

Normal development; neurological perspectives

Peter Baxter

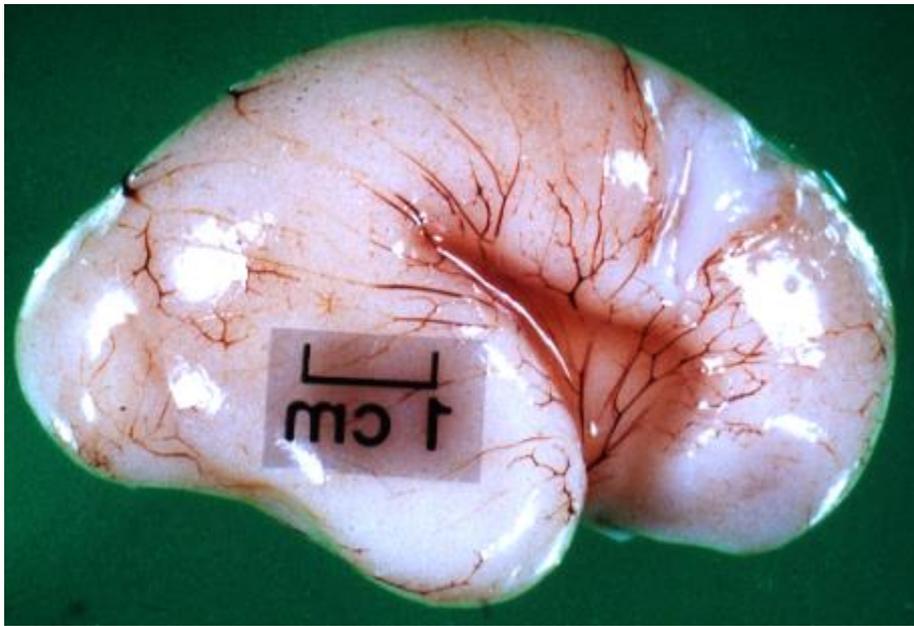
Childrens Hospital

Sheffield

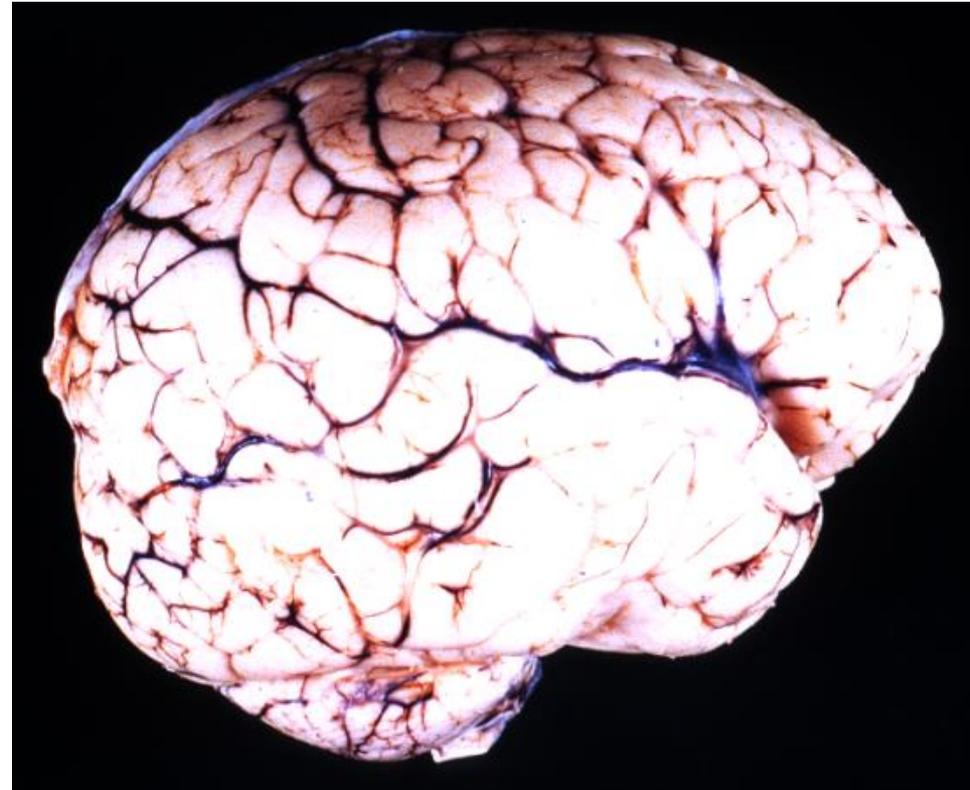
UK

Term vs preterm

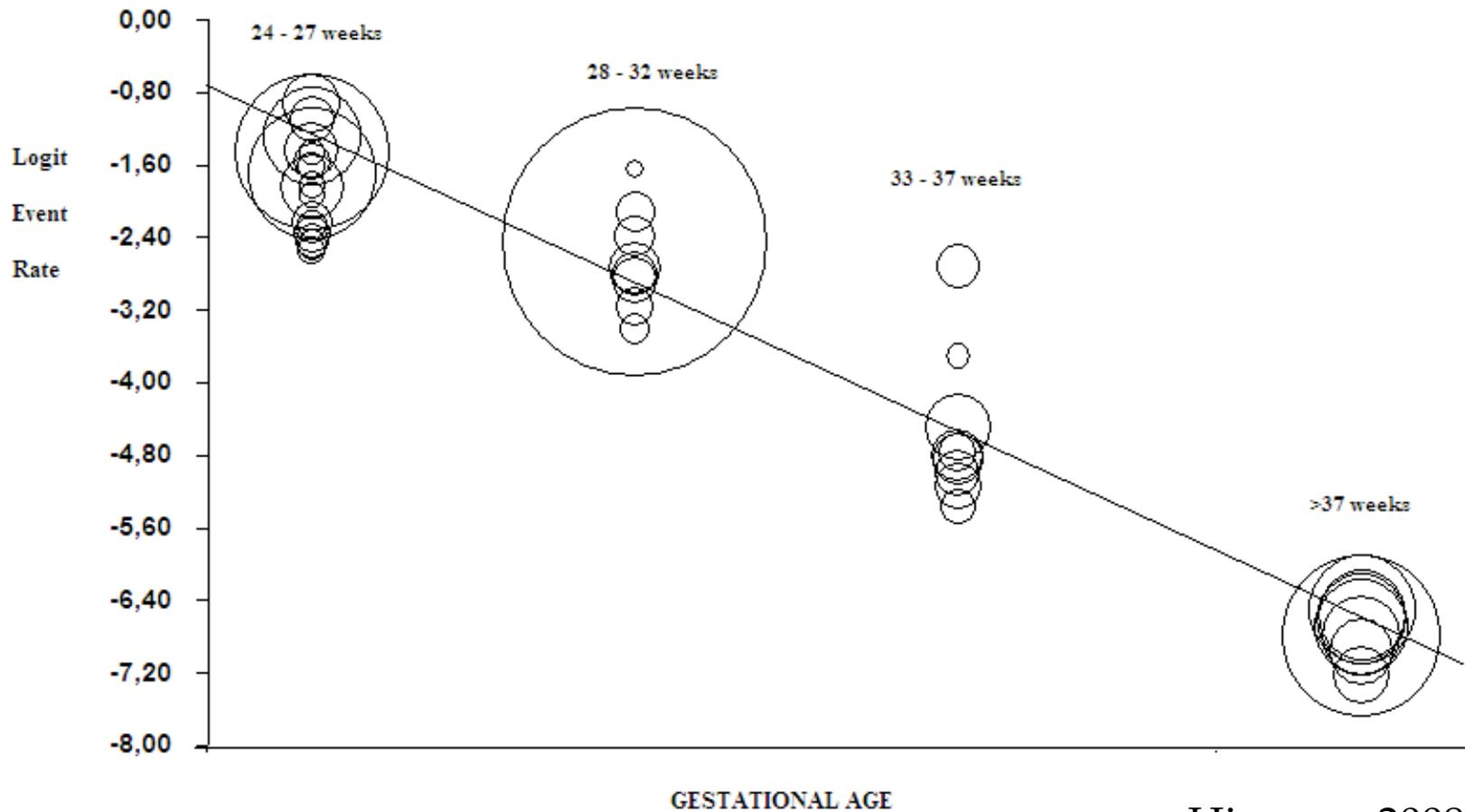
20 weeks



