



# BRIGHT FUTURES HANDOUT ► PARENT

## 1 MONTH VISIT

Here are some suggestions from Bright Futures experts that may be of value to your family.

### ✓ HOW YOUR FAMILY IS DOING

- If you are worried about your living or food situation, talk with us. Community agencies and programs such as WIC and SNAP can also provide information and assistance.
- Ask us for help if you have been hurt by your partner or another important person in your life. Hotlines and community agencies can also provide confidential help.
- Tobacco-free spaces keep children healthy. Don't smoke or use e-cigarettes. Keep your home and car smoke-free.
- Don't use alcohol or drugs.
- Check your home for mold and radon. Avoid using pesticides.

### ✓ FEEDING YOUR BABY

- Feed your baby only breast milk or iron-fortified formula until she is about 6 months old.
- Avoid feeding your baby solid foods, juice, and water until she is about 6 months old.
- Feed your baby when she is hungry. Look for her to
  - Put her hand to her mouth.
  - Suck or root.
  - Fuss.
- Stop feeding when you see your baby is full. You can tell when she
  - Turns away
  - Closes her mouth
  - Relaxes her arms and hands
- Know that your baby is getting enough to eat if she has more than 5 wet diapers and at least 3 soft stools each day and is gaining weight appropriately.
- Burp your baby during natural feeding breaks.
- Hold your baby so you can look at each other when you feed her.
- Always hold the bottle. Never prop it.

#### If Breastfeeding

- Feed your baby on demand generally every 1 to 3 hours during the day and every 3 hours at night.
- Give your baby vitamin D drops (400 IU a day).
- Continue to take your prenatal vitamin with iron.
- Eat a healthy diet.

#### If Formula Feeding

- Always prepare, heat, and store formula safely. If you need help, ask us.
- Feed your baby 24 to 27 oz of formula a day. If your baby is still hungry, you can feed her more.

### ✓ HOW YOU ARE FEELING

- Take care of yourself so you have the energy to care for your baby. Remember to go for your post-birth checkup.
- If you feel sad or very tired for more than a few days, let us know or call someone you trust for help.
- Find time for yourself and your partner.

### ✓ CARING FOR YOUR BABY

- Hold and cuddle your baby often.
- Enjoy playtime with your baby. Put him on his tummy for a few minutes at a time when he is awake.
- Never leave him alone on his tummy or use tummy time for sleep.
- When your baby is crying, comfort him by talking to, patting, stroking, and rocking him. Consider offering him a pacifier.
- *Never hit or shake your baby.*
- Take his temperature rectally, not by ear or skin. A fever is a rectal temperature of 100.4°F/38.0°C or higher. Call our office if you have any questions or concerns.
- Wash your hands often.

**Helpful Resources:** National Domestic Violence Hotline: 800-799-7233 | Smoking Quit Line: 800-784-8669  
Information About Car Safety Seats: [www.safercar.gov/parents](http://www.safercar.gov/parents) | Toll-free Auto Safety Hotline: 888-327-4236

# 1 MONTH VISIT—PARENT



## SAFETY

- Use a rear-facing-only car safety seat in the back seat of all vehicles.
- Never put your baby in the front seat of a vehicle that has a passenger airbag.
- Make sure your baby always stays in her car safety seat during travel. If she becomes fussy or needs to feed, stop the vehicle and take her out of her seat.
- Your baby's safety depends on you. Always wear your lap and shoulder seat belt. Never drive after drinking alcohol or using drugs. Never text or use a cell phone while driving.
- Always put your baby to sleep on her back in her own crib, not in your bed.
  - Your baby should sleep in your room until she is at least 6 months old.
  - Make sure your baby's crib or sleep surface meets the most recent safety guidelines.
  - Don't put soft objects and loose bedding such as blankets, pillows, bumper pads, and toys in the crib.
- Swaddling should be used only with babies younger than 2 months.
- If you choose to use a mesh playpen, get one made after February 28, 2013.
- Keep hanging cords or strings away from your baby. Don't let your baby wear necklaces or bracelets.
- Always keep a hand on your baby when changing diapers or clothing on a changing table, couch, or bed.
- Learn infant CPR. Know emergency numbers. Prepare for disasters or other unexpected events by having an emergency plan.

