Babinski's sign

Babinski's sign is equipped with a pin or a sharp edge of a skewer, which we pull along the outside of the plant from the heel towards the little finger, from where we continue to the tarsometatarsal joint of the thumb. It is considered normal when there is no response or when the patient "backs up" before the stimulus (so-called irritating plant). However, if the pyramid path is affected, the **thumb will extend** and the other fingers will be abducted (**fan symptom**). We can also feel the muscle lead on the tensor fasciae latae muscle. The manifestation of these manifestations without dorsal extension of the thumb has a questionable informative value.

Positive Babinski's sign occurs physiologically in children under two years of age because the corticospinal pathway is not sufficiently myelinated in neonates, and the lower motoneuron (causing extension) is not inhibited by the upper motoneuron (causing flexion).

Babinski's sign (de)

Links

Related articles

- Pyramid irritation phenomena

External links

- Neurologické vyšetření - norma (https://el.lf1.cuni.cz/neurologie) (Centrum elektronického vzdělávání 1.lf UK)

References

1. ROTH, Jan, Ondřej FIALA a Evžen RŮŽIČKA. *Neurologické vyšetření - norma* [online]. [cit. 2012-12-06]. <https://el.lf1.cuni.cz/neurologie>.
2. ↑ DUGDALE, David C, Joseph V CAMPELLONE a David ZIEVE. *Babinski's reflex* [online]. Poslední revize 2/5/2011, [cit. 2012-12-06]. <https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/003294.htm>.
3. ↑ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Primitive_reflexes#Plantar_reflex