

THE NEURORELATIONAL FRAMEWORK'S Awake States Checklist

These biomarkers are used to describe individual differences. Culture, context, and clusters of biomarkers are critical components to informing the awake states.

FYFS

Eye roll

VOICE

Open, squinted or tightly closed eyes

May have direct, intense eye contact

Frown, grimace Forced smile

High-pitched crying, yelling or

May avoid eye contact

Pupils are dilated

FACIAL EXPRESSION

□ Wide, open mouth

Clenched jaw or teeth

screaming

Loud, shrill, piercing

Hostile or grumpy

Non-Stop talking

□ Sarcastic

Anger, disgust

FVFS

Open, squinted or tightly closed eyes

Eyes look quickly around the room or not attending to person or object of focus Pupils are dilated

Frequent blinking

FACIAL EXPRESSION

Wide, open mouth Forced smile Clenched jaw or teeth

VOICE High-pitched yelling or screaming

Loud, shrill, piercing Out of control laughing Non-Stop talking

EYES

- Glazed-glassy eyes (looks through rather than at) Looks away for a long time. looks down Does not look around the room Does not look at or towards new events Looks at things more than people Tired eyes

FACE

Flat/blank Mouth turned down, sad No smiles or hints of smiles Few emotions shown Low tone in the cheeks

EYES

□ Wide open eyes Stares at things Frequent breaks in eye contact Looks around with darting eyes

FACE

Raised eyebrows Trembling lips or mouth Mouth wide open □ Nasal flaring □ Furrowed brow Lip compression, pursed lips Startled expression

EYES

Bright, shiny eyes Looks directly at people, objects with a gleam Looks away for breaks, then returns to eye contact

FACE

Smiles, shows joy Neutral

- Can express a range of all emotions appropriate to context

BODY POSTURE/GESTURES

- Increased muscle tension Pushing, shoving, biting, and intruding
- into others' space Kicking, throwing, jumping, climbing
- Bumps into things, falls
- Fidgeting or restless (moving one's mouth, fingers, hands & legs, playing with hair or objects)
- Moving frequently from activity to activity; high levels of multi-tasking

Animated gestures

RHYTHM/RATE OF MOVEMENT Fast movements

- Impulsive and/or jerky movements Constant motion
- RHYTHM/RATE OF BREATHING

Fast, shallow

VOICE □ Flat Makes few to no sounds Sounds cold, soft, sad, too quiet □ Monotone

BODY

Slumped/slouching Low muscle tone, floppy Little or no exploring play or curiosity Wanders aimlessly

VOICE

High-pitched, nasal, sing-song voice Whimpers, weak voice Wobbly/quivering voice Fast changes in tone or pitch Pleading

BODY

Tense or rigid posture Winces, cowers, cringes, or hides Trembling hands Clings or grabs others Flails around

VOICE

Laughing □ Fluctuations in tone – appropriate to context □ Fluctuations in speed – appropriate to context □ Melodic

RUUA

Relaxed with good muscle tone Stable, balanced and coordinated movements Moves arms and legs toward center of the body Molds body into a caring adult when held Gestures are coordinated with body movements



BODY POSTURE/GESTURES

- Fingers spread out Arching body
- Increased muscle tension □ Pushing, shoving, and intruding
- into others' space Biting, hitting, kicking, throwing,
- jumping, climbing, spitting, scratching, head banging
- Threatening gestures (shakes finger, fist, halt hand)

RHYTHM/RATE OF MOVEMENT

Fast movements Impulsive and/or jerky movements Constant motion

RHYTHM/RATE OF BREATHING

□ Fast-deep

RHYTHM/RATE OF MOVEMENT

Slow movements Slow to start moving E Frozen, no startle response

RHYTHM/RATE OF BREATHING Slow, shallow

RHYTHM/RATE OF MOVEMENT

No movement, still body Repetitive movements (rocking, pacing, wrings hands, shakes foot) □ Fast movements □ Jerky movements

RHYTHM/RATE OF BREATHING Uneven breathing

Breath holding

RHYTHM/RATE OF MOVEMENT

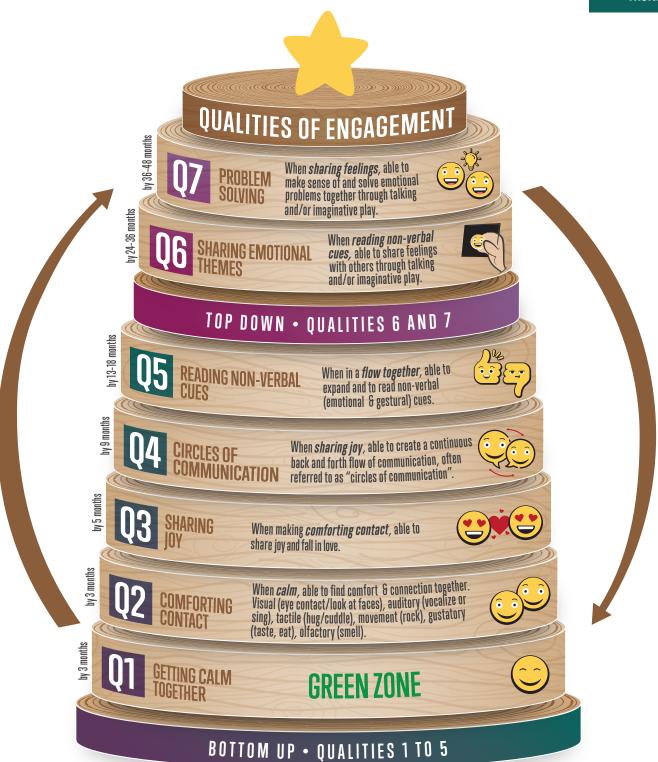
Changes smoothly to respond to the environment □ Moves faster or slower – appropriate to context

RHYTHM/RATE OF BREATHING

Regular, even breathing

THE NEURORELATIONAL FRAMEWORK'S Qualities of Engagement SUPPORT SOCIAL-EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT





Adapted SE Milestones by C Lillas / Interdisciplinary Training Institute, 2014 Rev. 10.24.2018



From Greenspan, 1985; Greenspan & Wieder, 1988; Asix V from the Diagnostic Classification (R): 0-3

The NEURORELATIONAL FRAMEWORK'S Three Steps to Resilience

