

INTRODUCTION

Knoxville Pediatric Associates welcomes you to our group and we are happy that you have chosen us as your pediatricians. Our goal is to provide the best possible care for your child while building close doctor-patient relationships based on trust and compassion. Please feel free to let anyone in our office know if you experience problems or have suggestions for improvement.

This handbook is designed to give you an overview of how our practice works and to provide you with some basic medical information on common pediatric problems. We hope this will be helpful both to new patients in our practice as well as to any of our patients with problems which might necessitate a phone call to the office or doctor on call.

Our practice was originally formed in 1996 by the merger of two of the most well established pediatric practices in Knoxville, namely Knoxville Pediatric Group and Pediatric Associates of Knoxville. In 1998, the former Foothills Pediatric Group of Maryville joined. While the goals and philosophies of the three groups of physicians are the same, there remain some differences in practice styles between the three groups. For this reason, we have chosen to maintain the integrity of each of the three practices within the larger merged group. In other words, patients will be identified as being seen at a particular location site: Clinch Avenue or Cross Park, Weisgarber or Farragut, and Foothills.

It is not our intention for patients to be able to switch back and forth between the three physician groups. We feel this would be disruptive to continuity and would compromise our ability to deliver optimal care for your child.

We currently have five office sites and twenty seven physicians in our merged group. Please refer to the following individual location descriptions for more specific information regarding each site.

WEISGARBER LOCATION

1124 E. WEISGARBER ROAD, SUITE 200
KNOXVILLE, TN 37909-2679

(865) 588-3525 Fax #558-6153	Donald E. Larmee, M.D.
By Appointment Only	Robert L. Barnes, M.D.
Monday - Friday 8 am - 5 pm	Wayne D. Fogle, M.D.
Saturday 8 am - 12 noon	Joseph N. Peeden, M.D.
(Phones answered 7:30-10:30 on Sat.)	Gregory L. Swabe, M.D.
	Deanna R. Yen, M.D.
	Lisa B. Padgett, M.D.
	Susan B. Roberts, M.D.
	Cameron T. Blevins, M.D.
	Lisa Herron, M.D.
	J. Jeff Lin, M.D.

Our Weisgarber location is in West Knoxville between Papermill Road and Middlebrook Pike (please see map). Patients are seen at the Weisgarber location by appointment only, which can be made by calling 588-3525 during the above office hours. Appointments are available for your child to see his or her regular doctor.

Patients coming to the Weisgarber location without appointments with non-urgent problems will be seen as soon as possible but will not take priority over patients with appointments. Obviously, patients with true emergencies are given top priority and will be seen immediately.

FARRAGUT LOCATION
11416 GRIGSBY CHAPEL ROAD, SUITE 104
KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE 37922-3838

(865) 671-2595 Fax #671-2598
By Appointment Only
Monday-Friday 8 am - 5 pm

Wayne D. Fogle, M.D.
Deanna R. Yen, M.D.
Cameron T. Blevins, M.D.
Lisa M. Herron, M.D.
J. Jeff Lin, M.D.

Our Farragut location is in West Knoxville in the St. Mary's Building at the corner of Grigsby Chapel Road and Campbell Station Road. Patients are seen at the Farragut location by appointment only. Appointments can be scheduled by calling 671-2595 during the above office hours. We encourage all patients to have a primary doctor in order to build a relationship and insure continuity of care. If for some reason, your child's regular doctor is not available and the problem cannot wait, an appointment will be offered with one of the other doctors in the group. We make an effort to keep appointments available to see acute problems of recent onset without an undue wait. Even if all appointments are filled, a sick child with an emergency will be seen.

Patients coming to the Farragut location without appointments with non-urgent problems will be seen as soon as possible but will not take priority over patients with appointments. This includes the child you may decide to "add on" to be checked after your arrival with another child who already has an appointment. Each child who needs to be seen should have an appointment. If you have more than one child to be seen, please make more than one appointment. This helps prevent long periods in the waiting room before being seen. Obviously, patients with true emergencies are given top priority and will be seen immediately.

HOSPITAL ROUNDS

We admit patients to East Tennessee Children’s Hospital for treatment and evaluation of illnesses.

We provide newborn care at the following Knoxville hospitals:

- Fort Sanders Parkwest Medical Center
- Fort Sanders Regional Medical Center
- St. Mary’s Medical Center
- Baptist West

We rotate hospital rounds between the doctors in our group. One of our doctors will see your child every morning while in the hospital.

We consult neonatologists (newborn specialists) to evaluate sick or premature newborns and these infants may be transferred to an intensive care nursery at either East Tennessee Children’s Hospital or St. Mary’s Hospital.

APPOINTMENTS

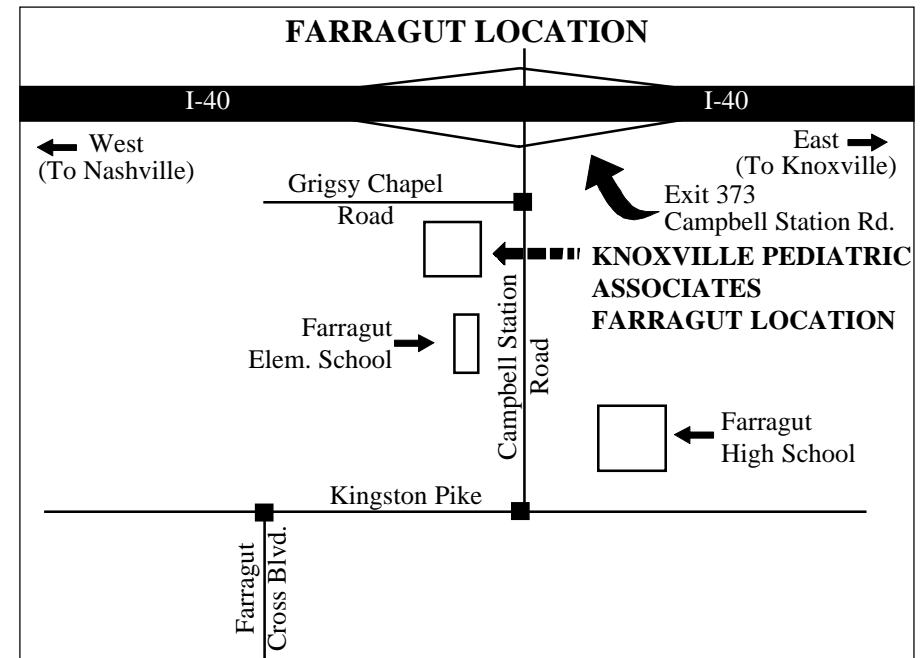
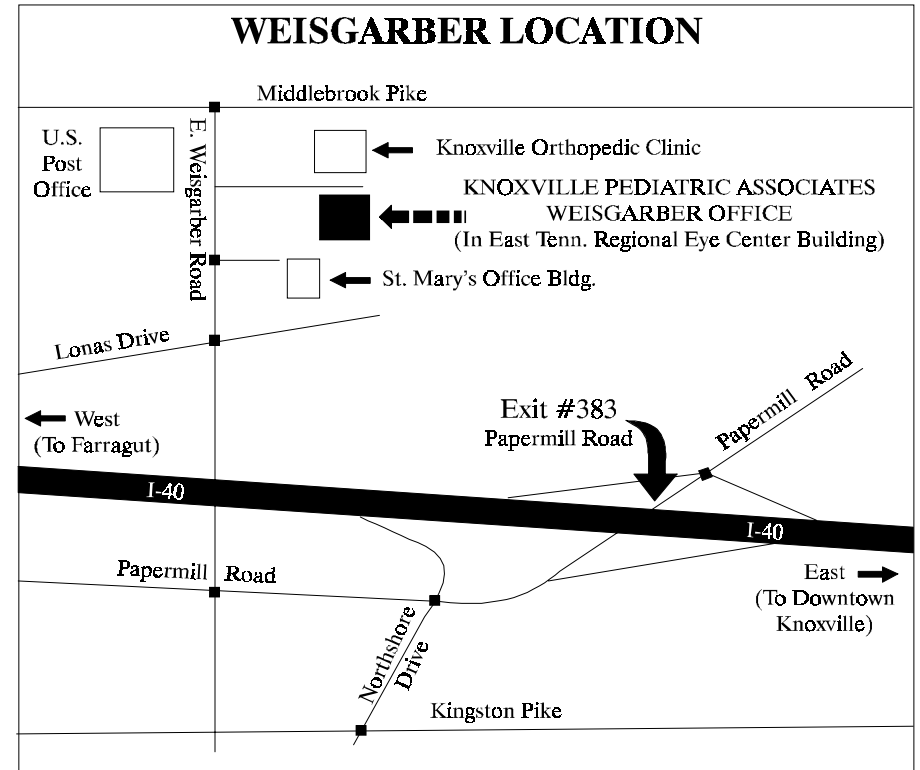
A receptionist will make appointments at the designated location after 7:45 a.m., Monday through Saturday. On Sundays after 8 a.m., arrangements for sick children are handled by office staff through the answering service or office voice mail. Please advise the receptionist if the appointment is for a sick child, well baby check-up, recheck, physical exam, or consultation. An appointment should be made for each child that is to be seen. By allowing us to schedule an appointment, waiting time for everyone is greatly reduced and the office runs more efficiently.

