



Wellness Check Informational Handout

6 Month Check-Up

Immunizations

The following vaccinations will be provided today as long as your child is up-to-date on their vaccines:

Vaxneuvance #3 (Pneumococcal)	Vaxelis #3 (DTaP, Hib, Polio, Hep B)	Rotateq #3 (oral vaccine)
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It is common for children to experience some discomfort from today's vaccines.

The following are **NORMAL** side effects:

- Soreness, redness, swelling, tenderness where shot is given
- Fever (usually low grade)

For **relief**, you may apply ice for the first 24 hours and give Tylenol (please see dosage table located towards the back of this packet)

Should your child experience: Streaking at the site of injection, difficulty breathing, hoarseness, wheezing, swelling of the throat, weakness, fast heartbeat, dizziness, or hives **CONTACT OUR OFFICE IMMEDIATELY.**

Other Recommendations:

- Lead Risk Assessment
- TB Questionnaire
- EPDS - Postpartum depression screening
- Dental Referral

Nutrition

Breastfeeding:

As your baby's solid food intake increases, the number and duration of breast-feedings will decrease, however breastmilk should still be the main source of nutrition for your baby. Breastmilk should come first, with solid food afterwards.

Formula Feeding:

Depending on the amount of solids eaten, most infants take 26 to 32 ounces of formula a day. By 9 months, the average amount of formula a day is 24 ounces. Four bottles a day should be sufficient at this age.

Cup Training:

Cup training can be started around 6 months of age. A common way to start is with water. Discontinue bottle use by 12 months or soon after. Prolonged bottle use can cause tooth decay.

Solids:

- **Age:** Solid foods can be started at 6 months if they have not been introduced already. Studies have indicated that delaying the start of solid foods beyond 6 months of age may actually increase your child's chances for developing allergies.
- **Meals:** Around 6 months, depending on when solids were started, most infants will work up to eating 2-3 meals a day. By 9 months of age they will be having 3 meals a day. Four ounces (1/2 cup) per meal is a reasonable average, but there is variation among babies. Let your baby guide you.
- **Snacks:** Once your baby is eating 3 meals a day, small snacks between meals may be necessary. The midmorning and mid-afternoon snacks should be nutritious, non-milk food. If your baby is thirsty between meals give him extra water.
- **Types of Solids:** Start with foods rich in iron such iron-fortified single-grain baby oatmeal or whole-grain rice cereal. Once your baby is tolerating cereal, you may add vegetables and then fruits. Lastly, you may add meat, fish, and eggs. Between 8 and 10 months of age, you may begin with mashed table food or junior foods. Table food should be nutritious and not spicy or greasy
- **Home Prepared Foods:** Warning: Do not home prepare beets, turnips, carrots, spinach, or collard greens for babies. In some parts of the country, these vegetables have large amounts of nitrates, chemicals that can cause an unusual type of anemia (low blood count) in young infants. Baby food companies are aware of this problem and screen the produce they buy for nitrates. They also avoid buying these vegetables in parts of the country where nitrates have been found. Because you cannot test for this chemical yourself, it is safer to use commercially prepared forms of these foods, especially while your child is an infant. If you choose to prepare them at home anyway, serve them fresh and do not store them. Storage of these foods may actually increase the amount of nitrates in them.
- **Finger foods:** Small bite-sized foods that can be self-fed are enjoyed by most babies. These can be started once your baby sits well unassisted & has a good pincer grasp, usually around 8-10 months of age. Start finger foods by giving your baby puffs as these will dissolve very quickly and have a lower risk of choking. Puffs are a great way to practice and transition your baby to finger foods, but they are not nutrient-dense and should not be continued past this stage. Good finger foods include dry, unsweetened cereals (Cheerios, Rice Krispies), slices of cheese, & soft small bites of canned or fresh fruits, crackers, and bread crusts. Always supervise eating to prevent choking.