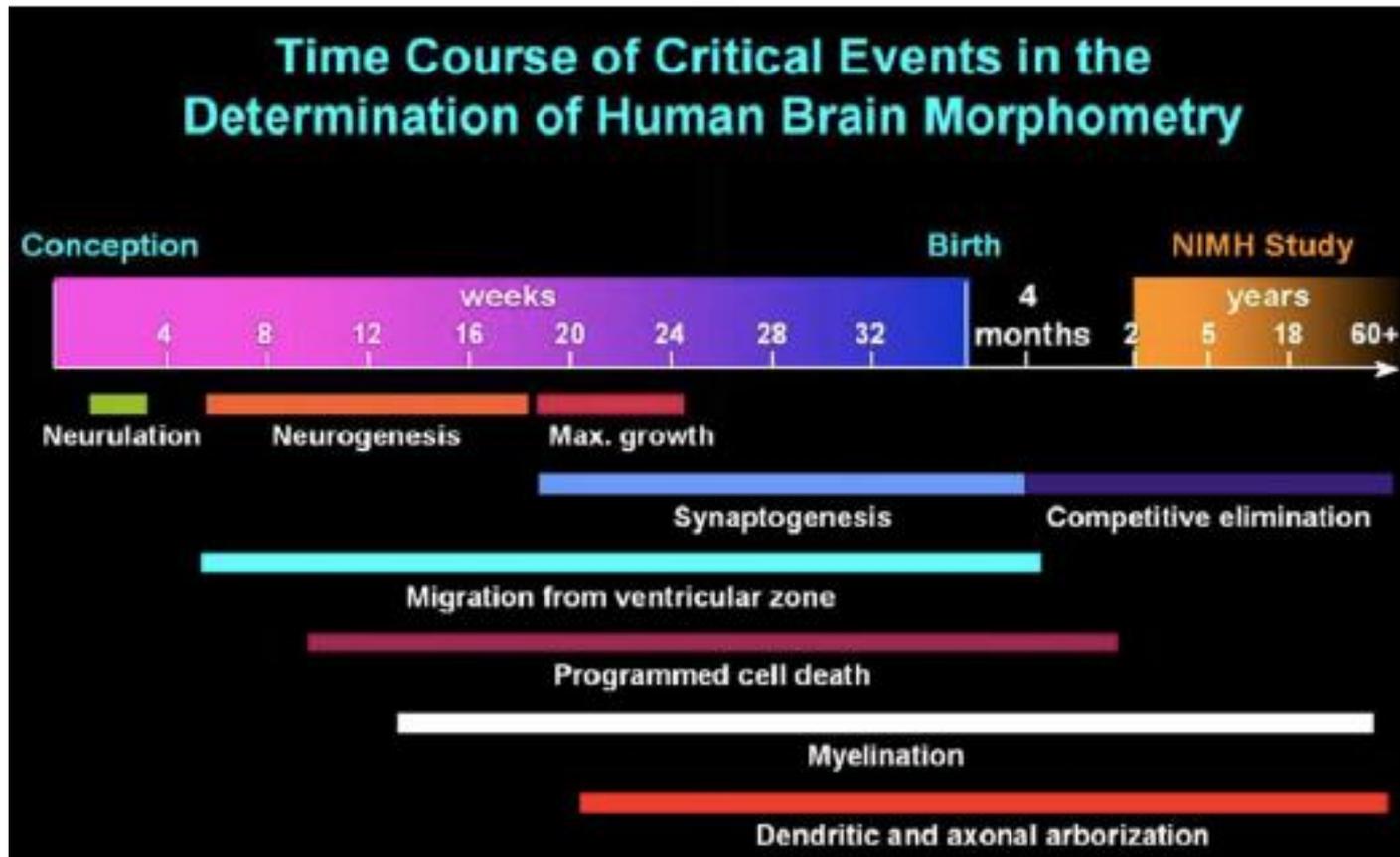
40 weeks

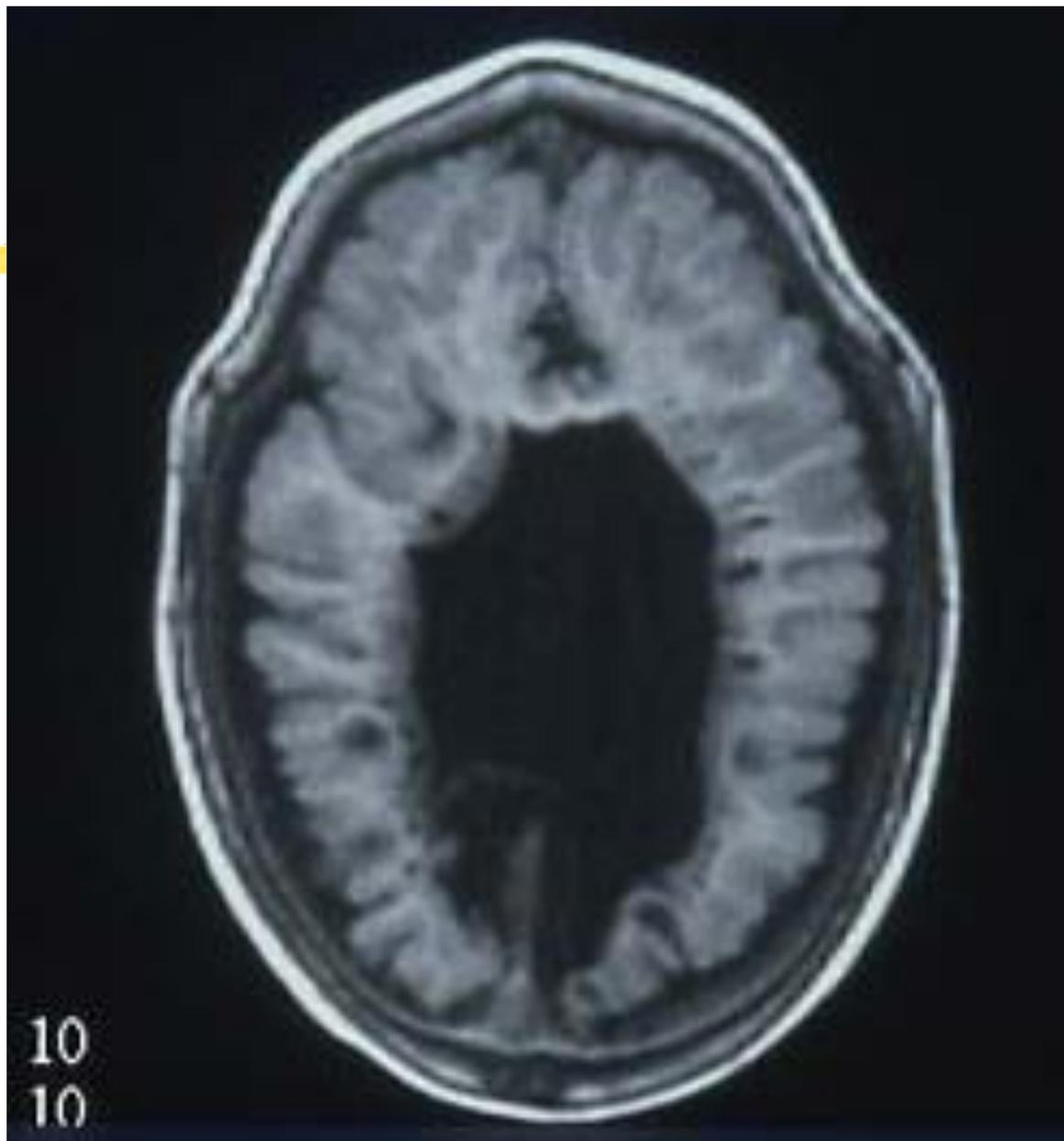


CP vs gestational age

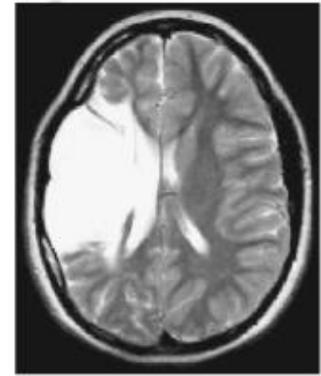
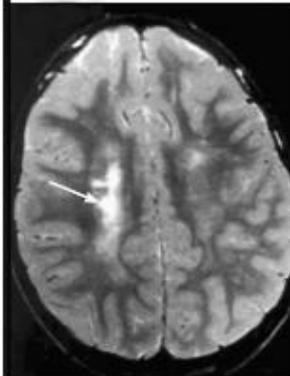
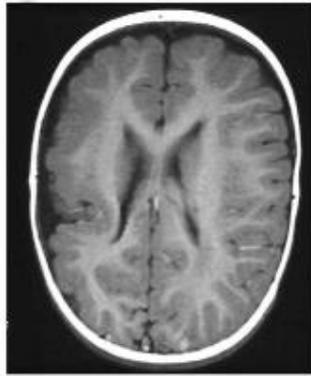
