

FACTORS RELATED TO MOTOR DEVELOPMENTAL DELAY OF NEWBORNS

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Studies on the association between motor developmental delay and events observed during the neonatal period are performed after discharge. In such cases, the associations found may be interfered by factors occurring between discharge from the NICU and evaluation. Evaluate newborns before hospital discharge can prevent these effects. The purpose of this study is to identify factors related to motor developmental delay of newborns when being discharged from Neonatal Intensive Care Unit. The method chosen to carry out this investigation was a prospective cohort, population-based and analytic-descriptive study, and 178 newborns were assessed through the Test of Infant Motor Performance. Binomial logistic regression has been developed for analyzing the associated factors. Among the results obtained, 58.4% of them were premature, 56.2% were low weight newborns and 59.0% were male. The participants were selected among those with the following characteristics: Birth Weight (BW) 2304.3 g, Gestational Age (GA) 35.33 weeks. Morbidity occurred in 23.6% of the participants and 34.8% showed changes in the motor performance (64.7% in the ones below 1501g and 27.8% in the ones above 1500g). Upon completion of the TIMP, it was possible to conclude that the factors associated with motor developmental delay in the binomial logistic regression were prematurity, seizures, being female.

Key words: child's health, child development, newborn, risk factors, public health.

INTRODUCTION

Systematic evaluation of motor changes and associated morbidities in neonates in the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU) may provide important information about neurodevelopmental outcomes¹ and may accelerate the initiation of intervention and facilitate the future development of these children². The number of adverse morbidities in the peri- and neonatal periods increases the risk of delayed developmental changes between 18 and 24 months of corrected age³. Studies demonstrate that newborns from the NICU, mainly the extremely preterm newborns, may have delay in their neuromotor and cognitive development due to their biological characteristics (such as gestational age and birth weight)^{4,5} or interventions and complications in the peri- and neonatal periods⁶⁻⁸. Identifying factors which may increase an infant's risk of delay would allow clinicians to focus on children with higher risk and would also allow the enforcement of preventive measures aiming at avoiding the occurrence of such factors.

Evaluations of the practices carried out in the maternal and infant units are widely discussed in developed countries. In developing countries, systematic evaluation is just beginning, and data is available through databases such as the Vermont Oxford Network and the Brazilian Net of Neonatal Research⁹.

Studies about the relationship between the delay in developmental motor and events observed during the neonatal period usually involve clinical assessments carried out after hospital discharge. In such cases, the links identified might suffer from the interference of factors that took place between discharge from the NICU and the assessment: socioeconomic and stimulation conditions. Assessing the newborns before hospital discharge may prevent these effects.

A development evaluation at the time of discharge from the NICU could be used by hospital service to evaluate the discharge conditions of its users and to improve services quality, preventing risk factors to motor development delay in newborns. The aim of this study is to verify the

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factors related to motor developmental delay in newborns and infants at the time of discharge from the NICU.

METHODS

A prospective examination of public health system users in the NICU was made. This study is part of the Morbidity and Mortality Project in the NICU, which was approved by the Ethics in Research Committee.

Newborns admitted to the NICU and who were assisted by the Unique Health System (SUS) in 2009 were included in the study. Each family was enrolled in the study following completion of informed consent. All newborns who lived in the municipality and had a birth weight (BW) above 400g and gestational age (GA) above 21 weeks were SUS users. They participated in the study and were followed until being discharged from the hospital. Newborns (NB) with congenital malformations, genetic syndromes, progressive diseases, orthopaedic changes requiring surgeries and/or immobilisations, peripheral nervous system lesions, or who had a corrected age below 34 weeks post-gestational upon discharge from the NICU were excluded.

Data referring to the pre-, peri- and post-neonatal period was collected according to the forms used by the *Vermont Oxford Network (VON)*^{10,11} and motor developmental delay was evaluated by the *Test of Infant Motor Performance (TIMP)*¹² at discharge.

Either on the day or three days prior to NICU discharge, the NB and infants were evaluated using TIMP, version 5.1. The TIMP administrator was trained in the implementation of the test by its authors and were deemed reliable in its administration.

In order to be assessed as having acceptable consistency when using item descriptions for scoring the TIMP, the Infit Mean Square of administrators must be less than 1.3. To be considered a reliable rater, fewer than 5% misfitting ratings are required. The evaluator had discrepancy rate of $4/148 = 2.7\%$ and Infit Mean Square is 0.9.

