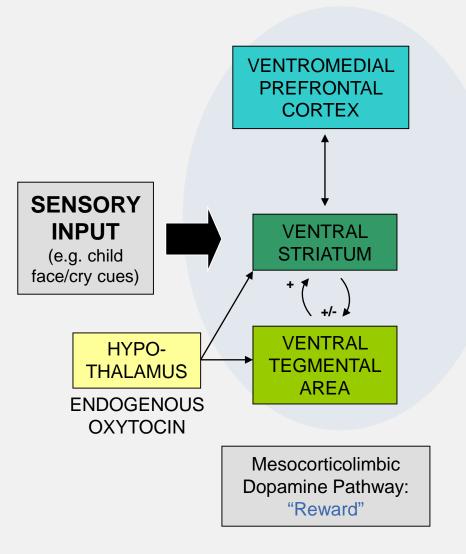
(e.g. child face/cry cues)

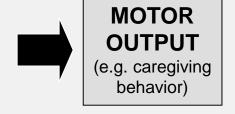




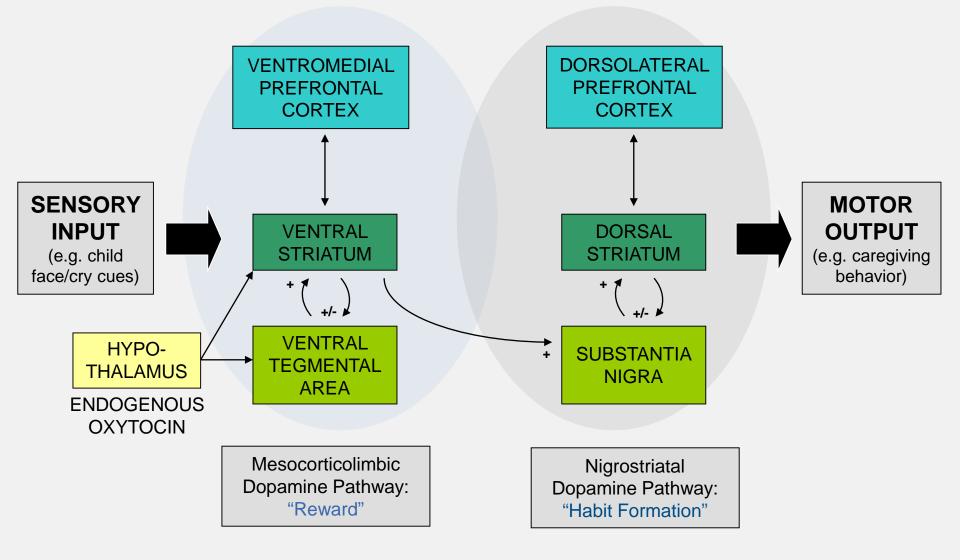




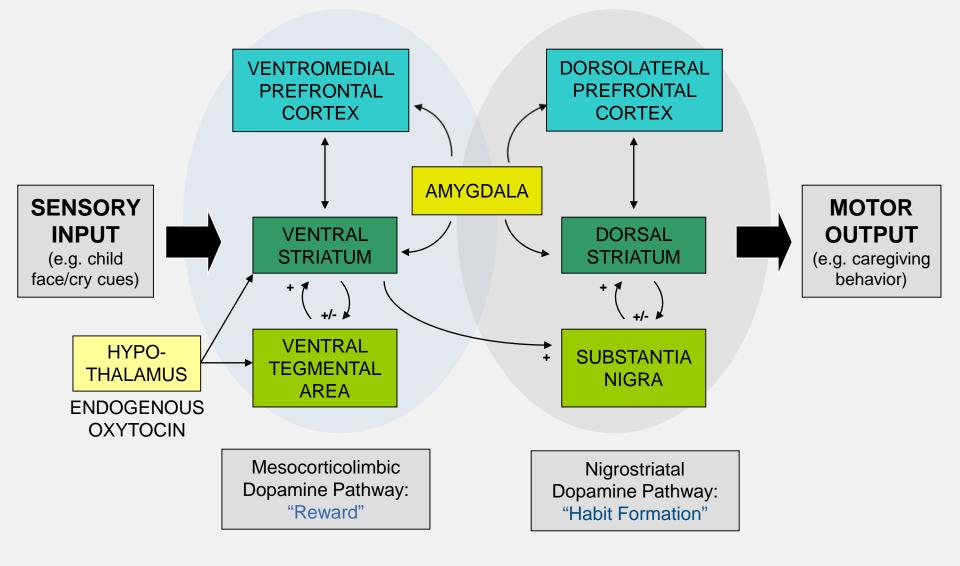








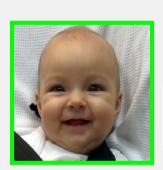




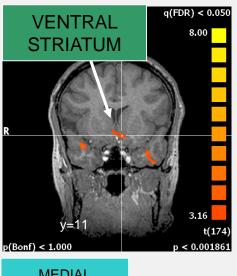


#### Own Happy Faces: Type B vs. Type A

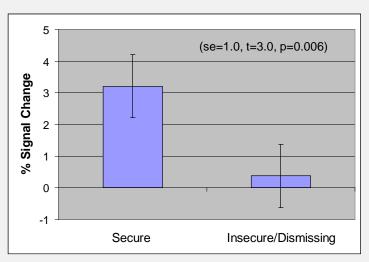
Bilateral Ventral Striatum

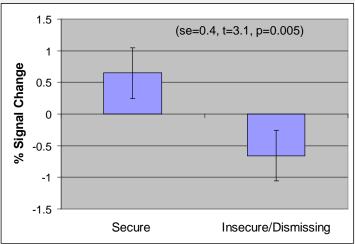


Right Medial PFC



MEDIAL PREFRONTAL CORTEX





Strathearn et al. Neuropsychopharmacology (2009)

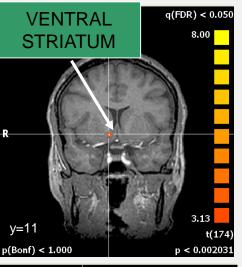


