

Late Teen Years

(15 - 18 years old)



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 TEEN

PARENTING

- There are many things you can do as a parent to help your teen grow up healthy and well adjusted:
 - Give him lots of love and care.
 - Set fair but firm rules.
 - Enforce the rules each time it is needed.
 - Teach your child to be responsible for his actions and to respect others.
 - Teach him your family values and the difference between right and wrong.
- Even though your teen may not respond to you, he wants and needs your love and praise. Hug him, and tell him that you love him often. Tell him when he does something that pleases you. Thank him when he does something nice.
- Talk with your teen often. Let him know you are willing to listen, even if you do not always agree with him.
 - Talk with your teen each day about what happened at school and about his friends. Be positive, and support your teen.
 - Make sure he completes any school work.
 - Stay in touch with teachers, and ask for updates on your teen's progress
 - When you talk with him:
 - Make eye contact.
 - Stop everything else, and just listen.
 - Give him your full attention.
 - Look for body language clues in addition to the words your teen speaks.
 - Help him find an answer to his problem or concern.
- Give your teen regular jobs around the house, such as washing clothes or mowing the lawn. Have him help with care of pets and younger siblings.
- Talk with your teen about his future – jobs, college and careers.
- Provide chances for your teen to be involved with things you approve of, such as sports or clubs at school or church. Support him in his interests with your time, and help as needed.
- Know where your teen is at all times, even when he is just “hanging out” with friends. Make time to get to know his friends and their families.
- Teens often want to push the limits of what they are allowed to do. They do not like to be told what to do. Set firm but fair rules for your teen. Set a good example of how you want him to behave.
 - Set clear limits and consequences for his actions.
If he does not listen, take a privilege away, such as going to the movies with friends.
 - Be consistent. Only make rules that you can carry out. If you say you are going to do something, do it.

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

Late Teen Years, continued

DEVELOPMENT

- Your teen is learning to be independent and think for himself. Friends are very important at this age, often more important than parents or family.
- Help your teen learn to make good decisions. Talk with him about ways to handle pressure from his friends and how to do the right thing.
- Give your teen an allowance for chores he does around the house. Teach him how to save money for something he wants in the future.
- Talk with your teen about TV and movie choices and how they fit in with your family values.
- Do not allow a TV set in his bedroom.
- Supervise what your child does on the computer, cell phone and all other electronic devices.
- Teach your teen to avoid alcohol, tobacco and drugs.

EMOTIONS

- The teen years are a time of rapid change.
 - Your teen may not understand what is happening to him or why he feels a certain way.
 - Teens can sometimes be moody, frustrated or short-tempered.
 - Talk with your teen, and tell him that you are always there for him. Help him find ways to deal with these new feelings.
 - Avoid nagging and criticism as much as possible
- Watch for signs of stress or depression, such as:
 - Sudden lack of interest in school or friends
 - Poor grades
 - Physical complaints that occur over and over, such as stomachaches or headaches
 - Poor behavior

BODY CHANGES AND SEXUALITY

- Talk with your teen about changes that are occurring with his or her body. Teens are often self-conscious about the way they look.
 - Help your teen deal with acne. There are many over-the-counter and prescription medicines that can help.
 - Teach your teen to avoid tanning salons.
- Your teen may ask questions about sex. Be open and honest. Provide simple answers. Make sure your teen knows that he can come to you with his questions. Talk with your teen about dating, abstinence, birth control, sexually transmitted diseases, homosexuality, rape and safe sex.
- If you have a daughter, talk with her about having a pelvic exam when she becomes sexually active.

SAFETY

- Smoking
 - Do not smoke at home or in the car.
 - Teach your teen not to smoke. Keep him away from cigarette smoke. Breathing in second-hand smoke can cause asthma, ear infections and other breathing problems.
- Home
 - Keep guns and bullets locked up and out of reach.

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

Late Teen Years, continued

- Car
 - Your teen will learn driving habits by watching you drive. Follow all traffic laws, and drive the speed limit.
 - Set a good example for your teen. Wear your seatbelt, too.
 - Talk with your teen about the danger of distractions while driving. This includes such things as using a cell phone, texting, smoking, grooming, eating and drinking and adjusting the radio.
 - Teach your teen to drive defensively and how to react to other drivers.
 - Discuss seat belts, drinking and driving, and speeding with your teen. Talk about the consequences of risky driving.
- Teach your teen not to get in a car when the driver has been drinking or using drugs.
 - Make sure your teen follows the rules and laws for teen driving, such as when he is allowed to have passengers, who he is allowed to have ride with him and times he is allowed to drive.
 - Make sure your teen knows not to use the cell phone, text, eat, comb his hair, apply make-up or do other distracting things when driving. These things cause car accidents, and young drivers are especially at risk.
- Sports
 - Make sure your teen wears a bike helmet each time he rides a bike.
 - If your teen drives or rides a motorcycle, make sure he wears a proper helmet.
 - Have him wear a helmet and safety gear for other sports, such as skateboarding and roller skating.
 - Make sure your teen drinks water often during the day, especially on warm days. Do not let thirst be a guide. A thirsty person is already dehydrated (dried out).
 - Teach him to drink water before he begins exercise and then every 15 to 20 minutes during exercise.
 - Sport drinks are also okay but should not be used in place of water.
 - Teach your teen to use sunscreen each time he plays or swims outdoors during the day.