The TIMP scoring reliability assessment uses Rasch analysis. The evaluation of newborns and infants was carried out without the examiner knowing the participants' gestational age. The application and interpretation of TIMP were according to what is recommended in its manual¹² and in articles about its use¹³⁻¹⁴. The classification of the participant's performance was made using the normative pattern of the test by age, which considers four categories: normal, light delay (-0.5 standard deviation (SD)), moderate ($-1SD$) and high ($-2SD$)¹². A cut-off point of $-1DP$ was used to classify motor development delay.

Studies indicate that showing altered motor developmental delay in TIMP increases the chances of development changes at subsequent ages. Campbell et al.¹⁶ demonstrated that the cut-off of -1 SD of TIMP was the one criterion which enables the highest percentile of correct classifications of

motor performance at 6 and 12 months of age, 84% and 88% respectively. Kolobe et al.¹⁵ verified approximately 80% of correct classifications of TIMP for motor performance in the *Peabody Developmental Motor Scales* at preschool age. Flegel and Kolobe also demonstrated appropriate predictive values of TIMP at school age, with the same cut-off, and observed 74% of correct classifications in relation to performance in the *Bruininks-Oseretsky Test of Motor Proficiency (BOTMP)*. This cut-off (-1 SD) therefore seems to be a good parameter of neo- and post-neonatal screening, and for this reason it was used in the present study for the classification of motor developmental delay.

Data was stored and analysed using the software *Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS)* version 14.0 for Windows. All factors are categorical. To verify the significant association of factors to motor developmental delay, a *chi-square* or Fisher exact test was carried out. Variables which showed a p-value lower than 0.1 were included in the binomial logistic regression analysis, to explore possible interactions, since there were no frequencies below five in the bivariate analysis. Those were considered significant at a p-value lower than 5% in all analyses.

In the analysis of risk factors for the occurrence of changes in motor performance, theoretical models of determination with hierarchical blocks of variables were constructed. Initially, a model for the block hierarchically closer to the event of interest (motor developmental delay) was set.

The significant variables remained in the following model when the variables of the second block were included. All significant variables of these two blocks remained in the following model, which included the variables of the third block and so on.

The blocks of variables followed the given hierarchical sequence: biological characteristics, perinatal and obstetric history, complications and intervention in the delivery room, respiratory complications and intervention in the NICU, neurological findings in the NICU, other complications and interventions in the NICU, survival state and morbidity in the survivors (Table 1-3).

The following variables belonged to the blocks and were analysed, however they were not significantly associated with motor development: biological factors (birth weight, gestational age, gender), perinatal and obstetric history (prenatal care, more than five prenatal consultations, rupture of the membrane for a period equal or superior to 24hrs, maternal systemic arterial hypertension, chorioamnionitis, maternal diabetes, antenatal corticosteroids, antenatal corticosteroids from 24 to 33 weeks of gestation, multiple gestation), complications and interventions in the delivery room (type of delivery - caesarean, bradycardia before delivery, tachycardia before delivery, Apgar score at 5 min > 3 , Apgar score at 5 min < 7 , initial resuscitation with O_2 , resuscitation with facial mask, initial resuscitation with oro tracheal tube, resuscitation with epinephrine, compression cardiac resuscitation, assisted ventilation until the 10th minute of life, meconium aspiration syndrome,

Table 1: Percentual frequency of motor developmental delay by biological characteristics, obstetric and perinatal history, complications and interventions in the delivery room

	Total population			≤ 1500g Birth Weight			>1500g Birth Weight		
	Altered TIMP			Altered TIMP			Altered TIMP		
	n	%	p-value	n	%	p-value	n	%	p-value
Biological characteristics									
BirthWeight			0.001			-			-
> 2501 g	19	24.4		-	-		-	-	
1501-2500 g	21	31.8		-	-		-	-	
1001-1500 g	15	62.5		-	-		-	-	
< 1000g	7	70.0		-	-		-	-	
Gestational age			<0.001			0.012			0.040
> 37	16	21.6					16	21.6	
33-36	22	32.4		3	50.0		19	30.6	
30-32	21	80.8		16	88.9		5	62.5	
27-29	3	33.3		3	33.3		-	-	
Sex of infant			<0.001			0.051			0.007
Female	41	50.7		19	78.9		22	40.7	
Male	33	23.8		15	46.7		18	20.0	
Obstetric and perinatal history									
Prenatal care**			0.002*			0.273*			0.084*
no	6	100.0		4	100.0		2	100.0	
yes	52	33.5		15	62.5		37	28.2	
Antenatal steroids**			0.032			0.212*			0.157
no	36	30.5		8	88.9		28	25.7	
yes	26	47.3		14	58.3		12	38.7	
Complications and interventions in the delivery room									
Bradycardia prior delivery**			0.098*			0.512*			0.155*
no	51	34.0		16	59.3		35	28.5	
yes	5	71.4		2	100.0		3	60.0	
Initial resuscitation oxygen**			0.018			0.276*			0.053
no	17	24.6		4	100.0		13	20.0	
yes	45	42.1		18	62.1		27	34.6	
Initial resuscitation fask mask vent**			0.022			0.249*			0.020
no	31	28.7		10	83.3		21	21.9	
yes	31	45.6		12	57.1		19	40.4	
Assisted ventilation until the 10 ^o min**			0.037			0.212*			0.340
no	40	30.8		8	88.9		32	26.4	
yes	22	47.8		14	58.3		8	36.4	
Admission hypothermia**			0.068			0.671*			0.463
no	28	35.0		5	55.6		23	32.4	
yes	20	52.6		11	68.8		9	40.9	

