# Article information:

Anticipatory Adjustments to Being Picked Up in Infancy | PLOS ONE  
<https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371%2Fjournal.pone.0065289>

# Article summary:

1. Infants make anticipatory postural adjustments when being picked up, suggesting awareness of actions directed towards themselves.

2. These adjustments are present as early as 2 months of age and become more differentiated at 3 and 4 months.

3. Anticipatory adjustments may be indicators of sensitivity to others' intentions and could aid in smooth interactions between infants and adults.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

The article "Anticipatory Adjustments to Being Picked Up in Infancy" explores infants' anticipatory postural adjustments when being picked up by an adult. The study found that infants showed systematic global postural changes during the approach and contact phases, with specific adjustments of the arms and legs during approach and a decrease in thrashing/general movements during contact. The study also found that anticipatory behavioral adjustments during approach were present at all ages, but with greater differentiation from a prior chat phase only at 3 and 4 months.

Overall, the article provides valuable insights into infant development and their ability to anticipate actions directed towards themselves. However, there are some potential biases and limitations to consider. Firstly, the sample size is relatively small, with only 18 infants in Study 1 and 10 infants in Study 2. This may limit the generalizability of the findings to larger populations.

Additionally, the study only focuses on one specific action directed towards infants - being picked up by an adult. While this is a common experience for infants, it may not fully capture their ability to anticipate other actions directed towards themselves or others.

Furthermore, while the study suggests that early anticipatory adjustments to being picked up suggest that infants' awareness of actions directed to self may occur earlier than those directed elsewhere, this claim is not fully supported by evidence. The study only explores anticipatory reactions to actions directed towards oneself and does not compare them to reactions to actions directed towards others.

Finally, there is no discussion of any potential risks or negative effects of these anticipatory adjustments on infant development or well-being. While it is unlikely that such adjustments would have negative effects, it would be important for future research to explore this possibility.

In conclusion, while the article provides valuable insights into infant development and their ability to anticipate actions directed towards themselves, there are some potential biases and limitations that should be considered when interpreting its findings. Future research should aim to address these limitations and explore the broader implications of anticipatory adjustments in infancy.

# Topics for further research:

* Infants' anticipatory reactions to actions directed towards others
* Potential negative effects of anticipatory adjustments on infant development
* Development of infants' awareness of actions directed towards others
* Anticipatory adjustments in response to different actions directed towards infants
* Long-term implications of anticipatory adjustments in infancy
* Cross-cultural differences in anticipatory adjustments in infancy

# Report location:

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