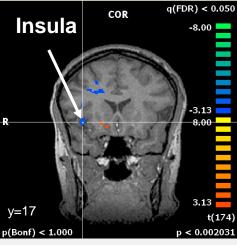
#### Own Sad Faces: Type B vs. Type A

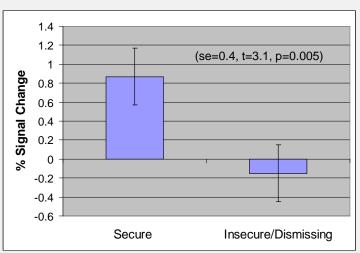
R Ventral Striatum

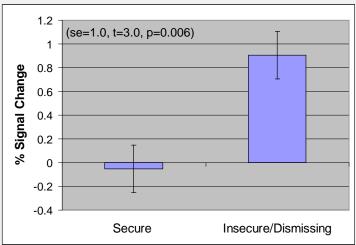


R Insula









Strathearn et al. Neuropsychopharmacology (2009)



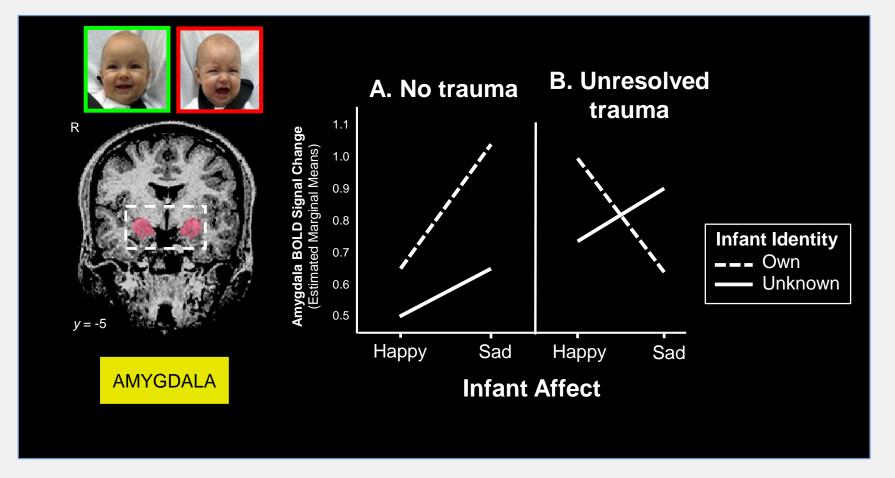
#### Unresolved trauma in mothers

- Includes occurrences of childhood abuse, neglect, or death of a parent
- Current discourse from Adult
   Attachment Interview indicates that the trauma has not been adequately processed, and continues to interfere with current functioning





