



Bright Futures Parent Handout

12 Month Visit

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

Family Support

- Try not to hit, spank, or yell at your child.
- Keep rules for your child short and simple.
- Use short time-outs when your child is behaving poorly.
- Praise your child for good behavior.
- Distract your child with something he likes during bad behavior.
- Play with and read to your child often.
- Make sure everyone who cares for your child gives healthy foods, avoids sweets, and uses the same rules for discipline.
- Make sure places your child stays are safe.
- Think about joining a toddler playgroup or taking a parenting class.
- Take time for yourself and your partner.
- Keep in contact with family and friends.

FAMILY SUPPORT

Establishing Routines

- Your child should have at least one nap. Space it to make sure your child is tired for bed.
- Make the hour before bedtime loving and calm.
- Have a simple bedtime routine that includes a book.
- Avoid having your child watch TV and videos, and never watch anything scary.
- Be aware that fear of strangers is normal and peaks at this age.
- Respect your child's fears and have strangers approach slowly.
- Avoid watching TV during family time.
- Start family traditions such as reading or going for a walk together.

ESTABLISHING ROUTINES

Feeding Your Child

- Have your child eat during family mealtime.
- Be patient with your child as she learns to eat without help.
- Encourage your child to feed herself.
- Give 3 meals and 2–3 snacks spaced evenly over the day to avoid tantrums.
- Make sure caregivers follow the same ideas and routines for feeding.
- Use a small plate and cup for eating and drinking.
- Provide healthy foods for meals and snacks.
- Let your child decide what and how much to eat.
- End the feeding when the child stops eating.
- Avoid small, hard foods that can cause choking—nuts, popcorn, hot dogs, grapes, and hard, raw veggies.

FEEDING AND APPETITE CHANGES

Safety

- It is best to keep your child's car safety seat rear-facing until she reaches the seat's weight or height limit for rear-facing use. Do not switch your child to a forward-facing car safety seat until she is at least 1 year old and weighs at least 20 pounds. Most children can ride rear-facing for much longer than 12 months.
- Lock away poisons, medications, and lawn and cleaning supplies. Call Poison Help (1-800-222-1222) if your child eats nonfoods.
- Keep small objects, balloons, and plastic bags away from your child.
- Place gates at the top and bottom of stairs and guards on windows on the second floor and higher. Keep furniture away from windows.
- Lock away knives and scissors.

SAFETY

SAFETY

ESTABLISHING A DENTAL HOME

- Only leave your toddler with a mature adult.
- Near or in water, keep your child close enough to touch.
- Make sure to empty buckets, pools, and tubs when done.
- Never have a gun in the home. If you must have a gun, store it unloaded and locked with the ammunition locked separately from the gun.

Finding a Dentist

- Take your child for a first dental visit by 12 months.
- Brush your child's teeth twice each day.
- With water only, use a soft toothbrush.
- If using a bottle, offer only water.

What to Expect at Your Child's 15 Month Visit

We will talk about

- Your child's speech and feelings
- Getting a good night's sleep
- Keeping your home safe for your child
- Temper tantrums and discipline
- Caring for your child's teeth

Poison Help: 1-800-222-1222

Child safety seat inspection:
1-866-SEATCHECK; seatcheck.org



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Your Child at 1 Year



Child's Name _____

Child's Age _____

Today's Date _____

How your child plays, learns, speaks, and acts offers important clues about your child's development. Developmental milestones are things most children can do by a certain age.

Check the milestones your child has reached by his or her 1st birthday. Take this with you and talk with your child's doctor at every visit about the milestones your child has reached and what to expect next.

