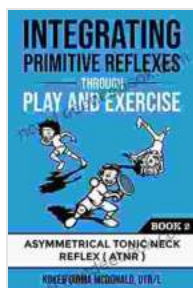


An Interactive Guide To The Asymmetrical Tonic Neck Reflex (ATNR) Reflex

What is the Asymmetrical Tonic Neck Reflex (ATNR)?

The asymmetrical tonic neck reflex (ATNR) is a primitive reflex that is present in all infants. It is a normal part of development and helps to protect the infant from injury. The ATNR typically disappears by 6 months of age. However, if it persists beyond this age, it can be a sign of a neurological disorder.



Integrating Primitive Reflexes Through Play and Exercise: An Interactive Guide to the Asymmetrical Tonic Neck Reflex (ATNR) (Reflex Integration Through Play) by Matthew Dobbins

★★★★☆ 4.8 out of 5

Language : English
File size : 3781 KB
Text-to-Speech : Enabled
Screen Reader : Supported
Enhanced typesetting : Enabled
Word Wise : Enabled
Print length : 192 pages
Lending : Enabled



The ATNR is triggered when the infant's head is turned to one side. This causes the infant to extend the arm on the side that the head is turned towards and flex the arm on the opposite side. The ATNR helps to protect the infant from injury by preventing them from rolling over onto their face.

How to Test for the ATNR

The ATNR can be tested by gently turning the infant's head to one side. The infant should extend the arm on the side that the head is turned towards and flex the arm on the opposite side. If the infant does not respond to the test, it may be a sign of a neurological disorder.

What Causes the ATNR to Persist?

The ATNR typically disappears by 6 months of age. However, if it persists beyond this age, it can be a sign of a neurological disorder. Some of the causes of persistent ATNR include:

* Cerebral palsy * Spina bifida * Down syndrome * Autism spectrum disorder

Treatment for Persistent ATNR

There is no cure for persistent ATNR. However, there are treatments that can help to improve the infant's motor skills and reduce the risk of injury. These treatments include:

* Physical therapy * Occupational therapy * Speech therapy

The ATNR is a primitive reflex that is present in all infants. It is a normal part of development and helps to protect the infant from injury. The ATNR typically disappears by 6 months of age. However, if it persists beyond this age, it can be a sign of a neurological disorder. There is no cure for persistent ATNR, but there are treatments that can help to improve the infant's motor skills and reduce the risk of injury.



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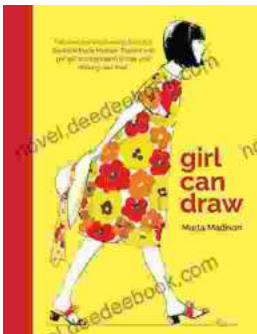
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