We recommend that all checkups be made at least 8 weeks in advance. Also be advised if your child will be participating in a scheduled sporting activity they will be required to have an annual checkup.

The doctor on call cannot make appointments. He or she will not be paged for this purpose.

“Walk-ins” are strongly discouraged, and will be given an appointment at the next available time unless the child represents a true emergency. True emergencies will be seen immediately.

If you need to cancel an appointment, we request that you give at least 24 hour notice for well visits and one hour notice for sick appointments. This will help us meet the needs of our other patients. Failure to cancel an appointment within the appropriate time frame will be considered “missed”. Three or more appointments may result in dismissal from our practice.



KNOXVILLE PEDIATRIC ASSOCIATES, P.C.

1124 E. Weisgarber Road, Suite 200
Knoxville, Tennessee 37909

11416 Grigsby Chapel Rd., Suite 104
Knoxville, Tennessee 37922

Immunization Schedule

2-3 day HR	HBV ¹	
2 Months	DTaP ¹	} Pediarix
	HBV ²	
	IPV ¹	
	HIB ¹	
	Prevnar ¹	
4 Months	DTaP ²	} Pediarix
	HBV ³	
	IPV ²	
	HIB ²	
	Prevnar ²	
6 Months	DTaP ³	} Pediarix
	HBV ⁴	
	IPV ³	
	Prevnar ³	
12 Months	HIB ³	
	Prevnar ⁴	
15 Months	MMR ¹	} ProQuad
	Varivax ¹	
18 Months	DTaP ⁴	
	Hepatitis A ¹	
2 Years	Hepatitis A ²	
4-6 Years	DTaP ⁵	
	IPV ⁴	
	MMR ²	
11-18 Years	Meningococcal vaccine	
*12-15 Years	Adult dT or Tdap Booster	
	TB Skin test	

*If the second MMR dose or HBV series has not been completed prior to this age it will be completed at this time.

Annually, influenza vaccine 6 months of age and up.

PRESCRIPTION REFILLS

Most prescription refills, if requested prior to 4 p.m., can be handled on the day requested. Please make sure you know the name of the medication, the dose, the form (liquid or tablet) and the name and number of your pharmacy. A nurse may call you to discuss the refill if the patient has not been seen for regular checkups or if the prescription needs to be adjusted.

Prescription refills for patients with Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder take at least three business days, since by law they cannot be phoned to a pharmacy; you must have a written prescription which you can pick up at our office. Please plan accordingly.

To determine the cause of your child's symptoms and the appropriate treatment, it is in your child's best interest to be examined by a physician. Therefore, we only call in prescriptions for maintenance medications for chronic problems. We do not call in antibiotics for suspected infections.

ACCOUNTS AND INSURANCE

It is our objective to provide our patients with the best care at a reasonable cost. Inflation is growing for everyone including medical offices. Today, we find ourselves confronted with ever-increasing costs for almost every supply and service we use in rendering professional care. Therefore, we request that all charges be paid at the time of service. For your convenience we accept Visa, Mastercard and Discover Card.

We participate with many HMO, PPO, and POS insurance plans and we will file those insurance claims for you. Please remember that your insurance policy is a contract between you and your insurance company and we are not a party to the contract. Therefore, financial responsibility for your child(ren)'s treatment is ultimately yours. You are responsible for all copays and deductibles at the time of service. You will also be asked to complete a patient information form on a yearly basis which includes insurance information.

If you have a type of insurance with which we do not participate, it will be your responsibility to pay at the time of service. The receipt (superbill) you receive is coded for insurance purposes and may be submitted along with your claim form as well as used for tax purposes.

In a divorce situation, the parent bringing the child for the appointment is responsible for payment at the time of service. Any payment arrangement set forth in the divorce decree is between parents and does not involve our office.

Coverage under your insurance plan may not coincide with the American Academy of Pediatrics guidelines which we support in our practice. This is particularly true for well-child care.

For specific questions or problems you may contact someone in our business office between 8:00 A.M. and 5:00 P.M. at (865) 525-0040.

BOOKS WE RECOMMEND ON CHILD CARE

GENERAL PEDIATRICS

- Your Baby's First Year by Steven Shelov, MD
- Caring for Your Baby and Young Child :Birth to Age Five by Steven Shelov, MD
- Caring for Your School Age Child Ages 5 to 12 by Steven Shelov, MD
- Caring for your Teenager by Steven Shelov, MD
- Your Child's Health: The Parents' Guide to Symptoms, Emergencies, Common Illnesses, Behavior and School Problems by Barton Schmitt
- American Academy of Pediatrics Guide to Your Child's Symptoms: The Official Home Reference, Birth Through Adolescence by Donald Schiff, MD (Ed)

BREASTFEEDING

- The American Academy of Pediatrics New Mother's Guide to Breastfeeding by Joan Younger Meek
- The Nursing Mother's Companion by Kathleen Huggins
- The Breastfeeding Book : Everything You Need To Know About Nursing Your Child From Birth Through Weaning by Martha and William Sears
- So That's What They're For: Breastfeeding Basics by Janet Tamaro

VACCINE INFORMATION

- What Every Parent Should Know about Vaccines by Paul Offit and Louis Bell, MD
- Six Common Misconceptions and How to Respond to Them

NUTRITION

- American Academy of Pediatrics Guide to Your Child's Nutrition: Making Peace at the Table and Building
- Healthy Eating Habits for Life by William Dietz (Ed.)
- Coping with a Picky Eater: A guide for the Perplexed Parent by William G. Wilkoff
- Secrets of Feeding a Healthy Family by Ellen Satter

SLEEP

- Guide To Your Child's Sleep: Birth Through Adolescence by George Cohen, MD
- The Happiest Baby on the Block: The New Way to Calm Crying and Help Your Newborn Baby Sleep Longer by Harvey Karp
- Solve Your Child's Sleep Problems by Richard Ferber

PARENTING AND DISCIPLINE

- The Happiest Toddler On The Block: The New Way to Stop The Daily Battles of Wills and Raise A Secure and Well-Behaved One-to-Four Year Old by Harvey Karp and Paula Spencer
- Discipline Without Shouting or Spanking by Wykoff and Unell
- PET: Parent Effectiveness Training by Thomas Gordon
- Making Children Mind Without Losing Yours by Kevin Leman, MD

HEAD INJURY

Most head injuries require either phone consultation or examination. Any person receiving a blow to the head may have injury to the brain or small blood vessel which is not always evident on x-rays immediately following the accident; therefore, it is important to observe your child closely during the 48 hours after a head injury and telephone us should any of the following signs of trouble develop.

1. Loss of consciousness, even if only for a short time.
2. Vomiting.
3. Double vision.
4. Persistent dizziness.
5. Severe headache, not relieved by Tylenol.
6. Excessive drowsiness.
7. An obvious depression in the skull.

