

1 - 2 week old check-up



Patient and Family Education

This teaching sheet contains general information only. Talk with your child's doctor or a member of your child's healthcare team about specific care of your child.

TIPS FOR TAKING CARE OF YOUR BABY

CARING FOR YOUR BABY

- Your baby needs your love. Hold him close, rock him and cuddle him.
- Do not be afraid of spoiling your new baby. Babies cannot be spoiled.
- Babies cry a lot.
 - When they cry, they tell you that they need something. They could be hot, cold, hungry or wet. They may also just want to be held, interact with someone, or suck on a pacifier or their fingers.
 - It is OK to let your baby cry for a few minutes.
 - If your baby cries for over 1 hour and cannot be comforted, call your baby's doctor.
 - If you get upset with your baby's crying, lay him down in his crib, and go into another room for a few minutes. Call a family member or friend for help.
- Take time out for yourself. Being a parent is hard work, and sometimes you need a break. Ask a family member or good friend who knows about babies to care for your baby, even for just an hour. Take a nap while your baby is sleeping in his crib.
- If you are going back to work, start planning now for childcare. Ask family or friends for suggestions.

YOUR BABY'S DEVELOPMENT

- Your baby likes to look at faces, especially yours. Look right into his eyes with your face about 8 inches from his.
- Babies like music and gentle voices. Read, talk and sing to your baby, even if you are off-key. Repeat the sounds your baby makes to you.
- Your baby may sleep 12 to 18 hours a day.
- Your baby can squeeze your finger with his fist for a short time.
- Your baby does not have back or head control yet. Be sure to put your hand and arm behind his back and head when you hold him.

SAFETY

- Crib and changing table
 - Always place your baby on his back to sleep. Use a firm mattress. Never put fluffy blankets, pillows, stuffed animals or stuffed toys in the crib with your baby. This helps prevent crib death (SIDS).
 - Make sure the crib slats are no more than 2 3/8 inches apart.
 - Make sure crib rails do not move up and down. If you have an older crib, check with its maker to see if they have special parts to keep the side from moving.
 - Never leave your baby alone on a high place, such as a bed, couch, chair or changing table. Keep one hand on your baby at all times while changing him.

In case of an urgent concern or emergency, call 911 or go to the nearest emergency department right away.

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- Home
 - If you live in an older home, have it tested for lead.
 - Install smoke and carbon monoxide detectors. Change the batteries twice a year.
 - Turn your water heater to 120°F, to make sure the water is not too hot.
 - Do not carry hot liquids or cook while holding your baby – this can cause burns.
- Car
 - Make sure your baby rides in a car safety seat every time you go driving, no matter how short the trip.
 - Place the car seat in the back seat, facing towards the rear window. Your baby should ride like this as long as possible. Do not turn him forward-facing until he is at least 2 years old. Make sure the car seat is installed correctly. The seat should be at a 45 degree angle.
 - Do not add anything, such as blankets or harness strap covers, to your baby or the seat unless it is approved by the car seat maker.
 - Buckle the car seat to the car, and buckle your baby into the car seat.
 - When you use a baby seat or car seat to carry your baby, be sure the safety strap is buckled. Never place the seat on a high place, such as a counter, and walk away.
 - Wear your seatbelt, too.
- Smoking
 - Keep your baby away from cigarette smoke. Breathing in second-hand smoke can cause asthma, ear infections and other breathing problems.
- CPR
 - Take a baby CPR course. Call the Red Cross, American Heart Association or a local hospital for more information.

A FEW NEVER, EVER's –

To help keep your baby safe - **NEVER:**

- Leave your baby alone except in a crib or playpen.
- Leave your baby alone in a car.
- Hold your baby in your lap while riding in the car.
- Leave your baby alone in a sink or bathtub – not even to answer the door or phone or get a towel.
- Put a necklace on your baby or use ribbons or strings to tie a pacifier around your baby's neck. This can cause choking.
- Warm breastmilk or formula in a microwave. This can cause “hot spots” in the liquid and burn your baby.
- Prop a bottle to feed your baby.
- Shake your baby. This can cause brain damage, blindness and death.
- Give your baby honey. Honey sometimes contains germs that can harm babies less than 1 year old.

BATHING

- Always test your baby's bath water with your elbow to make sure it is warm but not too hot. Set your water heater at 120°F or lower. Ask your landlord to do this if you live in an apartment.
- Babies only need 3 to 4 baths a week.
- Do not wash your newborn baby in the bathtub until the dried cord falls off and the belly button heals. Clean your baby with a mild soap and damp washcloth instead.

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- Leave the belly button area open to air to help it heal faster. Your baby's doctor will tell you if you should use alcohol on the dried cord.
- Use only plain water to clean your baby's circumcision site. Put petroleum jelly (such as Vaseline or other less costly store brand) on the site with each diaper change until it is healed.
- Keep your baby's nails short to prevent him from scratching himself.
- Your baby does not need powders, lotions or gels on his skin unless his doctor tells you to use them.
- Take care not to overdress your baby - dress him in clothes that would be comfortable for you.

