



BRIGHT FUTURES HANDOUT ► PARENT

9 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 feel unsafe in your home or have been hurt by someone, let us know. Hotlines and community agencies can also provide confidential help.
- Keep in touch with friends and family.
- Invite friends over or join a parent group.
- Take time for yourself and with your partner.

✓ YOUR CHANGING AND DEVELOPING BABY

- Keep daily routines for your baby.
- Let your baby explore inside and outside the home. Be with her to keep her safe and feeling secure.
- Be realistic about her abilities at this age.
- Recognize that your baby is eager to interact with other people but will also be anxious when separated from you. Crying when you leave is normal. Stay calm.
- Support your baby's learning by giving her baby balls, toys that roll, blocks, and containers to play with.
- Help your baby when she needs it.
- Talk, sing, and read daily.
- Don't allow your baby to watch TV or use computers, tablets, or smartphones.
- Consider making a family media plan. It helps you make rules for media use and balance screen time with other activities, including exercise.

✓ DISCIPLINE

- Tell your baby in a nice way what to do ("Time to eat"), rather than what not to do.
- Be consistent.
- Use distraction at this age. Sometimes you can change what your baby is doing by offering something else such as a favorite toy.
- Do things the way you want your baby to do them—you are your baby's role model.
- Use "No!" only when your baby is going to get hurt or hurt others.

✓ FEEDING YOUR BABY

- Be patient with your baby as he learns to eat without help.
- Know that messy eating is normal.
- Emphasize healthy foods for your baby. Give him 3 meals and 2 to 3 snacks each day.
- Start giving more table foods. No foods need to be withheld except for raw honey and large chunks that can cause choking.
- Vary the thickness and lumpiness of your baby's food.
- Don't give your baby soft drinks, tea, coffee, and flavored drinks.
- Avoid feeding your baby too much. Let him decide when he is full and wants to stop eating.
- Keep trying new foods. Babies may say no to a food 10 to 15 times before they try it.
- Help your baby learn to use a cup.
- Continue to breastfeed as long as you can and your baby wishes. Talk with us if you have concerns about weaning.
- Continue to offer breast milk or iron-fortified formula until 1 year of age. Don't switch to cow's milk until then.

Helpful Resources: National Domestic Violence Hotline: 800-799-7233 | Family Media Use Plan: www.healthychildren.org/MediaUsePlan
Poison Help Line: 800-222-1222 | Information About Car Safety Seats: www.safercar.gov/parents | Toll-free Auto Safety Hotline: 888-327-4236

9 MONTH VISIT—PARENT

✓ SAFETY

- Use a rear-facing-only car safety seat in the back seat of all vehicles.
- Have your baby's car safety seat rear facing until she reaches the highest weight or height allowed by the car safety seat's manufacturer. In most cases, this will be well past the second birthday.
- Never put your baby in the front seat of a vehicle that has a passenger airbag.
- 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.
- Never leave your baby alone in the car. Start habits that prevent you from ever forgetting your baby in the car, such as putting your cell phone in the back seat.
- If it is necessary to keep a gun in your home, store it unloaded and locked with the ammunition locked separately.
- Place gates at the top and bottom of stairs.
- Don't leave heavy or hot things on tablecloths that your baby could pull over.
- Put barriers around space heaters and keep electrical cords out of your baby's reach.
- Never leave your baby alone in or near water, even in a bath seat or ring. Be within arm's reach at all times.
- Keep poisons, medications, and cleaning supplies locked up and out of your baby's sight and reach.
- Put the Poison Help line number into all phones, including cell phones. Call if you are worried your baby has swallowed something harmful.
- Install operable window guards on windows at the second story and higher. Operable means that, in an emergency, an adult can open the window.
- Keep furniture away from windows.
- Keep your baby in a high chair or playpen when in the kitchen.

WHAT TO EXPECT AT YOUR CHILD'S 12 MONTH VISIT

We will talk about

- Caring for your child, your family, and yourself
- Creating daily routines
- Feeding your child
- Caring for your child's teeth
- Keeping your child safe at home, outside, 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>.

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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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Your baby at 9 months*



Baby's Name _____

Baby's Age _____

Today's Date _____

Milestones matter! How your baby plays, learns, speaks, acts, and moves offers important clues about his or her development. Check the milestones your baby has reached by 9 months. Take this with you and talk with your baby's doctor at every well-child visit about the milestones your baby has reached and what to expect next.

