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GENERAL PEDIATRIC CLINIC / 6-8 WEEK VISIT

(See 2nd page for Anticipatory Guidance for 6-8 Week Visit)

Completion of this form is voluntary.

Patient Name		Date of Birth	Age	Height	Weight	Today's Date
Accompanied by					Head Circumference	
Parental Concerns		Note — Present (+) or Absent (-) as Appropriate (Cross off parts not examined or not applicable.)				
		Part	N	Abn		
Feeding: Breast _____ x / day. _____ Hours		Skin: Color, Texture, Scalp, Hair				
Formula: Type _____ (Iron) _____ x / day		Head: Shape, Af size _____ cms, facial symmetry				
Amount /Feeding _____ oz. Water _____ x / day		Eyes: Palpebral fissures, red reflex, conjunctivae, pupils, tear ducts				
Vitamins _____ Fluoride _____		Ears: Canals, tympanic membrane, responds to sound ()				
Skin		Nose, Mouth, Throat: gums, buccal mucosa, palate				
		Neck and Chest: Thyroid				
Stool Pattern		Heart and Lungs: Murmur, S1, S2 Rate _____ / min.				
		Abdomen and Spine: Liver, spleen, kidneys				
Parents' Description of Baby's Temperament Regularity, Rhymicity, Adaptability, Intensity of Reactions		Extremities: Hips — abduction, glutea folds, click (). Leg length, feet Tibial, malleolar positions				
Problems Identified		Genitourinary: Urinary stream vaginal orifice, meatal orifice, penis, foreskin, testes ()				
Physical and Emotional Status		Neuromuscular: tone, posture, head control, reflexes, moro (), tonic neck (), stepping (), knee jerk (), ankle jerk (), placing ()				
Diet: Scheduling of Feeding Avoid: Eggs, Citrus Juices, Wheat, Mixed Foods Start:		Describe abnormal findings.				
Anticipatory Guidance: Hiccoughs, Straining with B.M., Fever, Sibling Rivalry, Visual Stimulation. Safety: Rolling Over, Playpen, Car Seat. Mother's Need to Get Out of the House.		Developmental Observation		R = Reported O = Observed NO* = Not observed by parents or examiners		
Immunizations	Drug Co. and Lot No	Expiration Date	R	O	NO*	
						G.M. Baby prone, lifts head to 45
						Baby prone, lifts head up to 90
						Held sitting, head steady
						Rolls over stomach to back
					P.M.	Hands fistled over 50% of time
						Grasps object and lets go
						Follows moving object up to midline
						Follows moving object past midline
						Hands together
Alertness					Lang.	Diminishes activity at sound of voice
						Vocalizes spontaneously
						Laughs aloud
Activity					P.S.	Regards faces and diminishes activity
						Smiles responsively to face
						Smiles spontaneously
		Parents' Interactions with Baby		O = Observed M = Mother F = Father NO* = Not observed		
		N	NO*	Makes eye contact with baby		
Responses to Examine				Touches baby		
				Talks to baby		
				Bounces or pats baby		
				Calmly holds to calm baby		
				Hovers over baby		
SIGNATURE — Provider		Date Signed	Other Observations			
Return to Clinic in _____ months.			Development and Parent-Child Interactions			

Diet

Vitamins are present in all formulas. For breast fed babies, the need for Vitamin C, D is debatable.

Fluoride: formula using water to mix (Madison water 1 ppm), 7 ounces H₂O sufficient for newborn dose of 0.25 mg/day. Ready mix formula may need fluoride supplement. Breast-fed babies are given fluoride drops alone or with vitamins.

Frequency of feedings — Encourage parents to try to feed baby on a regular 2 1/2 to 4-hour schedule. Warn the mother that the baby may go through periods when they want more frequent feedings. Usually the bottle-fed baby expresses the same need by emptying the bottle. There is a need for more milk and the breast milk supply will adjust after a few days and the baby will be back on schedule.

Anticipatory Guidance

Clothing — Basic cotton shirt and diaper, add as necessary. Most babies don't need more clothes than average adult. Find out by feeling baby's body, it should be warm but not hot. No tight clothing with long strings, cover hands and feet, especially if the baby scratches. Allow room to kick. Blankets useful at this age but will be kicked off as the baby moves more.

