

# 4 year old check-up



Patient and Family Education

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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 CHILD

### PARENTING

- There are many things you can do as a parent to help your child grow up healthy and well adjusted:
  - Give him lots of love and care.
  - Set fair but firm rules.
  - Enforce the rules each time they are needed.
  - Teach your child to be responsible for his actions.
  - Teach him your family values and the difference between right and wrong.
- Your child wants and needs your love and your 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.
- Your child may want to help around the house. Give him small jobs, such as picking up toys and setting the table.
- Be patient with your child's constant questions. He is very curious and often asks, "Why?" Give him simple answers.
- Read to your child every day. Let him choose the stories. Visit a nearby library often.
- Take time out for yourself. Ask someone you trust to watch your child while you do something alone, with your spouse or with a friend.
- Be sure to check out the background of caregivers you do not know.
- If your child does not behave, be calm but firm. Set a good example of how you want him to behave.
  - If he refuses to listen to you, place him in "time out" for 4 to 5 minutes. Have him sit by himself in a safe place.
  - If he is hurting something or someone with a toy, take the toy away. You may also take a privilege away, such as watching a video.
  - Be consistent. Only make rules that you can carry out. If you say you are going to do something, do it.

### DEVELOPMENT

- Your child can learn letters and numbers now. Have him point to letters that begin common words like cat, dog and ball. Have him count toys, puzzle pieces or crackers for practice.
- Your child may have an imaginary friend. This is normal, and in time he should grow out of it.
- Watch TV with your child, and ask him questions about what he sees. Choose shows without violence or sex. Do not allow a TV set in his bedroom.
- Your child can dress himself now. He may often choose items that you do not want him to wear. When possible, give him a choice of 2 or 3 items that are OK with you.

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

## 4 year old check-up, continued

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### SAFETY

- Home
  - If you live in an older home, have it tested for lead.
  - Keep cleaning items and medicines locked up and out of reach. Always keep them in their original container.
  - Install smoke and carbon monoxide detectors. Change the batteries twice a year.
  - Keep hot and sharp items out of reach.
  - Teach your child about fire safety. Have a home fire escape plan for your family, and practice it often.
  - Keep guns and bullets locked up and out of reach.
- Car
  - Make sure your child rides in a car safety seat or booster seat every time you go driving, no matter how short the trip.
  - Make sure that the seat is the correct size for your child's height and weight.
  - A seat with a harness is safer than a booster seat. When choosing a seat, look for one that has a harness with higher weight limits.
  - Follow both the car owner's manual and the child safety seat directions for how to install the seat correctly.
  - Keep the car seat or booster seat in the backseat.
    - If using a car seat, buckle the car seat to the car, and buckle your child into the car seat.
    - If using a booster seat, use the seatbelt to buckle your child in place. Teach your child to buckle the booster seat in the car when he gets out. This helps to keep others from being injured.
  - Set a good example for your child. Wear your seatbelt, too.
- Smoking
  - Do not smoke at home or in the car.
  - Keep your child away from cigarette smoke. Breathing in second-hand smoke can cause asthma, ear infections and other breathing problems.
  - Keep matches and lighters out of reach.
- Body safety
  - Teach your child:
    - No one should touch his private parts (parts covered by a bathing suit) except to keep him healthy, such as a doctor or nurse during a check-up.
    - Tell a trusted adult if something happens that makes them feel uncomfortable or unhappy.
    - Never keep secrets from you unless it is a good surprise, such as a birthday present.
- Animals
  - Teach your child:
    - Ask an adult before petting a strange animal.
    - Do not tease animals or take their food away.
    - Do not put his face near an animal's mouth.
- Play
  - Spend time playing with your child. Teach him how to share and take turns.
  - Help your child use his imagination. Buy toys that help him pretend, think and learn.
  - Make sure that your child's play area is safe. Do not allow him to play in the street.
  - Hold his hand to cross the street, and teach him how to cross safely.
  - Watch him carefully when he uses riding toys or climbs in the playground.

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## 4 year old check-up, continued

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- Teach him how to use playground equipment safely.
- Have your child wear a bike helmet anytime he rides a tricycle or bike with training wheels. He also needs a helmet if he rides on a bike with you.
- Outdoors
  - Use a sunscreen and insect repellent that is safe for children. Use it each time he plays or swims outdoors during the day.
  - Make sure your child wears shoes, even in the grass.
  - Make sure he cannot get near pools or spas by himself. If you have one in your yard, install a proper safety fence around it.
  - Begin teaching your child how to swim and be safe in the water.
  - Never leave your child alone in the water. "Swimmies" should not be used as a life vest.

### A FEW NEVER, EVER's –

To help keep your child safe – **NEVER**:

- Leave your child unsupervised.
- Leave your child alone in a car.
- Hold your child in your lap while riding in the car.
- Allow your child to wear necklaces, straps or backpacks on the playground or during sleep. These items can cause choking.

### FEEDING

- Eat meals as a family. Turn off the TV and cell phones.
- Share news of the day, and talk together. Keep meal time pleasant. Focus on family news and not on what or how much your child is eating.
- Stick to scheduled meal times and 1 to 2 snacks.
- Your child's doctor may also advise that you give him a multivitamin each day.