What Most Children Do at this Age:

Social/Emotional

- Is shy or nervous with strangers
- Cries when mom or dad leaves
- Has favorite things and people
- Shows fear in some situations
- Hands you a book when he wants to hear a story
- Repeats sounds or actions to get attention
- Puts out arm or leg to help with dressing
- Plays games such as "peek-a-boo" and "pat-a-cake"

Language/Communication

- Responds to simple spoken requests
- Uses simple gestures, like shaking head "no" or waving "bye-bye"
- Makes sounds with changes in tone (sounds more like speech)
- Says "mama" and "dada" and exclamations like "uh-oh!"
- Tries to say words you say

Cognitive (learning, thinking, problem-solving)

- Explores things in different ways, like shaking, banging, throwing
- Finds hidden things easily
- Looks at the right picture or thing when it's named
- Copies gestures
- Starts to use things correctly; for example, drinks from a cup, brushes hair
- Bangs two things together
- Puts things in a container, takes things out of a container
- Lets things go without help
- Pokes with index (pointer) finger
- Follows simple directions like "pick up the toy"

Movement/Physical Development

- Gets to a sitting position without help
- Pulls up to stand, walks holding on to furniture ("cruising")
- May take a few steps without holding on
- May stand alone

Act Early by Talking to Your Child's Doctor if Your Child:

- Doesn't crawl
- Can't stand when supported
- Doesn't search for things that she sees you hide.
- Doesn't say single words like "mama" or "dada"
- Doesn't learn gestures like waving or shaking head
- Doesn't point to things
- Loses skills he once had

Tell your child's doctor or nurse if you notice any of these signs of possible developmental delay for this age, and talk with someone in your community who is familiar with services for young children in your area, such as your state's public early intervention program. For more information, go to www.cdc.gov/concerned or call 1-800-CDC-INFO.

Adapted from CARING FOR YOUR BABY AND YOUNG CHILD: BIRTH TO AGE 5, Fifth Edition, edited by Steven Shelov and Tanya Remer Altmann © 1991, 1993, 1998, 2004, 2009 by the American Academy of Pediatrics and BRIGHT FUTURES: GUIDELINES FOR HEALTH SUPERVISION OF INFANTS, CHILDREN, AND ADOLESCENTS, Third Edition, edited by Joseph Hagan, Jr., Judith S. Shaw, and Paula M. Duncan, 2008, Elk Grove Village, IL: American Academy of Pediatrics. This milestone checklist is not a substitute for a standardized, validated developmental screening tool.

www.cdc.gov/actearly

1-800-CDC-INFO



Learn the Signs. Act Early.

Su Hijo de 1 Año



Nombre del niño _____

Edad del niño _____

Fecha de hoy _____

La manera en que su hijo juega, aprende, habla y actúa nos ofrece pistas importantes sobre cómo se está desarrollando. Los indicadores del desarrollo son las cosas que la mayoría de los niños pueden hacer a una edad determinada.

Marque los indicadores del desarrollo que puede ver en su hijo cuando cumple 1 año de edad. En cada visita médica de su hijo, lleve esta información y hable con el pediatra sobre los indicadores que su hijo alcanzó y cuáles son los que debería alcanzar a continuación.

¿Qué Hacen los Niños a Esta Edad?

En las áreas social y emocional

- Actúa con timidez o se pone nervioso en presencia de desconocidos
- Lloro cuando la mamá o el papá se aleja
- Tiene cosas y personas preferidas
- Demuestra miedo en algunas situaciones
- Le alcanza un libro cuando quiere escuchar un cuento
- Repite sonidos o acciones para llamar la atención
- Levanta un brazo o una pierna para ayudar a vestirse
- Juega a esconder la carita y a las palmaditas con las manos

En las áreas del habla y la comunicación

- Entiende cuando se le pide que haga algo sencillo
- Usa gestos simples, como mover la cabeza de lado a lado para decir “no” o mover la mano para decir “adiós”
- Hace sonidos con cambios de entonación (se parece más al lenguaje normal)
- Dice “mamá” y “papá” y exclamaciones como “oh-oh”
- Trata de copiar palabras

En el área cognitiva (aprendizaje, razonamiento, resolución de problemas)

- Explora los objetos de diferentes maneras (los sacude, los golpea o los tira)
- Encuentra fácilmente objetos escondidos
- Cuando se nombra algo mira en dirección a la ilustración o cosa que se nombró
- Copia gestos
- Comienza a usar las cosas correctamente, por ejemplo, bebe de una taza, se cepilla el pelo
- Golpea un objeto contra otro
- Mete cosas dentro de un recipiente, las saca del recipiente
- Suelta las cosas sin ayuda
- Pide atención tocando a las personas con el dedo índice
- Sigue instrucciones sencillas como “recoge el juguete”