POST-HEAD INJURY CARE: If none of the above have occurred, the child can be observed at home and may be allowed to sleep for up to two hours. Then the child should be awakened and checked by observing his or her balance during walking, understanding of commands (e.g., "John, go to the kitchen and get a spoon"), and general appearance.

For an infant, observe to see that the child is alert, follows a brightly colored object with his or her eyes, and has normal movement of both sides of the body. Your child should continue to be awakened every two to three hours for twelve hours after the injury. It is not uncommon to have mild headaches for several days after a head injury. If you are uncertain of the child's status, call the office for further advice.

When your child has a head injury, be sure you have had all of the signs of danger explained to you and that all of your questions have been answered.

INJURIES

CUTS AND SCRAPES:

Clean as soon as possible with soap and large amounts of water. Dry with a clean cloth and apply an ointment like Neosporin or Betadine.

If the cut is still bleeding after cleansing, apply firm pressure. If the edges of the cut gape open or bleeding persists, stitches are probably necessary. Sutures must be done within 8 hours of the cut. We suture in our offices but after hours refer our patients to the Emergency Room at East Tennessee Children's Hospital. Following a deep cut, if your child has not had a tetanus shot within the last 5 years, it should be given within 48 hours. Watch for infection as the cut heals. We need to check the cut if there is any marked redness, soreness or pus.

BUMPS, BRUISES AND BROKEN BONES:

Ice will reduce swelling and should be applied immediately. If the area is very large, very tender or results in the inability to move an arm, leg, finger or toes, we need to check for a fracture. If you suspect a broken bone, splint gently with a newspaper or board. We are able to evaluate fractures in our office, but after hours, we recommend the Emergency Room at East Tennessee Children's Hospital.

BURNS:

Apply cold water or ice immediately. If the area is extensive, we need to evaluate or if it is after hours, we recommend the Emergency Room at East Tennessee Children's Hospital. Smaller burns can be treated at home with cleansing with soap and water followed by an application of an ointment like Neosporin or Betadine. The burn should be covered with a clean, dry bandage. Do not purposefully puncture blisters as this could lead to infection. Severe pain, excessive redness or pus could mean infection and we need to evaluate these burns in the office.

POISONING:

Poison Control: 1-800-222-1222

Call our office or Poison Control immediately for instructions. Never induce vomiting unless you have been specifically instructed to do so. Vomiting can make the situation much worse with some poisons.

TELEPHONE ADVICE

If your call concerns a life threatening emergency, such as a seizure or loss of consciousness, state this immediately to the first person who answers the phone. Our medical staff is trained and available to answer many of your questions over the phone such as whether or not an office visit is necessary, the correct dosage of medication or advice about minor illnesses. If a phone call is still needed from a doctor after speaking with one of our nurses, your call will be returned when the doctor is not with patients who are in the office. This may be after morning or afternoon office hours.

Certain symptoms nearly always require a doctor's examination: earache, sore throat, skin rash, severe abdominal pain, painful urination or prolonged fever. Examination of your child is essential to make a proper diagnosis; therefore, we will not phone in an antibiotic without an evaluation in one of our offices by a doctor.

Discussions regarding school, emotional or behavior problems are best conducted by appointment in the office. Telephone discussions are too often unsatisfactory. The doctor on call is available after hours to discuss only urgent or emergency problems. We understand that to parents any concern about their child can be considered urgent, but medication refills, feeding schedules, constipation and non-life threatening symptoms are better handled during regular office hours when your child's office chart is available. Our goal over the phone is to help you make decisions about your child, but we cannot diagnose and treat over the phone. After regular business hours, your call will be answered by the After Hours Program at East Tennessee Children's Hospital. By asking you a series of questions, a pediatric registered nurse will assess the condition of your child and give you immediate detailed medical advice. The nurse may give you home instructions to follow, suggest you visit our office the next day or tell you to bring your child to the Emergency Department at Children's Hospital or another hospital near you. The next day we will receive a complete report concerning your call.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR NEWBORN CARE

During the next few days, most of your time will be spent in resting and regaining your strength. You can put this time to good use by getting to know some of the simple things which will help to make life with your baby easy and fuss-free.

Parenthood is one of the most exciting experiences you will ever have, but it is also a bit frightening, especially if you are a parent for the first time. We will assist you in gaining confidence in your parenting skills here in the hospital and also during the first weeks and months at home. We encourage you to read this booklet and discuss any questions you have at our daily hospital visits. We also encourage you to remember to nurture your family relationships as this is also important to the health and happiness of your baby.

You will quickly discover that your baby has a unique personality just as every adult does. Some babies are quiet, docile and even tempered. Others are irritable, always hungry and poor sleepers. Most are between these extremes.

We view our main job as that of educating you in the science and art of parenting. In our well baby visits, the doctor and nurses will cover aspects of feeding, discipline, safety and disease prevention as they apply at different ages.

IMMUNIZATION POLICY

The physicians of KP A support that all children be immunized according to the schedule of vaccines as outlined by the American Academy of Pediatrics. Recent increases in preventable disease in the unimmunized support that universal immunization is necessary. Our goal is to prevent serious diseases from striking our patients by fully immunizing them. We will begin discussing our policy in support of vaccines at the prenatal visit or prior to transfer for new patients. We trust that our patients will be understanding of our support of the American Academy of Pediatrics and its vaccine schedule.

TRANSPORTATION

An infant car seat should be used at all times in the center-rear passenger seat, even for the baby's ride home from the hospital. Infant car seats are designed to face rearward. The infant, semi-reclined, is secured in the seat with a harness, and the seat is secured to the vehicle with a lap belt. An infant car seat is designed to be used for children under 20 pounds. There are also convertible seats which may be converted from an infant seat to a

Infalyte

Kao-lectrolyte

Breast fed infants may continue to nurse

For children 4-6 months, in addition to the above:

B. 7-Up

Dr. Pepper

Sprite

Ginger Ale

Coca-Cola

Gatorade

C. Broth

Popsicles

Jell-O

Kool-Aid

Apple Juice

Weak Tea

3. After 8-12 hours without vomiting and lessened diarrhea (less than 7 stools per day) begin the following:
 - D. Bananas
 - Rice or Rice-cereal
 - Crackers
 - Applesauce
 - Toast (dry)
 - E. Dry baked or boiled potatoes
 - Cottage Cheese
 - Boiled or poached eggs
 - Yogurt
 - Dry cereal
 - Pasta
- F. Baked or broiled fish, chicken or turkey.
- Lean baked or broiled red meat.
- Carrots.
4. Do Not Give fried, greasy, spicy or fatty foods or orange juice for 3 or 4 days after the diarrhea has cleared.
 5. Stools may remain small, green, poorly formed and with mucus for 1-2 weeks. If they number less than 5 per 24 hours, you can continue to advance the diet.

3. Cool Liquids

If your child is still gasping for air after 10 minutes in a steamy bathroom followed by 10 minutes of very cold air, proceed immediately to East Tennessee Children's Hospital Emergency Room. Seat your child in the car in front of an air conditioning vent. (Do not place your child in the front seat if your car has passenger air bags.)

VOMITING AND DIARRHEA (ACUTE GASTROENTERITIS)

Vomiting and diarrhea are common problems in infants and young children. These symptoms are usually caused by viruses and are usually self limited if cared for appropriately, i.e. they do not need to be treated. Vomiting normally lasts 24-48 hours and diarrhea 1-2 weeks. However, if any of the following problems are also present, you should contact our office for further instructions:

1. Fever over 102 degrees F. which does not respond to acetaminophen or which recurs for more than 24 hours.
2. SEVERE abdominal (stomach) pain or cramps.
3. Pain other than in the abdomen.
4. Blood in the stools or vomitus.
5. Signs of dehydration; decreased urination (longer than 6-8 hours), concentrated urine, pale skin, weakness, dry lips and tongue, decreased drinking or decreased tearing.

If none of the above are present, FOLLOW THESE INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Nothing by mouth for 1-2 hours after the onset of vomiting or frequent diarrhea (more than 5 times a day). If significant vomiting persists call the office for further instructions.
2. Then give ONLY clear liquids (no solid food, no milk, no orange juice nor plain water) until vomiting has stopped for 6-12 hours. Begin in small amounts; one ounce every 15-20 minutes increasing the amount very slowly.