### Meals

- Your child needs food from all food groups:
  - Lean meat, eggs, beans and cheese for protein
  - Fruits and vegetables for fiber, vitamins and minerals
  - 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.
- Allow your child to choose how much to eat, and do not scold or nag him about what he is eating or not eating.
- Your child may eat less now. He knows how much he needs to keep him from being hungry.
- Limit fast food meals and snacks. These foods have a lot of fat, sugar, salt and calories but little nutrition.

### Snacks

- Give your child healthy snacks, such as fruits, raisins, string cheese (cheese sticks), whole wheat crackers, rice cakes and graham crackers.

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## 4 year old check-up, continued

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- Avoid foods and drinks with lots of sugar, such as desserts, sweetened cereals, candy, sweet tea and sodas. Candy and sticky, sweet foods can cause tooth decay

### Drinks

- Give your child low-fat or skim milk.

### SLEEP

- Have a regular bedtime and routine for your child.
- Read to your child each night before he goes to sleep.

### HEALTHY HABITS

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

- Wash your hands often during the day. Teach your child and other family members to wash their hands often, too. Use warm water and soap and scrub for 20 seconds.
- Have your child bathe regularly. Have him brush his teeth with fluoride toothpaste each morning and at bedtime.
- Take your child to the dentist for regular check-ups.
- Make sure your child gets needed vaccines to help prevent disease.

Your child learns through play. 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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- Avoid giving fruit punch and 100% fruit juice to your child. It often has extra sugar he does not need. Try giving him small pieces of whole fruit instead. If you do give him juice, only give your child 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 child. Give water or diluted juice instead.
  - Whether inside or outside, give your child the chance to be active every day. Active play is good for all children. Your child 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](http://www.strong4life.com).

### FOR YOUR CHILD'S NEXT VISIT - 5 years old

- You and your child's doctor can talk about how things are going with your child.
- Your child will have a physical examination (check-up) that may include getting vaccines. You will have a chance to ask questions.

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## **4 year old check-up, continued**

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- You may want to talk about your child's:
  - Eating and sleeping
  - Safety
  - Development
  - Behavior, time-out and discipline
  - Learning and social skills

### **THINGS FOR YOU TO DO**

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

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American Academy of Pediatrics Media Use Guidelines for Young Children

Age	Description	Media Use Guidelines
Younger than 2	Children younger than 2 learn and grow when they explore the physical world around them. Their minds learn best when they interact and play with parents, siblings, caregivers, and other children and adults.	<p><b>For children younger than 2,</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Media use should be very limited and only when an adult is standing by to co-view, talk, and teach. For example, video-chatting with family along with parents.</li> </ul>
	Children younger than 2 have a hard time understanding what they see on screen media and how it relates to the world around them.	<p><b>For children 18 to 24 months, if you want to introduce digital media,</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Choose high-quality programming.</li> </ul>
	However, children 15 to 18 months of age can learn from high-quality educational media, IF their parents play or view with them and reteach the lessons.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use media together with your child.</li> <li>Avoid solo media use.</li> </ul>
2 to 5 years of age	At 2 years of age, many children can understand and learn words from live video-chatting. Young children can listen to or join a conversation with their parents.	<p><b>For children 2 to 5 years of age,</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limit screen use to no more than 1 hour per day.</li> </ul>
	Children 3 to 5 years of age have more mature minds, so a well-designed educational program such as Sesame Street (in moderation) can help children learn social, language, and reading skills.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Find other activities for your children to do that are healthy for their bodies and minds.</li> <li>Choose media that is interactive, non-violent, educational, and prosocial.</li> <li>Co-view or co-play with your children.</li> </ul>





Pediatric Associates, PC  
Pediatric Associates of Johns Creek, PC

## Checkup Schedule

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

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

Available in:  
 Grape Cherry Dye-Free Cherry

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



Use product only as directed.

## Children's <sup>®</sup>TYLENOL<sup>®</sup> Oral Suspension

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

Available in:  
 Grape Bubblegum Cherry Dye-Free Strawberry

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



Use product only as directed.

## Children's <sup>®</sup>TYLENOL<sup>®</sup> Chewables

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

Available in:  
 Grape Bubblegum

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



Use product only as directed.

## Children's <sup>®</sup>TYLENOL<sup>®</sup> Dissolve Packs

Active ingredient: acetaminophen 160 mg (in each pack)

Available in:  
 Wild Berry

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



Use product only as directed.

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

mL = milliliter

**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' <sup>®</sup>MOTRIN<sup>®</sup> Concentrated Drops

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

\*Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug.

Available in:  
 Berry Dye-Free Berry

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



Use product only as directed.

## Children's <sup>®</sup>MOTRIN<sup>®</sup> Oral Suspension

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

\*Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug.

Available in:  
 Grape Bubblegum Berry Dye-Free Berry

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



Use product only as directed.

## Children's <sup>®</sup>MOTRIN<sup>®</sup> Chewables

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

\*Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug.

Available in:  
 Grape Dye-Free Grape

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



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<sup>®</sup>** and **MOTRIN<sup>®</sup>** 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<sup>®</sup>** and **MOTRIN<sup>®</sup>**, the two brands of pain and fever relievers that pediatricians recommend most.†

# Always On Call