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## **NEUROLOGICAL ASSESSMENT RECORD**

Paediatric Glasgow Coma Scale

Name: DOB: HCRN: Ward:



## Guide to using Neurological Observation Chart for all infants/Children

	Involve carers in assessment to establish normal respo	
EYE OPENING	EXPECTED RESPONSE	PROMPT Waken a sleeping infant/child
4 = Spontaneously	Eyes open without stimulation	Prior to assessment, touch to waken.
3 = To verbal stimuli	Eyes open to sound or verbal stimuli.	Use appropriate language and familiar names.
2 = To pain	Eyes open to painful stimulus only.	Involve the family.
1 = No response	No response to painful stimuli	Painful Stimulus: Use Trapezius squeeze.
i – No response	No response to painful stillfull	
		Apply gentle stimulus, gradually increasing for
DEST VEDDAL	EVERATED DECREASE	10 seconds or less, or until eye opening is seen
BEST VERBAL	EXPECTED RESPONSE	PROMPT
RESPONSE	Assess patient with Intellectual disability in 0-4years age group	Ask and appropriate quantiens
5 = 4+ years Orientated and	Vocalises to usual ability	Ask age appropriate questions.
converses as normal	Young child-answers simple questions, gives name on request, can name toys,	Involve carers to establish what's normal.
	parents etc.	
	Infant- smiles, coos or cries appropriately	
0-4 years Vocalises		
normally or coos/smiles/	Intellectual disability / Non-verbal Infant/child: communicates to usual ability.	Screeching/shouting or grunting may be
cries/screeches	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	appropriate in an infant/child with intellectual
		disability. Involve carer in assessment (where
appropriately		,
		possible).
4. On antana 1. 11. 11.	On the black withhold and in some 1.11	The forest and the first of the second
4 =Spontaneous irritable	Cry is high pitched and inconsolable	The infant/child with Intellectual disability or wh
cry/disoriented	Cry is irritable and infant is difficult to pacify	is non verbal has a change in normal
		vocalisation pattern or ability
3 = Cries/screams to pain	Cry is in response to pain <b>only</b> .	Painful Stimulus: As above
2 = Grunt/Moans to pain	Grunts or moans in response to pain.	Painful Stimulus: As above
•		
1 =No Response	No response to painful stimuli	Painful Stimulus: As above
BEST MOTOR RESPONSE	EXPECTED RESPONSE – Please assess best response	PROMPT (Visual or Verbal)
	·	, ,
6 = Usual mobility/	The child will perform a task correctly.	Ask carers if mobility is normal
Obeys commands	Intellectual disability / Non-verbal child: task performed to usual ability	Offer child a toy/ bottle
oboje communac	monocular aroundly / Non Volum simular cack portormou to accurate and	Shor orma a toy, botto
5 = Localises pain	Fig1. Localises Pain-	Painful Stimulus:
2 Localicos palif	Note: Infants 0-6 months will not localise pain but should demonstrate normal flexion in	
	response to pain.	Infants/ children with physical disability may
	Infants > 6 months should bring hand to source of pain and may try to push it	have abnormal posture. Flexion may be a
	away(Purposeful).	
		normal position for these infants/children.
	Brown Company	
	8	
	ara per	
1 - Withdrawe from pain	Fig 2 Withdraws from Pain: The child moves limb away from painful stimulus	Painful Stimulus: As above
4 = Withdraws from pain	Fig 2. Withdraws from Pain: The child moves limb away from painful stimulus	Painful Stimulus: As above
4 = Withdraws from pain	Fig 2. Withdraws from Pain: The child moves limb away from painful stimulus	Painful Stimulus: As above
4 = Withdraws from pain	Fig 2. Withdraws from Pain: The child moves limb away from painful stimulus	Painful Stimulus: As above
4 = Withdraws from pain	Fig 2. Withdraws from Pain: The child moves limb away from painful stimulus	Painful Stimulus: As above
