

	toward that side and begin to suck; should disappear at about 3 to 4 months old but may persist for up to 12 months.
Extrusion	When tongue is touched or depressed, infant responds by forcing it outward; disappears by 4 months old.
Yawn	Yawning is a spontaneous response to decreased oxygen by increasing amount of inspired air; persists throughout life.
Cough	Irritation of mucous membranes of larynx or tracheobronchial tree causes coughing; persists throughout life; usually present after first day of birth.
Extremities	
Grasp	Touching palms of hands or soles of feet near base of digits causes flexion of fingers and toes (see Fig. 7-8, A); palmar grasp lessens after age 3 months old to be replaced by voluntary movement; plantar grasp lessens by 8 months old.
Babinski	Stroking outer sole of foot upward from heel and across ball of foot causes toes to hyperextend and hallux to dorsiflex (see Fig. 7-8, B); disappears after 1 year old.
Ankle clonus	Briskly dorsiflexing foot while supporting knee in partially flexed position results in one or two oscillating movements ("beats"); eventually, no beats should be felt.
Mass	
Moro	Sudden jarring or change in equilibrium causes sudden extension and abduction of extremities and fanning of fingers, with index finger and thumb forming a C shape followed by flexion and adduction of extremities; legs may weakly flex; infant may cry (Fig. 7-9, A); disappears after 3 to 4 months old, usually strongest during first 2 months.
Startle	A sudden loud noise causes abduction of the arms with flexion of elbows; hands remain clenched; disappears by 4 months old.
Perez	While infant is prone on a firm surface, thumb is pressed along spine from sacrum to neck; infant responds by crying, flexing extremities, and elevating pelvis and head; lordosis of the spine, as well as defecation and urination, may occur; disappears by 4 to 6 months old.
Tonic neck	When infant's head is turned to one side, arm and leg extend on that side, and opposite arm and leg flex (see Fig. 7-9, B); disappears by 3 to 4 months old to be replaced by symmetric positioning of both sides of body.
Trunk incurvation (Galant)	Stroking infant's back alongside spine causes hips to move toward stimulated side; disappears by 4 weeks old.
Dance or step	If infant is held so that sole of foot touches a hard surface, there is a reciprocal flexion and extension of the leg, simulating walking (see Fig. 7-9, C); disappears after 3 to 4 weeks old to be replaced by deliberate movement.
Crawl	When placed on abdomen, infant makes crawling movements with arms and legs (see Fig. 7-9, D); disappears at about 6 weeks old.
Placing	When infant is held upright under arms and dorsal side of foot is briskly placed against hard object, such as table, leg lifts as if foot is stepping on table; age of disappearance varies.