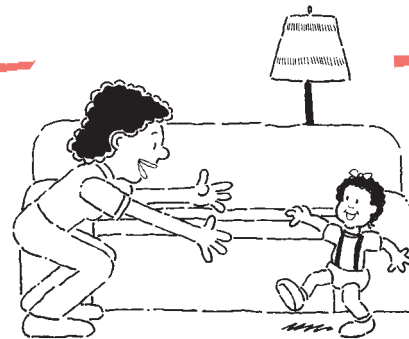


Your Child's Growth: Developmental Milestones



Watching a young child grow is a wonderful and unique experience for a parent. Learning to sit up, walk, and talk are some of the more major developmental milestones your child will achieve. But your child's growth is a complex and ongoing process. Young bodies are constantly going through a number of physical and mental changes.

Although no two children develop at the same rate, they should be able to do certain things at certain ages. As a parent, you are in the best position to note your child's development, and you can use the milestones described in this brochure as guidelines.

At the ages noted in this brochure, observe your child for 1 month. (This lets you take into account any days when your child may be acting differently because she is sick or upset.) Use the milestones listed for each age to see how your child is developing.

Remember, a "No" answer to any of these questions does not necessarily mean that there is a problem. Every child develops at his own pace and may sometimes develop more slowly in certain areas than other children the same age. Keep in mind these milestones should be used only as guidelines.

Plan to talk about these guidelines with your pediatrician during your next office visit if you note the following:

- Major differences between your child's development and the milestones.
- Your child does not yet do many of the things usually done at her age.

3 Months

When your baby is lying on his back, does he move each of his arms equally well? Check "No" if your baby makes jerky or uncoordinated movements with one or both of his arms or legs, or uses only one arm all the time.

☐ Yes ☐ No

Does your baby make sounds such as gurgling, cooing, babbling, or other noises besides crying?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Does your baby respond to your voice?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Are your baby's hands frequently open?

☐ Yes ☐ No

When you hold your baby in the upright position, can she support her head for more than a moment?

☐ Yes ☐ No

6 Months

Have you seen your baby play with his hands by touching them together?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Does your baby turn her head to sounds that originate out of her immediate area?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Has your baby rolled over from his stomach to his back or from back to stomach?

☐ Yes ☐ No

When you hold your baby under her arms, can she bear some weight on her legs? Check "Yes" only if she tries to stand on her feet and support some of her weight.

☐ Yes ☐ No

When your baby is on his stomach, can he support his weight on outstretched hands?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Does your baby see small objects such as crumbs?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Does your baby produce a string of sounds?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Does she react to the emotions of others?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Does your baby begin to relax when you read him a bedtime story?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Does your baby notice herself and her actions in a mirror?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Does your baby reach out for you to pick him up?

☐ Yes ☐ No

9 Months

When your baby is playing and you come up quietly behind her, does she sometimes turn her head as though she hears you? (Loud sounds do not count.) Check "Yes" only if you have seen her respond to quiet sounds or whispers.

☐ Yes ☐ No

Can your baby sit without support and without holding up his body with his hands?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Does your baby crawl or creep on her hands and knees?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Does your baby hold his bottle?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Does your baby deliberately drop or throw toys?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Does she bang, strike, and shake her toys?

☐ Yes ☐ No

When you show your baby a book, does he get excited, then try to grab and taste it?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Is your baby wary of unfamiliar people?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Does your baby make sounds that use vowels and consonants?

☐ Yes ☐ No

12 Months

When you hide behind something or around a corner and then reappear, does your baby look for you and eagerly plan for you to reappear?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Does your baby pull up to stand?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Does your baby walk holding on to furniture?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Does your baby make "ma-ma" or "da-da" sounds? Check "Yes" if she makes either sound.

☐ Yes ☐ No

Does your baby say at least one word?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Is your baby able to locate sounds by turning his head?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Does your baby imitate familiar adult behavior, such as using a cup or telephone?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Starting Solid Foods Guidelines for Parents

Adapted from *Caring for Your Baby and Young Child: Birth to Age 5*.



Until now, your baby's diet has been made up of breast milk and/or formula. But once your child reaches 4 to 6 months of age, you can begin adding solid foods. This brochure has been developed by the American Academy of Pediatrics to give parents information on how to introduce solid foods to their infants. The information in this brochure is based on the Academy's parenting manual *Caring for Your Baby and Young Child: Birth to Age 5*.

When can my baby eat solids?

