

Reflexes

Feeding Reflexes

1- Rooting reflex:

The infant turns his head toward the mother's breast and begins to suck when his lower lip or cheek is stroked.



2- Sucking and swallowing reflex:

The infant moves his lips, mouth, and tongue and shows interest to feed. Present at birth; **disappears at 10–12 months.**



Protection reflexes

1- Startle reflexes or Moro reflex.

The Moro reflex, or startle reflex, refers to an involuntary motor response that infants develop shortly after birth. A Moro reflex may involve the infant suddenly splaying their arms and moving their legs before bringing their arms in front of their body. As a response of sudden sound or movement. Disappear at 4 month.



2- Coughing reflex:

Coughing is an important defensive reflex that **enhances clearance of secretions** and particulates from the airways and protects from aspiration of foreign materials occurring as a consequence of aspiration or inhalation of particulate matter, pathogens, accumulated secretions, postnasal drip, inflammation, and mediators



3- Sneezing reflex

Sneezing is a protective reflex, and is sometimes a sign of various medical conditions.

Although sneezing is a protective reflex response, little else is known about it. A sneeze is expulsion of air from the lungs through the nose and mouth, most commonly caused by the irritation of the nasal mucosa



4- Gaging reflex.

Gagging is a reflex action that helps to prevent choking. It can be triggered by fingers, food, a spoon or toys touching the back of the mouth.

The gag reflex **diminishes at around 6 months of age** coinciding with the age at which most babies are learning to eat solid foods.



5- Blinking eyes reflex:

Tested by the touch of eye lashes by cotton or other object.

The child experiencing more frequent eyes blinking

6- Yeaning reflex:

Occur due to deficiency of oxygen in the cells



Parachoute Reflex

- The parachute reflex is the last of the postural reflexes to develop. It usually appears at 8 to 9 months of age. When the baby is turned face down towards the mat, the arms will extend as if the baby is trying to catch himself. This reflex appears at about 8 months of life and never disappears.

Parachute Reflex

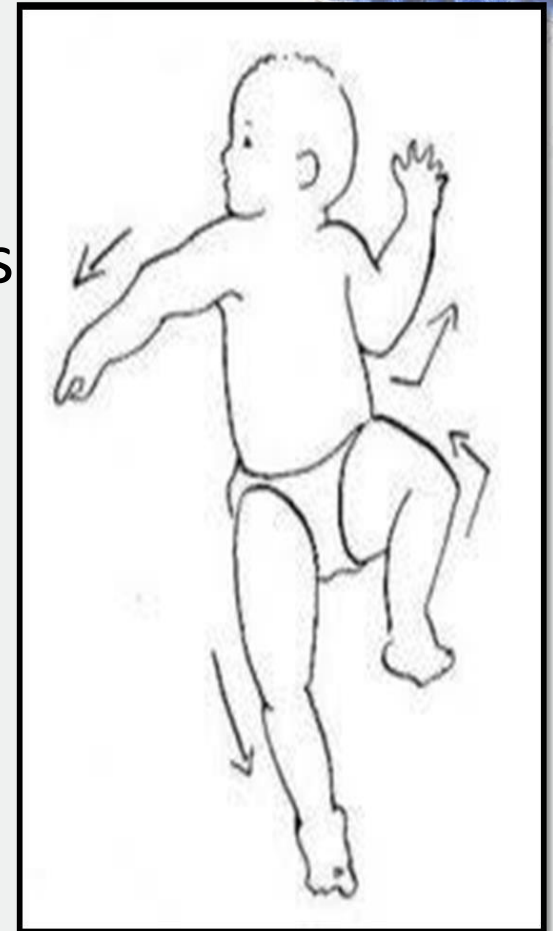


Motor reflex

1-Tonic neck reflex

The tonic neck reflex is often called the fencing reflex. When your baby is lying down and their head is turned to the right or left, the corresponding arm extends while the other arm bends next to their head.

This makes them look like they're about to start fencing.



2- Grasping reflex:

An object is placed in the infant's hand, and the infant's fingers close to grasp the object.



- **Plantar grasp:** Place a thumb firmly against the ball of the infant's foot, Toes flex tightly down in a grasping motion.



3- Babinski reflex

Babinski reflex is one of the normal reflexes in infants. Reflexes are responses that occur when the body receives a certain stimulus. The Babinski reflex occurs after the sole of the foot has been firmly stroked. The big toe then moves upward or toward the top surface of the foot



- Elicited by a blunt stimulus to the sole of the foot, the normal adult Plantar Reflex presents as a downward flexion of the toes toward the source of the stimulus. Babinski's sign is observed when the Hallux (big toe) exhibits dorsal extension in response to the same plantar stimulation.