What most babies do by this age:

Social/Emotional Milestones

- Is shy, clingy, or fearful around strangers
- Shows several facial expressions, like happy, sad, angry, and surprised
- Looks when you call her name
- Reacts when you leave (looks, reaches for you, or cries)
- Smiles or laughs when you play peek-a-boo

Language/Communication Milestones

- Makes different sounds like "mamamama" and "babababa"
- Lifts arms up to be picked up

Cognitive Milestones (learning, thinking, problem-solving)

- Looks for objects when dropped out of sight (like his spoon or toy)
- Bangs two things together

Movement/Physical Development Milestones

- Gets to a sitting position by herself
- Moves things from one hand to her other hand
- Uses fingers to "rake" food towards himself
- Sits without support

* It's time for developmental screening!

At 9 months, your baby is due for general developmental screening, as recommended for all children by the American Academy of Pediatrics. Ask the doctor about your baby's developmental screening.

Other important things to share with the doctor...

- What are some things you and your baby do together?
- What are some things your baby likes to do?
- Is there anything your baby does or does not do that concerns you?
- Has your baby lost any skills he/she once had?
- Does your baby have any special healthcare needs or was he/she born prematurely?

You know your baby best. Don't wait. If your baby is not meeting one or more milestones, has lost skills he or she once had, or you have other concerns, act early. Talk with your baby's doctor, share your concerns, and ask about developmental screening. If you or the doctor are still concerned:

1. Ask for a referral to a specialist who can evaluate your baby more; and
2. Call your state or territory's early intervention program to find out if your baby can get services to help. Learn more and find the number at [cdc.gov/FindEI](https://www.cdc.gov/FindEI).

For more on how to help your baby, visit [cdc.gov/Concerned](https://www.cdc.gov/Concerned).

Don't wait.
Acting early can make
a real difference!



Download CDC's
free Milestone
Tracker app



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Help your baby learn and grow

As your baby's first teacher, you can help his or her learning and brain development. Try these simple tips and activities in a safe way. Talk with your baby's doctor and teachers if you have questions or for more ideas on how to help your baby's development.



- Repeat your baby's sounds and say simple words using those sounds. For example, if your baby says "bababa," repeat "bababa," then say "book."
- Place toys on the ground or on a play mat a little out of reach and encourage your baby to crawl, scoot, or roll to get them. Celebrate when she reaches them.
- Teach your baby to wave "bye-bye" or shake his head "no." For example, wave and say "bye-bye" when you are leaving. You can also teach simple baby sign language to help your baby tell you what he wants before he can use words.
- Play games, such as peek-a-boo. You can cover your head with a cloth and see if your baby pulls it off.
- Play with your baby by dumping blocks from a container and putting them back in together.
- Play games with your baby, such as my turn, your turn. Try this by passing a toy back and forth.
- "Read" to your baby. Reading can be talking about pictures. For example, while looking at books or magazines, name the pictures as you point to them.
- Limit screen time (TV, tablets, phones, etc.) to video calling with loved ones. Screen time is not recommended for children younger than 2 years of age. Babies learn by talking, playing, and interacting with others.
- Find out about choking risks and safe foods to feed your baby. Let him practice feeding himself with his fingers and using a cup with a small amount of water. Sit next to your baby and enjoy mealtime together. Expect spills. Learning is messy and fun!
- Ask for behaviors that you want. For example, instead of saying "don't stand," say "time to sit."
- Help your baby get used to foods with different tastes and textures. Foods can be smooth, mashed, or finely chopped. Your baby might not like every food on the first try. Give her a chance to try foods again and again.
- Say a quick and cheerful goodbye instead of sneaking away so your baby knows you are leaving, even if he cries. He will learn to calm himself and what to expect. Let him know when you return by saying "Daddy's back!"

To see more tips and activities download CDC's Milestone Tracker app.

This milestone checklist is not a substitute for a standardized, validated developmental screening tool. These developmental milestones show what most children (75% or more) can do by each age. Subject matter experts selected these milestones based on available data and expert consensus.

www.cdc.gov/ActEarly | 1-800-CDC-INFO (1-800-232-4636)



Download CDC's
free Milestone
Tracker app



Learn the Signs. Act Early.