DIAPER NEEDS

- Change your baby's diapers when they are wet or soiled. Clean his bottom with mild soap and water, or use disposable wipes. Always wash your hands well when you are done.
- Babies often make faces, grunt or turn red with bowel movements. As long as their bowel movements are soft, there is no need to worry.
- Your baby may have 2 to 5 bowel movements a day.

FEEDING

- Give your baby only breastmilk or formula until the doctor tells you to begin feeding him cereal and other foods. He does not need juice or water until then.
- Most babies know when they are hungry and know when they are full. Let your baby tell you when he is ready to eat.
- Hold your baby when you feed him. Talk to your baby in a quiet and soothing way while he eats.
- Burp your baby several times during feedings.
- Wipe your baby's gums with a clean, wet cloth after each feeding.
- Sometimes your baby may only need to suck and not eat. He can use his hands or a pacifier.
- Do not clean your baby's pacifier or bottle nipple by putting it in your mouth. Your saliva may contain germs that can cause problems and tooth decay for your baby.

Breastfeeding

- Breastfeeding is recommended for babies. Breastfeeding is:
 - Healthier for babies
 - Cheaper
 - Available all the time
- When you breastfeed:
 - Eat a healthy diet with fresh fruits, vegetables and proteins like meats, nuts, beans and eggs.
 - Drink milk or eat other good sources of calcium, such as yogurt, cheese, green leafy vegetables, fortified orange juice or dried beans.
 - Keep taking your prenatal vitamins.
 - Check with your doctor before taking any medicines. Many of them pass through your breastmilk to your baby.
- Breastfed babies need vitamin D drops by 2 months old.
 - Ask your baby's doctor about how many vitamin D drops to give and when to start giving them.
 - Also ask the doctor if your baby needs any other supplements, such as iron.
- Feed your baby on demand. Babies eat about every 1 to 3 hours when breastfed.
- You will know your baby is getting enough to eat if he grows well and has 6 to 8 wet diapers and 2 to 5 bowel movements a day.

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Bottle feeding

- Talk with your doctor about which formula is best for your baby.
- Hold your baby when you feed him. Do not prop his bottle.
- Feed your baby on demand. Babies eat about 2 to 3 ounces every 2 to 4 hours when bottle fed.
- You will know your baby is getting enough to eat if he gains weight and has 6 to 8 wet diapers and 2 to 5 bowel movements a day.

HEALTHY HABITS

You can help keep your baby and your family healthy when you:

- Wash your hands often during the day. Have other family members wash their hands often. Use warm water and soap, and scrub for 20 seconds.
- Make sure your baby gets needed vaccines to help prevent disease.
- Keep your baby away from cigarette smoke. Breathing in second-hand smoke can cause asthma, ear infections and other breathing problems.
- Do not give your baby **ANY** medicines unless you talk to the doctor first.

Your baby learns through play. Avoid screen time until he is 2 years old. Some examples of screen time are:

- TV
- Computers
- Videogames
- Tablet devices
- Smart phones

IF YOUR BABY EVER SEEMS ILL

If your baby feels too warm or seems ill, check his temperature with a thermometer.

- Call the doctor if your baby has a temperature **over 100.4°F or 38°C**, seems ill or you have any concerns.
- For babies less than 2 years old – take the temperature in the rectum (opening in the bottom where the bowel movement or stool comes out). Other methods are not as accurate in babies.
- Do not give your baby any medicines before talking with the doctor. This includes acetaminophen (Tylenol or other less costly store brand) and ibuprofen (Motrin, Advil or other less costly store brand).

FOR YOUR BABY'S NEXT VISIT – 2 months old

- You and your baby's doctor can talk about how things are going with your new baby.
- Your baby will have a physical examination (check-up) that may include getting vaccines. You will have a chance to ask questions.
- You may want to talk about your baby's:
 - Feeding and sleeping
 - Fussy periods, crying and comfort
 - Safety
 - Development
- You may also want to talk about:
 - How your older child or children are adjusting to the baby.

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THINGS FOR YOU TO DO

- Keep a record of when your baby is ill or hurt. Share this record with your baby's doctors.
- Make a list of questions to talk with your doctor about at the next visit.
- Bring your baby's shot (vaccine) record to your next visit.

In case of an urgent concern or emergency, call 911 or go to the nearest emergency department right away.

Three Steps for Safer Sleep: Recommendations from the AAP



Step One: Keep your baby's crib in your bedroom, and close to your bed

The AAP recommends that your baby sleep in the same room but on a separate surface from parents for the first 6 months. It's important to avoid sharing a bed, as this can increase the risk of suffocation or the baby getting caught up in blankets or pillows.