Here are some clear liquids to try:

For Infants:

- A. Pedialyte
Ricelyte

toddler seat to accommodate children from birth to 40 pounds. The use of infant car seats is required by the law in Tennessee. Do not confuse approved, sturdy child restraint devices with flimsy house feeder stands or shopping carriers. Be mindful of your own vehicle's recommendations regarding the use of carseat positioning and airbags. A rear facing seat must be used until your child is 12 months old and weighs at least 20 pounds.

INFANT SLEEPING POSITION AND SIDS

Parents and caregivers should place their healthy infants on their backs when putting them down to sleep. This is because recent studies have shown an increase in Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) in infants who sleep on their stomachs. There is no evidence that sleeping on the back is harmful to healthy infants. Do not place your infant to sleep on waterbeds, sofas, soft mattresses or other soft surfaces. Pillows, quilts, comforters or sheepskins should not be placed under your baby.

- Devices designed to maintain sleep position or to reduce the risk of rebreathing are not recommended since many have not been tested sufficiently for safety. None have shown to reduce the risk of SIDS.
- Do not smoke during pregnancy; continue to provide a smoke-free environment for your baby.
- Make sure your baby does not get overheated. Keep the temperature in your baby's room so it feels comfortable for an adult and dress your baby in as much or little clothing as you would wear.
- A certain amount of "tummy time" while the baby is awake and observed is recommended for developmental reasons and to avoid flat spots on the head.

COMFORT

CLOTHING:

Usual indoor dress should include only a diaper and a gown or one piece stretch suit. Socks, sleepers, and undershirts can be added in the winter. The best materials are cotton and cotton-polyester blends. During the first six months, washing with Ivory or Dreft is preferable to harsher detergents. Avoid using paper fabric softeners. In an automatic washing machine, normal washing procedures may be used with a mild soap or detergent. Disposable diapers may be used, and are more convenient, but also more expensive. Some babies may be allergic to certain brands of disposable diapers.

ENVIRONMENT:

Try to keep an even, comfortable temperature in the baby's room. On hot days provide ventilation. On cold days check on your baby occasionally to see that he/she is covered enough to be warm and comfortable. An environment free of tobacco smoke is healthier for your infant. You should avoid exposing a young infant to people with infectious diseases.

OUTDOORS:

Young babies can be chilled when outdoors for a short time. Therefore, in the winter, especially when very cold and windy, heavy blankets and caps are advisable. During the warm months, care should be taken to avoid sunburn and to maintain adequate fluid intake. Short sun exposure in midmorning and later afternoon is advised, starting with only ten to fifteen minutes per day. Long term exposure to the sun should be avoided. Sunscreen should be used after 2 months of age.

SLEEPING:

At first the baby will eat, then soon afterwards go to sleep. Recently the Academy of Pediatrics has recommended positioning an infant on his/her back to decrease the risk of SIDS (Sudden Infant Death Syndrome). The mattress should be flat. A waterproof cover may be used to protect the mattress. No pillow should be used. He/she should be covered with one thin blanket in the summer. In the winter, a quilt or thicker blanket should be used. Blankets should be wrapped under the mattress at the waist level to prevent smothering. Do not overdress the baby because this interferes with his/her arms and legs. From the first, your baby should go to sleep on his/her own, that is without rocking, patting, or singing. These measures should never be used to get an infant to sleep because they are extremely difficult to stop later. A night light is optional, but remember this too would be difficult to discontinue later. If you use a crib or bassinet in your room, your baby should be sleeping in his/her own room between 3-6 months. The average age for sleeping through the night is about 9 weeks and for the most part is unrelated to feedings.

Although the recommended sleep position is on the back, it is important that your baby spend some of his or her waking hours in the prone position (on the tummy). This is beneficial for your baby in that it helps neck and shoulder muscles to develop and is in no way harmful for your baby. Remember: "back to sleep, prone to play".

the result of the strep germ. The child would need to have the throat cultured and antibiotic treatment.

SINUS INFECTIONS sometimes occur after a cold and usually have prolonged nasal congestion (greater than 2 weeks), cough, or malaise (tiredness). A **THICK GREEN RUNNY NOSE IS NOT NECESSARILY AN INDICATION OF A SINUS INFECTION. IN FACT, IT IS USUALLY A PART OF THE NATURAL RESOLUTION OF A COLD.**

SUMMARY:

Call our office when your child exhibits any of the following:

- a. cold symptom and the child feels very ill
- b. ear pain
- c. difficulty breathing or chest pain
- d. temperature greater than 102 degrees that does not respond to acetaminophen or temperature that develops in the latter stages of a cold
- e. cold symptoms that last longer than 7-14 days
- f. symptoms of dehydration (decreased urination, concentrated urine, pale skin, weakness, dry lips and tongue, decreased drinking or decreased tearing)

CROUP

Croup is a contagious viral infection which attacks the vocal cords and is usually accompanied by cold symptoms. It is usually worse in the middle of the night and is more serious in young children less than 2-3 years old. A croupy cough sounds like a barking dog or a seal. Croup may last as long as a week, but symptoms are often worse the first few nights. The swelling around the vocal cords produces the harsh, barking cough. The swelling may worsen and cause problems with

breathing (stridor). Treatment is aimed at reducing the swelling:

1. Cool Air - either cool night air or with a cool mist vaporizer. Even standing in front of the freezer for 5-10 minutes may help.
2. Moist Air - either with a cool mist vaporizer or a steamy bathroom (close the bathroom door, turn on the hot shower and steam up the room).

DECONGESTANTS may reduce nasal congestion, but they may cause irritability and sleeplessness. Topical decongestants such as Neo-Synephrine nose drops have a significant rebound effect (ultimately making nasal congestion worse) and are not routinely recommended.

EXPECTORANTS have no proven medical benefit and are not needed. Guaifenesin is the common expectorant used in cold medicines.

COUGH SUPPRESSANTS may be used at night to minimize cough from colds. Common cough suppressants include: dextromethorphan (found in Robitussin or the DM in many cold preparations) or diphenhydramine (found in Benadryl).

COMPLICATIONS: Ear infections are the most common complication of colds and may be accompanied by prolonged fever (greater than 48 hours), extreme fussiness, difficulty with sleep or ear pain. Bacterial ear infections do need to be treated with antibiotics and should be seen by the doctor.

CONJUNCTIVITIS (pink eye, cold in the eye) may occur as part of a cold. If the drainage is only minimal, the conditions may be observed and not treated; however, if the drainage becomes very thick, and occurs all day long (not just after sleep time) or persists longer than 5 days, antibiotic eye drops are usually needed.

BRONCHITIS is an infection of the bronchial tubes and is another complication of a cold. Cough is prominent and may be accompanied by wheezing or shortness of breath. Fever may also occur. Bronchitis can be viral or bacterial & may need treatment by a doctor.

PNEUMONIA is a rare complication of a cold. It is an infection in the lungs and is usually accompanied by a very high fever (104 degrees), problems with breathing, and extreme lethargy (difficulty staying awake). Children are usually very ill when they have pneumonia; they do not merely have a deep cough. Pneumonia requires prompt treatment by a physician.

SORE THROATS may occur because of post nasal drip. If tonsils are enlarged or if other unusual symptoms develop, the sore throat may be

OFFICE VISITS:

Your baby should have the first office visit 1-3 days after hospital discharge, then the first office check-up at 3 weeks of age. You will be seen in the hospital by the doctor assigned for hospital rounds. You should schedule your first office visit as directed by that doctor. It may be the next day following discharge or up to 3 weeks later depending on the length of your hospital stay and presence of jaundice or feeding problems. After discussion with the doctor in the hospital, please call the office for an appointment. You do not necessarily have to see the doctor that has seen you in the hospital.

Along with the check-up examination we will want to discuss your baby's growth, development and the many interesting things that you can expect your baby to do within the next few months.

Be sure to bring along extra diapers and a bottle of formula (if bottle feeding) when you come to the office.