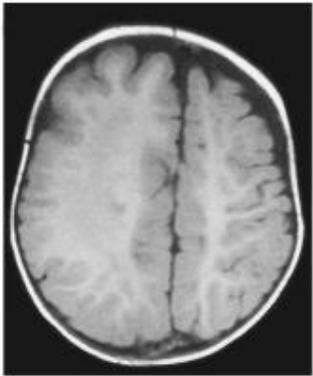
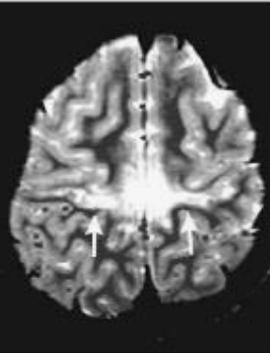
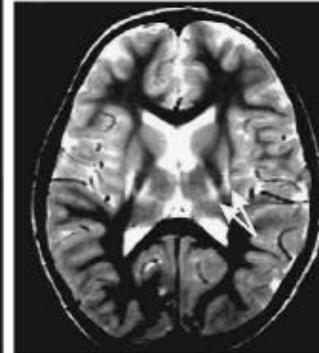
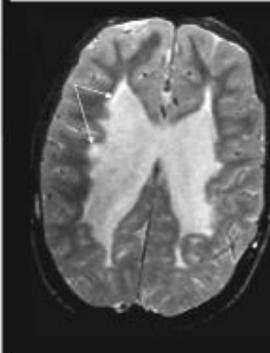
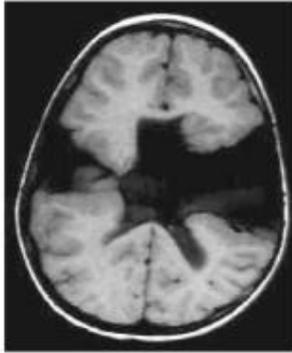
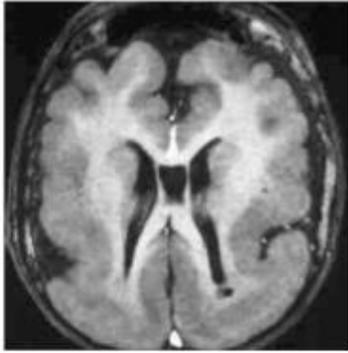


