Characterizing the Social and Affective Phenotype of Individuals with Neurodevelopmental Disorders

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Structural Use of Language & Accompanying Nonverbal Behaviors

**Percentage of Morphological Errors**

- **HFA**
- **WS**
- **TD**

**Percentage of Complex Syntax**

- **HFA**
- **WS**
- **TD**

**Average Duration of Eye Contact**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Seconds</th>
<th>HFA</th>
<th>WS</th>
<th>TD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**% of Positive Facial Expression**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>% of entire Bio Interview</th>
<th>HFA</th>
<th>WS</th>
<th>TD</th>
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Nonverbal Channels of Social Behaviors in Different Contexts

**Percentage of Eye Contact**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>HFA</th>
<th>WS</th>
<th>TD</th>
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</table>
| % of Eye contact/time of Cookie Theft | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1

**Eye Contact during Music**

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<th>HFA</th>
<th>WS</th>
<th>TD</th>
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| Seconds | 3.5 | 4.5 | 3.0
Parental Perspective

What may be contributing to the social phenotype of these two groups?

– Oxytocin and Vasopressin
  • Oxytocin may be low in HFA and high in WS