IMMUNIZATIONS:

Immunizations (baby shots) are very important and it is highly recommended that your baby receive the Hepatitis B vaccine while still in the hospital. Your baby will then receive the first "set" of immunizations at 2 months of age. See page 36 for a complete immunization schedule.

EMERGENCIES:

Should an emergency arise, call immediately. One of us is always available. If you do not receive an answer at the office, call the designated after hours office number and the doctor or nurse on call will be paged and call you back as soon as possible. After office hours, please limit calls to emergencies. It will be greatly appreciated if formula changes and routine questions would be limited to regular office hours.

FRIENDS AND RELATIVES:

These people are interested in your baby and want to hold and hug. Unfortunately, you may not know who has a cold, sore throat, cough, decayed teeth, or dirty hands. Do your best to protect your baby from infections. Good hand washing prior to anyone handling your baby is always important. We also recommend that your baby stay away from crowded areas (e.g., mall, grocery store, church) until 6-8 weeks of age.

FEEDING:

Feeding is one of your baby's first pleasant experiences. The baby's first love for its parents arises primarily from the feeding situation. At feeding time your baby receives nourishment from food and also nourishment from mother and father's love. The food, correctly taken, helps the baby to grow healthy and strong. The parents' love, generously given, helps the baby feel secure. Help your baby get both kinds of nourishment.

Both of you should be comfortable. Choose a chair that is comfortable for you. This will help you be calm and relaxed as you feed your baby. Your baby should be warm and dry so that baby is comfortable too.

Hold your baby in your lap, with the head slightly raised, and resting in the bend of your elbow. Whether breast feeding or bottle feeding, hold your baby comfortably close.

FOR BREAST FEEDING:

The most important keys to successful breast-feeding are confidence, practice and relaxation. Breastfeeding is a learning experience for both you and your baby. If you are relaxed, your baby will pick up on your cues and will nurse better. Nursing should begin early in the first day of life and ideally within an hour from the time of birth. Rooming-in is helpful in that the baby can be fed "on demand" instead of waiting for a scheduled "feeding time". Cues that your baby is hungry include opening his mouth and sticking out his tongue while turning his head to either side, sucking on his hands, and gentle stretching of his arms and legs.

Many first-time mothers feel that they do not have any milk. In fact, you do! Colostrum is a clear or yellow fluid that is produced in the first few days. It is produced in small quantities but contains protective white blood cells that are important in fighting infection. It is an ideal food for newborns because it is easy to digest and stimulates the baby's first bowel movement.

Newborns do not need any fluids other than colostrum (the exception is the baby with low blood sugar). Supplemental feedings of water or formula may cause the baby to lose interest in the breast and to nurse less frequently than needed. Supplemental water may also increase the baby's jaundice or yellowness. Bottle feeding and breastfeeding require different types of sucking. For the breastfeeding baby, bottle feeding may (1) lessen the baby's instinctive efforts to open her mouth wide, (2) condition her to wait to suck only when she feels a firm bottle nipple in her mouth, and (3) encourage her to push her tongue forward which is the opposite of what she needs to do for

UPPER RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS

Upper respiratory infections (common colds) are caused by viruses and usually last 7-14 days. There are well over 100 viruses that cause colds, and children average up to 8 colds per year. If there are smokers in the home or the child is in day care, colds may occur more often. Colds are spread from one person to another through air or by direct contact. They have a variety of symptoms including sneezing, runny nose, cough, mild sore throat, malaise (tiredness), loss of appetite and fever. If present, a fever usually occurs the first two days and is rarely over 102.5 degrees.

ANTIBIOTICS are not helpful for the resolution of cold symptoms. Nasal drainage from colds may range from clear to yellow to green in color and should go away in 7-10 days. Yellow or green mucus does not mean your child has a bacterial or sinus infection.

TREATMENT:

There is not a medication that will shorten the duration of a cold (make it go away). Therefore, treatment is aimed at helping the child feel better. It is best to avoid most medications if the child is not very ill. They usually do not work well, and all have potential side effects which are worse than the cold itself. Plenty of fluids and rest, saline nose drops, suctioning infants' noses with a bulb syringe, using a cool mist vaporizer to loosen nasal secretions, and elevating the head of the bed will help your child feel better. (Vaporizers should be cleaned every 3 days to prevent growth of mold. Follow manufacturer's directions for cleaning.)

ACETAMINOPHEN (Tylenol, Tempra, Panadol) helps the child feel better whether or not a fever is present. If a child is less than 3 months old and fever over 100.5 degrees is present, contact our office. We do not recommend the use of aspirin due to the possibility the child may develop Reye's Syndrome.

ANTIHISTAMINES will not cure a cold but may produce a slight reduction in nasal secretions. They do cause drowsiness. Common antihistamines include: chlorpheniramine (found in orange Triaminic, Chloratrimeton, Sudafed, or red Pediacare), brompheniramine (found in Dimetapp or Bromfed) and diphenhydramine (found in Benadryl).

ACETAMINOPHEN

Acetaminophen is a powerful analgesic and good fever reducing agent. It is very safe if used properly. In order for you to use acetaminophen safely, you should be familiar with the following terms:

- A milliliter (ml) equals one “cc” and is a measure of volume.
- A Milligram (mg) is a measure of weight.
- One teaspoon is 5 ml or (5cc).
- One-half teaspoon is 2.5 ml or (2.5cc).
- One-quarter teaspoon is 1.25 ml or (1.25cc).
- Drops are more concentrated, i.e. have more drug per volume than elixirs or suspensions.

Because there are so many different forms of acetaminophen, we recommend that you purchase only Tylenol products, thereby eliminating any confusion with the other forms of acetaminophen.

We also urge you NOT to use combination products containing cold and cough medicines combined with either ibuprofen or acetaminophen.

Generally, acetaminophen has fewer side effects than ibuprofen, so we prefer that you use it in preference to ibuprofen in most circumstances.

IBUPROFEN

Ibuprofen is a powerful analgesic, fever reducing agent and anti inflammatory medication. Since it can cause abdominal pain, vomiting and occasional problems with urinary function, we prefer that it be used only for very high (>104⁰) or persistent fever. We also use ibuprofen for athletic injuries, arthritic, and muscular pain.

Ibuprofen is relatively safe if used properly. In order to use it safely, you should be familiar with the following terms:

- A milliliter (ml) equals one “cc” and is a measure of volume.
- A Milligram (mg) is a measure of weight.
- One teaspoon is 5 ml or (5cc).
- One-half teaspoon is 2.5 ml or (2.5cc).
- One-quarter teaspoon is 1.25 ml or (1.25cc).
- Drops are more concentrated, i.e. have more drug per volume than elixirs or suspensions.

Because there are so many different forms of ibuprofen, we recommend that you purchase only Motrin products, thereby eliminating any confusion with the other forms of ibuprofen.

We also urge you NOT to use combination products containing cold and cough medications combined with either ibuprofen or acetaminophen.

Generally, acetaminophen has fewer side effects than ibuprofen, so we prefer that you use it in preference to ibuprofen in most circumstances.

nursing. The baby who has bottle fed may also become frustrated while nursing, since milk does not flow as rapidly from the breast as it does from a bottle. For these reasons, we recommend that you delay introducing a bottle and pacifier until your baby is 3 to 4 weeks of age, when breastfeeding is second nature for your baby and your milk supply is established.

GETTING STARTED: For most women, sitting up in bed or a comfortable chair is easiest for breastfeeding. Make sure you are relaxed before you put your baby to your breast. Use pillows on your lap, under your arms and behind your back. Putting your feet on a footstool to raise your knees slightly above your hips will eliminate back strain.

Make sure your baby is comfortable and feels secure and supported. Nestle your baby in your arm at the level of your breast. You may use the cradle or cross-cradle hold. Two alternative positions are the football hold and lying down. These positions are especially helpful if you have had a Cesarean section. The baby should be turned toward you, chest to chest with his head and trunk in a straight line so that he doesn't have to strain and turn his head to attach to your breast. Tuck your baby's lower arm around you. If necessary, hold his upper arm gently with the thumb of your supporting hand. Be careful not to tilt his head as it will be difficult for him to swallow in that position. A very slight extension of his head with his chin touching your breast will help keep his nose clear.