Legend: * Fisher exact test; **it has missing cases; p -value = motor performance (altered or not) by specified characteristics n = absolut frequency of motor developmental delay; % = relative frequency of motor developmental.

Table 2: Percentual frequency of motor developmental delay by respiratory complications and interventions, neurological findings

	Total population			≤ 1500g Birth Weight			>1500g Birth Weight		
	n	%	p-value	n	%	p-value	n	%	p-value
Respiratory complications and interventions									
<i>Respiratory support O²</i>			0.003			0.353*			0.026
no	2	8.3		0	0		2	8.7	
yes	60	39.0		22	66.7		38	31.4	
<i>Nasal CPAP</i>			0.001			0.118*			0.046
no	13	19.1		0	0		13	19.7	
yes	49	44.5		22	68.8		27	34.6	
<i>Respiratory support – ventcon***</i>			0.002			1*			0.102
no	20	23.3		1	50.0		19	22.6	
yes	42	45.7		21	65.6		21	35.0	
<i>Mechanical Ventilation</i>			0.004			0.425			0.199
no	20	23.3		1	50.0		19	22.6	
<4 hs	0	0		–	–		0	0	
4-24 hs	2	25.0		1	33.3		1	20.0	
>24 hs	40	48.8		20	69.0		20	37.7	
<i>Surfactant</i>			<0.001			0.912			0.068
no	33	26.6		4	66.7		29	24.6	
yes	29	53.7		18	64.3		11	42.3	
<i>Steroids for Chronic lung disease</i>			<0.001*			0.252*			0.020*
no	50	30.5		13	56.5		37	26.2	
yes	12	85.7		9	81.8		3	100.0	
<i>Respiratory distress syndrome</i>			0.012			0.635*			0.102
no	23	25.8		4	80.0		19	22.6	
yes	39	43.8		18	62.1		21	35.0	
<i>Chronic lung disease</i>			<0.001			0.236			0.141*
no	45	29.6		10	55.6		35	26.1	
yes	17	65.4		12	75.0		5	50.0	
Neurological findings									
<i>Seizures**</i>			<0.001			0.378*			0.003*
no	47	29.9		16	59.3		30	23.6	
yes	15	71.4		6	85.7		9	64.3	
<i>Ventriculo megalia**</i>			<0.001			0.223*			0.002*
no	28	35.4		15	57.7		13	24.5	
yes	11	91.7		6	85.7		5	100.0	
<i>Peri-Intraventricular Hemorrhage grau > 3**</i>			0.008*			0.626*			0.023*
no	30	37.0		16	59.3		14	25.9	
yes	7	87.5		4	80.0		3	100.0	
<i>Cystic Periventricular Leukomalacia**</i>			0.024*			1*			0.020*
no	35	37.6		20	62.5		15	24.6	
yes	4	100.0		1	100.0		3	100.0	
<i>Alteration of the SNC**</i>			0.017			1			0.035*
no	21	33.9		10	62.5		11	23.9	
yes	17	60.7		10	62,6		7	58.3	

Legend: *Fisher exact test; **it has missing cases; p - value = motor performance (altered or not) by specified characteristics; ***Conventional mechanical ventilation; n = absolute frequency of motor developmental delay; % = relative frequency of motor developmental delay in the TIMP.