## WHAT TO EXPECT AT YOUR BABY'S 2 MONTH VISIT

### We will talk about

- Taking care of your baby, your family, and yourself
- Getting back to work or school and finding child care
- Getting to know your baby
- Feeding your baby
- Keeping your baby safe at home and in the car

Consistent with *Bright Futures: Guidelines for Health Supervision of Infants, Children, and Adolescents*, 4th Edition

For more information, go to <https://brightfutures.aap.org>.

American Academy of Pediatrics

DEDICATED TO THE HEALTH OF ALL CHILDREN®



The information contained in this handout should not be used as a substitute for the medical care and advice of your pediatrician. There may be variations in treatment that your pediatrician may recommend based on individual facts and circumstances. Original handout included as part of the *Bright Futures Tool and Resource Kit*, 2nd Edition.

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## BIRTH TO 6 MONTHS

### Safety for Your Child

Did you know that hundreds of children younger than 1 year die every year in the United States because of injuries—most of which could be prevented?

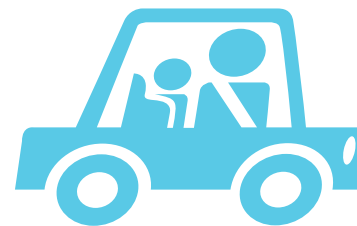
Often, injuries happen because parents are not aware of what their children can do. Children *learn quickly*, and before you know it, your child will be *wiggling* off a bed or *reaching* for your cup of hot coffee.

#### Car Injuries

**Car crashes** are a great threat to your child's life and health. Most injuries and deaths from car crashes **can be prevented** by the use of car safety seats. Your child, besides being much safer in a car safety seat, will behave better, so you can pay attention to your driving. Make your newborn's first ride home from the hospital a safe one—in a car safety seat. Your infant should ride in the back seat in a rear-facing car safety seat.

**Make certain that your baby's car safety seat is installed correctly. Read and follow the instructions that come with the car safety seat and the sections in the owners' manual of your car on using car safety seats correctly. Use the car safety seat EVERY time your child is in the car.**

NEVER put an infant in the front seat of a car with a passenger airbag.



#### Falls

Babies *wiggle* and *move* and *push* against things with their feet soon after they are born. Even these very first movements can result in a fall. As your baby grows and is able to roll over, he or she may fall off of things unless protected. **Do not leave your baby alone** on changing tables, beds, sofas, or chairs. **Put your baby in a safe place** such as a crib or playpen when you cannot hold him or her.

Your baby may be able to crawl as early as 6 months. **Use gates on stairways and close doors** to keep your baby out of rooms where he or she might get hurt. **Install operable window guards** on all windows above the first floor.

**Do not use a baby walker.** Your baby may tip the walker over, fall out of it, or fall down stairs and seriously injure his or her head. Baby walkers let children get to places where they can pull heavy objects or hot food on themselves. A better choice is a stationary activity center with no wheels.

**If your child has a serious fall or does not act normally after a fall, call your doctor.**



(over)

## Burns

At 3 to 5 months, babies will wave their fists and grab at things. **NEVER carry your baby and hot liquids, such as coffee, or foods at the same time.** You can't handle both. Your baby can get burned! To protect your child from tap water scalds, the hottest temperature at the faucet should be no more than 120°F. In many cases you can adjust your water heater.

**If your baby gets burned, immediately put the burned area in cold water. Keep the burned area in cold water for a few minutes to cool it off. Then cover the burn loosely with a dry bandage or clean cloth and call your doctor.**

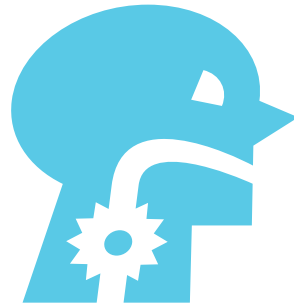
To protect your baby from house fires, be sure you have a working smoke alarm on every level of your home, especially in furnace and sleeping areas. Test the alarms every month. It is best to use smoke alarms that use long-life batteries, but if you do not, change the batteries at least once a year.

