Hammersmith Neonatal Neurological Examination (HNNE) proforma for term infants

Dubowitz L et la J Pediatrics 1998;133:406-416 (front sheet not part of the scored exam)

Name Hospital number

Date of birth Date of examination

Gestation at birth Gestation now

Head circumference at birth Head circumference: now

Centile Centile

Fontanelle size shape Sutures: wide/ overlapping

Respiratory support: Ventilator / CPAP / oxygen / none

Encephalopathic Yes / No If yes describe (Coma, reflex response only/ responsive but not appropriate)

Cataracts / corneal clouding Normal papillary responses

Dysmorphisms

Cutaneous markers Yes / No Describe

Skin dimples: Yes / No

Fat folds: Excess Yes/No

Contractures	Description (flexion/extension)	Left	degree	Right	degree
Shoulders					
Elbows					
Wrists					
Fingers					
Hips					
Knees					
Ankles					_

Jaw jerk present / absent / excessive

Glabella tap (for hyperekplexia)

Mouth shape Stridor:

Tongue soft / hard / fasciculation / protruding

Dribbling / need for suction (how often) / bubbly respiration

Chest shape Diaphragmatic movement

Organomegaly liver, spleen, kidneys

Genitalia Normal male/female

HAMMERSMITH NEONATAL NEUROLOGICAL EXAMINATION CODE/Hospital ID:							
NAME:	D.O.B.:	D.O.E.:	AG	E: G.A.:		T A T	S Y M
SEX:BW:	HC:	No. of EX	AM:			E	M
POSTURE Infant lying supine. Look mainly at the position of the legs but also note arms. Score predominant posture.	arms & legs extended or very slightly flexed	legs slightly flexed	legs well-flexed but not adducted	legs well flexed & adducted near abdomen	abnormal postures: marked extension of legs / strong arm flexion/ opisthotonus		
ARM RECOIL Take both wrists, quickly extend arms parallel to the body, count to 3. Release. Repeat x3. Note response on each side.	arms do not flex	arms flex slowly, not always & not completely	arms flex slowly, more completely	arms flex quickly and completely	arms difficult to extend and may snap back forcefully		
ARM TRACTION Hold wrist and pull arm upwards. Note flexion at elbow and resistance while shoulder lifts off the bed. Test each side separately.	arm remains straight - no resistance felt	arm flexes slightly or some resistance felt	arm flexes well till shoulder lifts, then straightens	arm flexes at ~100° and maintained as shoulder lifts	arms flexed (<100°) & maintained when body lifts up ↑		
LEG RECOIL Hold both ankles in one hand, flex hips and knees. Quickly extend fully and release. Repeat x3. Note response on each side.	No flexion ← → R L	Incomplete or variable flexion	complete but slow flexion	complete fast flexion	legs difficult to extend; may snap back forcefully		
LEG TRACTION Hold ankle, slowly pull leg upwards. Look at flexion at knees and resistance as the bottom lifts. Test each side separately.	leg straight - no resistance felt	leg flexes slightly / some resistance felt R L	leg flexes well till bottom lifts up	knee remains flexed when bottom up	flexion stays when back+bottom up		
POPLITEAL ANGLE Fix knee on stomach, extend leg at knee by gentle pressure from first finger at ankle. Note angle behind knee. Test sides separately.	180° L	≈ 150° R L	€ 110° R L	€ & L			
HEAD CONTROL (1) (extensor tone) Hold infant upright in sitting. Encircle chest with both hands holding shoulders. Let head drop forward.	no attempt to raise head	infant tries: effort better felt than seen	raises head but head drops forward or back	raises head; head remains vertical, wobbles			
HEAD CONTROL (2) (flexor tone) Hold infant upright in sitting. Encircle chest with both hands holding shoulders. Let head drop backwards.	no attempt to raise head	infant tries: effort better felt than seen	raises head but head drops forward or back	raises head; head remains vertical, wobbles	head upright or extended; cannot be passively flexed		
HEAD LAG Pull infant towards a sitting posture by the wrists and support the head slightly. (note arm flexion).	head drops back & stays	tries to lift head but it drops back	able to lift head slightly	lifts head in line with body	head in front of body		
VENTRAL SUSPENSION Hold infant prone lifting horizontally under the abdomen. Look at curvature of back, flexion of limbs and relation of head to trunk	back curved, head & limbs hang straight	back curved, head ↓, limbs slightly flexed	back slightly curved, limbs flexed	back straight, head in line, limbs flexed	back straight, head above body, limbs flexed		