Table 3: Percentual frequency of motor developmental delay by other complications and interventions in the NICU and morbidity in the survivors

Other complications and interventions in the NICU	Total population			≤ 1500g BirthWeight			>1500g Birth Weight		
	Altered TIMP			Altered TIMP			Altered TIMP		
	n	%	p-value	n	%	p-value	n	%	p-value
<i>Patentductusarteriosus</i>			0.051*			1*			0.480*
no	55	32.9		16	64.0		39	27.5	
yes	7	63.6		6	66.7		1	50.0	
<i>Sepsis/meningitis late</i>			0.044			1*			0.190*
no	51	32.3		17	63.0		34	26.0	
yes	11	55.0		5	71.4		6	46.2	
Morbidity in the survivors									
<i>Comorbidity</i>			<0.001			0.163*			0.068*
no	37	26.8		7	50.0		30	24.6	
yes	25	62.5		15	75.0		10	45.5	
Length of stay longer than 120 days			0.008*			0.273*			0.187*
no	56	32.7		18	60.0		38	27.0	
yes	6	85.7		4	100.0		2	66.7	

Legend: *Fisher exact test; p-value = motor performance (altered or not) by specified characteristics; Comorbidity = the sum of: severe IVH (equal to IVH < 3), DPC, NEC, pneumothorax, late infection, PVL, length of stay longer than 120 days; n = absolute frequency of motor developmental delay; % = relative frequency of motor developmental delay in the TIMP

meconium aspiration, hypothermia on admission to the NICU), respiratory complications and interventions in the NICU (respiratory support with O_2 , continuous positive airway pressure (NCPAP), respiratory support – mechanical ventilation, time on mechanical ventilation, nitric oxide, surfactant (SURF), surfactant administered over two hours of life, corticosteroids for broncho pulmonary disease (BPD), respiratory distress syndrome (RDS), pneumothorax, pulmonary hypertension, chronic lung disease), neurological findings (hypoxic ischemic encephalopathy, seizures, seizures until 72hs, ventriculomegaly, periventricular haemorrhage (IVH), IVH level e"3, peri-ventricular leukomalacia (PVL), alteration of the central nervous system (AltCNS)), other complications and interventions (Enteral diet d" 7 days, persistence of the ductus arteriosus, meningitis or encephalitis, early sepsis, late sepsis/meningitis, retinopathy of prematurity (ROP), ROP level e" 3, necrotizing enterocolitis, renal failure, syndrome of inappropriate antidiuretic hormone, disseminated intravascular coagulation, hepatic dysfunction, hyperbilirubinaemia, cardiac dysfunction, toxoplasmosis-rubella-syphilis-cytomegalovirus-herpes simplex (TORCH)).

Bivariate analyses were also carried out for groups with weight below or equal to 1500g, and above 1500g, since motor development delay may be related to a number of factors in NB with significantly low weight. This subdivision was not used in the binomial logistic regression however, because of the instability generated in the models, due to low frequencies.

RESULTS

Two hundred and sixty NB were hospitalised in the NICU, which represents 4.5% of the live births in the city in the year 2009. Among those, 178 (69% of the study population) satisfied the inclusion criteria of the present study, 58.4% were premature, 56.2% were born with low weight and 59.0% were male. 13.5% of the newborns weighed between 1001 and 1500 g, 5.6% were below or equal to 1000g, and 20.2% were below 33 weeks of gestation (5.7% below 30 weeks). The NB showed an average birth weight of 2304 g (SD 802.9), an average gestational age of 35 weeks (SD 3.5) and they were evaluated by TIMP with corrected age of 38 weeks post gestational (SD 3.3), having an average TIMP score of 50 (SD 17.6).

Almost a quarter of the NB showed some of the morbidities, with a higher prevalence in NB with weight below or equal to 1500g. From the 178 participants who were assessed upon discharge from the NICU, 62 (34.8%) had delayed motor performance (TIMP d" -1SD) (64.7% in those below 1501g and 27.8% in those above 1500g). This research showed that lower birth weight and gestational age led to a higher frequency of motor changes, reaching 66.7% in those below 33 weeks of GA and 70% in the infants with weight below 1001g. Tables 1 to 3 show the factors significantly associated with delayed motor performance in the bivariate analyses. Some of these factors were analysed in a smaller number of participants, due to the fact that it wasn't possible to find certain data in the records.

Initially, the variables of biological characteristics were included in the regression models. They were removed one by one from the model, following an order of decreasing not significant p-values.