- **Iron Intake:** Since iron stores from pregnancy are depleted by this age and your baby is in a period of rapid growth, the risk of iron deficiency anemia is high over the next 18 months. Giving 2 servings a day of infant cereal helps prevent iron deficiency anemia. At this age, a serving is 4 tablespoons (1/4 cup, 2 oz) of dry cereal. The American Academy recommends 2 servings of cereal a day up until 1 year of age, but one can continue to give infant cereal during the second year if iron intake is a concern. If your child does not enjoy cereal, talk to your doctor about starting Poly Vi Sol with iron in order to ensure adequate iron intake.

Introducing Highly Allergenic Foods:

New studies now recommend that it is not necessary nor recommended to wait to introduce highly allergenic foods to your baby. Foods such as cheese, yogurt, eggs, soy, wheat, fish, shellfish, peanuts/tree nuts (in the form of a thin paste) can become part of your child's regular diet at age 4-6 months to reduce his/her chance of developing allergies. These highly allergenic foods can be introduced as soon as your baby has tried and tolerated other solids foods such as oatmeal cereal, bananas, carrots, applesauce, sweet potatoes, etc. Introduce smooth peanut butter as soon as possible and continue to offer this at least weekly. Nuts can be prepared by crushing them into a thin paste to prevent choking. Each new food should be given for 3-7 days before another new food is tried. These first time trials are best started at home rather than at day care or a restaurant. Honey and milk should not be given before a year of age due to other nutritional reasons.

Contact your baby's medical provider before starting highly allergenic foods if your infant has had an allergic reaction to food, has had a positive food allergy test, atopic dermatitis (eczema) or a sibling has a peanut allergy.

Stool Changes:

You may notice that your child's stools change in color, consistency, and frequency (decreased) when solids are added into the diet. This is normal and to be expected. Should the stools become hard or painful to pass, this may indicate your child is constipated. It is beneficial to add water to the diet and provide foods rich in fiber. If the hard stools persist or your child's stools become loose, extremely watery, and have a significant amount of mucous please talk to your provider for further advice.

Fluoride Information:

Proper fluoride supplementation decreases cavities by 60%. The ideal concentration of fluoride in drinking water is 1.0 ppm (parts per million). For most patients in Austin, fluoride supplementation is accomplished by the added fluoride in our city water. However, if you have a reverse osmosis water system in your home or live in an outlying community, your child may need to have fluoride prescribed by your child's physician.

Development

Gross Motor (Movement):

Most babies can roll both front to back and back to front by 6 months of age. Many babies can sit by 6 months, but often it takes another month or two to be able to sit without support. Over the next 2-3 months, your baby will probably start to crawl and start pulling herself to stand.

Provide plenty of opportunities to help your baby develop gross motor skills. Frequently change your child's position: from tummy to back to sitting and back to tummy; from crib to floor, pull to sitting and pull to standing holding on to fingers. Your baby may enjoy standing in your lap and bouncing.

Fine Motor (Hand & Finger):

Most 6 month olds rake at small objects with their fingers, but by 9 months, most have an effective pincer grasp and can pick up small objects. Over the next few months, your baby will learn how to transfer blocks or other small objects from one hand to another.

Give your baby many opportunities to use his hands. He is dependent on you to bring the world to him. He should have his own toys such as activity boards, blocks, soft dolls, and stuffed animals. Give him a spoon at mealtime, a wash cloth at bath time, & let him play with cups and mixing spoons as you are cooking. Show him how to toss a small soft ball.

Language:

At 6 months, most babies are vocalizing with increasing frequency and variety. Babbling (repetitive consonant sounds such as ma-ma, da-da) is the next step in language development. By 9 months, he should be babbling.

Lots of talking is the best way to help your baby's language development. Talk directly to your baby & use many gestures and expressions. Use key labeling words when you talk. "Where are your socks? Let's find your socks." Rather than "Oh, where are they?" Talk to your baby about things that are physically present. "Look at the dog chasing the ball. Look at brother riding his trike." Over the next few months your baby will begin to understand NO by the tone of your voice.

Some parents teach their baby basic sign language at this age. Signs are easier for babies to learn than true speech. Signing may reduce frustration, improve communication, and is not detrimental to speech development.

Reading aloud to your child is the best way to help your children love books and learning. Early "reading" milestones between 6-12 months:

Your child should:

- Reach for book
- Lift book to mouth
- Sit in lap, head steady
- Turn pages with adult help
- Look at pictures
- Vocalize, pat pictures
- Prefers pictures of faces

The parent should:

- Gaze face-to-face with child
- Follow baby's cues for "more" and "stop"

- Point and name pictures

Social:

Your baby prefers people to inanimate objects. He will be entertained by your games with him. Play with your baby. Play peek-a-boo, wave “bye-bye”, bang objects together, & play patty-cake.

By 8 months, many babies become clearly attached to mother and fear separation. By the end of the year, this separation anxiety often increases & your baby may also begin to fear strangers. Separation anxiety can be stressful to the mother. Try to accept this phase and be proud of your importance to your baby. He is practicing loving for life. The more he can love now and feel love back, the more secure and loving he will be the rest of his life. Using a playpen at his age is a good idea. He can watch mother, feel safe, and allow mother to do her work. When you leave him, a warning phrase such as “bye-bye for now” may help him not feel abandoned. Another phrase such as “here I am again” can mark the definite end to a separation when you return.

Screen Time Recommendations:

Helping children develop healthy media use habits early on is important. The American Academy of Pediatrics recommends the following guidelines:

- For children younger than 18 months of age, use of screen media other than video-chatting, should be discouraged.
- Children ages 18-24 months may be introduced to high quality programming/apps if parents use them together with their children. Children learn best when interacting with parents/caregivers.
- For children older than 2 years, limit screen use to no more than 1 hour per day of high quality programming. Co-viewing with your child is recommended.
- All children and teens need adequate sleep, physical activity, and time away from media. Designate media-free times to be together as a family and media-free zones. **Children should not sleep with electronic devices in their bedrooms, including TVs, computers, ipads and smartphones.**
- Parents are encouraged to develop personalized media use plans for their children taking into account each child’s age, health, personality and developmental age. Plans should be communicated with caregivers and grandparents so that media rules are followed consistently.

Dental Tips

Use a small dab of fluoridated toothpaste (size of a grain of rice) and a soft infant toothbrush to gently brush baby teeth and gums. Try to brush your baby’s teeth twice a day; the best times are before breakfast and before bedtime. For more information visit the American Academy of Pediatric Dentistry’s website at www.aapd.org.

Care Of Your Child

Sleep:

By 6 months, most babies have settled into a schedule of 2 naps a day, morning and afternoon, 1 to 2 hours

each. At night, the average 6 month-old sleeps 10 or 11 hours without waking to feed, although it is still normal to have nighttime awakenings. Soon after 6 months, many babies start to have separation anxiety when mother is not in sight. This can trigger sleep problems.

Tips to Prevent Sleep Problems

- Have a soothing bedtime routine such as bath, bedtime story, and saying goodnight to family and favorite objects. A late evening breastfeeding or bottle should not be the last event in the bedtime routine.
- Your baby should be able to fall asleep on his own. Place him in his crib awake but drowsy.
- A small soft friendly toy tucked into the corner of the crib may help with separation anxiety.
- Respond to your child's separation fears by holding him and reassuring him during the day.
- Make middle of the night contacts brief and boring. Your baby should not need a middle of the night feeding at this age.

Safety

Thousands of children, ages 6-12 months, have serious accidental injuries every year--most of which are preventable. Most injuries occur because parents are not aware of what their child can do. Motor development is rapid in this age group. Constant supervision is needed. This is a good age to use a playpen.

Poisoning:

Children are very curious, which can lead them to getting a hold of dangerous household detergents and other poisonous materials. If your child should ingest a poison, call the Universal Poison Control Number, 1-800-222-1222. In the case of convulsions, cessation of breathing, or unconsciousness, call 911.