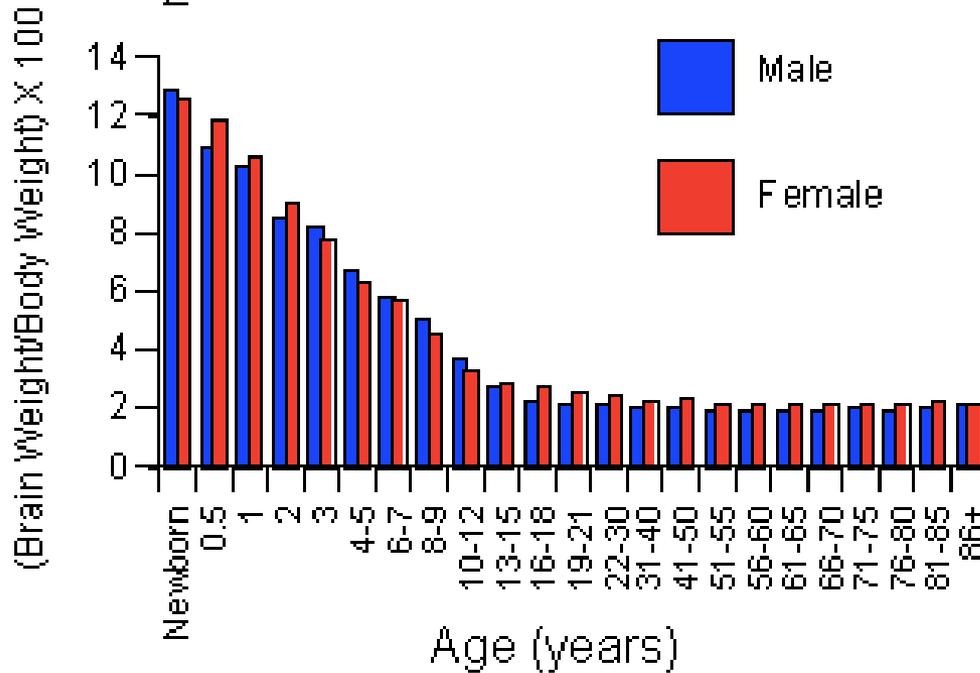
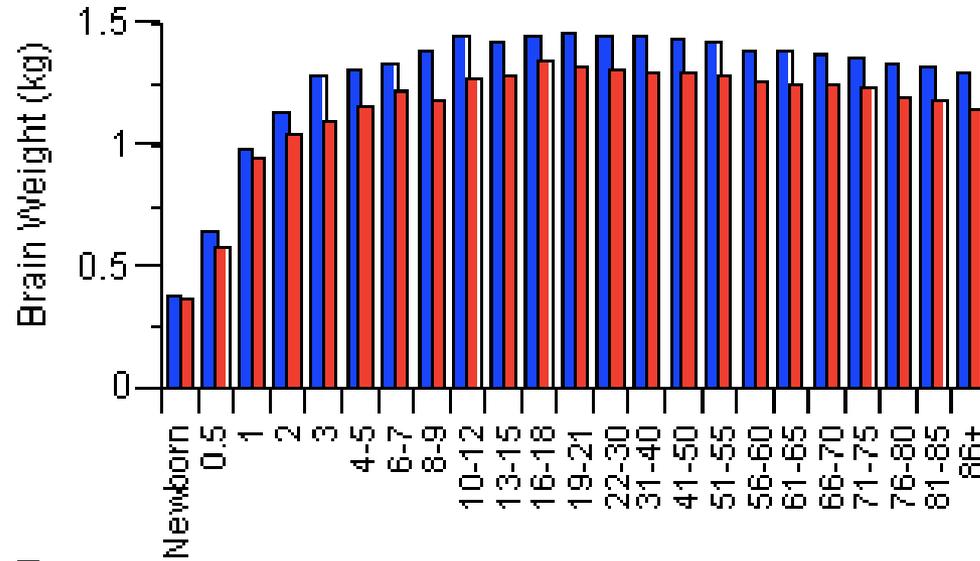
Brain development





