

ALBERTA INFANT: MOTOR SCALE: *Record Booklet*

Name _____ Date of Assessment Year Month Day

Identification Number _____ Date of Birth

Examiner _____ Chronological Age

Place of Assessment _____ Corrected Age








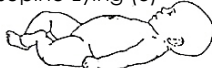







| | Previous Items Credited | Items Credited in Window | Subscale Score |
|--------|-------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| Prone | | | |
| Supine | | | |
| Sit | | | |
| Stand | | | |

Total Score Percentile



Comments/Recommendations

Alberta Infant Motor Scale

| STUDY # | | | | |
|----------|---|--|---|--|
| PRONE | <p>Prone Lying (1)</p>  <p>Physiological flexion Turns head to clear Nose from surface</p> | <p>Prone Lying (2)</p>  <p>Lifts head asymmetrically to 45° Cannot maintain head in midline</p> | <p>Prone Prop</p>  <p>Elbows behind shoulders Unsustained head raising to 45°</p> | <p>Forearm Support (1)</p>  <p>Lifts and maintains head post 45° Elbows in line with Shoulders Chest elevated</p> |
| | | | <p>Prone Mobility</p>  <p>Head to 90° Uncontrolled weight shifts</p> | <p>Forearm Support (2)</p>  <p>Elbows in front of shoulders Active chin tuck with neck elongation</p> |
| SUPINO | <p>Supine Lying (1)</p>  <p>Physiological flexion Head rotation: mouth to hand Random arm and leg Movements</p> | <p>Supino Lying (3)</p>  <p>Head in midline Moves arms but unable to bring hands to midline</p> | <p>Supine Lying (4)</p>  <p>Neck flexors active – chin tuck Brings hands to midline</p> | <p>Hands to Knees</p>  <p>Chin tuck Reaches hands to knees Abdominals active</p> |
| SITTING | <p>Sitting With Support</p>  <p>Lifts and maintains head in midline briefly</p> | | <p>Sitting With Propped Arms</p>  <p>Maintains head in midline Supports weight on arms briefly</p> | <p>Pull to Sit</p>  <p>Chin tuck: head in line Or in front of body</p> |
| STANDING | <p>Supported Standing (1)</p>  <p>May have intermittent hip and knee flexion</p> | <p>Supported Standing (2)</p>  <p>Head in line with body Hips behind shoulders Variable movement of legs</p> | | |

Alberta Infant Motor Scale

Extended Arm Support



Arms extended
Chin tuck and chest elevated
Lateral weight shift

Rolling Prone to Supine Without Rotation



Movement initiated by head
Trunk moves as one unit

Reaching from Forearm Support



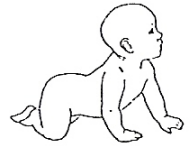
Active weight shift from one side
Controlled reach with free arm

Pivoting



Pivots
Movement in arms and legs
Lateral trunk flexion

Four-Point Kneeling



Legs flexed, abducted, and externally rotated
Lumbar lordosis
Maintains positions

Rolling Prone to Supine with Rotation



Trunk rotation

Swimming



Active extensor pattern

Hands to Feet



Can maintain legs in mid-range
Pelvic mobility present

Rolling Supine to Prone Without Rotation



Lateral head righting
Trunk moves as one unit

Rolling Supine to Prone with Rotation



Trunk rotation

Active Extension



Pushes into extension with legs

Unsustained Sitting



Scapular adduction and humeral extension
Cannot maintain position

Sitting With Arm Support



Thoracic spine extended
Head movements free from tuck; propped on extended arms

Unsustained Sitting Without Arm Support



Cannot be left alone in sitting indefinitely

Weight Shift in Unsustained Sitting



Weight shift forward, backward, or sideways
Cannot be left alone in sitting

Sitting Without Arm Support (1)



Arms move away from body
Can play with a toy
Can be left alone in sitting

Reach With Rotation in Sitting



Sits independently
Reaches for toy with trunk rotation

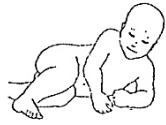
Supported Standing (3)



Hips in line with shoulders
Active control of trunk
Variable movements of legs

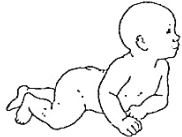
Alberta Infant Motor Scale

Propped Sidelying



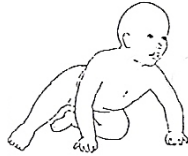
Dissociation of legs
Shoulder stability
Rotation within body axis

Reciprocal Crawling



Reciprocal arm and leg movements with trunk rotation

Four-Point Kneeling to Sitting or Half-Sitting



Plays in and out of position
May get to sitting

Reciprocal Creeping (1)



Legs abducted and externally rotated
Lumbar lordosis: weight shift side to side with lateral trunk flexion

Reaching from Extended Arm Support



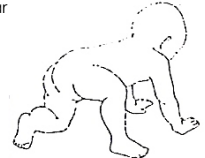
Reaches with extended arm
Trunk rotation

Four-Point Kneeling (2)



