

Alberta Infant Motor Scale

STUDY #

PRONE

Prone Lying (1)



Physiological flexion
Turns head to clear
nose from surface

Prone Lying (2)



Lifts head asymmetrically
to 45°
Cannot maintain head
in midline

Prone Prop



Elbows behind shoulders
Unsustained head raising
to 45°

Forearm Support (1)



Lifts and maintains
head past 45°
Elbows in line with
shoulders
Chest elevated

Prone Mobility



Head to 90°
Uncontrolled weight shifts

Forearm Support (2)



Elbows in front of shoul
Active chin tuck with r
elongation

SUPINE

Supine Lying (1)



Physiological flexion
Head rotation: mouth
to hand
Random arm and leg
movements

Supine Lying (3)



Head in midline
Moves arms but unable to
bring hands to midline

Supine Lying (2)



Head rotation toward midline
Nonobligatory ATNR

Supine Lying (4)



Neck flexors active—chin tuck
Brings hands to midline

Hands to Knees



Chin tuck
Reaches hands to kn
Abdominals active

SITTING

Sitting With Support



Lifts and maintains head
in midline briefly

Sitting With
Propped Arms



Maintains head in midline
Supports weight on
arms briefly

Pull to Sit



Chin tuck: head in line
or in front of body

STANDING

Supported Standing (1) Supported Standing (2)

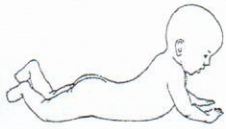


May have intermittent
hip and knee flexion



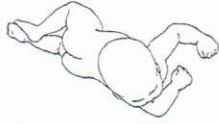
Head in line with body
Hips behind shoulders
Variable movement of legs

Extended Arm Support



Arms extended
Chin tucked 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



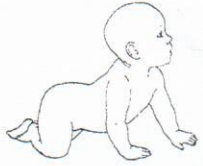
Active weight shift from one side
Controlled reach with free arm

Pivoting



Pivots
Movement in arms and legs
Lateral trunk flexion

Four-Point Kneeling



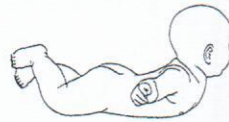
Legs flexed, abducted and externally rotate
Lumbar lordosis
Maintains position

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 trunk; 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

Propped Sidelying



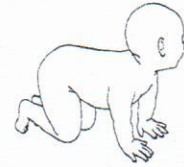
Dissociation of legs
Shoulder stability
Rotation within body axis

Reciprocal Creeping (1)



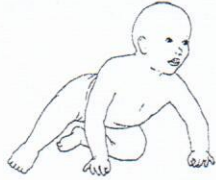
Legs abducted, and externally rotated
Lumbar lordosis: weight shift side to side with lateral trunk flexion

Four-Point Kneeling (2)



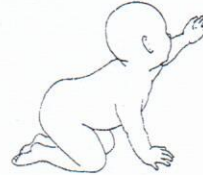
Hips aligned under pelvis
Flattening of lumbar spine

Four-Point Kneeling to Sitting or Half-Sitting



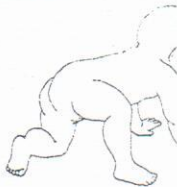
Plays in and out of position
May get to sitting

Reaching from Extended Arm Support



Reaches with extended arm
Trunk rotation

Modified Four-Point Kneeling



Plays in position
May move forward

Reciprocal Crawling



Reciprocal arm and leg movements with trunk rotation

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/Stand



Pulls to stand; shifts weight from side to side

Supported Standing With Rotation



Rotation of trunk and pelvis

Cruising Without Rotation



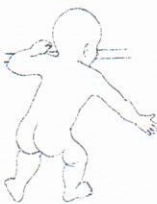
Cruises sideways without rotation

Half-Kneeling



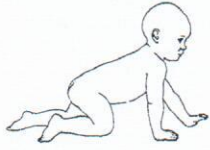
May assume standing or play in position

Controlled Lowering Through Standing



Controlled lowering from standing

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



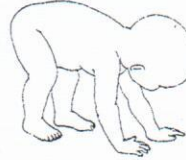
Walks independently; moves quickly with short steps