According to the AAP, this step alone can reduce the risk of SIDS by half.

Step Two: Keep the crib clear of toys, pillows, and stuffed animals

While stuffed animals, pillows and other comfort objects can bring happiness to a child, it's important to keep these things away from the crib or sleep surface. The more items in a crib, the greater the chance for suffocation or other complications. If you need to use a toy to help your baby lay down and become calm before sleep, that's fine. Simply ensure that the toy has been removed from the crib when your baby does finally rest.

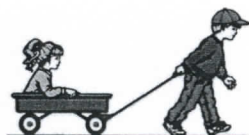
Step Three: Make sure your baby is in an age-appropriate sleep position

Children under the age of one should *always* sleep on their backs, according to AAP. "Side sleeping" is not advised because of the chance for the baby to roll onto its stomach during sleep, increasing the risk of obstructed airways. If your baby doesn't like sleeping on their backs at first, don't worry, they will adjust over time as you continue to reinforce the proper, safe sleeping position.

For how long should I worry about safe sleep?

According to the National Institute of Health, **90% of all SIDS death occur before a baby is 6 months old**. However, the risks of SIDS can remain until the baby's first birthday, so we recommend that all parents follow all safe-sleep guidelines until your baby turns one. As always, if you have specific questions about your child's development, be sure to run them by your pediatrician.

For more information and resources on safe sleep, [visit the National Institute of Health's "Safe to Sleep" campaign](#). You can also learn more about "Safe Sound Sleep" [by checking out SafeSoundBabies.com](#).



Pediatric Associates, PC
Pediatric Associates of Johns Creek, PC

Checkup Schedule

Birth (In hospital).....	Hepatitis B
2-3 Days after Discharge	Newborn Exam
2 Week	Exam Only
1 Month	Exam, Hepatitis B
2 Month	Exam, DTaP, Hib, Polio, PCV, Rotavirus
4 Month	Exam, DTaP, Hib, Polio, PCV, Rotavirus
6 Month	Exam, DTaP, Hib, PCV, Rotavirus, CBC (Complete Blood Count)
9 Month	Exam, Hepatitis B, ASQ
12 Month	Exam, MMR, Varicella, Hepatitis A, CBC
15 Month	Exam, HIB, PCV
18 Month	Exam, DTaP, Polio, Hepatitis A, CBC, M-CHAT , ASQ
24 Month	Exam, CBC, M-CHAT
30 Month	Exam, ASQ
3 Year	Exam, CBC, Urinalysis
4 Year	Exam, CBC, Urinalysis, Hearing & Vision, DTaP, Polio, MMR, Varicella
5 Year	Exam, CBC, Urinalysis, Hearing & Vision, DTaP, Polio, MMR, Varicella (Vaccines given if not completed at 4 year visit.)
6-10 Years	Exam, CBC, Urinalysis, Hearing & Vision as indicated
11 Year	Exam, CBC, Urinalysis, MCV4, Tdap, HPV*
12-15 Years ..	Exam, CBC, Urinalysis, Hearing & Vision as indicated, HPV *
16 Year	Exam, CBC, Urinalysis, MCV4, Td, Men B, HPV *
17-25 Years ...	Exam, CBC, Urinalysis, Hearing & Vision as indicated, Men B

- The Ages & Stages Questionnaire (**ASQ**) screens and assesses the developmental performance of children in the areas of communication, gross motor skills, fine motor skills, problem solving, and personal-social skills. It is used to identify children that would benefit from in-depth evaluation for developmental delays.
- The **M-CHAT** is a scientifically validated tool for screening children between 16 and 30 months of age that assesses risk for autism spectrum disorder (ASD).
- A Visual Evoked Potential (**VEP**) screening is conducted annually on our patients beginning at age six months through 8 years. The purpose of this test is the early detection of any abnormalities in your child's vision. We will provide you with further details regarding this non-invasive procedure when you arrive for your physical exam. You may also visit www.Diopsys.com to learn more.
- **Tdap-(Tetanus, Diphtheria, & Pertussis Vaccine)**: This vaccine is recommended for children 10 years of age and older. Due to an increase in diagnosed Pertussis (Whooping Cough) cases, this booster is now required for school attendance.
- **MCV4-(Meningococcal Vaccine)**: This vaccine is recommended for children 11 years of age and older. A booster dose is recommended before entering college.
- **Men B (Meningococcal B)**-This vaccine is recommended for patients 16 years of age and older. This vaccine is given in a 2-part series and is recommended before entering college.
- We offer the ***HPV (Human Papillomavirus vaccine)** to both our female and male patients. This vaccine is given in a 2 or 3-part series depending on what age the series is started.

Click here to visit **The Centers For Disease Control and Prevention** website at www.CDC.gov to download important vaccine information which may answer any questions you have concerning a particular vaccine.