

in weight about 2.5 times. Maturation of the brain is exhibited in the dramatic developmental achievements of infancy ([Table 9-1](#)). Primitive reflexes are replaced by voluntary, purposeful movement, and new reflexes that influence motor development appear.

TABLE 9-1
Growth and Development During Infancy

Physical	Gross Motor	Fine Motor	Sensory	Vocalization	Social/Cognitive
1 Month Old					
Weight gain of 150 to 210 g (5 to 7 oz) weekly for first 6 months Height gain of 2.5 cm (1 inch) monthly for first 6 months Head circumference increases by 1.5 cm (0.5 inch) monthly for first 6 months Primitive reflexes present and strong Doll's eye reflex and dance reflex fading Obligatory nose breathing (most infants)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assumes flexed position with pelvis high but knees not under abdomen when prone (at birth, knees flexed under abdomen) Can turn head from side to side when prone; lifts head momentarily from bed (see Fig. 9-3, A) Has marked head lag, especially when pulled from lying to sitting position (see Fig. 9-2, A) Holds head momentarily parallel and in midline when suspended in prone position Assumes asymmetric tonic neck flexion position when supine When held in standing position, body is limp at	Hands predominantly closed Grasp reflex strong Hand clenches on contact with rattle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Able to fixate on moving object in range of 45 degrees when held at a distance of 20 to 25 cm (8 to 10 inches) Visual acuity approaches 20/100* Follows light to midline Quiets when hears a voice	Cries to express displeasure Makes small, throaty sounds Makes comfort sounds during feeding	Is interested in people Responds to (b) mother's face Responds to mother's voice Waits for mother's face Shows interest in mother's face