## Amygdala activation to infant distress in mothers with unresolved trauma



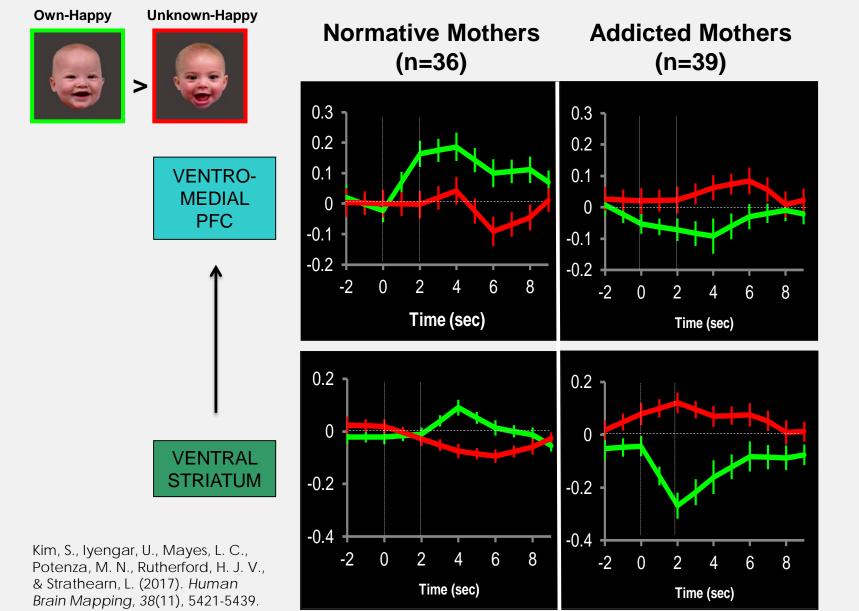
Kim et al. Social Neuroscience (2014)



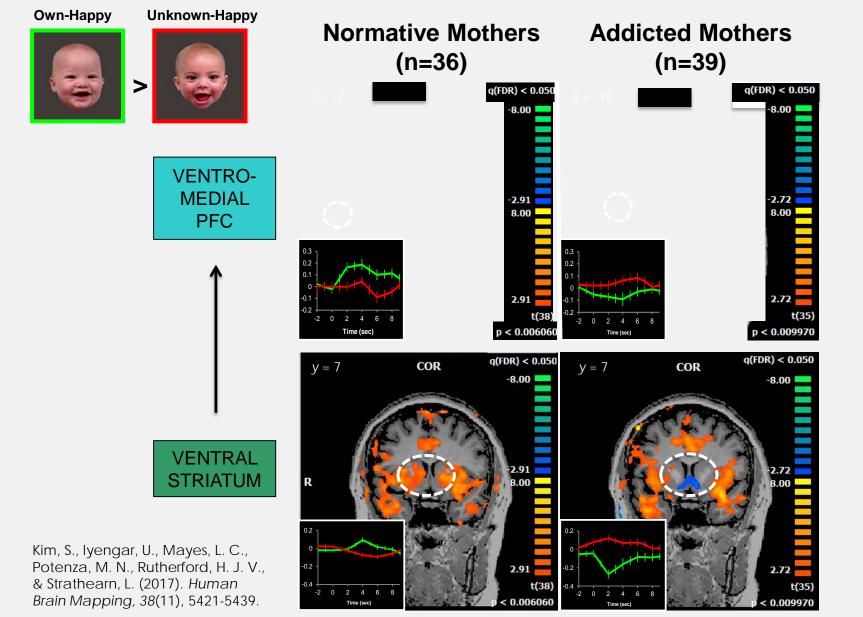
# Unresolved trauma in addicted mothers

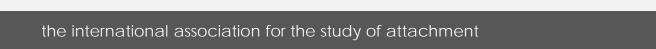
 98% of study mothers with addiction problems also had unresolved trauma (vs. 67% of control group; p<0.001)</li>