En las áreas motora y de desarrollo físico

- Se sienta sin ayuda
- Se para sosteniéndose de algo, camina apoyándose en los muebles, la pared, etc.
- Puede ser que hasta dé unos pasos sin apoyarse
- Puede ser que se pare solo

Reaccione pronto y hable con el doctor de su hijo si el niño:

- No gatea
- No puede permanecer de pie con ayuda
- No busca las cosas que la ve esconder
- No dice palabras sencillas como “mamá” o “papá”
- No aprende a usar gestos como saludar con la mano o mover la cabeza
- No señala cosas
- Pierde habilidades que había adquirido

Dígale al médico o a la enfermera de su hijo si nota cualquiera de estos signos de posible retraso del desarrollo para su edad, y converse con alguien de su comunidad que conozca los servicios para niños de su área, como por ejemplo el programa público de intervención temprana patrocinado por el estado. Para obtener más información, consulte www.cdc.gov/preocupado o llame 1-800-CDC-INFO.

Tomado de CARING FOR YOUR BABY AND YOUNG CHILD: BIRTH TO AGE 5, Quinta Edición, editado por Steven Shelov y Tanya Remer Altmann © 1991, 1993, 1998, 2004, 2009 por la Academia Americana de Pediatría y BRIGHT FUTURES: GUIDELINES FOR HEALTH SUPERVISION OF INFANTS, CHILDREN, AND ADOLESCENTS, tercera edición, editado por Joseph Hagan, Jr., Judith S. Shaw y Paula M. Duncan, 2008, Elk Grove Village, IL: Academia Americana de Pediatría. Esta lista de verificación de indicadores del desarrollo no es un sustituto de una herramienta de evaluación del desarrollo estandarizada y validada.

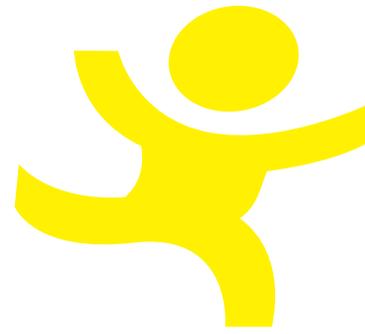
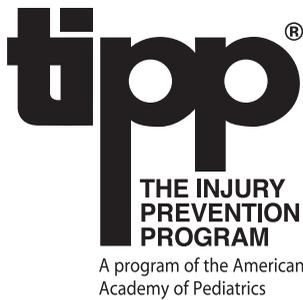
www.cdc.gov/pronto

1-800-CDC-INFO



Aprenda los signos. Reaccione pronto.

1 to 2 Years



1 TO 2 YEARS

Safety for Your Child

Did you know that injuries are the leading cause of death of children younger than 4 years in the United States? Most of these injuries can be prevented.

Often, injuries happen because parents are not aware of what their children can do. At this age your child can *walk, run, climb, jump, and explore* everything. Because of all the new things he or she can do, this stage is a very dangerous time in your child's life. It is your responsibility to protect your child from injury. Your child cannot understand danger or remember "no" while exploring.

Firearm Hazards

Children in homes where guns are present are in more danger of being shot by themselves, their friends, or family members than of being injured by an intruder. It is best to keep all guns out of the home. **Handguns are especially dangerous.** If you choose to keep a gun, keep it unloaded and in a locked place, with the ammunition locked separately. Ask if the homes where your child visits or is cared for have guns and how they are stored.

Poisonings

Children continue to explore their world by putting everything in their mouths, even if it doesn't taste good. Your child can *open doors and drawers, take things apart, and open bottles* easily now, so you must use safety caps on all medicines and toxic household products. **Keep the safety caps on** at all times or find safer substitutes to use. Contact Poison Help for more information.

