Handgrip Strength in One-Month-Old Infants: **How Strong Are They?**





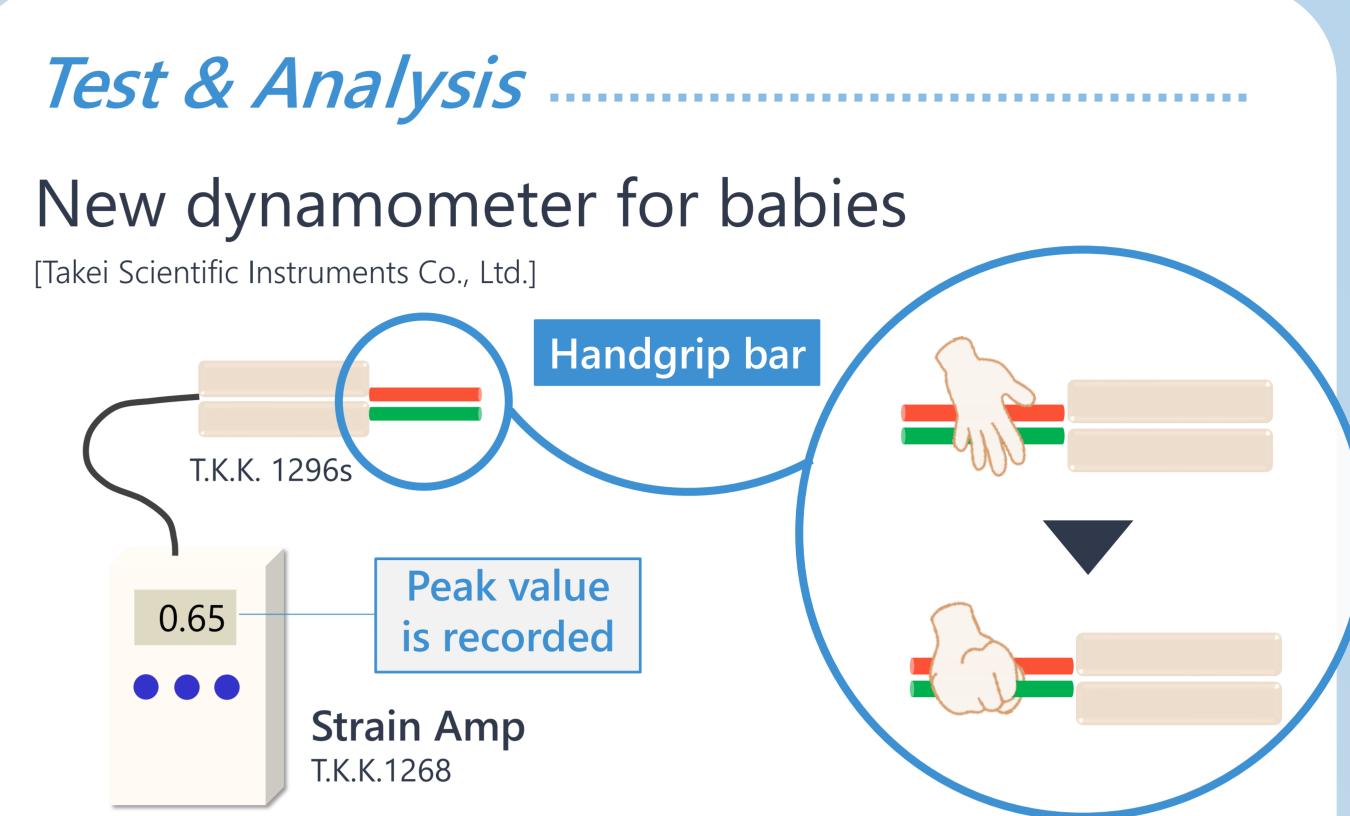
Aoyama Tomoko^{1,2,3}, Yago Satoshi⁴, Okamitsu Motoko⁴, Taki Atsuko⁵, Morio Tomohiro⁵, Tarui Iori³, Shitara Kayo^{3,6}, Imai Chihiro⁷, Fudono Ayako⁷, Sato Noriko⁷, Miyasaka Naoyuki⁸, Takimoto Hidemi³