The American Academy of Pediatrics no longer recommends that Syrup of Ipecac (a medication that induces vomiting) be kept at home as a possible home treatment strategy. Recent research has failed to show the benefit for children who were treated with Ipecac.

Things to Remember

- Read labels and warnings on all containers
- Store potentially harmful products and medicines out of reach of children.
- Throw away unused portions and empty containers.
- Do not put potentially harmful substances in food or drink containers.
- Teach children to stay away from storage areas and medicine cabinets.
- Use child-protective safety latches and guards on doors, drawers, cabinets, etc.
- Avoid calling any medicines "candy."

High Blood Lead:

Children can be exposed to lead by living in older homes that have lead-based paints and /or by a family

member's occupation or hobby. This lead exposure can be harmful. In our part of the country, the incidence of lead exposure is quite low.

Home Safety:

Now that your child is mobile, it is important to childproof her environment. Remove crib gyms & other hanging toys at 6 months. Keep all medicines & cleaning supplies well out of reach and equip all cabinets with safety latches. Everything your child finds will end up in her mouth, so be careful with what is left lying around.

Falls:

As your child's strength and curiosity grows, it is important to place gates on stairways and other potentially dangerous areas. Remove or cushion any sharp edged furniture just in case your child falls against it. Coffee tables and fireplaces seem to cause the most injuries. Make sure that your baby is strapped in properly at all times when in a stroller, high chair, car safety seat, or infant carrier.

Burns:

At this age, children grab at everything. Never leave hot drinks on tables or counter edges. Never carry hot liquids or food near your child or while holding your child. Do not let your child crawl or walk around stoves, wall or floor heaters, or other hot appliances. Turn pot handles away from the stove's edge so they are not reachable. A safe place for your child while you're cooking, eating, or unable to provide full attention is a playpen, high chair, or crib.

- Because children are just learning to grab at things, water can be a source of burns. Turn your water heater to 120 degrees. At this temperature, it takes 5 minutes to scald severely compared to 5 seconds at the usual water temperature of 150 degrees.
- Children are at greatest risk in house fires. Test the batteries on your smoke alarm. Change the batteries at least twice a year on dates that you'll remember, such as Daylight Saving and Standard Time.
- If your child does get burned, put cold water on the burned area immediately and cover the burn with a bandage or clean cloth.
- Call your doctor for all burns.

Sun Exposure:

Avoid the sun during the hours of 10am to 4pm. If outside, stay in the shade, use a floppy hat to protect your baby's face, & use a sunscreen approved for children. Use broad spectrum SPF 30 or greater when your child is outside for more than a few minutes during the day. Apply sunscreen 15-30 minutes before sun exposure and reapply every hour. Sun exposure during childhood can cause skin cancer and premature skin aging.

Walkers:

The AAP does not recommend using walkers. Walkers allow children to get to places where they can pull heavy objects or hot foods onto themselves. Also, many children in baby walkers have had injuries from falling down stairs, walking out of doors, and running into furniture.

Choking In An Infant Under 12 Months:

Make sure food is always cut into small pieces and that small objects, such as coins, beads & small toys are kept out of child's reach. Do not feed your child hard pieces of food such as raw carrots. Grapes, peanuts, and popcorn are also foods to be avoided.

Choking in an infant under 12 months

1. Check the infant's mouth by opening the mouth with the thumb over the tongue and the fingers wrapped around the lower jaw. If the object is seen, it may be removed with a finger sweep.
2. If the infant is still choking, place the infant face-down over your arm with head lower than the trunk. The infant's face should be in the support arm's hand and the infant's legs should straddle the arm with one leg on each side of the elbow. Five blows are delivered with the heel of the hand between the infant's shoulder blades.
3. If back blows were not successful, turn the infant over and give rapid chest compressions (two fingertips on chest just below nipple line) as in CPR. This is to expel the object from the windpipe.
4. If breathing is not reinitiated after five back blows and five chest compressions, check the infant's mouth again by opening the mouth with the thumb over the tongue and the fingers wrapped around the lower jaw. If the object is seen, it may be removed with a finger sweep.
5. If the object is not removed and the infant is still choking, start the sequence again with the back blows.