The final model is shown in Table 4. In this model, 175 cases were considered in the analyses, in which no data was missing. The results,

according to the odds ratio, indicated that the chances of having delayed motor performance upon discharge from the NICU were 86% lower for children born at term than among those born at up to 32 weeks. Having a gestational age between 33 and 36 weeks reduced the chance of delayed motor performance by 76% when compared to those with a lower GA.

Table 4: Motor developmental delay in the TIMP by factors significantly associated (Binomial Logistic Regression)

	Sig.	OR	LI	UI
Gestacional age	0.000			
Gestacional age (1)*	0.000	0.138	0.05	0.36
Gestacional age (2)**	0.003	0.242	0.10	0.61
Sex (1)***	0.007	2.694	1.32	5.50
Seizures	0.006	0.215	0.07	0.65

Legend: OR = odds ratio; LI = lower limit; UI= upper limit (95.0% C.I.);

* Reference was age 33 until 36 weeks; ** reference: age < 32 weeks; *** reference: female.

Newborns who did not have seizures were 78.5% less likely to have delayed motor development. Being female increased the chance of having delayed motor performance by 169% (Table 4). Analyses carried out separately by weight category indicated that associations between motor developmental delay and the factors considered in this study seem plausible.

Regression models were not run for these cases, however, because of instabilities observed in the odds ratios, due to small frequencies in the studied population.

DISCUSSION

Studies that assess motor performance are generally conducted after hospital discharge, which may cause interference of socioenvironmental factors. In contrast, this study observed factors associated when the high NICU (Neonatal Intensive Care Unit).

The verification of the factors associated with delayed motor development in newborns and infants at discharge from the NICU should be performed so that preventive measures can be taken avoiding, thus, the occurrence of these factors and the risk of changes that can negatively influence even into adulthood.

The individuals with lower BW and GA showed a higher prevalence of motor developmental delay. These results are similar to those reported in the literature,^{17,18} as the presence of abnormal movements at three months of age is associated with prematurity¹⁹.

Some alterations that can occur in the peri- and neonatal period are precocious and definitive; others can appear later. However, the interaction of these problems with environmental factors may boost the effects on neuromotor development. In spite of the fact that references supporting the previously mentioned evidence cannot be found in the literature, in this study, being female increased the chance of having delayed motor performance by more than 150%.

The use of antenatal corticosteroids was negatively associated with motor performance, however, when considering only newborns between 24-33 weeks of gestational age, the results suggest that the corticosteroids were a protecting factor for those below 1501g ($p = 0.097$) and a risk factor for those above 1500g ($p = 0.069$). The number of corticosteroids cycles administered was not controlled in this study, but the literature reports that multiple cycles may be associated with abnormalities in neurodevelopment^{20,21}.

Newborns who needed resuscitation with oxygen, facial mask, or ventilator attendance until 10 minutes of age in the delivery room, or who suffered hypothermia in the delivery room, initial endotracheal tube, initial resuscitation, cardiac compression and epinephrine administration had a higher frequency of delayed motor performance. These findings suggest the following questions: did these lower weight newborns receive appropriate care in the delivery room? Were the best practices used? Perhaps more appropriately, had the mothers been given a proper prenatal consultation?

Higher odds of change were found in motor performance in all categories of breath support (oxygen, conventional mechanical ventilation, CPAP) which agrees with the findings of Nicholas et al.²¹. The same was found for respiratory complications and interventions (surfactant, corticosteroids for BPD, chronic lung disease and respiratory distress syndrome).

These findings should be interpreted with caution because, in some cases, they may not indicate that the intervention used is negative for motor performance, but that the need of such interventions indicates that the neonate had a more severe clinical frame. In the literature, this issue is controversial. Souza et al.²² compared the neurological assessment of preterm infants with and without BPD and found no statistically significant differences between groups, however other authors indicate strong evidence that respiratory changes are negatively associated with motor development.

The presence of at least one alteration of the central nervous system (periventricular

leukomalacia, intraventricular haemorrhage, ventriculomegaly) or of seizures was associated with delayed motor performance. Holcroft et al.²⁵ investigated risk factors for neonatal neurological morbidities (IVH, seizures, hydrocephalus and PVL) in newborns with very low birth weight and observed that gestational age, birth weight and neonatal infection were strongly related to the higher frequency of these morbidities.

In this way, actions that seek the prevention of prematurity, low birth weight and neonatal infections may also impact the decrease in the prevalence of CNS changes and, consequently, of changes in motor performance. Mercier et al.³ reported leukomalacia, intraventricular haemorrhage and severe congenital malformations as the factors most associated with severe disability in infants from 18 to 24 months of age who were born with low birth weight.