НАМ	MERSMIT	H NEONATAL N	EUROLOGICAL EX	AMINATION	page 2	S T	A S
Tone patterns						A T E	Y M M
FLEXOR TONE (1) (on traction: arm vs. leg) compare scores for arm traction with leg traction.		score for arm flexion less than score for leg flexion	score for arm flexion equal to score for leg flexion	score for arm flexion more than leg flexion but difference ≤1 column	score for arm flexion more than leg flexion and difference >1 column		
FLEXOR TONE (2) (arm vs leg) Posture in supine			arms and legs flexed	strong arm flexion with strong leg extension intermittent	strong arm flexion with strong leg extension continuous		
LEG EXTENSOR TONE Compare scores for leg traction and popliteal angle.		score for leg traction more than score for popliteal angle	score for leg traction equal to score for popliteal angle	score for leg traction less than score for popliteal angle; difference ≤1 column	score for leg traction less than score for popliteal angle; difference >1 column		
NECK EXTENSOR TONE INFANT IN SITTING) Compare scores of head control 1 and 2.		score for head extension less than score for head flexion	score for head extension equal to score for head flexion	score for head extension more than head flexion; difference ≤1 column	score for head extension more than head flexion; difference >1 column		
NECK EXTENSOR TONE (INFANT HORIZONTAL) Compare scores for head lag and ventral suspension.		score for ventral suspension less than score for head lag	score for ventral suspension equal to score for head lag	score for ventral suspension more than head lag; difference ≤1 column	score for ventral suspension more than head lag; difference >1 column		
Reflexes							
TENDON REFLEX (biceps, knee, ankle jerks) Wait till muscles relaxed and tap with finger or hammer.	absent	felt, not seen	seen	'exaggerated' (very brisk)	clonus		
SUCK / GAG Put little finger into mouth with pulp of finger upwards (use gloves)	no gag / no suck	weak irregular suck only:	weak suck only, but regular some stripping	strong suck: (a) irregular (b) regular good stripping	no suck but strong clenching		
PALMAR GRASP Put index finger into palm of hand and press gently. DO NOT TOUCH BACK OF	no reaction	short, weak flexion of fingers	strong flexion of fingers	strong finger flexion even when shoulder lifts	strong finger flexion, so whole body can be lifted		
PLANTAR GRASP Press thumb on ball of foot just beneath toes	no response	R L toes flex slightly	R L toes curve around the examiner's thumb	R L	R L		
Test sides simultaneously. PLACING Hold infant upright. Wait for legs to straighten and relax. Stroke front of infant's lower leg against edge of the table. Test each side separately.	no response R L	R L dorsiflexion of ankle only R L	R L full response i.e. flexion of hip, knee, ankle & placing sole of foot on table R L				
MORO REFLEX (do last) Raise the infant to 45° (1) supporting head in midline. Bring head forward and let it fall back at least 10°. Note if jerky.	no response or opening only of hands	full abduction at shoulders and extension of arms, no adduction	full abduction but delayed or partial adduction	partial abduction at shoulders, extension of the arms followed by smooth adduction	•minimal abduction or adduction •only forward extension of arms •marked adduction only		

Movements

SPONTANEOUS MOVEMENTS (quantity) Watch infant lying supine.	no movement	sporadic and short isolated movements	frequent isolated movements	frequent generalised movements	continuous exaggerated movements		
SPONTANEOUS MOVEMENTS (quality) Watch infant lying supine.	only stretches	stretches and random abrupt movements; some smooth movements	fluent movements but monotonous	fluent alternating movements of arms and legs; good variability	•cramped synchronised •mouthing •jerky/other abnormal movements		
HEAD RAISING PRONE Lie Infant on stomach with head in the midline.	no response	infant rolls head over, chin not raised	infant raises chin, rolls head over	infant brings head and chin up	infant brings head up and keeps it up		

Abnormal signs/patterns

ABNORMAL HAND OR TOE POSTURES		hands open, toes straight most of the time	intermittent fisting or thumb adduction	continuous fisting or thumb adduction; index finger flexion; thumb opposition	continuous big toe extension or flexion of all toes	
TREMOR		no tremor or tremor only when crying or after Moro	tremors occasionally when awake	frequent tremors when awake	continuous tremors	
STARTLE Similar movements to Moro but without doing Moro.	no startle even to sudden noise	no spontaneous startle but reacts to sudden noise	2 – 3 spontaneous startles	more than 3 spontaneous startles	continuous startles	

Orientation and behaviour

EYE APPEARANCES	does not		full conjugate	transient	persistent	
	open eyes		eye movements	nystagmus	nystagmus	
				•strabismus	•strabismus	
				roving eye	roving eye movements	
				movements	sunset sign	
				sunset sign		
AUDITORY ORIENTATION	no reaction	auditory startle;	shifting of eyes;	prolonged head	turns head and eyes to	
Infant awake. Wrap infant.		brightens and stills;	head might turn	turn to stimulus;	noise every time but	
Hold rattle 10-15 cms from		no true orientation	towards source	search with eyes;	jerkily and abruptly	
ear. Do not shake infant.				smooth		
VISUAL ORIENTATION	does not	stills, focuses,	follows	follows	follows in a circle	
Wrap infant, wake up with	follow or	follows briefly to	horizontally and	horizontally and		
rattle if needed or rock	focus on	side but looses	vertically but no	vertically and		
gently.	target	stimulus	head turn	turns head		
ALERTNESS	does not	when awake, looks	when awake	keeps interest in	does not tire	
Tested as response to visual	respond to	only briefly	looks at stimulus	stimulus	(hyper-reactive)	
stimulus.	stimulus		but loses it			
IRRITABILITY	quiet all the	awakes, cries	cries often when	cries always when	cries even when not	
In response to stimuli	time, not	sometimes when	handled	handled	handled	
	irritable to	handled				
	any stimuli					
CONSOLABILITY	not crying	cries briefly;	cries; becomes	cries; needs	cries; cannot be	
	consoling	consoling not	quiet when	picking up to be	consoled	1
	not needed	needed	talked to	consoled		
CRY	no cry at all	whimpering cry only	cries to stimuli		high-pitched cry; often	
			but normal pitch		continuous	1

SUMMARY OF EXAMINATION:

Head and trunk tone:Limb tone:Motility:Reflexes:Orientation and alertness:Irritability:

Consolability: List deviant signs: