

BRIGHT FUTURES HANDOUT ► PARENT

2 MONTH VISIT



Here are some suggestions from Bright Futures experts that may be of value to your family.

✓ HOW YOUR FAMILY IS DOING

- If you are worried about your living or food situation, talk with us. Community agencies and programs such as WIC and SNAP can also provide information and assistance.
- Find ways to spend time with your partner. Keep in touch with family and friends.
- Find safe, loving child care for your baby. You can ask us for help.
- Know that it is normal to feel sad about leaving your baby with a caregiver or putting him into child care.

✓ FEEDING YOUR BABY

- Feed your baby only breast milk or iron-fortified formula until she is about 6 months old.
- Avoid feeding your baby solid foods, juice, and water until she is about 6 months old.
- Feed your baby when you see signs of hunger. Look for her to
 - Put her hand to her mouth.
 - Suck, root, and fuss.
- Stop feeding when you see signs your baby is full. You can tell when she
 - Turns away
 - Closes her mouth
 - Relaxes her arms and hands
- Burp your baby during natural feeding breaks.

If Breastfeeding

- Feed your baby on demand. Expect to breastfeed 8 to 12 times in 24 hours.
- Give your baby vitamin D drops (400 IU a day).
- Continue to take your prenatal vitamin with iron.
- Eat a healthy diet.
- Plan for pumping and storing breast milk. Let us know if you need help.
 - If you pump, be sure to store your milk properly so it stays safe for your baby.
 - If you have questions, ask us.

If Formula Feeding

- Feed your baby on demand. Expect her to eat about 6 to 8 times each day, or 26 to 28 oz of formula per day.
- Make sure to prepare, heat, and store the formula safely. If you need help, ask us.
- Hold your baby so you can look at each other when you feed her.
- Always hold the bottle. Never prop it.

✓ HOW YOU ARE FEELING

- Take care of yourself so you have the energy to care for your baby.
- Talk with me or call for help if you feel sad or very tired for more than a few days.
- Find small but safe ways for your other children to help with the baby, such as bringing you things you need or holding the baby's hand.
- Spend special time with each child reading, talking, and doing things together.

✓ YOUR GROWING BABY

- Have simple routines each day for bathing, feeding, sleeping, and playing.
- Hold, talk to, cuddle, read to, sing to, and play often with your baby. This helps you connect with and relate to your baby.
- Learn what your baby does and does not like.
- Develop a schedule for naps and bedtime. Put him to bed awake but drowsy so he learns to fall asleep on his own.
- Don't have a TV on in the background or use a TV or other digital media to calm your baby.
- Put your baby on his tummy for short periods of playtime. Don't leave him alone during tummy time or allow him to sleep on his tummy.
- Notice what helps calm your baby, such as a pacifier, his fingers, or his thumb. Stroking, talking, rocking, or going for walks may also work.
- *Never hit or shake your baby.*

Helpful Resources:

Information About Car Safety Seats: www.safercar.gov/parents | Toll-free Auto Safety Hotline: 888-327-4236

2 MONTH VISIT—PARENT

SAFETY

- Use a rear-facing–only car safety seat in the back seat of all vehicles.
- Never put your baby in the front seat of a vehicle that has a passenger airbag.
- Your baby's safety depends on you. Always wear your lap and shoulder seat belt.
- Never drive after drinking alcohol or using drugs. Never text or use a cell phone while driving.
- Always put your baby to sleep on her back in her own crib, not your bed.
 - Your baby should sleep in your room until she is at least 6 months old.
 - Make sure your baby's crib or sleep surface meets the most recent safety guidelines.
- If you choose to use a mesh playpen, get one made after February 28, 2013.
- Swaddling should not be used after 2 months of age.
- Prevent scalds or burns. Don't drink hot liquids while holding your baby.
- Prevent tap water burns. Set the water heater so the temperature at the faucet is at or below 120°F /49°C.
- Keep a hand on your baby when dressing or changing her on a changing table, couch, or bed.
- Never leave your baby alone in bathwater, even in a bath seat or ring.

WHAT TO EXPECT AT YOUR BABY'S 4 MONTH VISIT

We will talk about

- Caring for your baby, your family, and yourself
- Creating routines and spending time with your baby
- Keeping teeth healthy
- Feeding your baby
- Keeping your baby safe at home and in the car

Consistent with *Bright Futures: Guidelines for Health Supervision of Infants, Children, and Adolescents*, 4th Edition

For more information, go to <https://brightfutures.aap.org>.

American Academy of Pediatrics

DEDICATED TO THE HEALTH OF ALL CHILDREN®



The information contained in this handout should not be used as a substitute for the medical care and advice of your pediatrician. There may be variations in treatment that your pediatrician may recommend based on individual facts and circumstances. Original handout included as part of the *Bright Futures Tool and Resource Kit*, 2nd Edition.

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Safe Sleep and Your Baby:

How Parents Can Reduce the Risk of SIDS and Suffocation

About 3,500 babies die each year in the United States during sleep because of unsafe sleep environments.

Some of these deaths are caused by entrapment, suffocation, or strangulation. Some infants die of sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS). However, there are ways for parents to keep their sleeping baby safe.

Read on for more information from the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) on how parents can create a safe sleep environment for their babies. This information should also be shared with anyone who cares for babies, including grandparents, family, friends, babysitters, and child care center staff.

NOTE: These recommendations are for healthy babies up to 1 year of age. A very small number of babies with certain medical conditions may need to be placed to sleep on their stomach. Your baby's doctor can tell you what is best for your baby.

What You Can Do

• Place your baby to sleep on his back for every sleep.

- ° Babies up to 1 year of age should always be placed on their back to sleep during naps and at night. However, if your baby has rolled from his back to his side or stomach on his own, he can be left in that position if he is already able to roll from tummy to back and back to tummy.
- ° If your baby falls asleep in a car safety seat, stroller, swing, infant carrier, or infant sling, he should be moved to a firm sleep surface as soon as possible.
- ° Swaddling (wrapping a light blanket snugly around a baby) may help calm a crying baby. However, if you swaddle your baby before placing him on his back to sleep, stop swaddling him as soon as he starts trying to roll.

• Place your baby to sleep on a firm sleep surface.

- ° The crib, bassinet, portable crib, or play yard should meet current safety standards. Check to make sure the product has not been recalled. Do not use a crib that is broken or missing parts or that has drop-side rails. For more information about crib safety standards, visit the Consumer Product Safety Commission Web site at www.cpsc.gov.
- ° Cover the mattress with a fitted sheet.
- ° Do not put blankets or pillows between the mattress and fitted sheet.
- ° Never put your baby to sleep on an armchair, a sofa, a water bed, a cushion, or a sheepskin. (Parents should also make sure not to fall asleep on an armchair or a sofa while holding a baby.)

• Keep soft objects, loose bedding, or any objects that could increase the risk of entrapment, suffocation, or strangulation out of the crib.

- ° Pillows, quilts, comforters, sheepskins, bumper pads, and stuffed toys can cause your baby to suffocate.

NOTE: Research has not shown us when it's 100% safe to have these objects in the crib; however, most experts agree that these objects pose little risk to healthy babies after 12 months of age.

• Place your baby to sleep in the same room where you sleep but not the same bed.

- ° Keep the crib or bassinet within an arm's reach of your bed. You can easily watch or breastfeed your baby by having your baby nearby.
- ° The AAP cannot make a recommendation for or against the use of bedside sleepers or in-bed sleepers until more studies are done.
- ° Babies who sleep in the same bed as their parents are at risk of SIDS, suffocation, or strangulation. Parents can roll onto babies during sleep, or babies can get tangled in the sheets or blankets.

• Breastfeed as much and for as long as you can. This helps reduce the risk of SIDS.

- ° The AAP recommends breastfeeding as the sole source of nutrition for your baby for about 6 months. When you add solid foods to your baby's diet, continue breastfeeding until at least 12 months. You can continue to breastfeed after 12 months if you and your baby desire.

• Schedule and go to all well-child visits. Your baby will receive important immunizations.

- ° Recent evidence suggests that immunizations may have a protective effect against SIDS.

• Keep your baby away from smokers and places where people smoke. This helps reduce the risk of SIDS.

- ° If you smoke, try to quit. However, until you can quit, keep your car and home smoke-free. Don't smoke inside your home or car, and don't smoke anywhere near your baby, even if you are outside.

• Do not let your baby get too hot. This helps reduce the risk of SIDS.

- ° Keep the room where your baby sleeps at a comfortable temperature.
- ° In general, dress your baby in no more than one extra layer than you would wear. Your baby may be too hot if she is sweating or if her chest feels hot.
- ° If you are worried that your baby is cold, use a wearable blanket, such as a sleeping sack, or warm sleeper that is the right size for your baby. These are made to cover the body and not the head.

• Offer a pacifier at nap time and bedtime. This helps reduce the risk of SIDS.

- ° If you are breastfeeding, wait until breastfeeding is going well before offering a pacifier. This usually takes 3 to 4 weeks. If you are not breastfeeding, you can start a pacifier as soon as you like.

- ° It's OK if your baby doesn't want to use a pacifier. You can try offering a pacifier again, but some babies don't like to use pacifiers.
- ° If the pacifier falls out after your baby falls asleep, you don't have to put it back in.
- ° Do not use pacifiers that attach to infant clothing.
- ° Do not use pacifiers that are attached to objects, such as stuffed toys and other items that may be a suffocation or choking risk.
- **Do not use home cardiorespiratory monitors to help reduce the risk of SIDS.**
- ° Home cardiorespiratory monitors can be helpful for babies with breathing or heart problems, but they have not been found to reduce the risk of SIDS.
- **Use caution when using products that claim to reduce the risk of SIDS.**
- ° Products such as wedges, positioners, special mattresses, and specialized sleep surfaces have not been shown to reduce the risk of SIDS.

- ° Remember to hold your newborn skin to skin while breastfeeding. If you can, do this as soon as you can after birth. Skin-to-skin contact is also beneficial for bottle-fed newborns.

Remember Tummy Time

Give your baby plenty of "tummy time" when she is awake. This will help strengthen neck muscles and help prevent flat spots on the head. Always stay with your baby during tummy time, and make sure she is awake.

From Your Doctor

What Expectant Moms Can Do

- ° Schedule and go to all prenatal doctor visits.
- ° Do not smoke, drink alcohol, or use drugs while pregnant or after the birth of your newborn. Stay away from smokers and places where people smoke.

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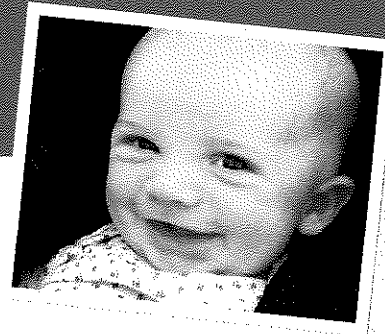
healthychildren.org
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From the American Academy of Pediatrics

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Your Baby at 2 Months



Child's Name _____

Child's Age _____

Today's Date _____

Milestones matter! How your child plays, learns, speaks, acts, and moves offers important clues about his or her development. Check the milestones your child has reached by 2 months. Take this with you and talk with your child's doctor at every well-child visit about the milestones your child has reached and what to expect next.

What Most Babies Do by this Age:

Social/Emotional

- Begins to smile at people
- Can briefly calm himself (may bring hands to mouth and suck on hand)
- Tries to look at parent

Language/Communication

- Coos, makes gurgling sounds
- Turns head toward sounds

Cognitive (learning, thinking, problem-solving)

- Pays attention to faces
- Begins to follow things with eyes and recognize people at a distance
- Begins to act bored (cries, fussy) if activity doesn't change

Movement/Physical Development

- Can hold head up and begins to push up when lying on tummy
- Makes smoother movements with arms and legs

You Know Your Child Best.

Act early if you have concerns about the way your child plays, learns, speaks, acts, or moves, or if your child:

- Is missing milestones
- Doesn't respond to loud sounds
- Doesn't watch things as they move
- Doesn't smile at people
- Doesn't bring hands to mouth
- Can't hold head up when pushing up when on tummy

Tell your child's doctor or nurse if you notice any of these signs of possible developmental delay and ask for a developmental screening.

If you or the doctor is still concerned

1. Ask for a referral to a specialist and,
2. Call your state or territory's early intervention program to find out if your child can get services to help. Learn more and find the number at cdc.gov/FindEI.

For more information, go to cdc.gov/Concerned.

DON'T WAIT.
Acting early can make a real difference!



www.cdc.gov/ActEarly
1-800-CDC-INFO (1-800-232-4636)



Download CDC's
Milestone Tracker App



Learn the Signs. Act Early.

Help Your Baby Learn and Grow



You can help your baby learn and grow. Talk, read, sing, and play together every day. Below are some activities to enjoy with your 2-month-old baby today.

What You Can Do for Your 2-Month-Old:

- Cuddle, talk, and play with your baby during feeding, dressing, and bathing.
- Help your baby learn to calm herself. It's okay for her to suck on her fingers.
- Begin to help your baby get into a routine, such as sleeping at night more than in the day, and have regular schedules.
- Getting in tune with your baby's likes and dislikes can help you feel more comfortable and confident.
- Act excited and smile when your baby makes sounds.
- Copy your baby's sounds sometimes, but also use clear language.
- Pay attention to your baby's different cries so that you learn to know what he wants.
- Talk, read, and sing to your baby.
- Play peek-a-boo. Help your baby play peek-a-boo, too.
- Place a baby-safe mirror in your baby's crib so she can look at herself.
- Look at pictures with your baby and talk about them.
- Lay your baby on his tummy when he is awake and put toys near him.
- Encourage your baby to lift his head by holding toys at eye level in front of him.
- Hold a toy or rattle above your baby's head and encourage her to reach for it.
- Hold your baby upright with his feet on the floor. Sing or talk to your baby as he is upright.