9 months old

Child's name _____

Height _____ Weight _____ Date _____

Weight for Length percentile _____ %

Food for Thought

Any feeding concerns?

What foods does your baby like to eat?

Is your baby drinking less breastmilk or formula?

Is your baby drinking water or any other beverages?

Are you allowing your baby to control how much he or she eats?

Feeding Advice

- Continue breastfeeding on demand.
- If you are using iron-fortified formula, give no more than 26-32 ounces of formula per day.
- By 9 to 12 months, your baby will already be fitting into your family's eating schedule and will be eating family food at the table.

Table Time Tips ~

- Offer a wide variety of finger and table foods that are soft and easy to chew.
- **Vegetables and fruits should be given at every meal and used as snacks.**
- Vegetables and fruits 1-2 tablespoons per meal, twice a day
- Cereal 2-4 tablespoons, twice per day
- Meats 1-2 tablespoons, twice per day
- Offer all drinks in a cup. Your baby should gradually be weaned from the bottle around one year.
- You may need to offer a food more than 10 times before your baby will like the food.
- Never bribe your baby with food or use food as a reward.
- Gradually reduce strained foods – by one year, all of your baby's foods should be from the table.
- **If juice is given, it should be 100% fruit juice and no more than 3 oz. per day, from a cup.**

Choking Hazards ~

- Always stay with your baby when he or she is eating.
- **Foods that are small, round, tough or smooth are more likely to cause choking. Peanut butter can cause choking if it is spread thickly or spoonfed. Do not give your baby foods such as nuts, grapes, popcorn and round slices of hot dogs.**

More Feeding tips ~

- Soft drinks, fruit punch and other sweetened drinks are **NOT** good for your baby.
- Ask about Vitamin D supplementation, especially for breastfed infants. For more information talk to your doctor or health-care professional.

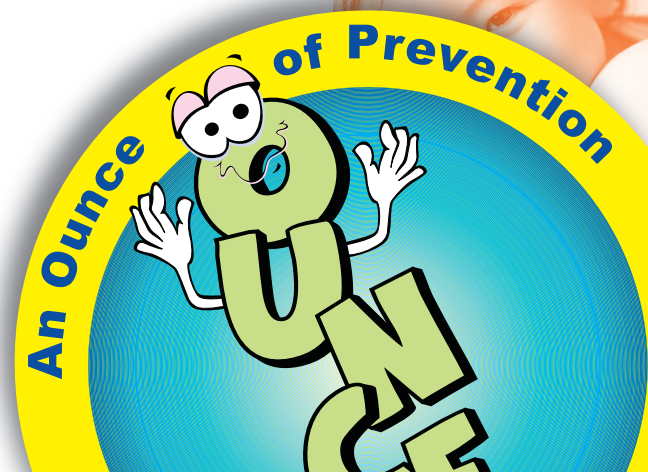
Be Active

- Encourage crawling, reaching and playing with toys.
- Your baby may pull to stand.
- Screen time (TV, computer, electronic games) not recommended under age 2.

Notes:



The Ounce of Prevention Program is a collaboration of the Ohio Department of Health, Healthy Ohio; the American Academy of Pediatrics—Ohio Chapter; Nationwide Children's Hospital; the American Dairy Association Mideast and the Ohio Dietetic Association. May be reproduced in its entirety for educational purposes. February 2010





6 TO 12 MONTHS

Safety for Your Child

Did you know that hundreds of infants die every year in the United States because of injuries—most of which can be prevented?

Often, injuries happen because parents are not aware of what their children can do. Your child is a fast learner and will suddenly be able to *roll over*, *crawl*, *sit*, and *stand*. Your child may *climb* before walking, or *walk* with support months before you expect. Your child will *grasp* at almost anything and reach things he or she could not reach before.

Falls

Because of your child's new abilities, he or she will fall often. Protect your child from injury. **Use gates on stairways and doors. Install operable window guards** on all windows above the first floor. **Remove sharp-edged or hard furniture** from the room where your child plays.

Do not use a baby walker. Your child may tip it over, fall out of it, or fall down the stairs in it. Baby walkers allow children to get to places where they can pull hot foods or heavy objects down on themselves.