Most babies are ready to eat solids at 4 to 6 months of age. Before this age, most babies do not yet have enough control over their tongues and mouth muscles. Instead of swallowing the food, they push their tongues against the spoon or the food. This tongue-pushing reflex helps babies when they are nursing or drinking from a bottle. Most babies lose this reflex at about 4 months of age. Also, energy needs of babies increase around this age as well, making this an ideal time to introduce solids.

You may start solid foods at any feeding. At first you may want to pick a time when you do not have many distractions. However, keep in mind that as your child gets older she will want to eat with the rest of the family.

Feeding your baby solids

To prevent choking, make sure your baby is sitting up when you introduce solids. If your baby cries or turns away when you give her the food, do not force the issue. It is more important that you both enjoy mealtimes than for your baby to start solids by a specific date. Go back to nursing or bottle-feeding exclusively for a week or two, then try again.

Always use a spoon to feed your baby solids. Some parents try putting solid foods in a bottle or infant feeder with a nipple. This is not a good idea. Feeding your baby this way can cause choking. It also greatly increases the amount of food your baby eats and can cause your baby to gain too much weight. Besides, it is important for your baby to get used to the process of eating—sitting up, taking bites from a spoon, resting between bites, and stopping when full. This early experience will help your child learn good eating habits throughout life.

Start with half a spoonful or less and talk your baby through the process ("Mmm, see how good this is!"). Your baby may not know what to do the first time or two. She may look confused or insulted, wrinkle her nose, roll the food around her mouth, or reject it all together. This is a normal reaction, especially since her feedings have been so different up to this point.

One way to make eating solids for the first time easier is to give your baby a little milk first, then switch to very small half-spoonfuls of food, and finally finish off with more milk. This will prevent your baby from getting frustrated when she is very hungry.

No matter what you do, do not be surprised if most of the first few solid-food feedings wind up on your baby's face, hands, and bib. Increase the amount of food gradually, with just a teaspoonful or two to start. This allows your baby time to learn how to swallow solids.

What kinds of foods should my baby eat?

For most babies the first solid foods (cereals) are in this order:

- rice cereal
- oatmeal cereal
- barley cereal

It is a good idea to give your child wheat and mixed cereals last, since they may cause allergic reactions in very young babies.

You can use premixed baby cereals in a jar or dry cereals to which you add formula or breast milk. The premixed foods may be easier to use, but the dry ones allow you to control the thickness of the cereal to suit your baby. Whichever type of cereal you choose, make sure that it is made for babies. Only baby foods contain the extra nutrients your child needs at this age.

Once your baby learns to eat cereal, gradually give him other foods. One possible order is:

- strained vegetables; start with orange vegetables (squash, sweet potatoes, carrots)
- fruit
- meat

Give your baby eggs last, because they occasionally cause allergic reactions. Also, to avoid getting your baby too used to this high-cholesterol food, it should be fed not more than three times per week.

Give your baby one new food at a time, and wait at least 2 to 3 days before starting another. After each new food, watch for any allergic reactions such as diarrhea, rash, or vomiting. If any of these occur, stop using the new food and talk with your pediatrician.

Within 2 or 3 months of starting solid foods, your baby's daily diet should include the following foods given over three meals:

- breast milk or formula
- cereal
- vegetables
- meats
- fruits

Finger foods

Once your baby sits up, you can give her finger foods to help her learn to feed herself. To avoid choking, make sure anything you give your child is soft, easy to swallow, and cut into small pieces. Some examples include well-cooked and cut-up squash, peas, potatoes, and small pieces of wafer-type cookies or crackers. Do not give your baby any food that requires chewing at this age.

At each of your child's daily meals, she may be eating about 4 ounces, or the amount in one small jar of strained baby food. (Do not give your child adult-type foods because they often have added salt and preservatives.)

If you want to give your baby fresh food, use a blender or food processor, or just mash softer foods with a fork. All fresh foods should be well cooked, soft, with no added salt or seasoning. Though you can feed your baby raw bananas (mashed), all other fruits and vegetables should be cooked until they

are soft. Refrigerate any food you do not use and look for any signs of spoilage before giving it to your baby. Fresh foods are not bacteria-free, so they will spoil more quickly than food from a can or jar.

Warning: do not home-prepare these foods

Beets, turnips, carrots, spinach, and collard greens. In some parts of the country, these vegetables have large amounts of nitrates, a chemical 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. Since 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.

What can I expect after my baby starts solids?

When your child starts eating solid foods, his stools will become more solid and variable in color. Due to the added sugars and fats, they will have a much stronger odor too. Peas and other green vegetables may turn the stool a deep-green color; beets may make it red. (Beets sometimes make urine red as well.) If your child's meals are not strained, his stools may contain undigested pieces of food, especially hulls of peas or corn, and the skin of tomatoes or other vegetables. All of this is normal. Your child's digestive system is still immature and needs time before it can fully process these new foods. If the stools are extremely loose, watery, or full of mucus, however, it may mean the digestive tract is irritated. In this case, reduce the amount of solids and let him build a tolerance for them a little more slowly.