Milestones adapted from *CARING FOR YOUR BABY AND YOUNG CHILD: BIRTH TO AGE 5*, Fifth Edition, edited by Steven Shelov and Tanya Remer Altmann © 1991, 1993, 1998, 2004, 2009 by the American Academy of Pediatrics and *BRIGHT FUTURES: GUIDELINES FOR HEALTH SUPERVISION OF INFANTS, CHILDREN, AND ADOLESCENTS*, Third Edition, edited by Joseph Hagan, Jr., Judith S. Shaw, and Paula M. Duncan, 2008, Elk Grove Village, IL: American Academy of Pediatrics.

This milestone checklist is not a substitute for a standardized, validated developmental screening tool.

www.cdc.gov/ActEarly | 1-800-CDC-INFO (1-800-232-4636)



Learn the Signs. Act Early.

Parent Resources for Babies up to 1 year

There are so many resources available online for parents. Who do you trust? Here are some links approved by your pediatrician, and the American Academy of Pediatrics.

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>Healthy Children.org has a wealth of information for parents, including a Symptom checker, ideas for challenging your child to grow in development, and answers to questions about care of your child. https://www.healthychildren.org/English/Pages/default.aspx</p> |  |
| <p>Care of Baby's Penis https://www.healthychildren.org/English/ages-stages/baby/bathing-skin-care/Pages/Caring-For-Your-Sons-Penis.aspx</p> |  |
| <p>Post-Partum Depression - Speak Up When You're Down https://www.healthychildren.org/English/ages-stages/prenatal/delivery-beyond/Pages/Understanding-Motherhood-and-Mood-Baby-Blues-and-Beyond.aspx</p> |  |
| <p>When Your Child Needs Emergency Care – What to do? https://www.healthychildren.org/English/health-issues/injuries-emergencies/Pages/When-Your-Child-Needs-Emergency-Medical-Services.aspx</p> |  |
| <p>How and When to Introduce Solid Foods. The Baby-led Weaning website and pamphlet has helpful information on helping your baby move on to family meals. http://www.rapleyweaning.com/assets/blwleaflet2.pdf</p> |  |
| <p>When does my baby need a new car seat? All the things you need to know about rear-facing car seats for infants and toddlers. https://www.healthychildren.org/English/safety-prevention/on-the-go/Pages/Rear-Facing-Car-Seats-for-Infants-Toddlers.aspx</p> |  |
| <p>How do I safely take my baby for a bike ride? When are they old enough? https://www.healthychildren.org/English/safety-prevention/at-play/Pages/Baby-On-Board-Keeping-Safe-On-A-Bike.aspx</p> |  |

If you don't have a QR code reader on your phone, try these:

Apple iPhone: Go to the App Store and search for "QR Reader". It's free; no ads.

Android: Go to Google Play Store and search for "QR Code Reader". It's free; no ads.

Cowlitz County Resources for Postpartum Depression

Contact your medical provider, and ask to speak with their advice nurse.

Cowlitz County Crisis Hot Line – 24 Hour Crisis Line: 1-800-803-8833 and/or 360-425-6064

Perinatal Support – 888-404-7763

Baby Blues Connection – 800-557-8375 for 24 hour information/message line for one-on-one phone support, support groups, information and resources. For ongoing email support, send a message to support@babybluesconnection.org . There is also a BBC support group on Facebook.

Parent Trust Help Line 800-932-4673

Postpartum Support International – 800-944-4773

Speak Up When You're Down: PPD, support hotline – 888-404-7763

Websites for Postpartum Depression:

www.ppdmsupport.net

www.parenttrust.org

www.perinataalsupport.org

www.ppdsupportpage.com

www.postpartumstress.com

www.babybluesconnection.org



Clark County Resources for Postpartum Depression

Contact your medical provider, and ask to speak with their advice nurse.

Clark County Crisis Hot Line – 800-626-8137

Perinatal Support – 888-404-7763

Maternity Support Services – 360-852-9092, 5411 E. Mill Plain Suite 28, Vancouver, Washington

Baby Blues Connection – 800-557-8375 for 24 hour information/message line for one-on-one phone support, support groups, information and resources. For ongoing email support, send a message to support@babybluesconnection.org. There is also a BBC support group on Facebook.

Children's Home Society – 360-835-7802

Parent Trust Help Line – 800-932-4673

Postpartum Rehabilitation/Support Services – 503-830-8995

Postpartum Support International – 800-944-4773

Speak Up When You're Down: PPD, support hotline – 888-404-7763

Websites for Postpartum Depression:

www.ppdmsupport.net

www.parenttrust.org

www.perinatalsupport.org

www.ppdsupportpage.com

www.postpartumstress.com

www.babybluesconnection.org

