# Article information:

엄마와의 첫 포옹에서 공감능력, 태어난다?! - 이웃집과학자  
<http://www.astronomer.rocks/news/articleView.html?idxno=89914>

# Article summary:

1. A study published in the journal 'PNAS' suggests that a baby's first hug with its mother may be the moment when empathy is born.

2. Researchers followed babies born in the mid-to-late 1990s for 20 years and divided them into three categories to investigate the effects of physical contact with their mothers on social brain function.

3. The study found that physical contact with a mother had a notable impact on social brain function decades later, affecting its ability to empathize and relate to others.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

The article is generally reliable and trustworthy, as it provides evidence from a scientific study published in the journal 'PNAS' to support its claims. The article also provides quotes from experts such as Ruth Feldman, professor of cognitive and developmental neuroscience at the Interdisciplinary Center Herzliya, Israel, and Dr. Michael Yogman, pediatrician at the Cambridge Health Alliance, which adds credibility to its claims. Furthermore, the article does not appear to be biased or one-sided; it presents both sides of the argument equally by noting that even premature infants who did not receive this kind of physical contact in the early weeks did well when they returned home provided they felt sufficiently loved and comfortable by their parents.

However, there are some points of consideration that are missing from the article. For example, while it mentions that fathers can benefit their children when they focus on parenting, it does not provide any evidence or research to back up this claim. Additionally, while it mentions possible risks associated with early childhood parenting (such as circadian rhythms and hormonal variations), it does not explore these risks in detail or provide any further information about them. Finally, while it mentions grandparents can be beneficial too, it does not provide any evidence or research to back up this claim either.

In conclusion, overall this article is reliable and trustworthy due to its use of scientific evidence and expert quotes; however there are some points of consideration that are missing from the article which could have added more depth and detail to its claims.

# Topics for further research:

* Fathers and parenting
* Risks of early childhood parenting
* Circadian rhythms and hormonal variations
* Grandparents and parenting
* Benefits of physical contact for premature infants
* Interdisciplinary Center Herzliya research

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/8fecc7d35a573e2efc822bf0a1bb0081>