Hold your breast with your fingers underneath and thumb on top, making sure all of your fingers are placed well away from your areola. It is sometimes helpful to roll your nipple between your fingers for few seconds to help it become more erect. Then manually express some colostrum to entice your baby to take your breast.

Gently tickle your baby's lower lip up and down with your nipple to encourage him to open his mouth wide. Be patient! The moment he opens wide, almost like a yawn, quickly pull him close to you. Do not lean forward, trying to put your breast into his mouth. Instead, pull him toward you so that he has a large mouthful of breast, including the areola. He is latched on well if his lips are flanged (upper lip is turned upwards and lower lip is turned downwards) and his nose and chin are touching your breast. Do not worry that your baby cannot breathe in this position. His nostrils are shaped to allow adequate breathing while nursing.

Breastfeeding should not be painful. If you feel any pain after your baby starts sucking rhythmically, stop and break the suction by inserting

your finger into the corner of his mouth between the gums and slowly easing your nipple out of his mouth. Then try again. Don't be discouraged! Latching-on may take several attempts. Latch-on discomfort is common in the first few days but any pain should subside in a few seconds.

For the first 10 to 14 days, try to breast-feed every 2 to 3 hours during the day (times from the beginning of one feeding to the beginning of the next) and every 3 to 4 hours at night. Try to nurse for 15 to 20 minutes on each side. Burp the baby after each side and if he is sleepy, change his diaper or expose him to air to arouse him for the second side. Begin the next feeding on the side you ended on. After 2 weeks, let him nurse until the first breast is empty and then finish off on the second breast to ensure he receives your rich hindmilk. Your baby is finished on the 1st side when he/she comes off the breast after 10 minutes of constant swallowing or falls asleep. You should hear swallowing and notice that your breasts are softer after nursing.

Be sure to rotate positions to empty all ducts and to prevent sore spots. Air dry nipples 5 to 10 minutes after each feeding. You may use expressed breastmilk or modified lanolin (Lansinoh) on your nipples. If you use lanolin, do not apply it to the face of the nipple as this may plug the milk ducts and result in mastitis.

Keep a record of your baby's feedings, wet diapers, and bowel movements for the first 2 to 3 weeks or until your baby has had appropriate weight gain and your milk supply is well established. Most babies lose 5 to 10% of their birth weight within the first couple of days. It usually takes 1 to 2 weeks to regain to birth weight. By at least 2 weeks, most babies gain 4 to 7 ounces per week for the next few months.

Your baby should have at least 1 wet diaper on day 1, 2 to 3 wet diapers on day 2, 3 to 4 wet diapers on day 3. Your milk will come in around the 3rd to 5th day. When your milk comes in, you should see 6 to 8 wet diapers per day. The stools on the first few days will be tarry and black (meconium) but should become liquid, yellow, seedy stools after your milk comes in. Your baby usually will have several bowel movements per day but some babies go 3 to 4 days in between stools when they are several weeks old.

How to know if your baby is getting enough milk:

1. Has 6 to 8 wet diapers each 24 hours after 4 days of age.
2. Has 1 to 2 bowel movements each day.
3. Takes some 2 hour naps and acts content after most nursing ses-

5. **REMEMBER, acetaminophen and ibuprofen can be dangerous so return the bottle to a safe place and don't exceed the recommended dosage of acetaminophen or ibuprofen.**

YOU NEED TO CALL OUR OFFICE DURING REGULAR OFFICE HOURS IF:

1. Your child seems very ill.
2. Fever continues for more than 24 hours and your child has not been examined in the office.
3. Fever of any degree if your child appears very ill and has not been examined in the office.

YOU NEED TO CALL AT ANY TIME IF:

1. Your child is less than 3 months old and has a rectal temperature greater than 100.5 degrees F. and has not been seen by the doctor.
2. Fever of greater than 105 degrees F. and has not been seen by the doctor.
3. Your child is extremely irritable and cannot be consoled.

ASPIRIN IS NOT TO BE GIVEN WITHOUT PHYSICIAN ORDERS.

	ACETAMINOPHEN	ACETAMINOPHEN	ACETAMINOPHEN	ACETAMINOPHEN	ACETAMINOPHEN	ACETAMINOPHEN
WEIGHT OF CHILD	Tylenol Drops (orange) Tylenol Drops (red) Panadol Drops (red) 80 mg./0.8 ml. (80 mg. = 1 dropper) WE PREFER YOU USE EXILIR RATHER THAN DROPS	Tylenol Elixir (orange) Tempura Syrup (purple) Panadol Liquid (red) 160 mg./5 ml.	Tylenol Chewable Tablets (pink) Tempura Chewable Tablets (purple) Panadol Chewable Tablets (pink) 80 mgs. tablet	Tylenol Junior Strength Tablets 160 mgs. / tablet	Tylenol Adult Tablets 325 mgs. / tablet	
0-3 Months	CALL PHYSICIAN	CALL PHYSICIAN				
12-17 lbs. (4-6 months)	one dropper (0.8 ml)	1/2 tsp.				
18-23 lbs. (6-12 months)	1 1/2 droppers (1.2 ml)	3/4 tsp				
24-35 lbs. (2 years)		1 tsp.	2 - 3 tablets			
36-47 lbs (3 years)		1 1/2 tsp.	3 - 4 tablets			
48-59 lbs. (4 years)		2 tsp.	4 - 5 tablets			
60-71 lbs. (5 years)		2 1/2 tsp.	5 - 6 tablets	2 - 3 tablets	1 tablets	
72-95 lbs. (6-7 years)		3 tsp.	6 tablets	3 tablets	1 1/2 tablets	

ALL OF THE ABOVE CAN BE GIVEN EVERY FOUR HOURS. DO NOT EXCEED 5 DOSES IN 24 HRS.

Children's liquid motrin is available over the counter. The dose is comparable to Acetaminophen. Please ask us about it.

sions.

4. Mother's breasts are softer because milk was removed during nursing.
5. You can hear baby swallowing during feedings.
6. Baby begins gaining weight in the second week of life at a rate of 4 to 7 ounces per week.

FOR BOTTLE FEEDING:

When breast-feeding is not desired, there are a variety of commercial formulas available. Unless otherwise specified, continue to feed your infant the formula which was begun in the hospital. There are now many advertisements and coupons for infant formulas. We ask that you disregard these, unless they are for an approved formula. If you have questions about infant formulas and particularly if you feel you should change your baby's formula, we want to discuss your questions. We recommend formulas which are best suited for your baby's nutritional needs and should be continued until we tell you otherwise. The formulas we recommend are all iron fortified. Babies must have iron in small amounts. Without this small amount (11-12 mg./day) of iron, red blood cells will not develop and your baby will become anemic. This amount of iron will not cause abdominal pain, colic, gas, vomiting, diarrhea, or constipation.

The formulas are available in 32-ounce cans of ready to feed, 13-ounce cans of concentrate, or 16-ounce cans of powder. The ready to feed is poured directly into the bottle. The concentrate is mixed with 13 ounces (equal parts) of water. The powder is mixed in 2 ounces of water and 1 scoop of powder.

Bottles and nipples should be thoroughly cleaned in a dishwasher prior to preparation. **TERMINAL STERILIZATION IS NOT NECESSARY UNLESS WELL WATER OR SPRING WATER IS USED. (DO NOT BOIL WATER, BOTTLES OR NIPPLES.)**

It can be dangerous to heat a bottle in the microwave because the milk heats quickly and unevenly. If you choose this way to heat bottles, be very careful to heat for only seconds at a time, to shake the bottle thoroughly, and only after testing should the bottle be given to the baby. We highly recommend not using this method of heating.

Either disposable plastic bag nursers or glass bottles should be used. Any nipple that is comfortable to the baby is acceptable. The nipple holes must be large enough to allow milk to come out rapidly in drops but not in a constant spray or stream.

Seated comfortably and holding your baby, hold the bottle so that the neck of the bottle and the nipple are always filled with formula. This helps your baby get formula instead of sucking and swallowing air. If the baby doesn't waste energy sucking air, enough formula will more likely be taken. Air in the stomach may give a false sense of being full and may also cause discomfort.

