## Development over the Lifespan

### Teratogens
- **Description**
- **Examples**
  - Alcohol
  - Radiation
  - Others
- **Sources of teratogens**

## Attachment and Parenting Styles

### Attachment
- **Description**
- **Harlow study with rhesus monkeys**
- **Assessment of attachment—The Strange situation**
- **Types of attachment**
  - Secure
  - Insecure-resistant
  - Insecure-avoidant
- **Associations with secure attachment**
- **Associations with attachment deprivation**

### Parenting Styles
- **Authoritarian**
- **Authoritative**
- **Permissive-indulgent**
- **Permissive-neglect**

## Cognitive Development and Piaget

### Piaget’s Theory of Cognitive Development
- **Sensorimotor**
- **Preoperations**
- **Concrete operations**
- **Formal Operations**

## Erikson’s Psychosocial Stages of Development

### Overview of Erikson
- **Trust versus mistrust**
- **Autonomy versus doubt**
- **Initiative versus guilt**
- **Industry versus inferiority**
- **Identity versus role confusion (identity diffusion)**
- **Intimacy versus isolation**
- **Generativity versus stagnation**
- **Ego Integrity versus despair**
Development Across the Lifespan

Developmental psychology: The study of how people change physically, mentally, and socially throughout the lifespan.

Questions Developmental Psychologists Ask

• What is the age range when infants develop motor skills such as rolling over, grasping a rattle, sitting without support, etc. (figure 9.2, page 382)?
• What is the age range when children comprehend and produce language (figure 9.3, page 388)?
  o Why do parents tend to talk to their infants in a higher pitch? Why is knowing this important?
• What factors influence attachment?
• What are the known relations between child care on attachment, social, cognitive, and physical development?
• What are the characteristics of high-quality day-care?
  o What are the associations to behavior?
  o How can you apply this information to nursing homes?
• How does thinking change across a child’s (and adult’s) lifespan (Piaget)?
• How does moral reasoning change over the lifespan (Kohlberg)?
• According to Erikson, what conflicts do people have to resolve over the lifespan?
  o How does the sense of identity change over the lifespan?
• What are myths we have about the elderly, young, parent/adolescent relations? How can these myths affect our behavior?
• What are the advantages and disadvantages of different parenting styles (authoritarian, permissive-indifferent, permissive indulgent, authoritative)?
o How can we apply the understanding of parenting styles to other areas other than parenting (page 415)?

• What is the activity theory of aging? Why is it relevant?
• What factors affect the longevity of your life?
• Are parents happier when they first have children?
• Are parents happier when all of the children “leave home” (the empty nest hypothesis)?


Teratogens

Teratogen: External agents that cause abnormal prenatal development in an embryo or fetus.

Known teratogens include:
- Exposure to radiation
- Heavy metals
- Nicotine
- Toxic industrial chemicals, such as mercury and PCBs
- Diseases, such as rubella, syphilis, genital herpes, and AIDS
- Drugs taken by the mother, such as alcohol, cocaine, and heroin.

Even common drugs such as aspirin (Has been associated with uterine bleeding and may have a connection with certain viral infections that can result in Reyes syndrome).

The placenta prevents many (but not all) dangerous substances from reaching the fetus.

Where do these teratogens come from?
DUMPED A farmer in rural Taizhou, China, readies sweet potatoes for market beside circuit boards burned so metals could be extracted. The region has long been a major dump site for e-waste, but a crackdown by authorities has reduced illegal trade.

http://ngm.nationalgeographic.com/2008/01/high-tech-trash/essick-photography
TOXIC MELT In a poor suburb of New Delhi, India, where informal e-waste processing is a common household business, a man pours molten lead smelted from circuit boards. His family uses the same pots for cooking—a potentially deadly practice.

http://ngm.nationalgeographic.com/2008/01/high-tech-trash/essick-photography
Teratogens

Alcohol
• About 1/3 to 1/2 of infants born to alcoholic mothers have Fetal Alcohol Syndrome.
• Maternal alcohol consumption is one of the leading preventable causes of birth defects and childhood disabilities. A mother may be unaware that she is pregnant and harm her child by consuming alcohol.
• In addition to having cognitive deficits, babies born with fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS) may also have defects in their head size, hearts, limbs, joints and faces.

Nicotine
• Maternal smoking increases the risk of miscarriage, premature birth and low birth weight
• Secondhand smoke and regular tobacco use by fathers has been linked to low infant birth weight and increased risk of respiratory infections.
**Fetal Alcohol Syndrome**

Fetal Alcohol Syndrome (FAS): a severe group of abnormalities that result from prenatal exposure to alcohol.

- About 5,000 babies in the United States are born with FAS
- For more information, visit FASTAR (Fetal Alcohol Syndrome: Support, Training, Advocacy and Resources on the web at www.fasstar.com)

Infants with abnormal behavior that is consistent along the spectrum of FAS but does not meet the full criteria of FAS are identified as having Fetal Alcohol Effects (FAE).
What kind of behavioral and cognitive problems may arise with FAS and FAE babies?

We all display some of these behaviors to a degree. FAS and FAE babies tend to display more of these and to a stronger degree.

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- Immature social development: overly friendly to strangers
- Inappropriate social interactions such as controlling sexual impulses
- Emotional instability
- Lack of consistent impulse control, poor anger management and stubbornness
- Poorly developed conscience
- Inability to learn from consequences
- Vulnerability and naivete
- Attention deficits: not always hyperactive, but easily distracted by external stimuli
- Hyperactivity due to a reduced corpus callosum
- Short-term memory deficits
- Poor concept of time
- Poor judgment
- Difficulties managing money
- Grandiose ideas and unrealistic life goals, distorted perceptions