

Baby Care Basics Sharp Mary Birch Hospital for Women & Newborns SHARP

2

Welcome

- Please include both partner's first names as your screen name.
- · Minimize distractions.
- We encourage you to use the chat box feature. There will be plenty of opportunities to ask questions.
- Mute microphone.
- Be sure your computer/phone is charged.

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Sharp Mary Birch Hospital for Women & Newborns Educational Materials for Classes: Sharp.com/marybirchresources	
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4	
Class Outline Selecting a Pediatrician Newborn Procedures Newborn Appearances Infant Feeding Baby Care Baby Behavior Newborn Sleep Cycle & Safe Sleep Practices	

5

Selecting a Pediatrician

Calming Your Baby
When to Call Your Pediatrician Safety Tips
Resources and Support Groups

- Talk to friends and family for suggestions
- Insurance coverage
- Set up appointment to meet the M.D.
- Baby will be seen in the hospital
- Well baby visits
 - o After hours, weekend appointments available

- Circumcision rarely performed at hospitalSharp.com "Find a Doctor" (1-800-82-SHARP)

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Skin-to-Skin Contact



- Keeps babies warm and regulates
- temperature and glucose levels Facilitates bonding
- Helps babies latch on and breastfeed better
- Helps babies breastfeed longer Comforts babies so they cry less

0	Skin-to-Skin	Care
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7

Newborn Procedures



- Suctioning
- Apgar evaluation
- Weighing and measuring
- Antibiotic eye ointment
- Vitamin K shot
- Hepatitis B vaccine
- Screenings
- Hearing test

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8



Senses



How Senses Help Your Newborn

- · Teaches them about their environment
- · Allows them to interact
- Facilitates bonding



Newborn Senses Newborn Senses (With Captions)

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10

Infant Feeding



- Feed baby as soon as you notice hunger
- About 8 to 12 times in 24 hours, day and night
- Feed your infant as long as she is actively sucking and swallowing
- The more milk your baby takes, the more milk you will make
- Introduce bottles and pacifiers when breastfeeding is going well
 - Usually 3-4 weeks postpartum

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11

Paced Bottle Feeding for Newborns

- Slows down the flow of the milk to prevent overfeeding
- Allows your baby to be in more control over the feeding pace
- For formula fed newborns, your pediatrician will give you instructions. To avoid overfeeding, attempt to stay within the amount appropriate for your baby's age/weight.
- How to pace bottle feed:
 - Nipple half full
 - Hold baby uprightGive pauses

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Skin Care Infant Acne Red or white bumps on forehead or cheeks Develops within the first 3 to 4 weeks and clears up within 3 months Cradle Cap Scally yellow or white patches on scalp Harmless, and usually clears up on its own in 6 to 12 months SHARP





Circumcision Care

Circumcised

- Keep clean and dry
- Follow healthcare provider's instructions
- You might see a small amount of discharge

Uncircumcised

- No special care needed
- Don't force back the foreskin

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16

Cord and Circumcision Warning Signs

- Skin around the cord or circumcision is red, has pus, drainage, or a foul smell
- Baby cries if you touch the cord or circumcision areas
- · You notice swelling or bright, red bleeding around the circumcision
- Baby doesn't urinate within 12 hours of the circumcision
- The circumcision isn't getting better, or your baby is ill
- Plastibell device slips down or doesn't fall off in 10 days

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17

Dressing



- Your baby can't regulate her body temperature
 No more than 1 extra layer than you
- would wear
- No hats indoors, only as needed outside.
- One-piece outfits with wide necks and snaps can make diaper changes easier
- Choose soft, comfortable clothing

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Be prepared and keep it quick! You'll need a diaper, wipes, or a washcloth with warm water. Always keep one hand on her and use a safety strap when on high surfaces. Diapering on the floor is a safe option. Because you'll be changing so many diapers, it's handy to have several changing stations throughout your home. Diaper Rash American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) Does Not Recommend Baby Powder Diapering (With Coptions)





Sleep Patterns



Sleeps as much as 16 to 18 hours per day

Sleeps in 1 to 3 hour-long periods, sometimes shorter

Baby won't sleep through the night at first, needs to wake to eat

Keep daytime noise and light normal

Make night feedings dark and quiet

Newborn Sleep Patterns



Newborn Sleep Patterns (With Captions)

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22

Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS)

- Defined as the unexplained death of an infant in the first year
- Highest risk is between 2 to 4 months
- Usually occurs during sleep putting baby to sleep on his back and having a safe sleep environment are both essential