Your baby has a strong natural desire to suck. Sucking is part of the pleasure of feeding time. Babies will keep sucking on nipples even after they have collapsed. So take the nipple out of your baby's mouth occasionally to keep the nipple from collapsing. This makes it easier to suck, and lets the baby rest a bit. (Be sure to follow our instructions about nipples.)

Never prop up the bottle and leave your baby to feed himself. The bottle can easily slip into the wrong position. Remember, too, your baby needs the security and pleasure it gives to be held at feeding time. It's a time for you and your baby to relax and enjoy each other. He/she should be held for bottle feedings as long as he/she is on the bottle.

The amount of formula your baby takes will vary. Babies have a right not to be hungry sometimes, and you cannot make a baby want to eat. Most babies feed for 15 to 20 minutes. The newborn generally takes from one-half to two ounces every three or four hours, gradually building up to three to six ounces by one month. When your baby takes all of his/her bottle, yet cries for more, or if he/she wants to feed every two hours instead of his/her usual three or four, then it is time to change the amount in each bottle.

A SCHEDULE WITH FLEXIBILITY:

Feeding schedules are usually most satisfactory if the hours are set roughly and the baby is allowed to eat when hungry....for example, anytime between three and five hours after the last feeding if formula fed, every two-three hours if breastfed. New babies usually need to be fed about every three hours to four hours. Should he/she occasionally wake up and cry less than two hours after a feeding, he/she is probably not hungry. However, should he/she consistently waken and cry less than two-and-a-half hours after feeding, the amount of formula or breast milk may be insufficient.

Remember your baby will cry for different reasons and may not necessarily be hungry. Though he/she will suck when given a bottle at this time, sucking is one way the baby has to soothe himself. Gradually, as you learn the difference between a hunger cry versus a mad cry or a wet or dirty cry, you will be able to mold baby's feeding times

MANAGEMENT OF FEVER

Fever is a symptom, not a disease. It is usually a sign of infection. Fever is part of your child's defenses against infection, helping to "burn out" the germ causing the infection.

When your child has an infection, antibiotics may be required, but only if the infection is caused by bacteria. Fever is more often caused by viruses than by bacteria.

Infants and children frequently get temperature elevations as high as 104 degrees Fahrenheit (40 degrees Centigrade). This degree of fever is not harmful in itself and is **NOT** a medical emergency.

Temperatures taken by ear probes such as Thermoscan are not as reliable and we urge you not to use them. Digital thermometers such as Bard Parker are inexpensive and are very accurate. We do not recommend glass mercury thermometers for fear of breakage and mercury poisoning. The most accurate temperature is taken **rectally** and is reliable after the beep digitally. An axillary temperature (taken high up in the child's armpit) requires five minutes until the beep digitally and is not as reliable. The oral (mouth) temperature also requires three minutes with the thermometer placed under the tongue and the mouth closed. It is best used only in children over four years of age. It is inaccurate if liquids have been taken recently, whether hot or cold.

When reporting fever to our nurses or doctors, please **DO NOT** add or subtract degrees because this is very confusing. Just be sure to take the temperature accurately and report which method was used.

If your child has a fever, there are several things you can do to help relieve discomfort.

1. Give plenty of cold fluids (juices, Coke, 7-Up, Sprite, popsicles, Jell-O, tea, ice chips, etc.) Appetite for food is usually decreased with fever but should improve when the child begins to feel better.
2. Dress your child lightly and remove all tight fitting clothing. Bedclothes should also be light.
3. Fever reducing agents (acetaminophen or ibuprofen) can be used. Remember that your child will usually have a fever for 2-3 days with most illnesses even if antibiotics and other measures are used. After your child has been examined by the doctor and treatment has begun, if he/she becomes quite ill with difficulty breathing, extreme sleepiness, severe vomiting or other symptoms not anticipated by the doctor, we should be notified again. We do not recommend aspirin with fever due to the possibility of developing Reye's syndrome.
4. If the fever is over 104 degrees, in addition to fever reducing analgesics, you can sponge with water that is lukewarm (neither hot nor cold). Rub the skin briskly with a washcloth, especially in the area of the armpits, back and groin or place the child in a tepid bath. We do not recommend bathing with alcohol.

QUICK REFERENCE FOR COMMON ILLNESSES AND INJURIES OF CHILDHOOD

to fit your own needs.

“BURPING”

“Burping” your baby helps remove swallowed air. Even if fed properly, both bottle-fed and breast-fed babies usually swallow some air.

The way to help your baby get rid of this is to “burp” or bubble him or her. Hold baby upright over your shoulder, and pat or rub the back very gently until he or she lets go of the air, or place him or her down over your lap and gently rub the back.

Your baby can also be “burped” by holding him or her in a sitting position (baby leaning slightly forward) on your lap, with your hand supporting the head.

It isn’t always necessary to interrupt a feeding to “burp” your baby, but always do it after each feeding. Of course, sometimes your baby may not “burp” because he or she doesn’t need to. So don’t try to force him or her.

WATER:

Water is not necessary for infants under 6 months of age.

TEST BOTTLE NIPPLES REGULARLY:

Testing nipples regularly will save time when you’re ready to feed your baby.

If nipple holes are too small the baby may tire of sucking before he/she gets all the formula he needs. If holes are too large the baby gets too much formula too fast, and may not get enough sucking to satisfy.

To enlarge holes that are too small, push a red-hot needle gently through from the outside. An easy way to prepare the needle is to put the blunt end in a cork and heat the sharp end in the flame of a match or cigarette lighter.

If nipple holes are too large, the nipple is worn out and should be thrown away.

Sometimes nipple holes become gummy. Place the nipples in a pan of water, add a pinch of salt, and boil for a few minutes.

VITAMINS:

Vitamins will be started according to your baby’s needs. Infant formulas have vitamins added, therefore vitamin supplementation is not needed.

Following the AAP guidelines, we recommend that all breastfed babies receive vitamin D supplementation. Inadequate body stores of

vitamin D can lead to a condition called nutritional rickets in which abnormal bone development can occur. Children at the greatest risk are those with darker skin, those who spend little time outdoors, solely breastfed infants and older children who do not drink vitamin-D fortified milk. You may use Polyvisol or Vidaylin drops that are available over the counter. The dosage is one dropper per day. Please talk to your doctor if you have more questions.

SUPPLEMENTAL FOODS:

The AAP recommends exclusive breast-feeding until 6 months to achieve full benefit of maternal antibodies and prevention of food allergies. Formula or breast milk is nutritionally adequate for your baby until six months. An occasional infant becomes dissatisfied with breast milk or formula alone prior to three or four months of age. Please discuss supplemental feeding with the office nursing staff if you feel it is needed. Plain rice cereal diluted with water, formula, or expressed breast milk can be given once or twice daily, in amounts of one or two tablespoons, given with a baby spoon. Do not use a syringe type feeder or “infant feeder”. These may be very dangerous and should not be used.

SKIN CARE

BATHING:

It’s good to have a fairly regular time for bathing your baby. The room should be warm, with no drafts on baby. Keep bathing supplies together to save yourself steps. Until the navel (and circumcision) is healed, wash your baby by sponging. Afterwards you can use a tub or bathinette. Test the water temperature with your hand first. Daily bathing is unnecessary. We prefer Ivory, Dove, or Basis instead of baby soaps or washes.

FACE: Wash with plain water and soft cloth and no soap.

EYES: To clean eyes, use plain water and a wash cloth.

EARS: Do not clean deeply because this packs the wax further back in the ear canal. Only wipe the outside of the ear with a moist cloth. If your baby seems to have an excessive amount of earwax, ask us what you should do.