10
10





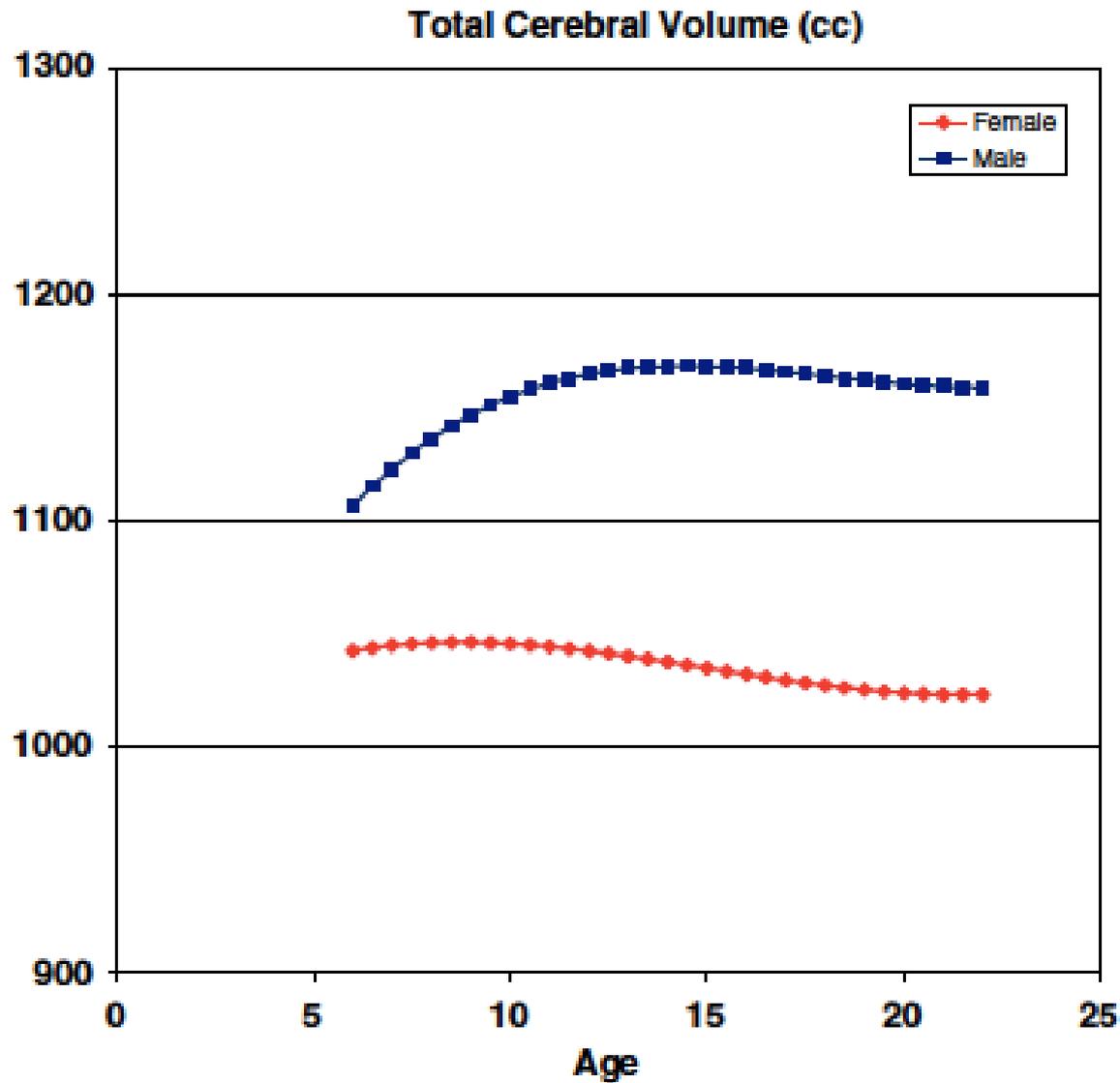
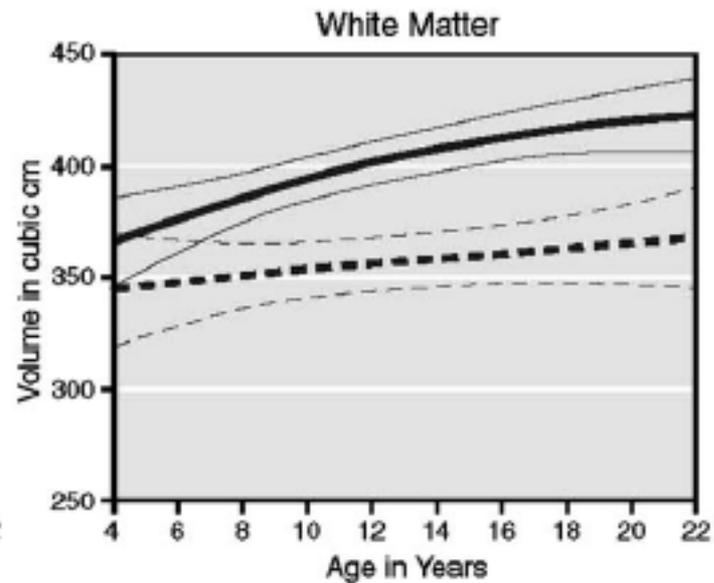
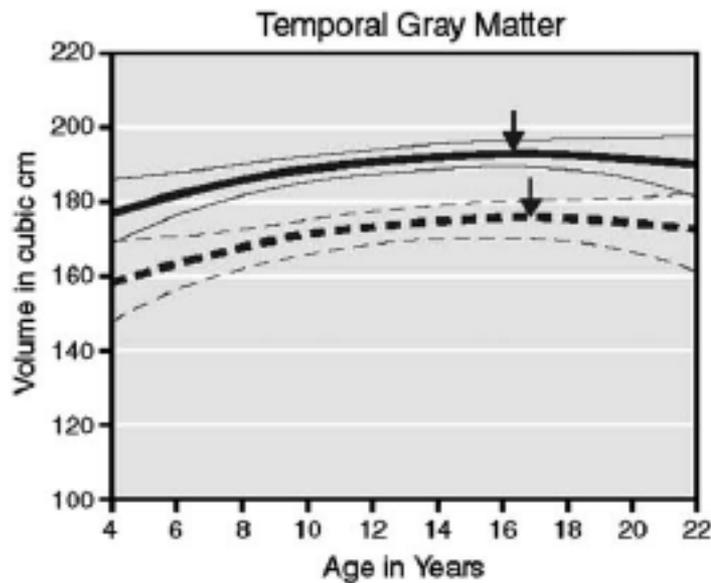
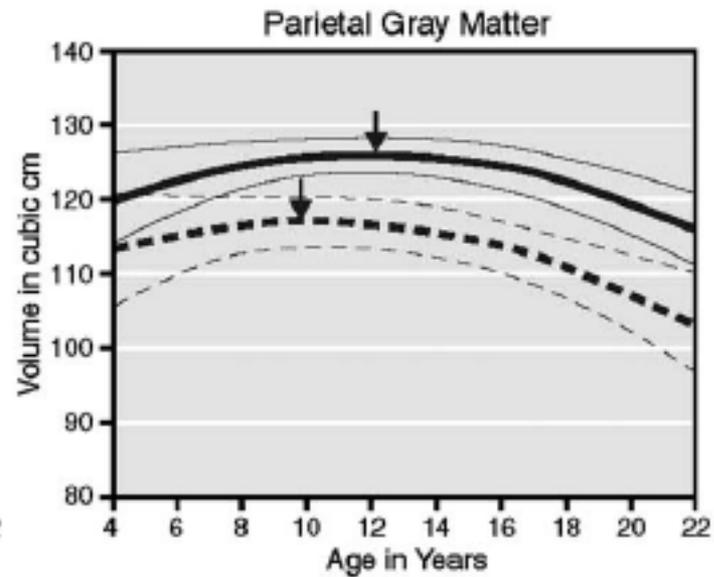
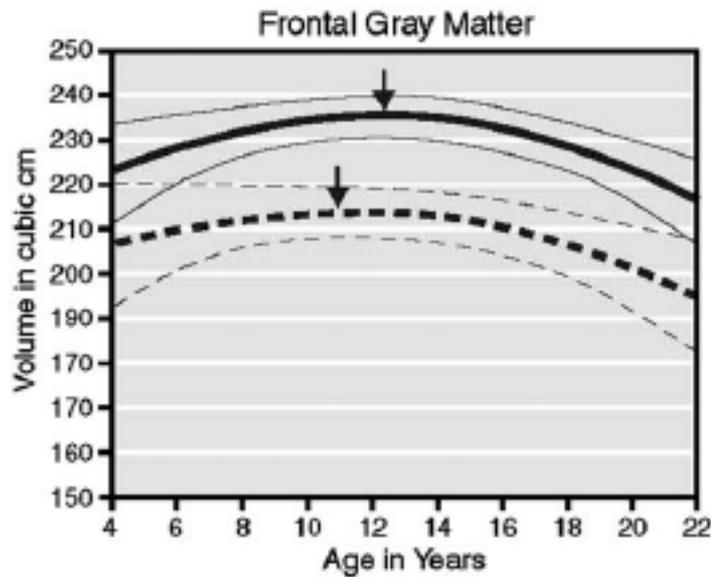


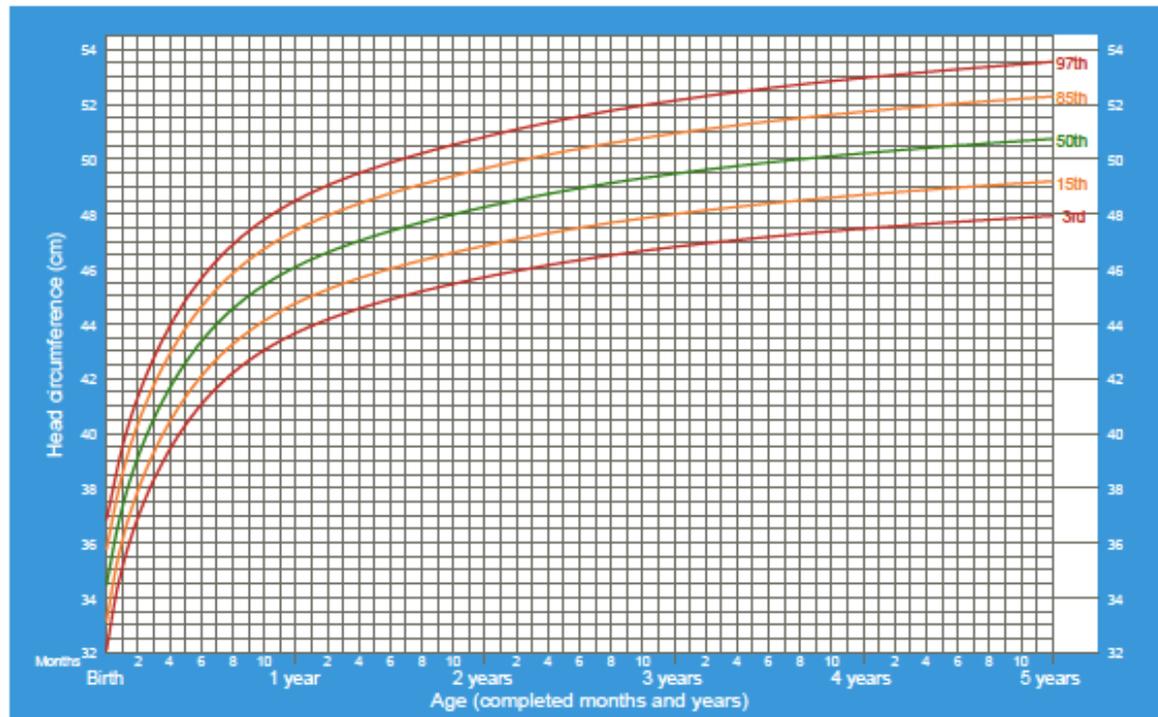
Fig. 3. Total cerebral volume (TCV) by age for 224 females (375 scans) in red and 287 males (532 scans) in blue.