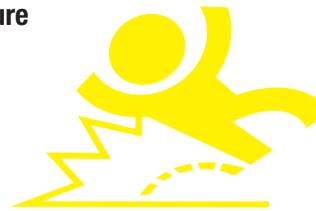
Your child is now able to get into and on top of everything. Be sure to keep all household products and medicines completely out of sight and reach. Never store lye drain cleaners in your home. Keep all products in their original containers.

If your child does put something poisonous into his or her mouth, call Poison Help immediately. Attach the Poison Help line (1-800-222-1222) to your phone. Do not make your child vomit.

Falls

To prevent serious falls, lock the doors to any dangerous areas. **Use gates on stairways and install operable window guards** above the first floor. **Remove sharp-edged furniture** from the room your child plays and sleeps in. At this age your child will walk well and start to climb, jump, and run as well. A chair left next to a kitchen counter, table, or window allows your child to climb to dangerously high places. Remember, your child does not understand what is dangerous.

If your child has a serious fall or does not act normally after a fall, call your doctor.



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Burns

The kitchen is a dangerous place for your child during meal preparation. Hot liquids, grease, and hot foods spilled on your child will cause serious burns. A **safer place for your child** while you are cooking, eating, or unable to give him your full attention is the **playpen, crib, or stationary activity center, or buckled into a high chair**. It's best to keep your child out of the kitchen while cooking.

Children who are learning to walk will grab anything to steady themselves, including hot oven doors, wall heaters, or outdoor grills. Keep your child out of rooms where there are hot objects that may be touched or put a barrier around them.

Your child will *reach* for your hot food or cup of coffee, so don't leave it within your child's reach. **NEVER carry your child and hot liquids at the same time.** You can't handle both.

If your child does get burned, immediately put cold water on the burned area. Keep the burned area in cold water for a few minutes to cool it off. Then cover the burn loosely with a dry bandage or clean cloth. Call your doctor for all burns. To protect your child from tap water scalds, the hottest temperature at the faucet should be no more than 120°F. In many cases you can adjust your water heater.

Make sure you have a working smoke alarm on every level of your home, especially in furnace and sleeping areas. Test the alarms every month. It is best to use smoke alarms that use long-life batteries, but if you do not, change the batteries at least once a year.

Drowning

At this age your child loves to play in water. **NEVER leave your child alone in or near a bathtub, pail of water, wading or swimming pool, or any other water, even for a moment.** Empty all buckets after each use. Keep the bathroom doors closed. Your child can drown in less than 2 inches of water. Knowing how to swim does NOT mean your child is safe near or in water. Stay within an arm's length of your child around water.

If you have a swimming pool, fence it on all 4 sides with a fence at least 4 feet high, and be sure the gates are self-latching. Most children drown when they wander out of the house and fall into a pool that is not fenced off from the house. You cannot watch your child every minute while he or she is in the house. It only takes a moment for your child to get out of your house and fall into your pool.

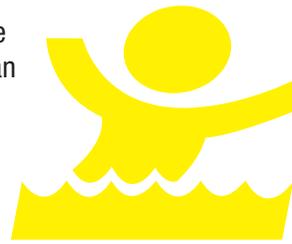
And Remember Car Safety

Car crashes are a **great danger** to your child's life and health. The crushing forces to your child's brain and body in a crash or sudden stop, even at low speeds, can cause severe injuries or death. **To prevent these injuries USE a car safety seat EVERY TIME** your child rides in the car. All infants and toddlers should ride in a rear-facing car safety seat until they are 2 years of age or until they reach the highest weight or height allowed by their car safety seat's manufacturer. Be sure that the safety seat is installed correctly. Read and follow the instructions that come with the car safety seat and the instructions for using car safety seats in the owners' manual of your car. **The safest place for all infants and children to ride is in the back seat.**

Do not leave your child alone in or around the car. Keep vehicles and their trunks locked. Children who are left in a car can die of heat stroke because temperatures can reach deadly levels in minutes. They can be strangled by power windows or knock the vehicle into gear.

Always **walk behind your car** to be sure your child is not there before you back out of your driveway. You may not see your child behind your car in the rearview mirror.

