



Injury Prevention



You can reduce the chance of an injury by keeping the following tips in mind:

- Check toys for how easy they break.
- Watch out for **buttons** that can be pulled off and swallowed.
- **WALKERS**- Walkers are one of the highest cause of accidents in infants as they cause children to accelerate down stairs. Stationary walkers like the train the wrong muscles. We learn to walk using more of our thigh muscles. These train the muscles from the knee down.
- **Crib** – Lower the crib mattress before your baby can sit up alone.
- **Choking** – We suggest that all parents know CPR. As a reminder: Call 911

1. Put baby face down on your arm, supporting the head.
2. Give 5 back blows with heel of hand between baby's shoulder blades.
3. Put baby face up on your forearm.
4. Give five chest thrusts near center of breastbone.
5. Lift jaw and tongue, look in mouth. If foreign body is seen sweep it with pinky finger.
6. If baby is not breathing, tilt head back and give two short breaths (puffs)

7. If breath does not go in repeat steps 1 to 6.

Nutrition



Please do not get into the habit of placing your baby to bed with a bottle in their mouth. If their last waking memory is of eating they will expect to be fed when they wake up. It also bathes the teeth with milk, which can lead to milk cavities.

- Iron deficiency in the first year of life can lead to difficulty with learning later on in school.
- The maximum amount of formula at any age is **32 ounces in a 24 hour period**.
- Thumb sucking is very common at this age. As long as it is given up by 4 years of age, it will have no effect on the teeth.
- **Honey or Corn Syrup** given before 1 year of age can cause botulism.

Sleeping

By four months of age the average child sleeps 13-15 hours a day. Over the next two months the average child sleeps 10-12 hours.

If sleeping through the night, your child may start to wake up again some time between 5-7 months of age. This is due to a change in the sleep cycle. Every child wakes up at this time. Going

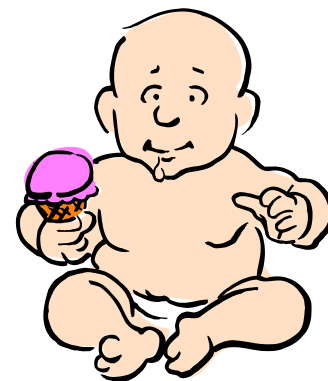
back to sleep will be determined by what is going on around them and



what the **last waking memory** is.

We suggest you put your child down **TIRE**D but **AWAKE**. If they went to sleep while eating, they will want to be fed when they awake. If they goes to sleep with your comforting, they will want you to comfort them back to sleep. This is the age when children learn self comforting behaviors. Children who learn self comforting behaviors are more confident later on.

Development



By this age your child should be able to do most of the following:

- Reaches for objects out of grasp.
- Brings a toy to the mouth.
- Lifts the head and chest when on the stomach.

- Laughs out loud.
- Will sit propped between two pillows for 10-15 minutes.
- Turns to your voice when you are talking.

Immunizations

Your child will receive the following vaccines:

- **Pentacel** (DaPT-HIB-IPV for Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus; Hemophilus influenzae type B and Polio)
- **Pneumococcal Vaccine**
- **Oral Rotavirus Vaccine**

The most common side effects are fever and swelling at the shot site. We do not recommend routinely giving acetaminophen after vaccines. Studies show better protection from the shots, if you only give the acetaminophen when needed rather than routinely. See the table below for proper dosing. Please call if any of the following rare side effects occur:

- Temperature over 105
- Excessive paleness or limpness
- Prolonged crying that cannot be consoled
- Any unusual body movements that you cannot stop by holding

Recommended Reading

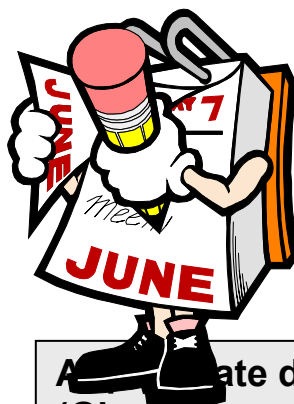


Barton Schmitt, MD has two recommended resources – the Kidsdoc app and the book “Your Child’s Health”. Feed Me I’m Yours by Victoria Lansky. Excellent book to start reading about solid foods; for those who want to use their own table food!

Reducing Allergies

Reduce the chance of peanut allergies by introducing 1 tsp of peanut flour or 10 peanuts pulsed in a coffee bean grinder. Give this 3 days a week every week (M-W-F).

Next Visit



Acetaminophen dosing for acetaminophen (Given every 4 hours) - See our website for other doses based on weight:

Weight	Dose of 160 mg/5ml
6-11 lbs	1.25 ml (40 mg)
12-17 lbs	2.5 ml (80 mg)
18-23 lbs	3.75 ml (120 mg)

Your next visit will be the 6 month well child visit.