## Choking and Suffocation

Babies explore their environment by putting anything and everything into their mouths. **NEVER leave small objects in your baby's reach, even for a moment.** NEVER feed your baby hard pieces of food such as chunks of raw carrots, apples, hot dogs, grapes, peanuts, and popcorn. Cut all the foods you feed your baby into thin pieces to prevent choking. **Be prepared if your baby starts to choke. Ask your doctor to recommend the steps you need to know. Learn how to save the life of a choking child.**

To prevent possible suffocation and reduce the risk of sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS), **your baby should always sleep on his or her back. Your baby should have his or her own crib or bassinet with no pillows, stuffed toys, bumpers, or loose bedding. NEVER put your baby on a waterbed, beanbag, or anything that is soft enough to cover the face and block air to the nose and mouth.**

**Plastic wrappers and bags** form a tight seal if placed over the mouth and nose and may suffocate your child. Keep them away from your baby.



From Your Doctor

The information in this publication should not be used as a substitute for the medical care and advice of your pediatrician. There may be variations in treatment that your pediatrician may recommend based on individual facts and circumstances.



# WHAT DOES A SAFE SLEEP ENVIRONMENT LOOK LIKE?



The following image shows a safe sleep environment for baby.



**Room share:**  
Give babies their own sleep space in your room, separate from your bed.



Use a firm, flat, and level sleep surface, covered only by a fitted sheet\*.



Remove everything from baby's sleep area, except a fitted sheet to cover the mattress. No objects, toys, or other items.



Use a wearable blanket to keep baby warm without blankets in the sleep area.



Place babies on their backs to sleep, for naps and at night.