4 = Withdraws from pain	Fig 2. Withdraws from Pain: The child moves limb away from painful stimulus	Painful Stimulus: As above
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4 = Withdraws from pain	Fig 2. Withdraws from Pain: The child moves limb away from painful stimulus	Painful Stimulus: As above
·		
·	Fig 2. Withdraws from Pain: The child moves limb away from painful stimulus  Fig 3. Abnormal Flexion: The elbow flexes and the wrist rotates in response to a central painful stimulus	Painful Stimulus: As above
·	Fig 3. Abnormal Flexion: The elbow flexes and the wrist rotates in response to a central	Painful Stimulus: As above Flexion may be the normal position for a
·	Fig 3. Abnormal Flexion: The elbow flexes and the wrist rotates in response to a central	Painful Stimulus: As above
·	Fig 3. Abnormal Flexion: The elbow flexes and the wrist rotates in response to a central	Painful Stimulus: As above Flexion may be the normal position for a
·	Fig 3. Abnormal Flexion: The elbow flexes and the wrist rotates in response to a central	Painful Stimulus: As above Flexion may be the normal position for a
3 = Abnormal flexion	Fig 3. Abnormal Flexion: The elbow flexes and the wrist rotates in response to a central painful stimulus	Painful Stimulus: As above Flexion may be the normal position for a child. This does not indicate a low score.
3 = Abnormal flexion	Fig 3. Abnormal Flexion: The elbow flexes and the wrist rotates in response to a central	Painful Stimulus: As above Flexion may be the normal position for a
4 = Withdraws from pain  3 = Abnormal flexion  2 = Extension to pain	Fig 3. Abnormal Flexion: The elbow flexes and the wrist rotates in response to a central painful stimulus  Fig 4.  Extension:	Painful Stimulus: As above Flexion may be the normal position for a child. This does not indicate a low score.
3 = Abnormal flexion	Fig 3. Abnormal Flexion: The elbow flexes and the wrist rotates in response to a central painful stimulus  Fig 4. Extension:	Painful Stimulus: As above Flexion may be the normal position for a child. This does not indicate a low score.
3 = Abnormal flexion	Fig 3. Abnormal Flexion: The elbow flexes and the wrist rotates in response to a central painful stimulus  Fig 4.  Extension:  Arm straightens	Painful Stimulus: As above Flexion may be the normal position for a child. This does not indicate a low score.
3 = Abnormal flexion	Fig 3. Abnormal Flexion: The elbow flexes and the wrist rotates in response to a central painful stimulus  Fig 4.  Extension:  Arm straightens at the elbow	Painful Stimulus: As above Flexion may be the normal position for a child. This does not indicate a low score.
3 = Abnormal flexion	Fig 3. Abnormal Flexion: The elbow flexes and the wrist rotates in response to a central painful stimulus  Fig 4.  Extension:  Arm straightens at the elbow and there may	Painful Stimulus: As above Flexion may be the normal position for a child. This does not indicate a low score.
3 = Abnormal flexion	Fig 3. Abnormal Flexion: The elbow flexes and the wrist rotates in response to a central painful stimulus  Fig 4. Extension: Arm straightens at the elbow and there may be internal	Painful Stimulus: As above Flexion may be the normal position for a child. This does not indicate a low score.
3 = Abnormal flexion	Fig 3. Abnormal Flexion: The elbow flexes and the wrist rotates in response to a central painful stimulus  Fig 4.  Extension:  Arm straightens at the elbow and there may	Painful Stimulus: As above Flexion may be the normal position for a child. This does not indicate a low score.
3 = Abnormal flexion	Fig 3. Abnormal Flexion: The elbow flexes and the wrist rotates in response to a central painful stimulus  Fig 4. Extension: Arm straightens at the elbow and there may be internal	Painful Stimulus: As above Flexion may be the normal position for a child. This does not indicate a low score.