Remember, the biggest threat to your child's life and health is an injury.



From Your Doctor

The information 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 the individual facts and circumstances.

General Child Seat Use Information

Buckle Everyone. Children Age 12 and Under in Back!			
	AGE / WEIGHT	SEAT TYPE / SEAT POSITION	USAGE TIPS
INFANTS	Birth to at least 1 year and at least 20 pounds.	Infant-Only Seat/rear-facing or Convertible Seat/used rear-facing. <i>Seats should be secured to the vehicle by the safety belts or by the LATCH system.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Never use in a front seat where an air bag is present. ▪ Tightly install child seat in rear seat, facing the rear. ▪ Child seat should recline at approximately a 45 degree angle. ▪ Harness straps/slots at or below shoulder level (lower set of slots for most convertible child safety seats). ▪ Harness straps snug on child; harness clip at armpit level.
	Less than 1 year/ 20-35 lbs.	Convertible Seat/used rear-facing (select one recommended for heavier infants). <i>Seats should be secured to the vehicle by the safety belts or by the LATCH system.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Never use in a front seat where an air bag is present. ▪ Tightly install child seat in rear seat, facing the rear. ▪ Child seat should recline at approximately a 45 degree angle. ▪ Harness straps/slots at or below shoulder level (lower set of slots for most convertible child safety seats). ▪ Harness straps snug on child; harness clip at armpit level.
PRESCHOOLERS / TODDLER	1 to 4 years/ at least 20 lbs. to approximately 40 lbs.	Convertible Seat/forward-facing or Forward-Facing Only or High Back Booster/Harness. <i>Seats should be secured to the vehicle by the safety belts or by the LATCH system.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tightly install child seat in rear seat, facing forward. ▪ Harness straps/slots at or above child's shoulders (usually top set of slots for convertible child safety seats). ▪ Harness straps snug on child; harness clip at armpit level.
YOUNG CHILDREN	4 to at least 8 years/unless they are 4'9" (57") tall.	Belt-Positioning Booster (no back, only) or High Back Belt-Positioning Booster. <i>NEVER use with lap-only belts—belt-positioning boosters are always used with lap AND shoulder belts.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Booster used with adult lap and shoulder belt in rear seat. ▪ Shoulder belt should rest snugly across chest, rests on shoulder; and should NEVER be placed under the arm or behind the back. ▪ Lap-belt should rest low, across the lap/upper thigh area—not across the stomach.

Home Poison Safety Checklist

Make your home safe from poisons. Go through each room of your house and make sure that all possible poisons on this list are properly closed, locked up, or stored out of reach of young children and pets.

KITCHEN

- Ant/roach/bug/killers
- Cleansers
- Carpet/upholstery cleaners
- Furniture polish
- Soaps/detergents
- Ammonia
- Automatic dishwasher detergent
- Drain openers
- Metal cleaners
- Oven cleaners
- Pain medicine
- Prescription (Rx) medicines
- Diet aids
- Herbal and over the counter medicines

BEDROOM

- Cosmetics
- Baby Powder
- Nail Polish/remover
- Jewelry cleaner
- Perfumes/cologne
- Cough/cold medicine
- Sleeping medicine and other medicines

BATHROOM

- Aftershave lotion
- Bath oil
- Cleansers
- Deodorizers/sanitizers
- Drain openers
- Hair removers
- Mouthwash
- Permanent wave solution
- Shampoo/dyes/hair products
- All medicines

GARAGE/BASEMENT/STORAGE

- Antifreeze
- Gasoline
- Lighter Fluid
- Lye
- Mothballs/moth cakes
- Paint remover/thinner
- Turpentine
- Pesticides/insecticides
- Fertilizer
- Weed killers
- Pool chemicals
- Chemicals

LAUNDRY ROOM

- Bleaches
- Laundry detergent
- Disinfectants
- Soap/detergents

PLANTS

- Keep house plants out of reach of young children. Know the names of plants you have in your home and in your yard.
- Do not eat any part of an unknown plant or mushroom.

OTHER

- Alcoholic beverages
- Cigarettes
- Lamp oil