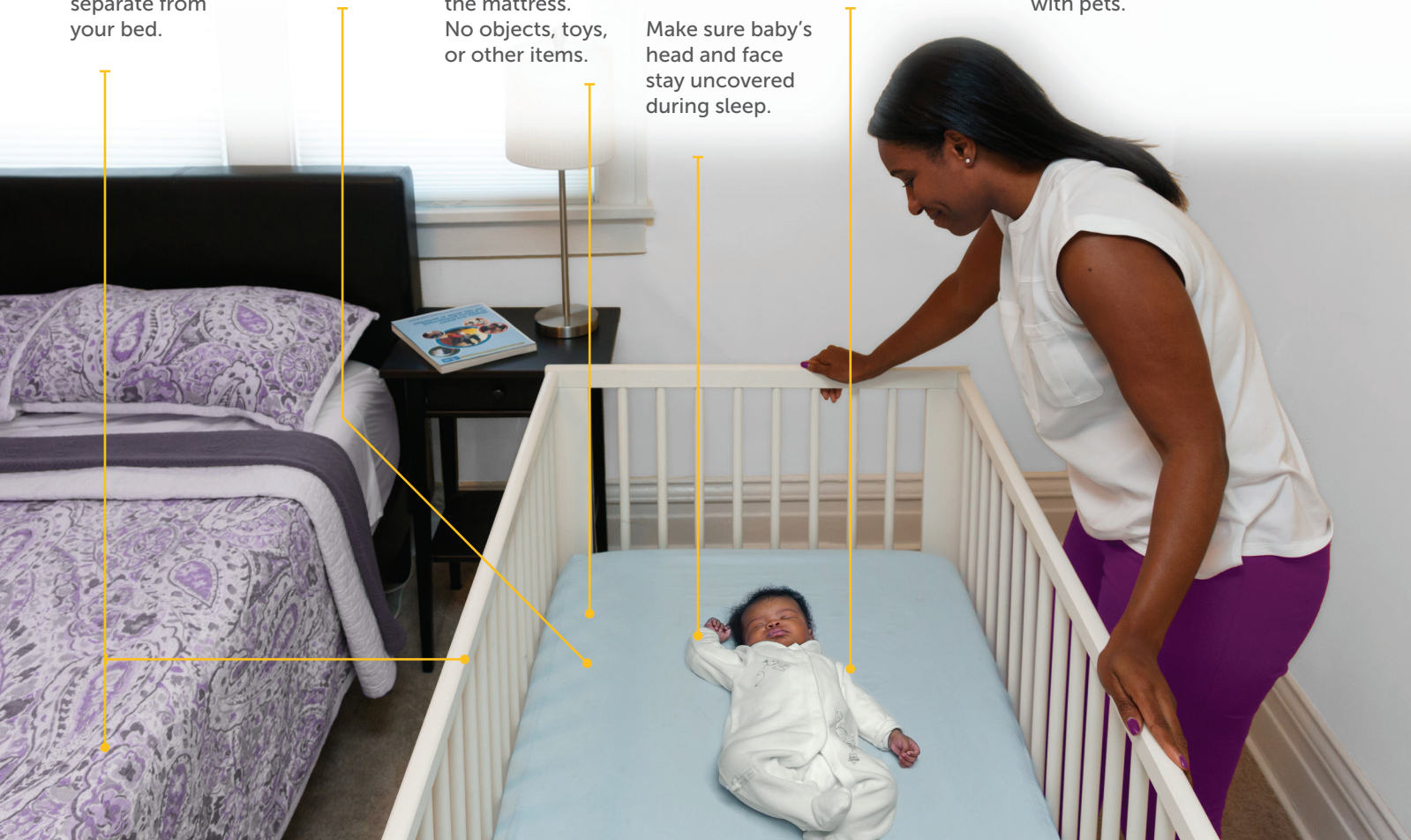


Couches and armchairs are not safe for baby to sleep on alone, with people, or with pets.



Keep baby's surroundings smoke/vape free.

Make sure baby's head and face stay uncovered during sleep.



\*The Consumer Product Safety Commission sets safety standards for infant sleep surfaces (such as a mattress) and sleep spaces (like a crib). Visit <https://www.cpsc.gov/SafeSleep> to learn more.



Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development



# SAFE SLEEP FOR YOUR BABY

Reduce the Risk of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) and Other Sleep-Related Infant Deaths



Place babies on their backs to sleep for naps and at night.



Stay smoke- and vape-free during pregnancy, and keep baby's surroundings smoke- and vape-free.



Use a sleep surface for baby that is *firm* (returns to original shape quickly if pressed on), *flat* (like a table, not a hammock), *level* (not at an angle or incline), and covered only with a fitted sheet.



Stay drug- and alcohol-free during pregnancy, and make sure anyone caring for baby is drug- and alcohol-free.



Feeding babies human milk by direct breastfeeding, if possible, or by pumping from the breast, reduces the risk of SIDS. Feeding only human milk, with no formula or other things added, for the first 6 months provides the greatest protection from SIDS.

Avoid products and devices that go against safe sleep guidance, especially those that claim to "prevent" SIDS and sleep-related deaths.



Feed your baby human milk, like by breastfeeding.



Avoid letting baby get too hot, and keep baby's head and face uncovered during sleep.



Avoid heart, breathing, motion, and other monitors to reduce the risk of SIDS.



Share a room with baby for at least the first 6 months. Give babies their own sleep space (crib, bassinet, or portable play yard) in your room, separate from your bed.



Get regular medical care throughout pregnancy.



Avoid swaddling once baby starts to roll over (usually around 3 months of age), and keep in mind that swaddling does not reduce SIDS risk.



Keep things out of baby's sleep area—no objects, toys, or other items.



Follow health care provider advice on vaccines, checkups, and other health issues for baby.



Give babies plenty of "tummy time" when they are awake, and when someone is watching them.



Offer baby a pacifier for naps and at night once they are breastfeeding well.



For more information about the Safe to Sleep® campaign, contact us:

Phone: 1-800-505-CRIB (2742) | Fax: 1-866-760-5947

Email: [SafetoSleep@mail.nih.gov](mailto:SafetoSleep@mail.nih.gov)

Website: <https://safetosleep.nichd.nih.gov>

Telecommunications Relay Service: 7-1-1



## Tummy Time

It is important for babies to sleep on their backs to reduce the risk of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS). However, a baby needs time on his or her tummy for stretching and strengthening his back and neck muscles. So to help your baby learn these skills, it is important for him to spend time on his belly while he is **awake** and you are with him.

### Benefits

Tummy time helps your baby build strength in his neck, shoulders, arms and trunk. This will help him learn to roll, sit and crawl. Belly time while he is **awake** also helps him maintain a round head shape.



**Picture 1** Tummy time on mom's chest.

### How to Provide Tummy Time

- The best time for tummy time is when your baby is **awake**. He can practice holding his head up, looking side to side and supporting weight on his arms.
- Start slowly. Place your baby on his belly for 1 to 2 minutes at a time. Try to do this 4 or 5 times a day. The goal is to increase each tummy time session to 10 minutes, 4 to 5 times a day. By 4 months of age, he can be on his tummy 90 minutes a day.
- During rest breaks, help him roll and reach.
- Try placing baby on your chest while you lie down. Place his arms forward to push up (Picture 1).
- Place a small rolled towel under your baby's chest from armpit to armpit. This makes it easier for your baby to lift his head and to push up (Picture 2).