HEALTHY EATING

- Keep meal time pleasant. Share news of the day, and talk together. Focus on family news and not on what or how much your teen is eating.
- Provide regular meal times and snack times for your family.
- Your teen may enjoy helping to plan and prepare meals. Talk with your teen about healthy eating and how it can help him as he grows.
- Your teen may enjoy growing a garden, shopping and helping you cook.
- Choose what foods will be served at meals and as snacks.
 - Allow your teen to choose what to eat from the food you provide.
 - Let him choose how much he wants to eat.
 - Do not scold or nag him about what he eats or does not eat.
- Your teen will be eating outside of your home more often now. You will not always be around to know what he eats. Talk with your teen about food choices and how the food he eats matters to his health.
- Your teen's doctor may also advise that you give him a multivitamin each day.

Meals

- Your teen needs food from all food groups:
 - Lean meat, eggs, beans and cheese for protein
 - Fruits and vegetables for fiber, vitamins and minerals

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Late Teen Years, continued

- Whole grains, such as cereal, pasta and whole grain bread for fiber, vitamins and minerals. At least half of the grains he eats should be whole grains.
- Dairy foods, such as milk, cheese and yogurt for calcium.
- Fill half your child's plate with fruits and vegetables.
- Limit fast food meals and snacks. These foods add lots of fat, sugar, salt and calories but little nutrition.
- If your teen takes a lunch to school:
 - Pack him foods from each of the food groups. Or let your teen pack his lunch.
 - Freeze a water bottle, and add it to the lunch box to keep foods cold.
- When eating out, teach your teen to make healthy choices, such as:
 - Baked, broiled, grilled or roasted fish and meats
 - Roasted, baked or steamed potatoes or vegetables instead of French fries
 - A fresh, green salad or a fruit cup
 - Whole grain bread and buns instead of those made with white flour
 - Water and low-fat milk
 - Low-fat frozen yogurt with fruit for dessert

Snacks

- Give your teen healthy snacks, such as fruits, raisins, string cheese (cheese sticks), whole wheat crackers, rice cakes and graham crackers.
- Avoid foods with lots of sugar, such as desserts, sweetened cereals and candy. Candy and sticky, sweet foods can cause tooth decay.

Drinks

- Give your teen low fat or skim milk.

HEALTHY HABITS

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

- Wash your hands often during the day. Teach your teen and other family members to wash their hands often, too. Use warm water and soap, and scrub for 20 seconds.
- Have your teen wash his face each day. Teach him to bathe regularly and wear deodorant.
- Teach your teen to brush his teeth with fluoride toothpaste each morning and at bedtime. Take him to the dentist for regular check-ups.
- Make sure your teen gets needed vaccines to help prevent disease.
- Make sure your teen gets enough sleep each night – 8 hours is good for a healthy mind and body.

Limit screen time to 1 or 2 hours a day. Some examples of screen time are:

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

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Late Teen Years, continued

- Avoid giving fruit punch and 100% fruit juice to your teen. It often has extra sugar he does not need. Try giving him pieces of whole fruit instead. If you do give him juice, only give your teen 4 to 6 ounces a day. Dilute it so it is 1/2 water and 1/2 juice.
- Also avoid giving soda, sports drinks, energy drinks and sweet tea to your teen. Give water or diluted juice instead.
- Your teen should have 1 hour or more of physical activity daily.

For more information and tips on living a healthy lifestyle, you may go to www.strong4life.com.

FOR YOUR TEEN'S NEXT VISIT

- You and your teen's doctor can talk about how things are going with your teen.
- Your teen 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 teen's:
 - Body changes
 - Eating habits
 - Concerns about discipline
 - School work, friends and social skills
 - Planning for college or work

THINGS FOR YOU TO DO

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

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Patient Education Guide

Convenient Hand-Outs on Important Health Issues

10 Tips for Staying Safe on Social Networking Sites*



Don't post information about yourself online that you don't want the whole world to know.

In the 21st century, this safety rule is as important as the older "don't talk to strangers" and "look both ways before crossing the street." If you remember nothing else about Internet safety, remember this.