Brain growth: WHO chart

Head circumference-for-age BOYS

Birth to 5 years (percentiles)



WHO Child Growth Standards

Development



- ⌘ Gross motor
- ⌘ Fine motor
- ⌘ Vision
- ⌘ Hearing
- ⌘ Communication
- ⌘ Behaviour / social

Normal medians

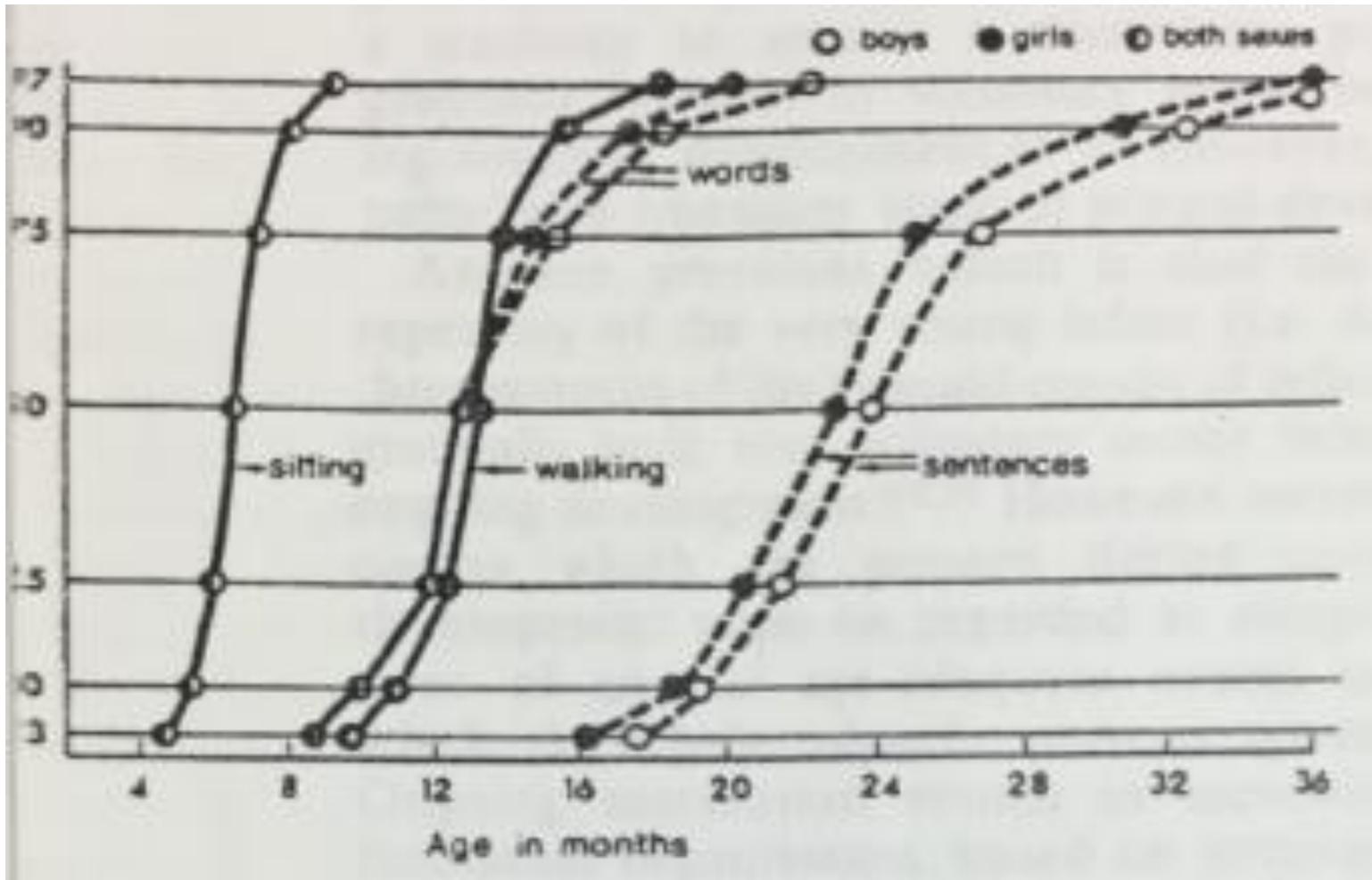
Ability	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Head control	4-5	3-5	2.8	3	2-3	4	3.5-4	2.9	
Sit	8-9	8-9	6.9		9.5	8-9	8-9	5.5	6.4
Stand	13-14	13-14			13-15	13		11.5	
Walk	15-18	15	11.8		15-18	14	13	12.1	12.8
Pincer	11-12	11-12	9	11		9	11	10.7	
2-3 words	12	12	14.5	12		12	12	12.8	12.4