Hips aligned under pelvis
Flattening of lumbar spine

Modified Four-Point Kneeling



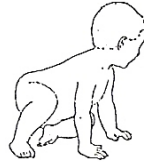
Plays in position
May move forward

Sitting to Prone



Moves out of sitting to achieve prone lying
Pulls with arms; legs inactive

Sitting to Four-Point Kneeling



Actively lifts pelvis, buttocks, and unweighted leg to assume four-point kneeling

Sitting Without Arm Support (2)



Position of legs varies
Infant moves in and out of positions easily

Pulls to Stand With Support



Pushes down with arms and extends knees

Pulls to Stand/Stands



Pulls to stand: shifts weight from side to side

Supported Standing With Rotation



Rotation of trunk and pelvis

Cruising Without Rotation



Cruises sideways without rotation

Half-Kneeling



May assume standing or play in position

Controlled Lowering Through Standing



Controlled lowering from standing

Alberta Infant Motor Scale



Reciprocal Creeping (2)



Lumbar spine flat
Moves with trunk rotation

Cruising With rotation



Cruises with rotation

Stands Alone



Stands alone momentarily
Balance reactions in feet

Early Stepping



Walks independently:
moves quickly with short steps

Standing from Modified Squat



Moves from squat to standing with controlled flexion and extension of hips and knees

Standing from Quadruped Position



Pushes quickly with hands to get to standing

Walks Alone



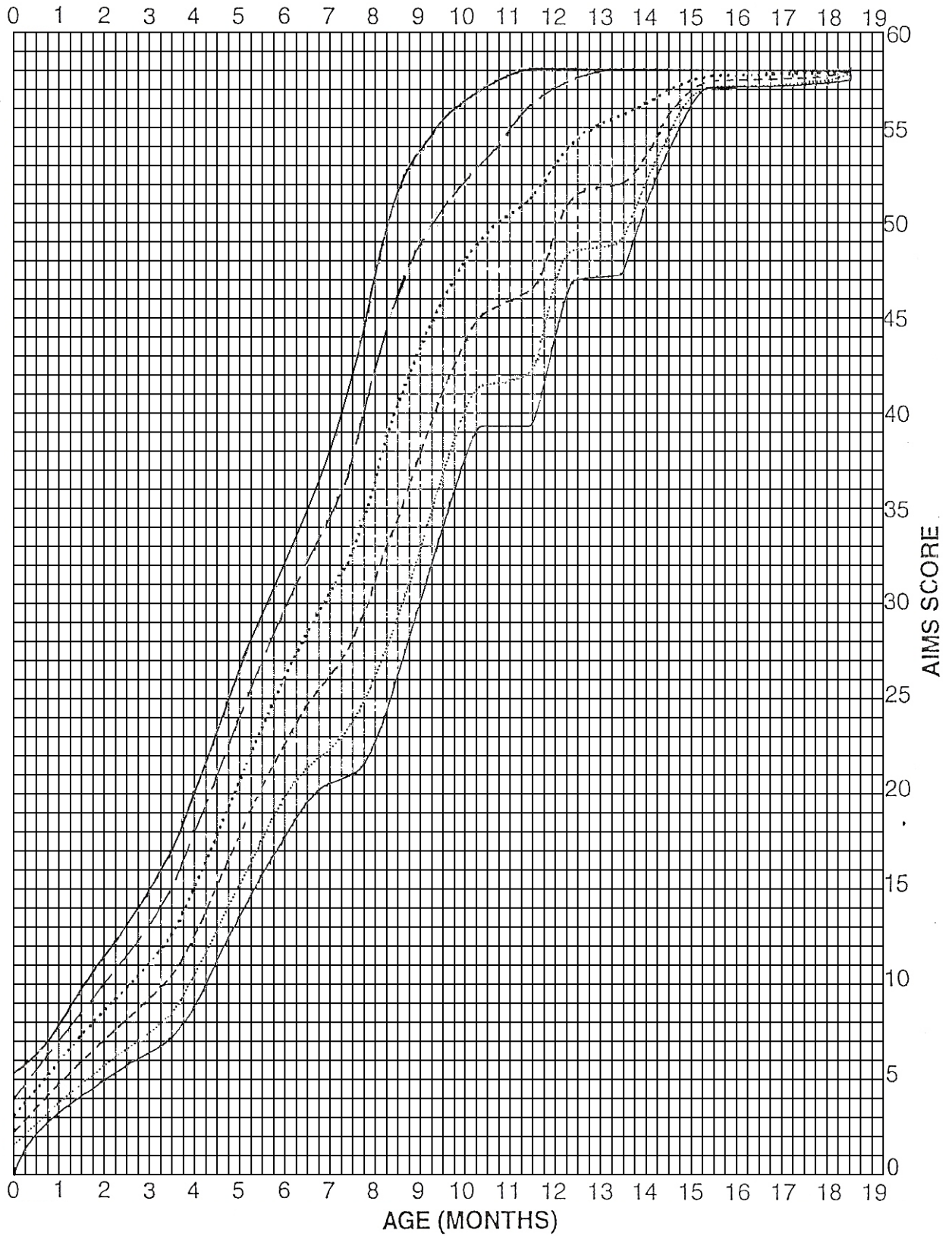
Walks Independently

Squat



Maintains position by balance reactions in feet and position of trunk

Percentile Ranks



—— 5TH 10TH - - - - - 25TH 50TH - - - - - 75TH —— 90TH