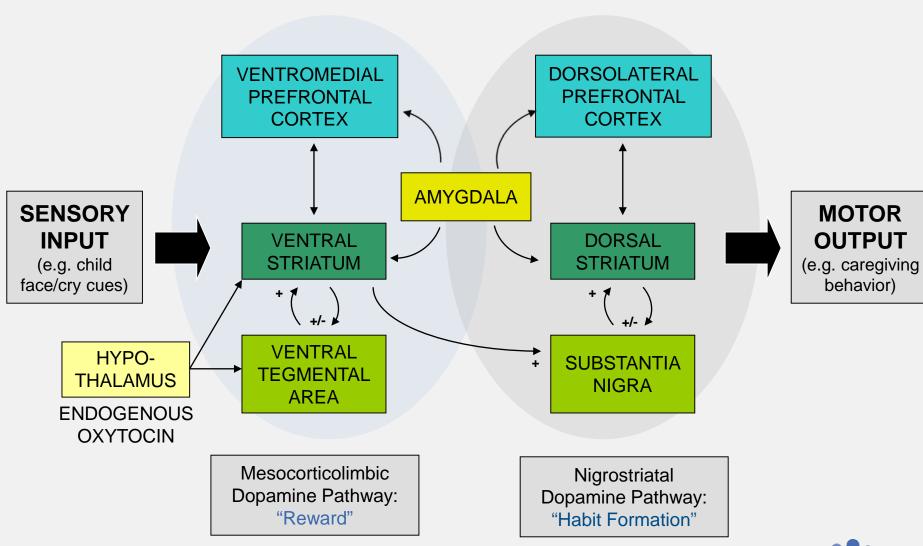




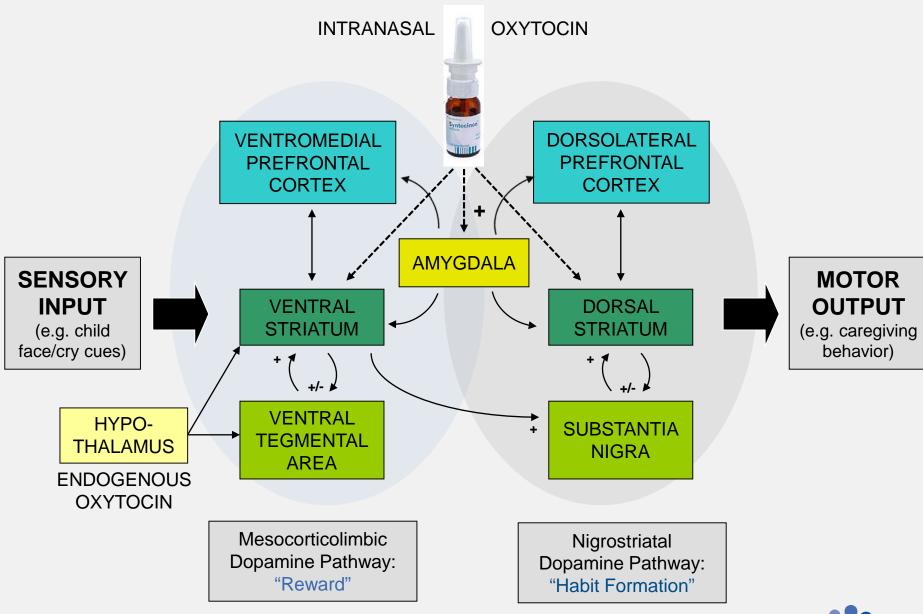
#### Where to from here?

- Randomized controlled trials of intranasal oxytocin
  - Mothers with addiction
  - Post-natal depression
  - Mothers with insecure attachment



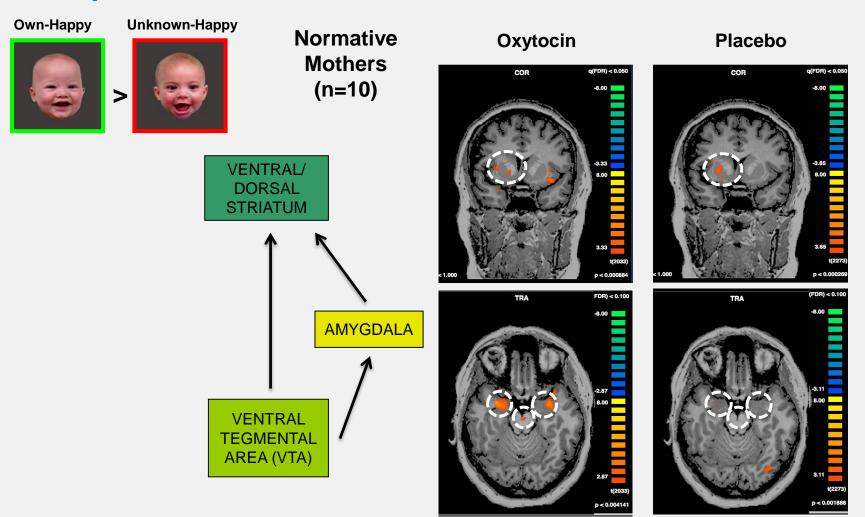






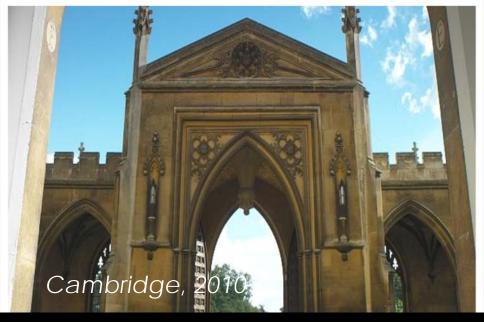


## Oxytocin increases reward and amygdala response to infant faces









## To download program materials, click here <a href="https://www.iasa-dmm.org/iasa-conference/">https://www.iasa-dmm.org/iasa-conference/</a>