1. Gessell
2. Knobloch
3. Bayley

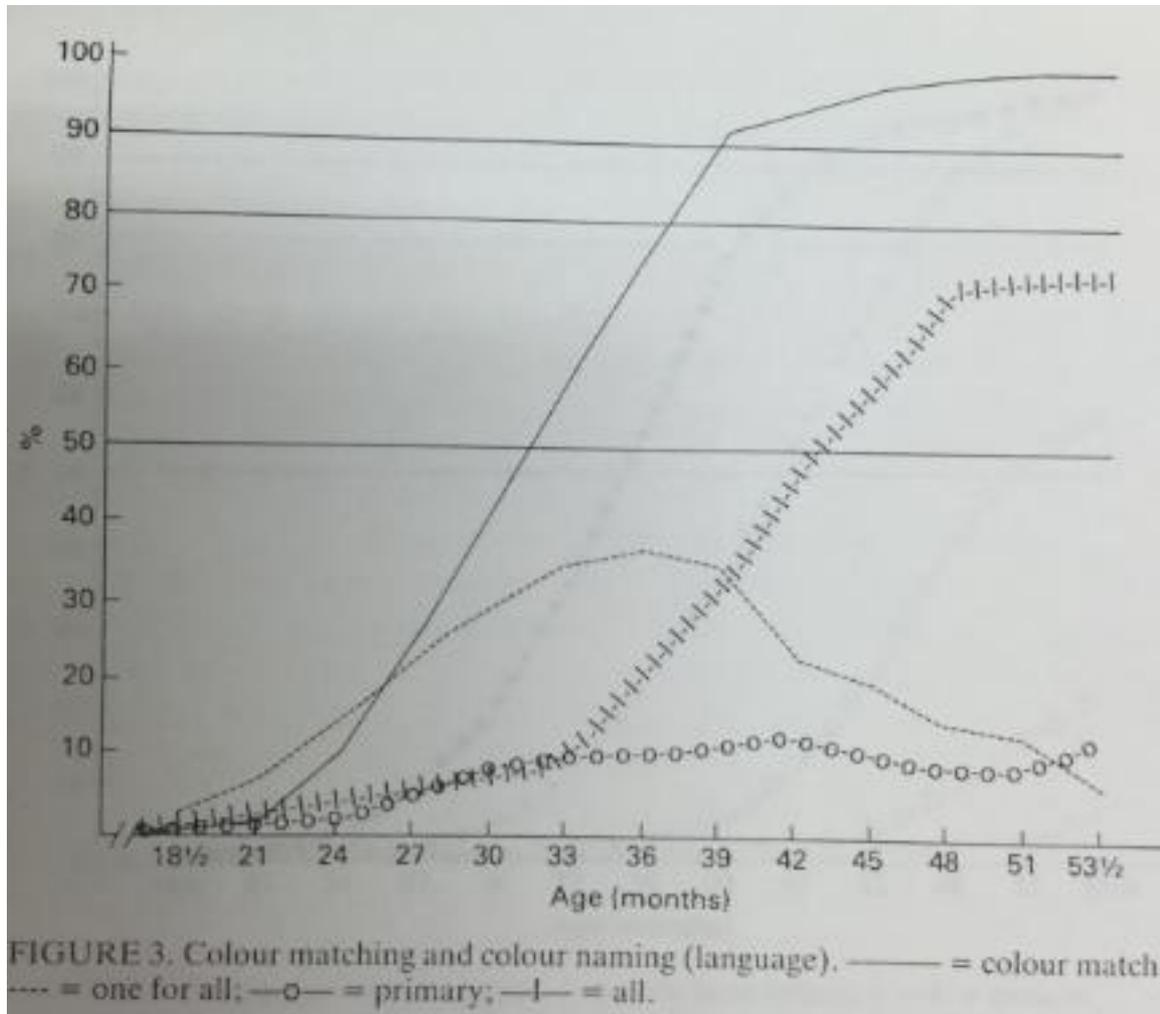
4. Cattell
5. Buhler
6. Griffiths

7. Illingworth
8. Denver
9. Neligan

Developmental 'milestones'