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

Burns

At 6 to 12 months children grab at everything. NEVER leave cups of hot coffee on tables or counter edges. **And NEVER carry hot liquids or food near your child or while holding your child.** He or she could get burned. Also, if your child is left to crawl or walk around stoves, wall or floor heaters, or other hot appliances, he or she is likely to get burned. **A safer place for your child** while you are cooking, eating, or unable to provide your full attention is the **playpen, crib, or stationary activity center, or buckled into a high chair.**

If your child does get burned, put cold water on the burned area immediately. 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. Call your doctor for all burns. 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.

Make 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.



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Drowning

At this age your child loves to play in water. Empty all the water from a bathtub, pail, or any container of water immediately after use. Keep a hand on your baby at all times while in the bathtub. Keep the door to the bathroom closed. **NEVER leave your child alone in or near a bathtub, pail of water, wading or swimming pool, or any other water, even for a moment.** Drowning can happen in less than 2 inches of water. Knowing how to swim does NOT mean your child is safe in or near water. Stay within an arm's length of your child around water.

If you have a swimming pool, now is the time to **install a fence** that separates the house from the pool. The pool should be fenced in on all 4 sides. Most children drown when they wander out of the house and fall into a pool that is not fenced off from the house. Be prepared—install a fence around your pool now, before your child begins to walk!



Poisoning and Choking

Your child will explore the world by *putting anything and everything into his or her mouth*. NEVER leave small objects or balloons in your child's reach, even for a moment. Don't feed your child hard pieces of food such as hot dogs, raw carrots, grapes, peanuts, or popcorn. Cut all of his or her food into thin slices to prevent choking.

Be prepared if your child starts to choke. Learn how to save the life of a choking child. Ask your doctor to recommend the steps you need to take.

Children will put everything into their mouths, even if it doesn't taste good. Many ordinary things in your house **can be poisonous** to your child. Be sure to keep household products such as cleaners, chemicals, and medicines up, up, and away, completely out of sight and reach. Never store lye drain cleaners in your home. **Use safety latches or locks** on drawers and cupboards. Remember, your child doesn't understand or remember "no" while exploring.



If your child does eat something that could be poisonous, call the Poison Help number at 1-800-222-1222 immediately. Do not make your child vomit.

Strangulation and Suffocation

Place your baby's crib away from windows. **Cords from window blinds and draperies can strangle your child.** Use cordless window coverings or, if this is not possible, tie cords high and out of reach. Do not knot cords together.

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 child.

And Remember Car Safety

Car crashes are a **great danger** to your child's life and health. Most injuries and deaths caused by car crashes **can be prevented** by the use of car safety seats EVERY TIME your child is in the car. All infants and toddlers should ride in a rear-facing car safety seat until they are at least 2 years of age or until they reach the highest weight or height allowed by their car safety seat's manufacturer. A rear-facing car safety seat should NEVER be placed in front of a passenger airbag.



From Your Doctor

Your child, besides being much safer in a car safety seat, will behave better so you can pay attention to your driving. **The safest place for all infants and children to ride is in the back seat.**

Do not leave your child alone in a car. Keep vehicles and their trunks locked. Children who are left in a car can die of heatstroke because temperatures can reach deadly levels in minutes.

Remember, the biggest threat to your child's life and health is an injury.

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Poison Safety Checklist

Use this checklist to make sure all poisons are safely stored. Keep poisons up and out of reach of children.



Kitchen:

- Cleaners: soap, dishwashing detergent, disinfectant, carpet cleaner, furniture polish, drain cleaner, oven cleaner
- Medicines: acetaminophen (Tylenol®), ibuprofen, opioids, vitamin and supplements
- Pet medications
- Alcoholic beverages



What you should do:

- Remove medicines from countertops, tables and window sills.
- Store household cleaners in original containers away from food.
- Put safety locks on drawers and cabinets where harmful products are stored.

Bathroom:

- Medicines
- Mouthwash
- Toothpaste & fluoride
- Nail polish & remover
- Perfume & aftershave
- Eye, nose & ear drops
- Body powder
- Make-up
- Air freshener
- Hair products
- Deodorant
- Cleaners

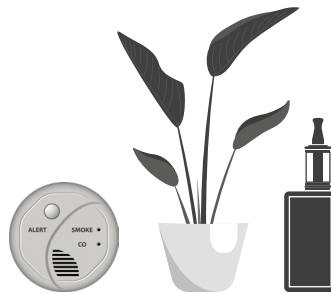


What you should do:

- Keep medicines in child-resistant containers with labels.
- Dispose of old medicines properly.
- Keep perfumes, cosmetics, and powders out of reach.

