

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	
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.....  
Comments/Recommendations

# Alberta Infant Motor Scale

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

### 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

### Swimming



Active extensor pattern

### Reaching from Forearm Support



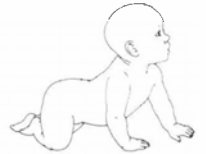
Active weight shift from one side  
Controlled reach with free arm

### Pivoting



Pivots  
Movement in arms and legs  
Lateral trunk flexion

### Four-Point Kneeling (C)



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

### Rolling Prone to Supine with Rotation



Trunk rotation

### 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

## pped Sidelying



ociation of legs  
ulder stability  
ation 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)



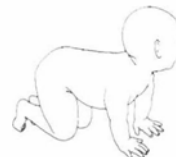
Legs abducted, and  
externally rotated  
Lumbar lordosis; weight  
shift side to side with  
lateral trunk flexion

## Reaching from Extended Arm Support



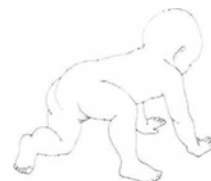
Reaches with extended arm  
Trunk rotation

## Four-Point Kneeling (2)



Hips aligned under  
pelvis  
Flattening of lumbar  
spine

## Modified Four-Point Kneeling



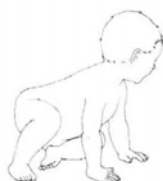
Plays in position  
May move forward

## 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

## 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



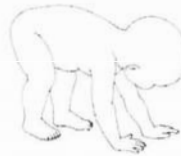
Walks independently; moves quickly with short steps

## 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



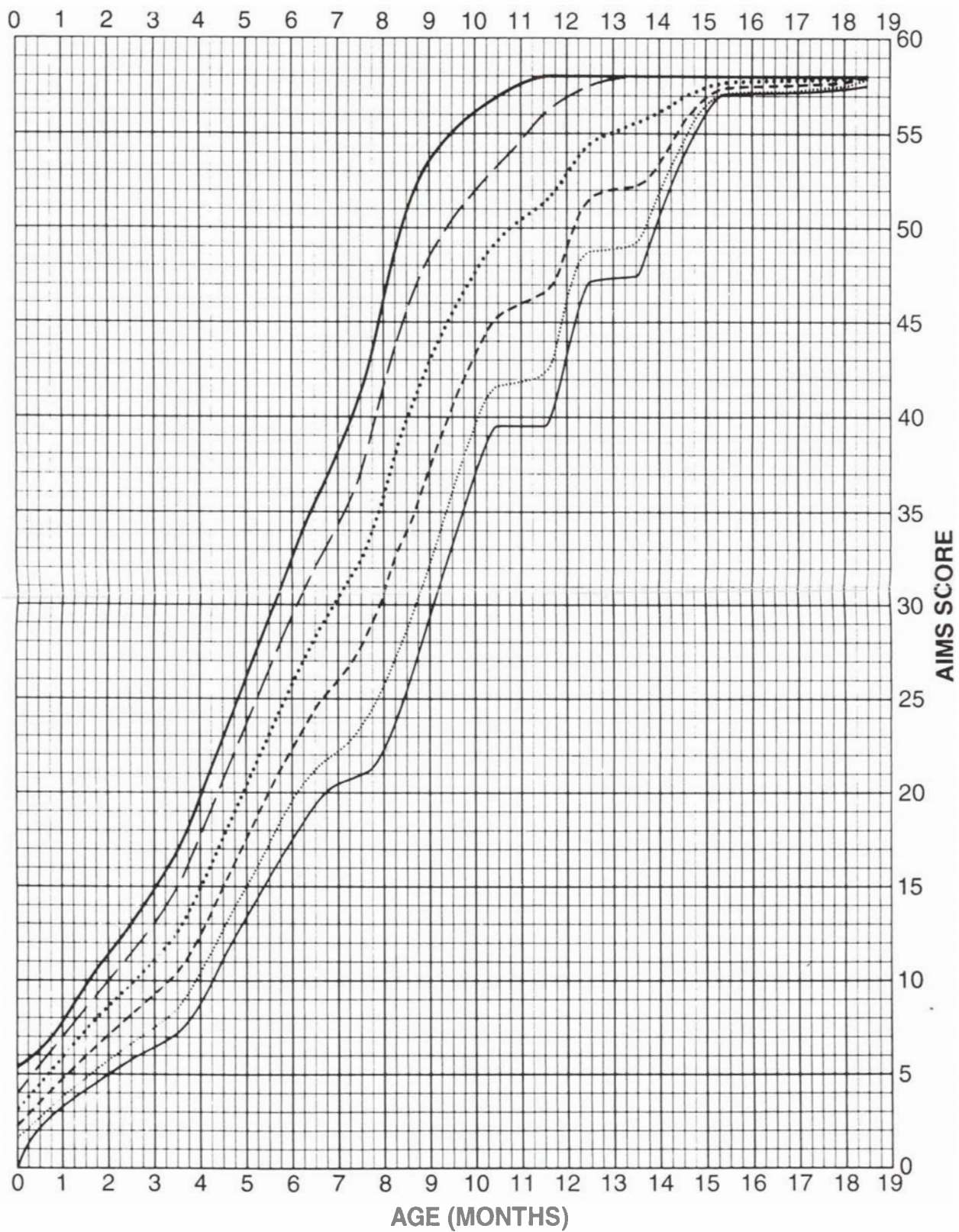
Walks independently

## Squat



Maintains position by balance reactions in feet and position of trunk

# Percentile Ranks



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