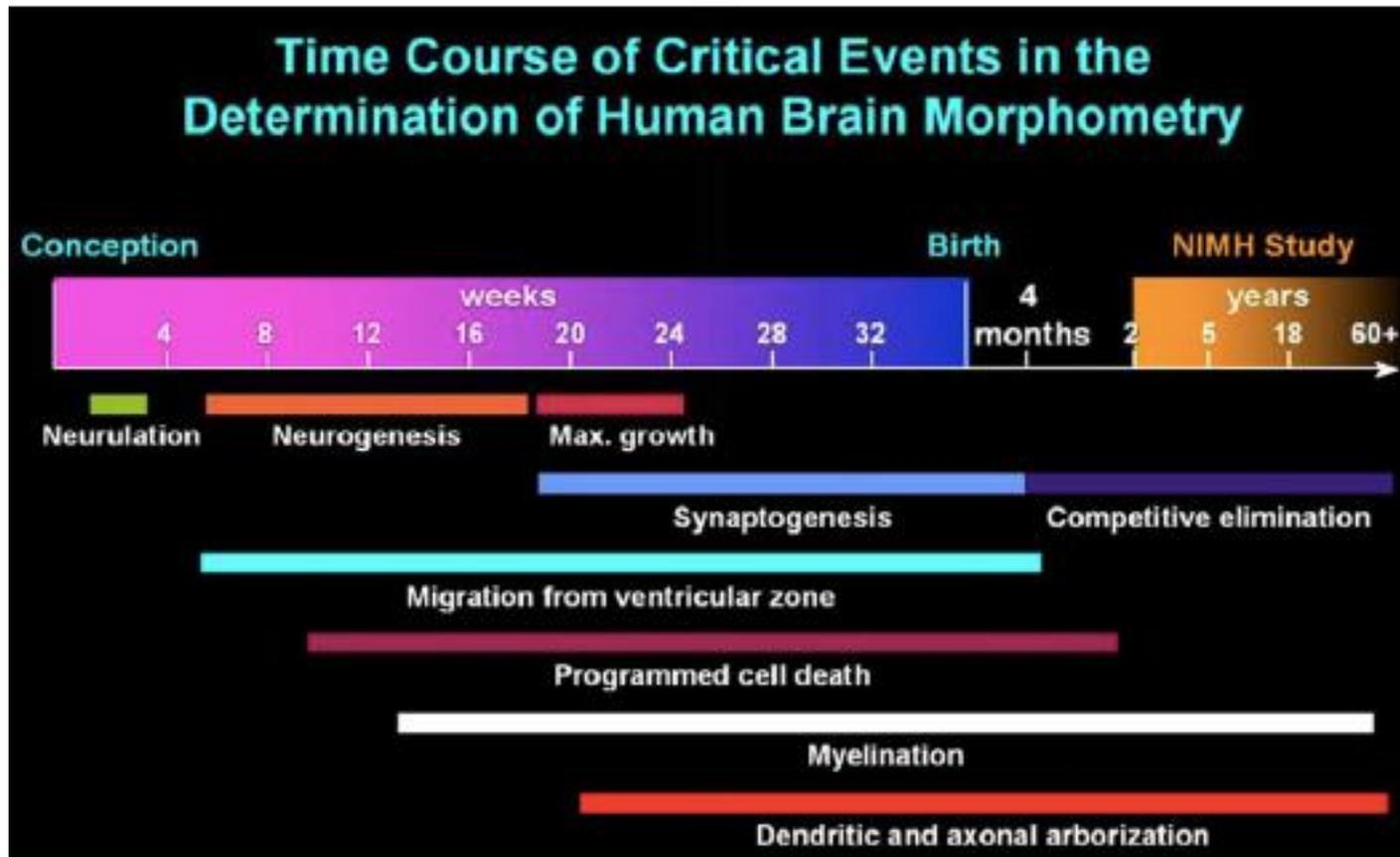


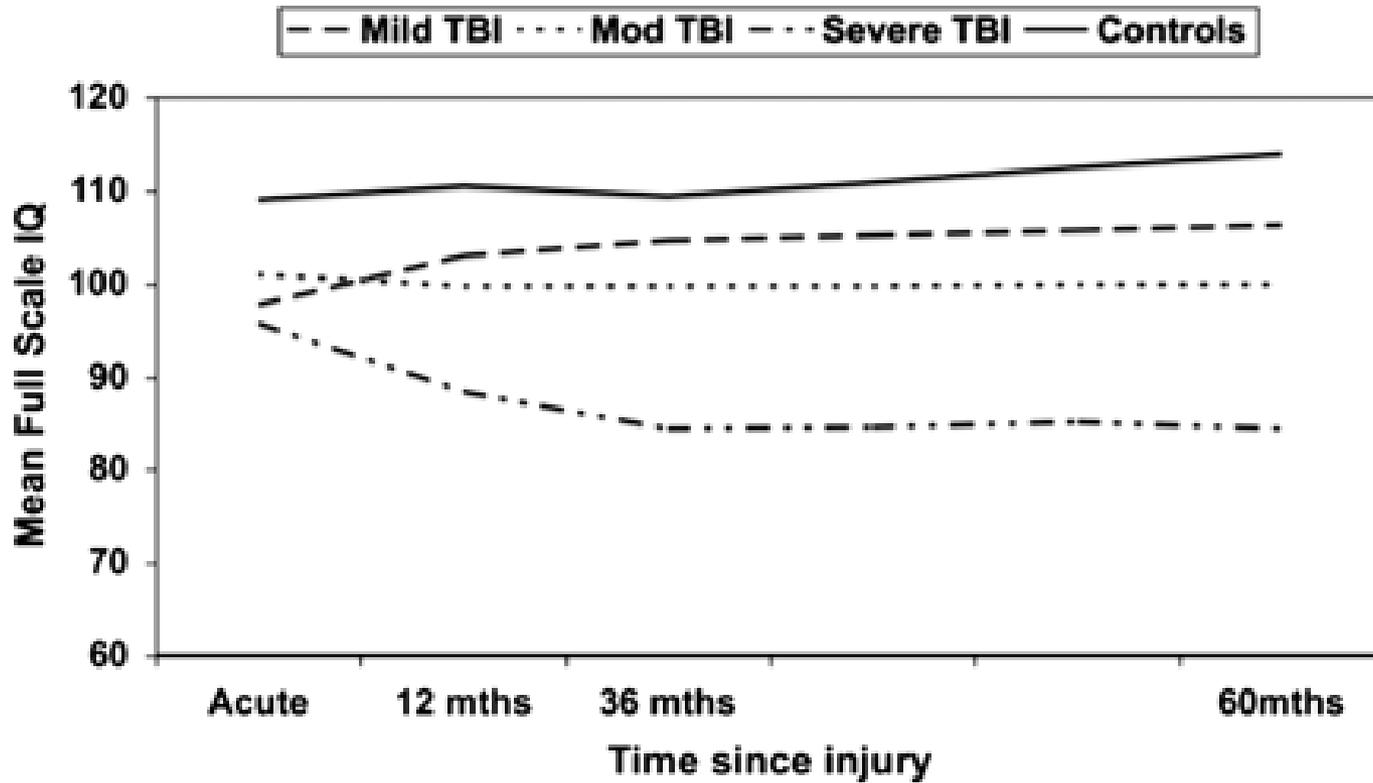
Colour matching and naming

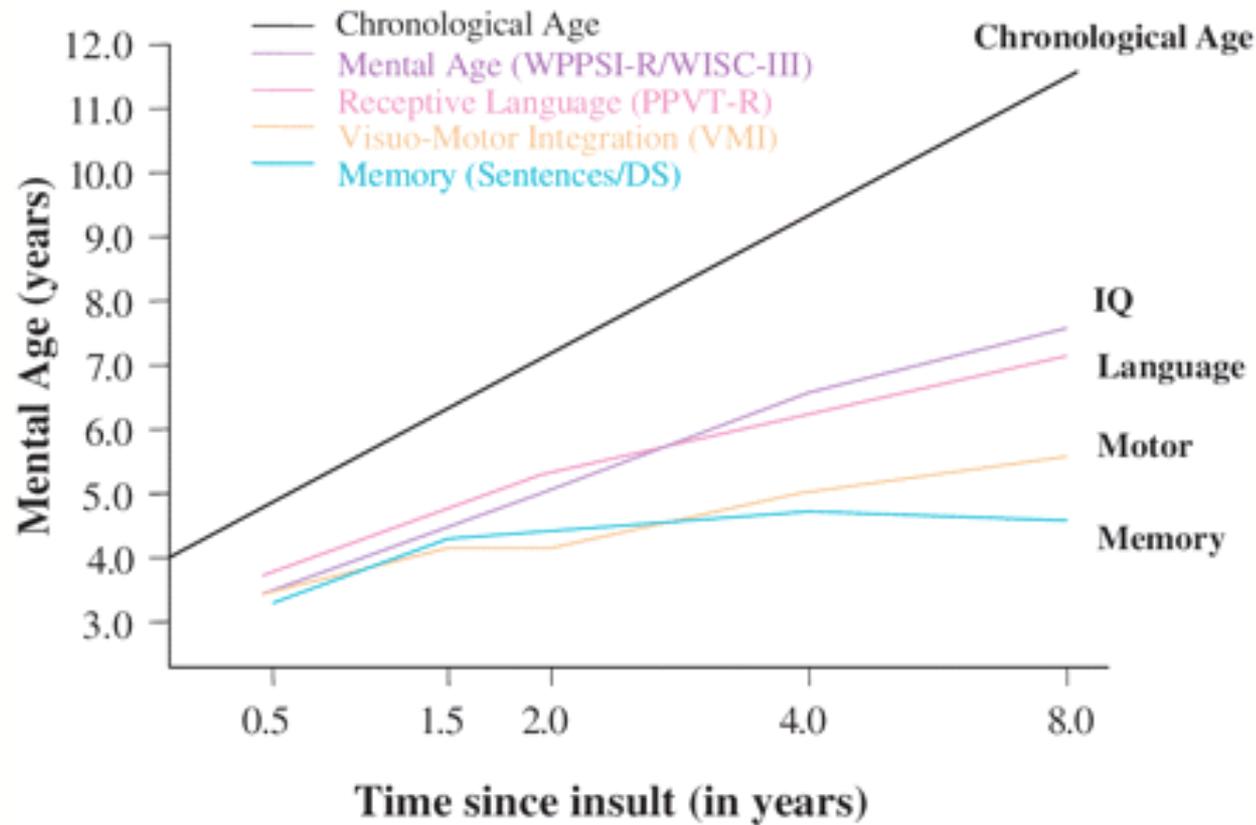


Egan &
Brown 1986

Brain development







Adult development