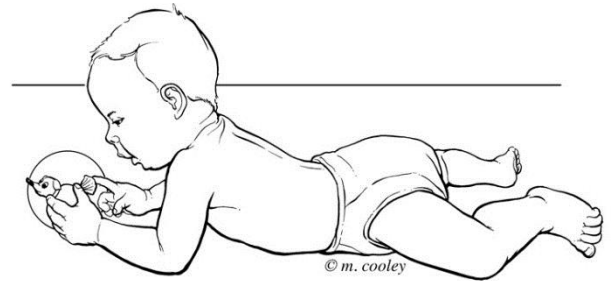


**Picture 2** Tummy time on towel.

*Continued on page 2*

## How to Provide Tummy Time, continued

- Give your baby something to look at or to play with while on his tummy. A mirror is a great idea. Help him reach for toys (Picture 3). Help your baby bear weight through his arms by keeping his elbows under his shoulders
- Some babies don't like tummy time at first. Try shorter periods of tummy time several times a day. Giving baby a toy to play with may distract him and help him hold his head up. You can place your hands under his chest and lift him up gently to help him push up. When carrying him, hold him tummy side down or play airplane with him. As babies spend more time on their tummies, they get stronger and tummy time gets easier.



**Picture 3** Tummy time with toy.



## SUGGESTED SCREEN TIME USE BY AGE



### 18 MONTHS AND YOUNGER

Avoid use of screen media other than video-chatting.



### 18 - 24 MONTHS

Parents of children 18 to 24 months of age who want to introduce digital media should choose high-quality programming, and watch it with their children to help them understand what they're seeing.



### 2 - 5 YEARS

Limit screen use to 1 hour per day of high-quality programs. Parents should co-view media with children to help them understand what they are seeing and apply it to the world around them.



### 6 - 12 YEARS

Place consistent limits on the time spent using media, and the types of media, and make sure media does not take the place of adequate sleep, physical activity and other behaviors essential to health.



### 12 YEARS AND OLDER

Designate media-free times together, such as dinner or driving, as well as media-free locations at home, such as bedrooms.

***Pregnant and new moms often  
feel anxious or depressed***

*perinatal outreach  
& encouragement*

**poem**  
*for  
moms*

A Program of Mental Health America of Ohio

***A free maternal mental health support  
program in Ohio***

**We offer pregnant and parenting women**

- a dedicated peer support and care navigation line
- mom-to-mom mentoring
- online and in-person support groups
- referrals to specialized maternal mental health clinicians
- peer support and referral services by and for African-American women
- referrals to support services for pregnancy and infant loss

***How to get help:***

***Call or text: 614.315.8989  
or visit: [poemonline.org](http://poemonline.org)***

## **Anxiety and depression are the most common complications of pregnancy and childbirth.**

Maternal mental health complications can appear during pregnancy or for many months after childbirth. These symptoms—from mild to severe—do not typically resolve without appropriate support and treatment.

“Postpartum depression” is often the term used to reference these symptoms, though they often do not appear as depression. Moms may have anxiety, panic, scary thoughts, anger, and mania, and all of these symptoms are on the spectrum of maternal mental health complications.

### **You might feel:**

Overwhelmed

Guilty

Anxious or nervous

Hopeless

Irritable or angry

Scared by your thoughts

Disconnected

Exhausted but unable to sleep

***POEM can help.***

**Call or text: 614.315.8989  
or visit: [poemonline.org](http://poemonline.org)**



*POEM is a program of the non-profit organization Mental Health America of Ohio and the Ohio chapter of Postpartum Support International, the leading authority on pregnancy & postpartum mental health.*

FREE BOOKS EACH  
**MONTH**

CHILDREN AGES  
**0-5**

REGISTER YOUR CHILD  
**TODAY**

# FREE BOOKS



**RECEIVE A FREE  
HIGH-QUALITY, AGE APPROPRIATE BOOK EACH  
MONTH FOR REGISTERED CHILDREN FROM  
BIRTH TO AGE FIVE.**

**REGISTER YOUR CHILD TODAY!  
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**DOLLY PARTON'S IMAGINATION LIBRARY OF OHIO**