¹Liggins Institute, University of Auckland, New Zealand ² Japan Society for the Promotion of Science, Japan ³ Department of Nutritional Epidemiology and *Shokuiku*, National Institutes of Biomedical Innovation, Health and Nutrition, Japan ³ ⁴ Child and Family Nursing, Graduate School of Health Care Sciences, Tokyo Medical and Dental University (TMDU), Japan ⁵ Department of Child Health and Development, Graduate School of Medical and Dental Sciences, TMDU, Japan ⁶ Saitama Women's Junior College, Japan ⁷ Department of Molecular Epidemiology, Medical Research Institute, TMDU, Japan ⁸ Department of Comprehensive Reproductive Medicine, Graduate School of Medical and Dental Sciences, TMDU, Japan

Background

Decreased muscle strength is often discussed in relation to developmental disorders.

However, muscle strength during early stages of life has not been systematically evaluated.



A newly designed dynamometer for babies allows us to assess handgrip strength at early life stages.

Purpose

To investigate the feasibility and performance of the handgrip strength test in one-month-old newborns using the newly designed dynamometer.

Participants

14 healthy term babies (31.6 \pm 3.3 days of age) visiting the hospital for health check-ups





Measured peak value of grasp reflex $\blacktriangleright \text{Right} \rightarrow \text{left} \rightarrow \text{right} \rightarrow \text{left}$

(all singleton; 6/14 girls; 3/14 caesarean section)

\blacktriangleright The highest value \rightarrow analysis

Results & Discussion

Table 1. Characteristics of the Participants

	Mean ± SD
Maternal age (year)	34.1 ± 3.5
Gestational age (wk)	39.7 ± 1.0
Maternal Height (cm)	159.6 ± 4.0
Maternal pre- pregnancy weight (kg)	54.9 ± 10.8
Maternal weight at birth (kg)	63.7 ± 10.5
Birth weight (g)	3106 ± 343
Birth length (cm)	50.0 ± 1.1

					<u> </u>		
Table	2. Tes	st Re	sults		r		
Darticipant	Handgrip Strength (kg)						
Participant	Right 1	Left 1	Right 2	Left 2	Max		
Α	0.88	0.42	0.45	0.96	0.96		
В	0.27	0.47	NA	NA	0.47		
С	0.76	0.53	NA	NA	0.76		
D	0.29	0.27	0.44	0.27	0.44		
E	0.86	0.30	NA	0.28	0.86		
F	0.53	0.53	NA	0.27	0.53		
G	0.29	0.28	0.37	0.32	0.37		
н	0.36	0.66	0.50	0.55	0.66		
I	0.25	0.31	0.29	0.27	0.31		
J	0.39	0.35	0.28	0.37	0.39		
K	0.20	0.20	NA	NA	0.20		
L	0.41	0.29	NA	NA	0.41		
М	0.53	0.40	0.43	0.35	0.53		

 $1 \text{ kg} = 1 \text{ kilogram-force} \doteq 9.8 \text{ newton}$

There were some missing data because babies:

- did not grasp the handgrip bar.
- did not show grasp reflex.
- attempted, but values were too weak (<0.2 kg) to be recorded.

Participant (K) could not be tested.

At least two measurements were

lead circumference		Ν	0.32	0.59	0.51	0.51	0.
at birth (cm)	34.0 ± 0.9						
Chest curcumference	32.8 ± 1.4	Mean ± SD		0.56 ± 0.20 kg			
at birth (cm)	52.0 ± 1.4	(Excep	t K)	υ.	30 <u>+</u>	0.20	ĸy

obtained for each participant (Except for K).

Conclusion

 \checkmark Handgrip strength of children at the age of one month was close to 0.56 kg.

 This test appears to be applicable to one-month-old newborns and could
Interpretent of the second seco further contribute to our understanding of neuromuscular development.

Tomoko Aoyama 🖾 tomoko.aoyama@gmail.com This work was supported by JSPS KAKENHI Grant Number 18J40233 to TA.

