THE CORRELATION BETWEEN OF GENERAL MOVEMENTS AND NEUROLOGICAL EXAMINATION; THE IMPORTANCE OF INSPECTION IN INFANTS EXAMINATION

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1. Introduction
Motor development comes at the forefront of evaluable neurodevelopmental functions in the first 6 months of life. Significant spontaneous movement patterns of infants are called general movements. General movements are rough and complex movements involving the entire body. It has been reported that GMs can identify motor problems with 98% sensitivity. Our aim is to investigate the specificity and sensitivity of GMs in our series by comparing the results of GMs and the neurological evaluation.

2. Patients and Methods
The 80 infants who were less than 20 weeks corrected age (fidgety age n=69, writhing age n=11) included into the study. All infants have had assessed with both neurological evaluation and video re-cording for the GMs at Cerebral Palsy Turkey. Systematic neurological evaluation included detailed anamnesis, etiological investigation, imaging, and physical examination.

3. Results
The GMs and neurological evaluation results were found to be incompatible with each other in only 8 of 80 infants. Total 90 video recording were made to the 80 infants. Our study revealed that GMs can identify the motor problems with 95.8% sensitivity and 87.5% specificity.

4. Discussion
Our study demonstrates that GMs may be an independent method that can identify motor problems during infancy. This study has an importance because it is one of the few independent study that is done by a differentiated cerebral palsy center, where GMs is applied as a standard method.