Bedroom:

- Button batteries
- Medicines
- House plants
- Carbon monoxide (CO)
- Cigarettes & e-cigarettes
- Cannabis



What you should do:

- Remove medicines from low dresser drawers and bedside tables.
- Install CO detectors near bedrooms.
- Keep harmful products out of sight and reach.

Laundry:

- Bleach
- Laundry detergent & packets
- Disinfectants
- Stain remover
- Fabric softener



What you should do:

- Keep products in original containers.
- Keep laundry products out of sight and reach or in a locked cabinet.

Garage/Basement/Storage:

- Bug & weed killer
- Fertilizer
- Ice melter
- Antifreeze
- Windshield washer fluid
- Gasoline & motor oil
- Paint remover & thinner



What you should do:

- Keep all products in their original containers.
- Store harmful products out of reach or in a locked cabinet.

The Basics

Poison Prevention at Home

- Always read labels before giving medicine or using household products.
- Use child-resistant packages. Put the tops on tightly.
- Use cabinet locks.
- Identify the most dangerous products. Keep them in their original child-resistant packaging. Lock them away where children can't see or reach them. (See below.)
- Don't let children watch adults taking medicine.
- Call medicines by their proper names. Do not refer to them as candy!

What is a Poison Control Center?

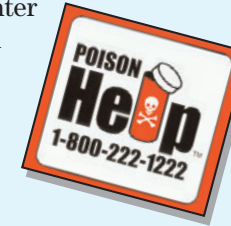
A Poison Center is an emergency telephone service. If someone may have been poisoned or, if you have questions about poisons, call **1-800-222-1222** right away.

- You can reach the Poison Control Center 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
- When you call, you reach specially-trained nurses, pharmacists, and doctors.
- Advice is available in languages other than English.
- All services are free and confidential.

Be Prepared - Just in Case

There are some easy things you can do to be ready in case of an emergency.

- Post the Poison Control Center number in a prominent place. Make sure that all family members, babysitters, and other caregivers know where to find it.
- Call the Poison Control Center (**1-800-222-1222**) to learn what to have on hand in case of a poisoning.
- Always call the Poison Control Center right away if you think there's been a poisoning. The Poison Center experts will tell you the right thing to do.



First Aid for Possible Poisonings

Has the child or other person

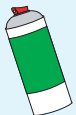
- ***Collapsed or stopped breathing?***
Call **911** or your local emergency number right away.
- ***Swallowed the wrong medicine or too much medicine?***
Call **1-800-222-1222**.
- ***Swallowed a chemical?***
Drink a small amount of milk or water, and call **1-800-222-1222**.
- ***Inhaled poison?***
Get to fresh air right away, and call **1-800-222-1222**.
- ***Splashed poison on the skin?***
Take off any clothing that the poison touched. Rinse skin with running water for 15 to 20 minutes, and call **1-800-222-1222**.
- ***Splashed poison in the eyes?***
Rinse eyes with running water for 15 to 20 minutes. Call **1-800-222-1222**.

Lock Them Up!

These products should be locked up, out of the reach and sight of children. Some may seem harmless, but can be poisonous to children if used in the wrong way, or in large quantities.

KITCHEN:

- Drain opener
- Oven cleaner
- Automatic dishwasher detergent
- Furniture polish



BATHROOM:

- Toilet bowl cleaner
- Mouthwash
- Prescription medicines
- Non-prescription medicines:
 - Cough medicine
 - Pain relievers
 - Vitamins with iron



GARAGE:

- Windshield washer fluid
- Antifreeze
- Paint thinner
- Gasoline
- Pesticides



YARD:

- Garden chemicals
- Wild mushrooms, berries, snakes, spiders, scorpions. (You can't lock them up, but you can teach children to stay away!)



Sometimes, Poisonings Happen . . .

Despite your best efforts, sometimes poisonings can happen. If you suspect a poisoning, do not wait for symptoms to appear. Call the Poison Control Center right away!