Recommendations to Reduce the Risk of SIDS

- Offering a pacifier at bedtime and naptime. (for breastfeeding babies wait until breastfeeding is firmly established)
- · Avoid smoke, nicotine, alcohol, marijuana and illicit drugs during pregnancy and after birth
- Breastmilk has been proven to lower the risk of SIDS
- · Immunized according to the AAP & CDC guidelines
- Do not use heart or breathing monitors in the home to reduce SIDS, unless ordered by your healthcare provider
- Supervised Tummy Time is encouraged for short period of time while your baby is awake
 Tummy time can start soon after hospital discharge increasing the duration to at least 15-30 minutes by 7 weeks of age

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23

Reduce the Risk of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS)

Sleep Location and Surface

- It is recommended that infants sleep in the parent's room close to the parent's bed, but on a separate sleep surface designed for infants for 6 months. The American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) does not recommend bed sharing.
- Do not put your baby to sleep in a car seat, stroller, swing, infant carrier or sling.
- Use a firm, flat, non-inclined sleep surface to reduce the risk of suffocation or entrapment.
- Avoid overheating (keep room about 70°F)

Baby's Position and Bedding

- Baby should be placed on the back to sleep.
- Keep soft objects, such as pillows, comforters and loose bedding away from the infant's sleep area.

Sleep Clothing

- Hats are not recommended beyond the first hours of life
- Dressing in layers is preferred over blankets to keep baby warm. Wearable blankets can be used.
- Swaddling is no longer appropriate once your baby exhibits signs of rolling over.
- It is recommended that weighted swaddles, sleepers or blankets are not placed on or near sleeping babies





SIDS (With Captions)

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25

Learn Your Baby's Cues

- · Watch your baby to learn her cues.
- Cues are the movements and sounds your baby makes to communicate
- · Cues help you know if your baby is tired, overstimulated, hungry, or ready to play.

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26

Why Babies Cry Crying Is Instinctual for Babies • To communicate a need · To relieve stress • To block unwanted stimulation





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Why Babies Cry

- Did you miss your baby's hunger cues?
- Does the baby need to be burped?
- Is the diaper wet or dirty?
- Are the clothes wet or uncomfortable?
- Is it too cold or warm?
- Is the baby overstimulated?
- Is baby sleepy?
- Does the baby need to be comforted?



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28

Comfort Techniques

- · Hold her close skin to skin
- Wear her in a baby carrier
- · Let her suck on your breast or finger
- · Talk or sing to her
- Provide white noise
- Make shushing noises
- Movement
 - o Rock, sway, go for a walk, or use a bouncy seat

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29

Coping With a Crying Baby

- · Take deep breaths, text a friend
- · Ask for help when you need a break
- If you start to feel out of control, put your baby in a safe place, like a crib, and walk away until you feel calm
- · Call a parent hotline







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When to Call Your Baby's Pediatrician

- Baby's temperature is under 97° or over 100°
- Less than 6 wet diapers per day
- Less than 3-5 stools per day
- Very hard or very watery stools
- Forceful vomiting
- Redness, swelling, pus, blood, or foul odor from cord or circumcision site
- Green or yellow eye discharge
- Crying with abdominal distress
- Feeding problems
- Yellow skin color (jaundice)

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31

Taking Baby's Temperature



How to Take an Axillary Temperature

- Place the tip in the middle of armpit
- Hold arm firmly until thermometer beeps
- A temperature of 99°F or higher indicates a fever

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32

Car Seats



- Check the expiration date and know its history
- Carefully follow your vehicle's owner manual and the car seat manual
- Install the seat before your due date
- The middle of the back seat is usually the safest placement — never install in a front seat with an active airbag
- Don't add anything that didn't come with the car seat

	Infant Ca
	Sears



Infant Car Seats
(With Captions)

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Other Baby Safety Tips



- Use safety straps on all changing tables, infant seats, swings, and car seats
- Supervise your baby with pets and siblings
- Never leave your baby alone, unless you place her in a safe place, like a crib
- · Visit recalls.gov to check equipment safety

American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) Recommends: Bug and Sun Safety

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34

Sharp Mary Birch Hospital for Women & Newborns Resources

- · Breastfeeding class
- Childbirth Preparation class
- Infant CPR
- Grandparenting Class
- Family Home Care class before leaving hospital
- New Beginnings Boutique
- Virtual Postpartum Support Group
- Virtual Breastfeeding Support Group

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35

Class Evaluation

Please take the time to fill in this brief evaluation of your Baby Care Basics class.

This survey will take 1-2 minutes to complete. After you submit it you'll receive a link to order your free First Five New Parent's Kit.



Thank you. We appreciate your feedback!

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