Should I give my baby juice?

Your baby can start drinking juice at this time also. However, many young babies are sensitive to orange juice, so hold off giving your child orange juice or any citrus fruits until about the sixth month. Fruit juices or large amounts of fruits can cause diaper rash, diarrhea, or excessive weight gain. If this happens, you may want to decrease the fruit and/or juice intake for a while.

Give your child extra water if she seems to be thirsty between feedings. During the hot months when your child is losing fluid through sweat, offer water two or more times per day. If you live in an area where the water is fluoridated, these feedings will also help prevent future tooth decay.

Junior foods

When your child reaches about 8 months of age, you may want to introduce "junior" foods. These are slightly coarser than strained foods and are packaged in larger jars—usually 6 to 8 ounces. They require more chewing than baby foods. You can also expand your baby's diet to include soft foods such as puddings, mashed potatoes, yogurt, and gelatin. As always, introduce one food at a time, then wait 2 to 3 days before trying something else to be sure your child does not develop an allergic reaction.

As your baby's ability to use his hands improves, give him his own spoon and let him play with it at mealtimes. Once he has figured out how to hold the spoon, dip it in his food and let him try to feed himself. But do not expect much in the beginning, when more food is bound to go on the floor and high-chair than into his mouth. A plastic cloth under his chair will help minimize some of the cleanup.

Be patient, and resist the temptation to take the spoon away from him. For a while you may want to alternate bites from his spoon with bites from a spoon that you hold. Your child may not be able to use a spoon on his own until after his first birthday. Until then, you may want to fill the spoon for your child but leave the actual feeding to him. This can help decrease the mess and waste.

Good finger foods for babies include:

- crunchy toast
- well-cooked pasta
- small pieces of chicken
- scrambled egg
- cereals
- chunks of banana

Offer a variety of flavors, shapes, colors, and textures, but always watch your child for choking in case he bites off a piece that is too big to swallow.

Because children often swallow without chewing, never offer children younger than age 4 the following foods:

- spoonfuls of peanut butter
- nuts
- grapes
- popcorn
- uncooked peas
- celery
- hard candies
- other hard, round foods like carrots, hot dogs, or meat sticks (baby food "hot dogs") should always be cut into small pieces.

Good eating habits start early

Children are not born with a taste for salt or saturated fats (fatty meats, butter, fried foods, and eggs, for example). If your child eats these foods regularly, she may learn to like them. By continuing to eat these foods, your child will have a greater risk of developing health problems as an adult. Also, if your child learns to overeat as a baby, she may continue to do so as she grows up. This could lead to a permanent weight problem.

If you are concerned that your baby is already overweight, talk with your pediatrician before making any changes to your child's diet. During these months of rapid growth, your baby needs a balanced diet that includes fat, carbohydrates, and protein. It is not wise to switch a baby under 2 years of age to skim milk, for example, or to other low-fat substitutes for breast milk or formula. A better solution might be to slightly reduce the amount of food your child eats at each meal. This way, your child will continue to get the balanced diet she needs.

Your pediatrician will help you determine if your child is overfed, not eating enough, or eating too many of the wrong kinds of foods. Since prepared baby foods have no added salt, you do not have to worry about salt at this age. However, be aware of the eating habits of others in your family. As your baby eats more and more "table foods," she will imitate the way you eat, including using salt and nibbling on snacks. For your child's sake as well as your own, cut your salt use and fat intake to a minimum.

The information contained in this publication should not be used as a substitute for the medical care and advice of your pediatrician. There may be variations in treatment that your pediatrician may recommend based on individual facts and circumstances.

American Academy
of Pediatrics



The American Academy of Pediatrics is an organization of 55,000 primary care pediatricians, pediatric medical subspecialists, and pediatric surgical specialists dedicated to the health, safety, and well-being of infants, children, adolescents, and young adults.

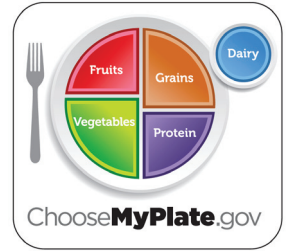
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10 tips

Nutrition
Education Series

build a healthy meal

10 tips for healthy meals



A healthy meal starts with more vegetables and fruits and smaller portions of protein and grains. Think about how you can adjust the portions on your plate to get more of what you need without too many calories. And don't forget dairy—make it the beverage with your meal or add fat-free or low-fat dairy products to your plate.