For a fuller guide to socializing safely online, here are 10 useful tips:

1 Think about how different sites work before deciding to join a site. Some sites allow anyone and everyone to view postings; others will allow only a defined community of users to access posted content.

2 Think about keeping some control over the information you post. Consider restricting access to your page to a select group of people—for example, your friends from school, your club, your team, or your family.

3 Keep your information to yourself. Don't post your full name, Social Security number, address, phone number, or bank or credit card account numbers—and don't post other people's information either. Be cautious about posting information that could be used to identify you or locate you offline. This could include the name of your school, sports team, clubs, and where you work or hang out.

4 Make sure your screen name doesn't say too much about you. Don't use your name, your age, your hometown, or anything else that could be a clue someone could use to figure out who you are and where you can be found.

5 Post only information that you are comfortable with others seeing—and knowing—about you. Many people can see your page, including your parents, your teachers, the police, the college you might want to apply to next year, or the job you might want to apply for in 5 years.

6 Remember that once you post information online, you can't take it back. Even if you delete the information from a site, older versions exist on other people's computers.

7 Consider not posting your photo. It can be altered and broadcast in ways you may not be happy about. If you do post one, ask yourself whether it's one your parents would display in the living room.

8 Flirting with strangers online could have serious consequences. Because some people lie about who they really are, you never really know whom you're dealing with.

9 Be wary if a new online friend wants to meet you in person. Before you decide to meet someone, do your research: ask whether any of your friends know the person, and see what background you can dig up through online search engines. If you decide to meet him or her, be smart about it: meet in a public place, during the day, with friends you trust. Tell an adult or a responsible sibling where you're going and when you expect to be back.

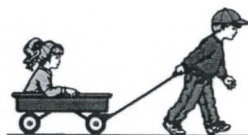
10 Trust your gut if you have suspicions. If you feel threatened by someone or uncomfortable because of something online, tell an adult you trust and report it to the police and the social networking site. You could end up preventing someone else from becoming a victim.

For More Information:

To learn more about staying safe online, visit the following Web sites:

- OnGuardOnline (<http://www.OnGuardOnline.gov>)
- GetNetWise (<http://www.getnetwise.org>)
- WiredSafety (<http://www.wiredsafety.org>)

* This information was adapted from a Federal Trade Commission "Facts for Consumers" publication ("Social Networking Sites: Safety Tips for Tweens and Teens"). <http://www.ftc.gov/bcp/edu/pubs/consumer/tech/tec14.shm>. Accessed February 9, 2010.



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.

After the Shots...

Your child may need extra love and care after getting vaccinated. Some vaccinations that protect children from serious diseases also can cause discomfort for a while. Here are answers to questions many parents have after their children have been vaccinated. If this sheet doesn't answer your questions, call your healthcare provider.

**Vaccinations may hurt a little...
but disease can hurt a lot!**

Call your healthcare provider right away if you answer "yes" to any of the following questions:

- ☐ Does your child have a temperature that your healthcare provider has told you to be concerned about?
- ☐ Is your child pale or limp?
- ☐ Has your child been crying for more than 3 hours and just won't quit?
- ☐ Is your child's body shaking, twitching, or jerking?
- ☐ Is your child very noticeably less active or responsive?

What to do if your child has discomfort

I think my child has a fever. What should I do?

Check your child's temperature to find out if there is a fever. An easy way to do this is by taking a temperature in the armpit using an electronic thermometer (or by using the method of temperature-taking your healthcare provider recommends). If your child has a temperature that your healthcare provider has told you to be concerned about or if you have questions, call your healthcare provider.

Here are some things you can do to help reduce fever:

- Give your child plenty to drink.
- Dress your child lightly. Do not cover or wrap your child tightly.
- Give your child a fever- or pain-reducing medicine such as acetaminophen (e.g., Tylenol) or ibuprofen (e.g., Advil, Motrin). The dose you give your child should be based on your child's weight and your healthcare provider's instructions. *Do not give aspirin.* Recheck your child's temperature after 1 hour. Call your healthcare provider if you have questions.

My child has been fussy since getting vaccinated. What should I do?

After vaccination, children may be fussy because of pain or fever. To reduce discomfort, you may want to give your child a medicine such as acetaminophen or ibuprofen. *Do not give aspirin.* If your child is fussy for more than 24 hours, call your healthcare provider.

My child's leg or arm is swollen, hot, and red. What should I do?

- Apply a clean, cool, wet washcloth over the sore area for comfort.
- For pain, give a medicine such as acetaminophen or ibuprofen, according to your healthcare provider's instructions (see box below). *Do not give aspirin.*
- If the redness or tenderness increases after 24 hours, call your healthcare provider.

My child seems really sick. Should I call my healthcare provider?

If you are worried **at all** about how your child looks or feels, call your healthcare provider!