Among the newborns and infants who showed morbidity (severe IVH, CLD <33, Necrotizing enterocolitis (NEC), PNMTX, late infection, PVL, length of hospital stay longer than 120 days), almost 60% had delayed motor performance. Following development up is important, even for those who do not show these morbidities, because changes in neuromotor development may still occur, indicating that changes in motor performance are not only associated with those causes.

Being of lower gestational age, having a history of seizures and being female were the factors that remained significantly associated with delay in motor performance after the application of regression models. So, the main measures to prevent changes in motor performance should be those to avoid the premature birth and also those that lower foetal distress and newborn complications that can lead to seizures.

Current studies indicate that motor performance changes in TIMP increase the chances of developmental changes at subsequent ages. Campbell et al.¹⁵ demonstrated that cutting -1 SD of TIMP was the criterion for the highest percentage of correct classifications of motor performance at 6 and 12 months of age, 84% and 88%, respectively. Kolobe et al.¹⁵ found approximately 80% of correct classifications of TIMP for the motor performance according to *Peabody Developmental Motor Scales* in preschool.

Flegel and Kolobe¹⁵ also demonstrated adequate predictive values of TIMP, at schoolage, with the same cut-off point, and observed 74% of correct classifications in relation to performance in the *Bruininks-Oseretsky Test of Motor Proficiency* (BOTMP). Therefore, this cut-off point (-1 SD) seems to be a good parameter of neo- and post-neonatal screening and, for this reason, it was used in the study for the classification of delayed motor performance.

Further studies of this nature are suggested, comparing the findings and also implementation of the evaluation of motor performance at discharge from the NICU. Furthermore, follow-up and re-evaluation of this population is needed to calculate sensitivity, specificity, predictive values, and the accuracy of TIMP at discharge from the NICU, since TIMP, although not validated in Brazil, seems to be the best choice in this age range²⁶⁻²⁸.

The use of some secondary data in the survey of possible factors related to motor performance may represent a limitation of the study because the quality of the records cannot be ensured. Nevertheless, it was possible to make a consistent analysis of the data.

Some clinical conditions in the neonatal period can result in morbidity, or more frequent hospitalisations in childhood, which can generate significant economic and social impact through worker absenteeism in adulthood and/or the financial burden placed on the public health system, which deserves careful attention to investigation on global public health^{29,30}. Interventions that contribute to improving the health of the foetus have a positive impact on birth outcomes, on health in the neonatal period and, even later, in adulthood.

In conclusion, the factors which increased the probability of delayed motor performance in the studied population were the following: prematurity, being female and having had seizures. The observed results showed a high prevalence of changes in motor performance upon discharge from the NICU, mainly among newborns with GA < 32 weeks and/or BW < 1500g. These findings demonstrate the need of further studies of the quality of peri- and neonatal care and reinforce the evidence that newborns egressing from the NICU should be involved in follow-up programmes.

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RESUMO

Introdução: estudos sobre a associação entre o atraso no desenvolvimento motor e eventos observados durante o período neonatal são realizados após a alta hospitalar. Nesses casos, as associações encontradas podem sofrer a interferência de fatores ocorridos entre a alta da UTIN e a avaliação. Avaliar os recém-nascidos antes da alta hospitalar pode prevenir esses efeitos. **Objetivo:** verificar fatores associados ao desempenho motor de recém-nascidos e lactentes no momento da alta da Unidade de Terapia Intensiva Neonatal. **Método:** estudo de coorte prospectiva, de base populacional, analítico-descritivo de usuários do Sistema Único de Saúde. Foram avaliados 178 recém-nascidos e lactentes com o Test of Infant Motor Performance. Foi realizada análise de regressão logística binomial para verificar os fatores associados. **Resultados:** dos participantes, 58,4% eram prematuros, 56,2% nasceram com baixo peso e 59,0% eram do sexo masculino. As médias das características dos participantes foram: Peso ao nascimento 2304,3 g, Idade gestacional 35,33 semanas. Ocorreu morbidade em 23,6% dos participantes e 34,8% apresentaram alteração no desempenho motor (64,7% nos menores de 1501 g e 27,8% nos maiores de 1500g). **Conclusões:** Os resultados indicam que os fatores mais fortemente associados ao desempenho motor alterado foram ser prematuro, ter tido convulsão e ser do sexo feminino.

Palavras-chave: saúde da criança, desenvolvimento infantil, neonato, fatores de risco, saúde pública.