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implications of those tests and to document early signs of neurological dysfunction in order to identify children who need close monitoring and follow-up, and to direct and guide appropriate early habilitative interventions.

Traditional infant neurological assessments identify behavioral and neurodevelopmental repertoires, control of posture and movement, and other observable responses to external stimuli. These tools are based on responses to elicited stimuli, such as reflexes, and assessment of passive and active muscle tone; however clinical use can be limited by the infant's behavioral state and physiological status. The General Movement Assessment (GMA) is distinguished from traditional evaluations because the infant's spontaneous, endogenously generated movements are analyzed and used to identify neuromotor impairment [5].