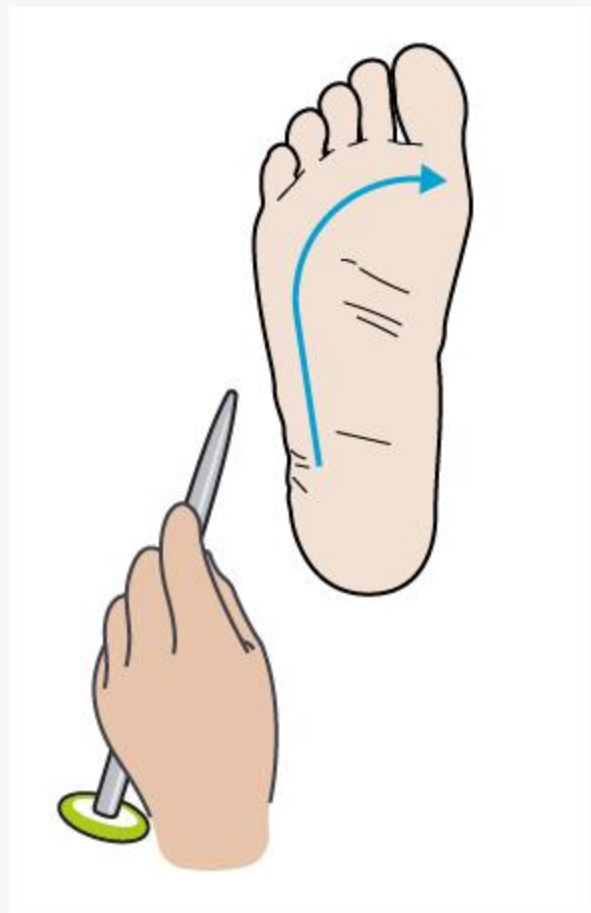
What does a positive Babinski reflex mean?

In adults or children over 2 years old, a positive Babinski sign happens when the big toe bends up and back to the top of the foot and the other toes fan out.

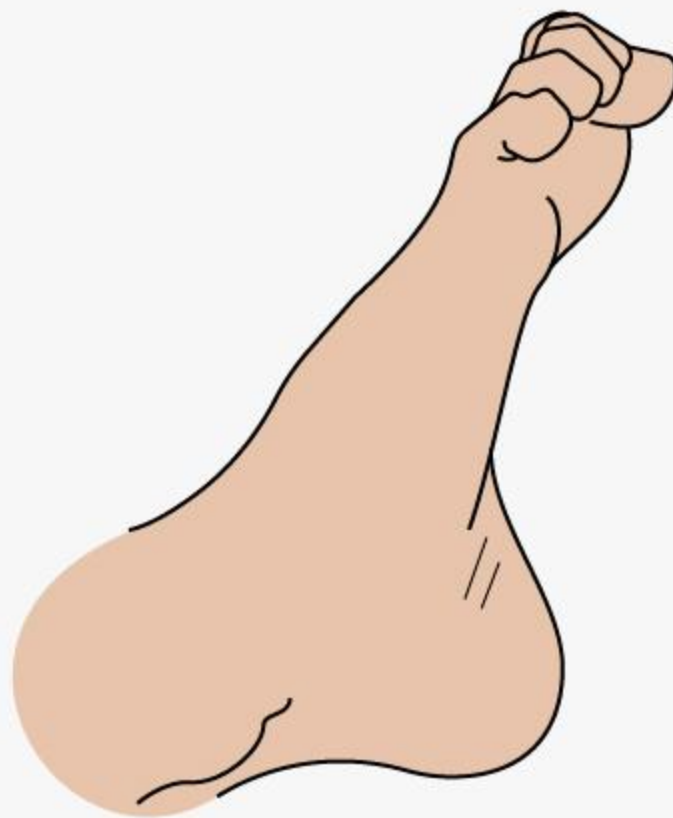
This can mean that you may have an underlying nervous system or brain condition that's causing your reflexes to react abnormally.



The Babinski Reflex



test



negative



positive

4- Dancing (or stepping) reflex: The soles of the infant's feet touch a flat surface, and he attempts to walk by placing one foot in front of the other .