1 make half your plate veggies and fruits

Vegetables and fruits are full of nutrients and may help to promote good health. Choose red, orange, and dark-green vegetables such as tomatoes, sweet potatoes, and broccoli.

2 add lean protein

Choose protein foods, such as lean beef and pork, or chicken, turkey, beans, or tofu. Twice a week, make seafood the protein on your plate.



3 include whole grains

Aim to make at least half your grains whole grains. Look for the words "100% whole grain" or "100% whole wheat" on the food label. Whole grains provide more nutrients, like fiber, than refined grains.

4 don't forget the dairy

Pair your meal with a cup of fat-free or low-fat milk. They provide the same amount of calcium and other essential nutrients as whole milk, but less fat and calories. Don't drink milk? Try soy milk (soy beverage) as your beverage or include fat-free or low-fat yogurt in your meal.



5 avoid extra fat

Using heavy gravies or sauces will add fat and calories to otherwise healthy choices. For example, steamed broccoli is great, but avoid topping it with cheese sauce. Try other options, like a sprinkling of low-fat parmesan cheese or a squeeze of lemon.

6 take your time

Savor your food. Eat slowly, enjoy the taste and textures, and pay attention to how you feel. Be mindful. Eating very quickly may cause you to eat too much.

7 use a smaller plate

Use a smaller plate at meals to help with portion control. That way you can finish your entire plate and feel satisfied without overeating.

8 take control of your food

Eat at home more often so you know exactly what you are eating. If you eat out, check and compare the nutrition information. Choose healthier options such as baked instead of fried.

9 try new foods

Keep it interesting by picking out new foods you've never tried before, like mango, lentils, or kale. You may find a new favorite! Trade fun and tasty recipes with friends or find them online.

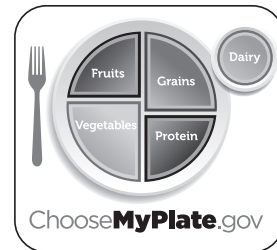


10 satisfy your sweet tooth in a healthy way

Indulge in a naturally sweet dessert dish—fruit! Serve a fresh fruit cocktail or a fruit parfait made with yogurt. For a hot dessert, bake apples and top with cinnamon.

be a healthy role model for children

10 tips for setting good examples



You are the most important influence on your child. You can do many things to help your children develop healthy eating habits for life. Offering a variety of foods helps children get the nutrients they need from every food group. They will also be more likely to try new foods and to like more foods. When children develop a taste for many types of foods, it's easier to plan family meals. Cook together, eat together, talk together, and make mealtime a family time!

1 show by example

Eat vegetables, fruits, and whole grains with meals or as snacks. Let your child see that you like to munch on raw vegetables.

2 go food shopping together



Grocery shopping can teach your child about food and nutrition. Discuss where vegetables, fruits, grains, dairy, and protein foods come from. Let your children make healthy choices.

3 get creative in the kitchen

Cut food into fun and easy shapes with cookie cutters. Name a food your child helps make. Serve “Janie’s Salad” or “Jackie’s Sweet Potatoes” for dinner. Encourage your child to invent new snacks. Make your own trail mixes from dry whole-grain, low-sugar cereal and dried fruit.

4 offer the same foods for everyone

Stop being a “short-order cook” by making different dishes to please children. It’s easier to plan family meals when everyone eats the same foods.



5 reward with attention, not food

Show your love with hugs and kisses. Comfort with hugs and talks. Choose not to offer sweets as rewards. It lets your child think sweets or dessert foods are better than other foods. When meals are not eaten, kids do not need “extras”—such as candy or cookies—as replacement foods.

6 focus on each other at the table

Talk about fun and happy things at mealtime. Turn off the television. Take phone calls later. Try to make eating meals a stress-free time.



7 listen to your child

If your child says he or she is hungry, offer a small, healthy snack—even if it is not a scheduled time to eat. Offer choices. Ask “Which would you like for dinner: broccoli or cauliflower?” instead of “Do you want broccoli for dinner?”

8 limit screen time

Allow no more than 2 hours a day of screen time like TV and computer games. Get up and move during commercials to get some physical activity.

9 encourage physical activity

Make physical activity fun for the whole family. Involve your children in the planning. Walk, run, and play with your child—instead of sitting on the sidelines. Set an example by being physically active and using safety gear, like bike helmets.



10 be a good food role model

Try new foods yourself. Describe its taste, texture, and smell. Offer one new food at a time. Serve something your child likes along with the new food. Offer new foods at the beginning of a meal, when your child is very hungry. Avoid lecturing or forcing your child to eat.