**Supplemental Table 2. Infant Behavioral Assessment**

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| Subsystem of Behavior | Definition | Organized behaviors | Disorganized behaviors |
| Autonomic  | respiration, color, visceral responses, heart rate  | consistent and stable respiration, color, and digestion | respiratory pauses and changes, color changes (tachypnea, cyanotic, grey, flushed), gagging, gasping, spitting up, hiccupping, bowel movement, straining, gas, tremors, startling, coughing, sneezing, yawning, and sighing |
| Motor | posture, tone movement, sucking | smooth movements, good tone, hands to midline, hand to face or mouth, hand clasping, foot clasping, finger folding, grasping, suck-searching, sucking, tucking of limbs into body | flaccidity, low tone, high tone, limb extensions, arching, tongue thrusting, finger splaying, grimacing, high guard arm position, fisting,and frantic movements |
| State | range, robustness, transitions | clear, robust states, robust crying, self-quieting, shiny-eyed alertness, facial expressions, frowning, cooing, smiling | strained fussing or crying, difficult coming to alertness, irritability, panicked or worried look, staring off, averting eyes, eye floating, diffuse states rapid state changes |
| Attention/Interaction | availability of alert state and engagement with world | robust alert state and engaging with others, ability to take in cognitive and social information, as well as modify inputs from the surrounding world | infant unavailable, difficulty with awake and alert state |
| Self-regulation | behaviors to maintain balance among the other subsystems  | any of the organization signals above used for self-soothing and return to balance.  | any of the disorganization signals above |
| Adapted from Als34  |