1-800-222-1222

If you call right away, the problem can often be taken care of over the phone. This is much faster, and cheaper, than calling an ambulance and going to the emergency room. If you do need an ambulance, the Poison Control Center will tell you what to do.

Poison Control Center Toll-Free Hotline:

1-800-222-1222



Sources of Lead

Identify and remove sources of lead from your home.



Home

Lead can be in paint in old homes built before 1978.

- Chipped paint
- Old furniture and toys
- Dirt
- Play or costume jewelry
- Pewter
- Crystal glassware

Imported Goods



Items brought back from other countries may contain lead.

- Glazed pottery
- Asian, Hispanic, Indian spices
- Mexican candy (tamarindo and chili)



Home Remedies

Some home remedies may contain lead. These remedies are typically red or orange powders.

- Traditional and folk remedies (Greta, Azarcón, Pay-loo-ah)



Beauty Products

Imported beauty products from Asia, India, and Africa may contain lead.

- Sindoor, Khol, Kajal, Surma



Jobs

Jobs such as car repair, mining, construction, and plumbing may increase your exposure to lead. Lead dust can be brought into the home on your skin, clothes, shoes, or other items you bring home from work.

- Car batteries
- Scrap metal/parts
- Ammunition



Hobbies

Certain hobbies increase your risk of coming in contact with lead.

- Hunting (lead bullets)
- Fishing (lead sinkers)
- Artist paints
- Refinished furniture



Travel

Traveling outside the U.S. may increase your risk of coming in contact with lead-based items.

- Souvenirs
- Toys
- Spices or food
- Jewelry

Cleaning

Keep lead dirt and dust out of your home with these helpful tips.



Wash hands



Keep shoes outside



Mop & wet wipe



Use a vacuum with a HEPA filter



Wash toys

Avoid:
Sweeping
Dry dusting
Beating rugs

Nutrition

These foods can help lower your child's lead level.

Vitamin C



Tomatoes
Strawberries
Oranges
Potatoes

Calcium



Milk
Cheese
Yogurt

Iron



Chicken
Steak
Fish
Peas
Eggs



ADHS

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.

Fluoride Varnish

Frequently Asked Questions

What is fluoride varnish?

Fluoride varnish is a professionally applied treatment that can help protect teeth from cavities. It can help cavities from getting worse that are in their earliest stages. Fluoride varnish can be applied either at a doctor's or dentist's office.

Is fluoride varnish safe?

Yes, fluoride varnish (and fluoride toothpaste) is safe to use, starting when the first teeth erupt. Only a small amount is used during a single fluoride varnish application. Allergies or sensitivities to fluoride varnish are rare.

Why is fluoride varnish recommended for children's teeth?

Tooth decay, or cavities, is the most common chronic childhood disease. A small cavity can have a big impact on a child's life and development.

Cavities start when certain foods and drinks interact with the bacteria in our mouths. The more frequently this happens, the more likely cavities will form.

Teeth have an outer layer called enamel. In children's teeth, the enamel is thinner than adult teeth. Therefore, cavities can start and get worse more quickly. Fluoride helps to prevent or slow this process.

Cavities in baby teeth can interfere with speech, eating and cause pain and infection. Dental pain and infection can affect sleep schedules and a child's ability to focus.

How often should your child get fluoride varnish?

Fluoride varnish can be applied when the first tooth erupts. It can be applied up to 4 times a year or once every 3 months. Insurance plans might limit how often it is covered, but most will cover fluoride varnish 2 times a year.

How is fluoride varnish put on the teeth?

The liquid-like solution is painted on dry teeth with a tooth-sized paint brush. Saliva in the mouth causes the varnish to stick to the teeth. The procedure is easy, fast and painless. Some children may not like the procedure or sticky feeling.

What do you do after a fluoride varnish treatment?

Children should avoid hot foods and liquids that would dissolve the varnish. Otherwise, normal eating and drinking are ok.

Do not brush or floss your child's teeth until the next morning, using their current toothbrush. After that, you should use a new toothbrush.

Teeth may appear yellow after fluoride varnish is applied but that color is temporary. The teeth will return to normal after toothbrushing the next morning.

Check out our BBP
Fluoride Varnish Video!



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CHILDREN AGES
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REGISTER YOUR CHILD
TODAY

FREE BOOKS



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