Breathing — Noisy, irregular at times in most babies. They do stop for several seconds often but should not turn blue!! Sneezing — see perinatal discharge Plan.

Crying — reinforce trying to recognize several types of crying.

1. Discomfort.
2. Hunger — time to eat.
3. Tired — wants to go to sleep.
4. Distress, startle-loud noise or sudden movements.

Outings — baby can go with parents. Shield from excess sun, cold, or wind. May use cotton cloth over face if very windy or cold outside.

Look for response to noise. Babies respond to touch, sound, and sight. Often loud noises are accompanied by vibrations, e.g., clap, slamming door, footsteps. To test for pure sound, the parents should use their voices while out of baby's sight. As baby gets used to their voice preceding cuddling and feeding, they will start responding to the voice.

Holding baby — Some first time parents do not know how to hold the baby. Actually, any way they (parents and child) are comfortable and the baby is firmly held is okay.

Use of Bulb

This is usually given to the parents on discharge from the hospital. It is used to suction mucus from the nares and front parts of the nasal passage only. At birth, this was used to suction the mouth and nose, however at this age, in a normal baby, the swallowing reflex is strong and there is no need to suction the mouth. When the baby has a nasal discharge, it often dries in the nares, causing noisy breathing and some blockage too. Suctioning may remove this mucus. Adding salt water may make this procedure easier. Salt water is made at home by adding / tsp. of salt to 8 ounces of very hot water. After dissolving, it can be used at room temperature and stored for 24 hours. One to two drops in each nare is usually sufficient. Most babies strongly dislike anything in their nose, especially iatrogenic. Use only if the nasal discharge is causing baby to stop nursing or waking up frequently.

Temperature Taking

In the nursery, the mother has been shown how to take an axillary temperature. The baby has to be held with the arm close to the body and the thermometer left there 3 to 5 minutes. It is not easily accomplished as the baby gets older.

Rectal temperature is the most accurate at this age and not painful at all. The baby is laid on their stomach on the bed or parent's lap, the thermometer inserted 1/2 to 1 inch (with jelly or Vaseline) and left for one minute. The parent should hold the buttocks together around the thermometer. The risk of breaking occurs if the thermometer is held tightly and the baby moves.

Safety — Falls, Crib Sides

Newborn babies do wiggle around and will move from one end of the crib to the other. Frequently they move forward on their stomach and stop when the head touches the crib padding. It is necessary to tell this to the parents and warn them not to leave the baby in the crib without the side up. A bumper pad (with bright colors or pattern) should cover the lower end of the crib well. On a changing table, always keep one hand on the baby when reaching for something. Tables are especially dangerous since most are smooth surfaced and allow more mobility.

Sibs Feeding Baby

This depends greatly on the age of the sib. Definitely not under 3 years and all others should be closely supervised. Water is the safest to feed and this task can be used to help the sib accept the baby.

Car Seat

Review information given in perinatal period. Encourage and praise proper use of the car seat and reassure that the baby's back will not be damaged. If a long trip is contemplated, suggest they stop every 2+ hours, take the baby out of the seat, feed, lay flat, etc. for short periods.

Care While Bathing

Parents should have had demonstration and practice bath at the hospital. Until mom feels strong again, she can sponge-bathe the baby. The first bath may be very smooth or the baby may balk strongly at this new activity and thus upset the parents. Discuss the baby's temperament and reassure the parents that: 1) the baby will tolerate it, if introduced slowly, 2) the baby does not have to have a bath everyday, more like every 2 to 3 days plus wiping in between, 3) soap all over is not necessary and makes the task harder, and 4) any way the parents want to bathe the baby, even shower with the parent is fine as long as baby and parents are happy. Caution: Always feel the water temperature before bath or shower.

House Water Temperature

Review the dangers of hot water. If there are no other children in the house, the parents can delay in turning the water temperature down for a few more months.

Immunizations

Discuss what will be given at the next visit. If parents show interest, give them handout, otherwise outline the immunization plan.