Baby Basics

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About Me and My Family



University of Michigan Medical School

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3 daughters, ages 5, 4, 18 months

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Baby is here! Now what?

- Vitamin K, erythromycin ointment
- Baby's first check-up: will be seen by pediatrician in the hospital
- Newborn screen, jaundice check
- Hearing screen, CHD screen
- Hepatitis B immunization
- Will see pediatrician in the office 2-3 days after going home

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Well Child Checks

- Occur on a regular schedule:
 - 2-3 days, 2 weeks, 1 month, 2 mo, 4 mo, 6 mo, 9 mo, 12 mo, 15mo, 18mo, 24 mo, 30 mo, 36mo, then yearly
- Review nutrition, sleep, developmental milestones
- Many, but not all, visits include immunizations
- Chance to ask questions and get advice

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What To Expect the First Week

- Baby's main jobs:
 - Eat: will usually feed every 1-2 hours. Breast is
 - Sleep: newborns sleep 12-18 hours per day, often in 1-2 hour blocks at first
 - Poop and pee: stools will transition, wet diapers will increase
 - Communicate: crying



Safe Sleep

- Always place babies on their backs to sleep for everý sleep.
- Use a firm sleep surface, fitted sheet
- Have the baby share your room, not your bed. Your baby should not sleep in an adult bed, on a couch, or on a chair alone, with you, or with anyone else.
- Keep soft objects, such as pillows and loose bedding out of your baby's sleep area.
- Do not smoke or allow smoking around your baby

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What if Baby Gets Sick?

Call your pediatrician for:

- Temperature >/= 100.4 Rectally
- Extreme fussiness
- Poor sucking or feeding
- Persistent rapid breathing
- Difficult to arouse at normal times
- Decreased number of wet diapers (less than 4/d or >8 hours between diapers)



Immunizations

- Given on a regular schedule to ensure good immune response
- Baby has passive immunity for first few weeks
 - Pregnancy imms are important for baby!
- Primary vaccine series given between 2-15 months at well child check-ups (WCC)



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Baby's Development

- Monitored by pediatrician at WCC
- Common milestones:
 - 2 months: social smile
 - 4 months: rolling over
 - 6 months: babbling and sitting up
 - 9 months: crawling
- · Every baby is different



Colic and Crying Babies

- Part of normal development 2-6 weeks
- Period of Purple Crying
 - P: Peak of crying Your baby may cry more each week; the most at two months, then less at three to four months.
- U: Unexpected Crying can come and go and you don't know
- R: Resists soothing Your baby may not stop crying no matter what you try to do.
- P: Pain-like face A crying baby may look like they are in pain, even when they are not.
- L: Long lasting Crying can last a much as five hours a day, or
- E: Evening Your baby may cry more in the late afternoon

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Calming Your Baby

- The 5 S's
 - Swaddling
 - Side
 - Shush
 - Swing
 - Suck



Remember: It's always okay to place baby in a safe sleep place and walk away. Never shake a baby!

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Taking Care of Mom Too

- Post-partum depression occurs with up to 15% of births
- Signs:
 - Feeling sad, hopeless, overwhelmed
 - Not enjoying regular/fun activities
 - Mood swings, poor sleep, thoughts of harming self or
- · Help is available: family support, counseling
- Talk to your doctor or pediatrician if concerned







- www.healthychildren.org
 - AAP site, basic child health/parenting info
- www.cdc.gov
 - Vaccines, safety, preventive health
- Your pediatrician or family doctor!





















