Safe Sleep Guidelines:

To prevent possible suffocation and to reduce the risk of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS), the American Academy of Pediatrics has come out with the following recommendations:

- Until their first birthday, babies should sleep on their backs during naps and nighttime. If your baby falls asleep in a car seat, move him or her to a firm sleep surface on his/her back as soon as possible. If your baby is comfortable rolling both ways (back to tummy, tummy to back) and you find that he/she has rolled onto their tummy, you do not have to return the baby to his/her back.
- Use a firm sleep surface. A crib, bassinet, portable crib or play yard that meets the current safety standards is recommended along with a tight-fitting mattress and fitted sheet designed for that particular product. Nothing else should be in the crib except for the baby. Keep soft, loose bedding out of your baby's bed.
- Room sharing in which baby sleeps in his/her crib in the same room where you sleep is encouraged for the first 6 months of age.
- Co-sleeping/bed sharing is NOT recommended. Only bring your baby into your bed to feed or comfort.
- Never place your baby to sleep on a couch or armchair.
- It is fine to swaddle your baby. Stop swaddling when your baby looks like her or she is trying to roll over.
- Try giving a pacifier at nap time and bedtime. This helps to reduce the risk of SIDS. If the pacifier falls out after the baby is asleep, you don't have to put it back in. If you are breastfeeding, wait until breastfeeding is going well for approximately 2-3 weeks before introducing the pacifier.

- In-bed sleepers and bedside sleepers that attach to your bed have not been fully researched as to their effects on SIDS so the American Academy of Pediatrics has not made recommendations for or against these products.

To prevent the development of a “flat spot on the head” or other positional skull deformities, it is advisable to alternate the infant’s head position while sleeping so that he/she is facing the opposite way each time the child is in the crib. This will prevent pressure from consistently being in one region of the skull and also help to maintain long healthy neck muscles. It is not recommended to use a boppy or infant pillow to position your infant’s head.

Smoking:

If you or another family member is a smoker, one of the best ways to protect your newborn’s health is to quit smoking. Smoking in the household increases respiratory illnesses, frequency of ear infections, and increases your child’s long-term cancer risk. Household smoking also increases the risk for Sudden Infant death Syndrome (SIDS). We encourage you to discuss smoking cessation with your family provider.

Car Safety Recommendations

We highly recommend following the recommendations provided by the American Academy of Pediatrics:

- **Infants and toddlers:** keep in a **rear-facing car safety seat** until they reach the highest weight or height allowed by the car safety seat manufacturer. It is important to keep your child rear-facing for as long as possible. This is a change from the previous recommendation and your child will be rear facing until at least age two.
- **Preschool and early school-age:** children who have **outgrown the rear-facing weight or height limit** for their car seat should **switch to a forward-facing car safety seat** with a harness. They should remain in this seat for as long as possible and until they reach the highest weight or height allowed by their car safety seat manufacturer.
- **School-age:** children who have outgrown the forward-facing car safety seat should use a **belt-positioning booster seat** until the lap and shoulder seat belt fits properly. The seat belt typically fits properly when they have reached 4 ft 9 inches in height and are between the ages of 8 and 12 years.
- **Older school-age:** when the seat belt alone fits properly, they should always use lap and shoulder seat belts for optimal protection.
- **All children less than 13 years:** must remain in the rear seats of vehicles no matter what. An airbag deployed in the front seat can seriously injure or kill children under the age of 13 years.
- **Winter season:** Do **not** restrain your child while he or she is wearing a thick winter jacket.
- **Important:** Have your child buckle up for **every** trip, no matter the length of time.

Next Appointment

Your baby's next appointment is at 9 months of age. Check out our website for additional resources regarding your child's health.

