

Hammersmith Neonatal Neurological Examination of Healthy Term Infants at Ages 6 and 10 Weeks in Tshwane District, South Africa



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BACKGROUND

- The neurodevelopmental progress of infants below three months is globally not well described.
- The 6 weeks postnatal age is an important milestone for observing characteristic changes occurring in the domains of *posture, muscle tone, and* visual orientation⁽¹⁾.
- Neurodevelopmental characteristics of infants at 6 and 10 weeks are omitted

RESULTS



- from the South African (SA) Road to Health Booklet (Fig.1)⁽²⁾; the status and progress at these ages are routinely not monitored, and the data not documented.
- Research lacks quantitative data and values for optimal neurodevelopmental status and characteristic changes in healthy infants at and between 6- and 10weeks postnatal age.



Figure 3: The 'optimality scoring system' converted the frequency distribution of RSs of the 34 items to optimality score

ranges using the 5th and 10th centiles as cut-off points. The highlighted blocks represent the median score for each item.



Figure 1: Road to Health Book, Developmental screening at 6 and 10 weeks (p23).

AIMS OF THE STUDY

1. To assess and attribute raw scores (RSs) to the distribution of neuro-



- behavioural characteristics in healthy 6- and 10-week term infants born from mothers with low-risk pregnancies in the Tshwane District in SA.
- 2. To establish an optimal frequency distribution by applying an optimality scoring system to the RSs obtained by this cohort of 6- and 10-week infants in the domains of *posture, tone, reflexes, movements, orientation and* behaviour.

Figure 4: The direction of changes in upper and lower limb tone, active head control in horizontal and vertical positions, and advanced visual orientation and alertness were illustrated and projected by median score shifts in this cohort infants between 6 and 10 weeks.



CONCLUSION

This study presents the first results of ongoing research and evolving data for identifying a developmental trajectory of neurodevelopmental characteristics of healthy term-born infants at 6- and 10 weeks in a developing country. Studying bigger cohorts in SA may result in data collection that can lead to a greater understanding, continuous monitoring, and effective management of infants and as such contribute to Sustainable Development Goals in SA.

METHOD

- A prospective longitudinal study was performed on 35 healthy term-born,
- infants from low-risk pregnancies at 6- and 10 weeks' postnatal age in the Tshwane District.
- The status of infants' posture, tone, reflexes, movements, orientation and behaviour were recorded using the Hammersmith Neonatal Neurological Examination (HNNE)⁽³⁾ (Fig.2).
- Optimality score ranges were derived from the raw scores of the 34-item proforma, using the 5th and 10th centiles as cut-off points according to the HNNE optimality scoring system⁽⁴⁾.

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Figure 5: Milestone characteristics at 14 weeks according to

Road to Health Book are already visible in healthy infants at

6- and 10-weeks post term age.

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Figure 2: The HNNE proforma evaluation form with 34 scorable items in six domains. Columns

resembling or describing the infants' performance were ascribed a raw score according to

the number of the column 1 - 5.

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from the first author's 'media library' and permission received to use by the author in teaching and learning environments only.