HEAD: Lather the head with “no tears” baby shampoo. The fontanels (soft spots) should also be washed. If flakes or greasy, scaly cradle cap develop, then you should gently scrub the head with a soft baby hairbrush or baby wash cloth. If the cradle cap persists, Cradle or

SYMPTOMS OF NEONATAL INFECTION FOR MOTHERS WHO HAVE POSITIVE TESTS FOR GROUP B STREPTOCOCCUS

Group B Streptococcus is a major cause of bacterial infections in women and newborns at the time of delivery. Group B Streptococcus is a bacteria that is occasionally found in the vaginal tract of some women. Many women are tested for this bacteria several weeks before they deliver their infants. This is done to prevent infections in both mother and child. These infections include pneumonia, meningitis, and blood poisoning (bacteremia) of the infant. If a mother has been found to have this bacteria and has been treated with antibiotics before she delivers her child, the child’s risk for these infections is greatly diminished.

Infants exposed to this bacteria, (whether their mothers have been treated with antibiotics or not) should be watched closely for the first few days to months for signs of infections. This is especially important during the first 7-10 days of life (early onset disease) and 4-6 weeks of age (late onset disease). These signs include fever (temperature greater than 100.4 degrees F), lethargy, irritability, difficulty feeding, vomiting, grunting, difficulty breathing, or a bulging soft spot (fontanel). These newborns are monitored in the hospital for this infection for 48 hours after birth. These are just a few of the signs and symptoms an infant with Group B Streptococcal infection may manifest. If you have any concerns that your newborn is “not acting right” please notify our office promptly. Also please notify your child’s doctor if you (the child’s mother) had a positive Group B Streptococcal culture during your pregnancy.

fluorescent lights. These lights cause a chemical reaction to occur that hastens the removal of bilirubin from the body. These high intensity fluorescent lights are placed over the baby. The baby is kept warm and has protection from the lights over his/her eyes. This is done either in the hospital or by special arrangement with a home health nurse. Sunlight or the fluorescent lights you have at home **DO NOT HAVE** enough of the correct intensity to help lower the bilirubin level. The phototherapy is continued until the bilirubin drops to a safe level. The level is checked by testing a sample of blood. For reasons that are unclear, excessive jaundice sometimes occurs in breast-fed babies. If your baby is even slightly jaundiced at the time of discharge, we require you to come back to the office in a day or two to have a bilirubin level checked. If the level has risen significantly, this may mean that the baby may need to receive phototherapy, which can usually be done at home.

VAGINA: Clean gently with plain water and a cotton ball. Use soap only if there is drainage or odor, and always rinse thoroughly. It is normal to see discharge or a drop of blood in the first few weeks of life. Wipe this area from front to back to avoid the introduction of stool into the urethra.

CIRCUMCISION: Clean with soap and water daily or as needed if soiled by stool. If there is mucus or blood drainage, petroleum jelly should be used to prevent sticking to diapers while healing.

NAVEL: Keep the diaper folded below the navel so that it can stay relatively dry. Apply alcohol to both the navel and the stump with a cotton tipped applicator four times daily until the cord falls off. Sometimes after the cord falls off there may be a few drops of blood, but this is no cause for worry.

DIAPER AREA: Change your baby's diaper as soon as possible after bowel movement or wetting. Wash with washcloth, soap and water, rinsing well and patting dry. You may use disposable diaper wipes, but they occasionally cause irritation. Wet gauze is an alternative. Normally, diaper creams are not necessary. Powder should not be used as baby may inhale it. If needed, we recommend Balmex, Desitin or Triple Paste.

SKIN PROTECTION: Lotion should be used sparingly only if skin is cracked or peeling. Curel, Lubriderm, Moisturel, or Keri are recommended. All other creams, lotions, and oils are to be avoided. We do not recommend "baby" lotions, oils or powders.

HEAT RASH: (also called prickly heat.) This is largely avoided by not over dressing. Undershirts are seldom necessary and certainly not in the summer. Also, switching detergents, soaps, or diapers can sometimes cause rashes.

SAFETY:

You have already given your baby the very best care possible for months prior to his/her birth. Don't stop now! It is a Tennessee State Law that all infants be transported in proper child restraint devices. We strongly insist that the baby never be removed from the restraint seat for any reason while the car is in motion. We have a list of car seats recommended by the AAP in our office. You should never place your infant alone on a sofa, bed, or other high place unprotected. Baby walkers are the most common cause of head injuries in infants and are highly discouraged by the AAP.

BABIES ARE BABIES

All babies sneeze, yawn, belch, have hiccups, pass gas, cough, and cry. They may occasionally look cross eyed. The following explanations may help you

understand your baby's behaviors. Although your baby will spend most of his/her day sleeping and eating, a number of other fascinating behaviors will also occur.

BREATHING: Babies have irregular breathing patterns, frequently panting rapidly, then stopping altogether for several seconds. This is called periodic breathing. Be reassured this is normal.

HICCUPS: These are spasms of the diaphragm. They are harmless and do not cause pain for the baby. If they bother parents, give the baby a few swallows of warm water. This will usually stop them.

COUGHING: This is how the newborn clears the throat of mucus. Occasional coughs do not indicate a cold.

SNEEZING: This is how the baby cleans his/her nose of mucus and lint. Occasional sneezes do not indicate a cold. The baby's nose often seems stuffy during the first several months of life, especially if he/she is born in the fall or the winter. This is also due to trapped mucus partly blocking his/her very small nasal passages. A cool room and occasional use of a cool mist room humidifier will help.

PASSING GAS: This is always normal unless accompanied by severe pain or constipation (hard, infrequent stools).

STOOLING: This occurs very often at first, frequently with each feeding, then gradually decreases with time. The first stools are black and smelly, changing by two or three days to normal stools. A normal formula stool is yellow, brown, or green and mushy. A breast milk stool is loose, full of mucus and curds and is yellow or light brown. Formula babies stool from one to five times per day while breast-fed babies stool somewhat more often. Straining is normal. Unless stools are rock hard or are liquid, they are probably normal. Some babies do not stool every day but may go two or three days between stools.

SPITTING: All babies spit (or burp) some formula or breast milk from time to time. It decreases with age. During the first several days of life, the baby may normally spit up much phlegm or mucus that was not expelled during the delivery process. However, forceful vomiting is abnormal and should be reported to us. It is often helpful to keep your baby upright on your shoulder for 15-20 minutes after feeding.

SEEING: Newborns can see well enough to prefer watching a face or bright colors rather than blank walls. Occasionally, they look "cross-eyed". This is

normal up to three months of age. If it persists after this time or if your baby does not appear to look with both eyes, be sure to mention this to the doctor.

HEARING: Most newborn babies prefer quiet environments. By 3 months of age you should feel that your baby hears you. Tell us if you cannot be certain.

CRYING: Crying is the baby's way of saying he/she is hungry, wet, dirty, thirsty, hot, cold, sick, sleepy, or bored. You will gradually learn to know what your baby's different types of cries mean. Even a perfectly healthy baby will probably cry for a while each day without apparent reason. He/she does himself/herself no harm. As a matter of fact, the baby's crying time can equal up to 3 hours in a 24 hour period.

ILLNESS

During the first 3 months of life, it is especially important for you to recognize symptoms of illness in your infant; excessive irritability, refusal of feeding and, most importantly, a rectal temperature over 100.5 degrees. While your baby is young, to help prevent illness, it is advisable to avoid large crowds (malls, amusement parks, church nurseries). Washing hands prevents the spread of germs and should be encouraged before visitors hold your child. Persons who have colds or other illnesses should be asked to visit later when they are well.

JAUNDICE

Jaundice is a condition that commonly occurs in newborn infants. Jaundice is a French word that means "yellow" and it describes the yellow color of the whites of the eyes and skin. Jaundice usually appears on the second or third day of life and often disappears in about a week. As many as two-thirds of infants may have jaundice because jaundice occurs when the liver is not fully mature. The liver ordinarily rids the blood of a substance called bilirubin. When new red blood cells are created, the old blood cells release bilirubin which is removed from the body by the liver. When the liver is not fully mature, it does not function properly and the bilirubin tends to build up in the baby's blood. Because bilirubin is yellow, it causes the skin to become yellow as well. This condition is known as jaundice. More serious types of jaundice can occur when the baby's blood type is different from the mother's. If jaundice is more severe or if the level of bilirubin gets too high, treatment will probably be necessary. A technique called phototherapy is used. Phototherapy is a treatment using