HEALTHCARE PROVIDER: PLEASE FILL IN THE INFORMATION BELOW.

If your child's temperature is _____°F or _____°C or higher, or if you have questions, call your healthcare provider.

Healthcare provider phone number 770-476-4020

Medication (if needed) _____
NAME OF MEDICATION / TYPE OF FORMULATION

Give _____ every _____ hours as needed.
DOSE OR AMOUNT

Dosing On Call

Dosing for infants and children from your healthcare professional

DOSE: Every 4 hours as needed. DO NOT GIVE MORE THAN 5 DOSES IN 24 HOURS.

If possible, use weight to dose; otherwise, use age.
Do **NOT** use with any other product containing acetaminophen.

Infants' **TYLENOL®** Oral Suspension

Active ingredient: acetaminophen 160 mg (in each 5 mL)

WEIGHT	6-11 lbs	12-17 lbs	18-23 lbs	24-35 lbs
AGE	0-3 months	4-11 months	12-23 months	2-3 years
DOSE	1.25 mL	2.5 mL	3.75 mL	5 mL

Available in:
 Grape Cherry Dye-Free Cherry



Use product only as directed.

Children's **TYLENOL®** Oral Suspension

Active ingredient: acetaminophen 160 mg (in each 5 mL)

WEIGHT	24-35 lbs	36-47 lbs	48-59 lbs	60-71 lbs	72-95 lbs
AGE	2-3 years	4-5 years	6-8 years	9-10 years	11 years
DOSE	5 mL	7.5 mL	10 mL	12.5 mL	15 mL

Available in:
 Grape Bubblegum Cherry Dye-Free Cherry



Use product only as directed.

Children's **TYLENOL®** Chewables

Active ingredient: acetaminophen 160 mg (in each chewable tablet)

WEIGHT	24-35 lbs	36-47 lbs	48-59 lbs	60-71 lbs	72-95 lbs
AGE	2-3 years	4-5 years	6-8 years	9-10 years	11 years
DOSE	1 tablet	1½ tablets	2 tablets	2½ tablets	3 tablets

Available in:
 Grape Bubblegum



Use product only as directed.

Children's **TYLENOL®** Dissolve Packs

Active ingredient: acetaminophen 160 mg (in each pack)

WEIGHT	under 48 lbs	48-59 lbs	60-71 lbs	72-95 lbs
AGE	under 6 years	6-8 years	9-10 years	11 years
DOSE	do not use	2 powders	2 powders	3 powders

Available in:
 Wild Berry



Use product only as directed.

All Infants' **TYLENOL®** and Children's **TYLENOL®** products have the same strength of acetaminophen: **160 mg** (in each 5 mL, tablet, or pack).

DOSE: Every 6-8 hours as needed. DO NOT GIVE MORE THAN 4 DOSES IN 24 HOURS.

If possible, use weight to dose; otherwise, use age.

Infants' **MOTRIN®** Concentrated Drops

Active ingredient: ibuprofen (NSAID)* 50 mg (in each 1.25 mL)

WEIGHT	12-17 lbs	18-23 lbs
AGE	6-11 months	12-23 months
DOSE	1.25 mL	1.875 mL

Available in:
 Berry Dye-Free Berry



Use product only as directed.

Children's **MOTRIN®** Oral Suspension

Active ingredient: ibuprofen (NSAID)* 100 mg (in each 5 mL)

WEIGHT	24-35 lbs	36-47 lbs	48-59 lbs	60-71 lbs	72-95 lbs
AGE	2-3 years	4-5 years	6-8 years	9-10 years	11 years
DOSE	5 mL	7.5 mL	10 mL	12.5 mL	15 mL

Available in:
 Grape Bubblegum Berry Dye-Free Berry



Use product only as directed.

Children's **MOTRIN®** Chewables

Active ingredient: ibuprofen (NSAID)* 100 mg (in each chewable tablet)

WEIGHT	24-35 lbs	36-47 lbs	48-59 lbs	60-71 lbs	72-95 lbs
AGE	2-3 years	4-5 years	6-8 years	9-10 years	11 years
DOSE	1 tablet	1½ tablets	2 tablets	2½ tablets	3 tablets

Available in:
 Grape Dye-Free Grape



Use product only as directed.

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS FOR PROPER USE

Today's date: _____

This dosing recommendation from your healthcare professional will expire in **14 DAYS**.

- Always read and follow the label on all **TYLENOL®** and **MOTRIN®** products.
- Use only the dosing device (dosing syringe or dosing cup) that came with the product. Do not use any other dosing device.

Rely on **TYLENOL®** and **MOTRIN®**, the two brands of pain and fever relievers that pediatricians recommend most.†

Always On Call

mL = milliliter

†Among over-the-counter analgesic/fever reducers in the US.