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



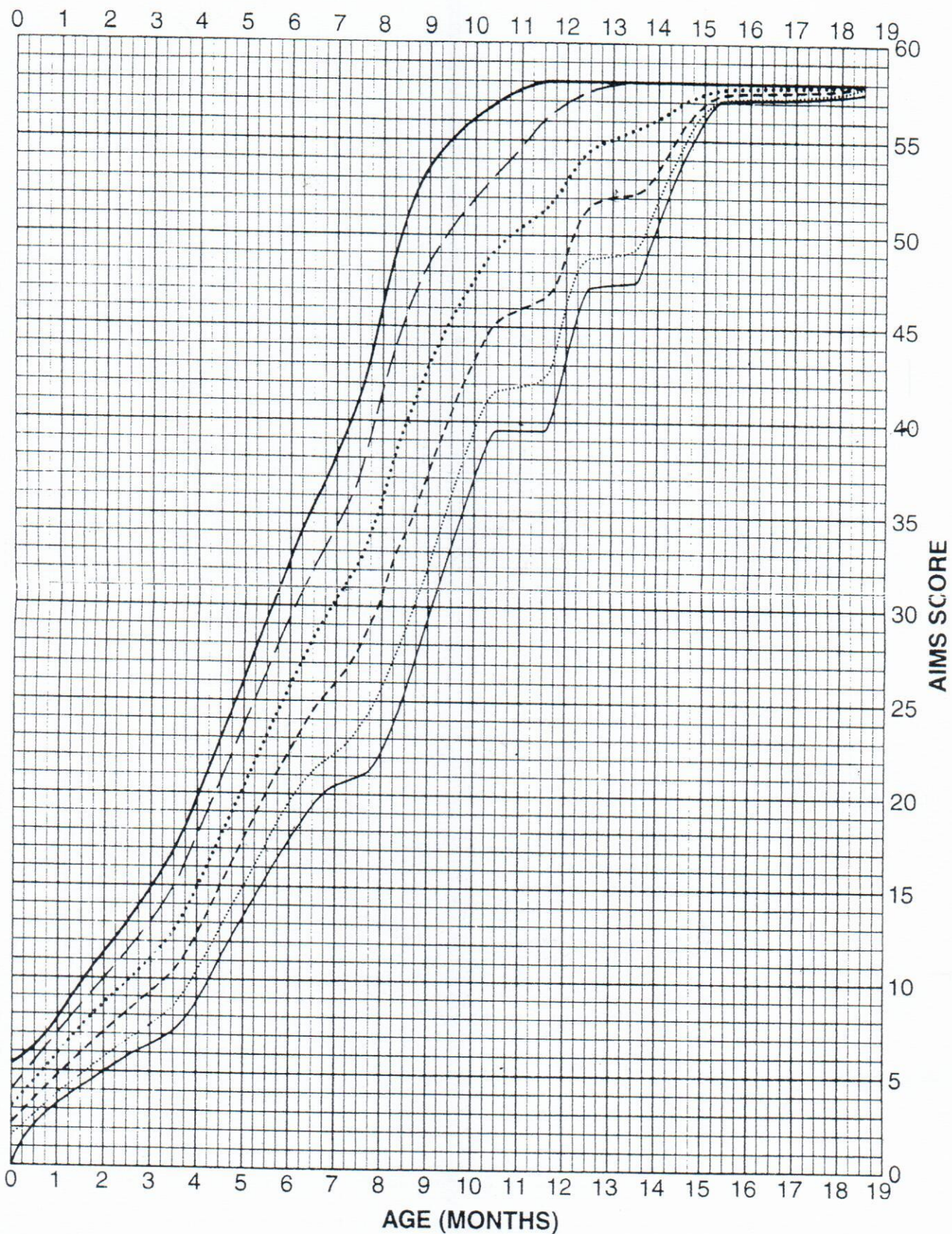
Walks independently

Squat



Maintains position by balance reactions in feet and position of trunk

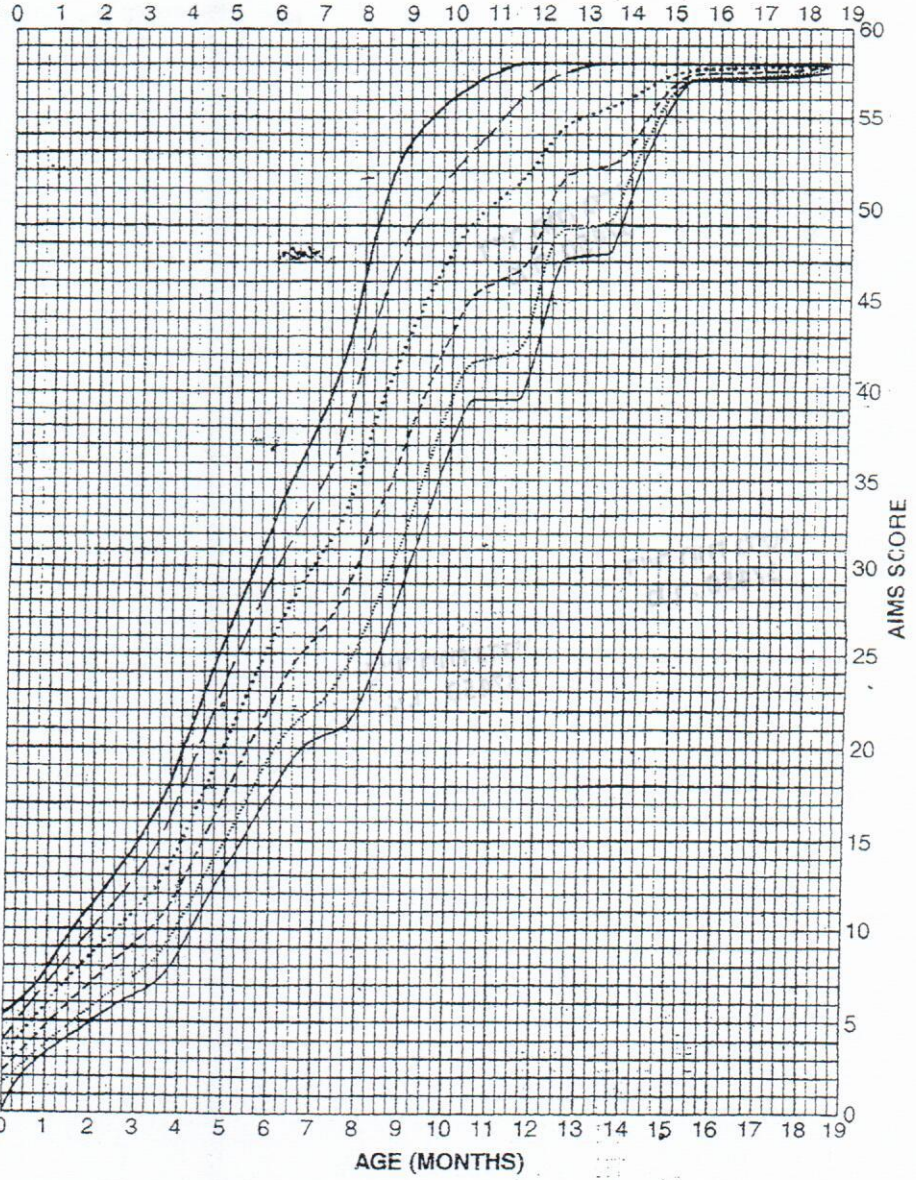
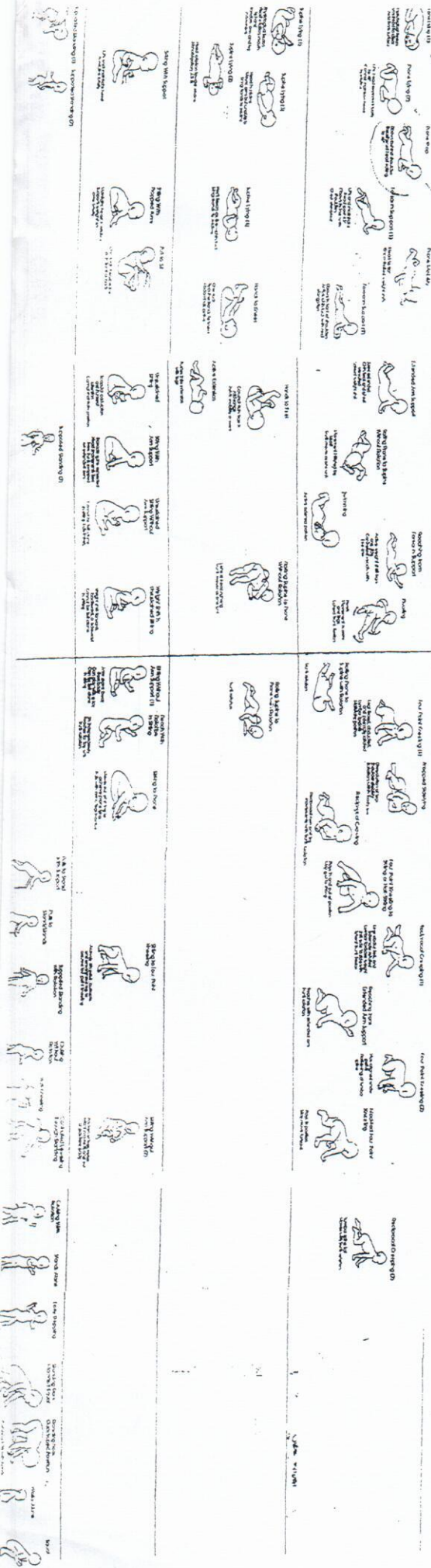
Percentile Ranks



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

Percentile Ranks

27/2



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

Name _____ Date of Assessment / /

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