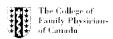
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Rourke Baby Record: EVIDENCE-BASED INFANT/CHILD HEALTH MAINTENANCE GUIDE  ${f I}$ 

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Birth remarks Apgar:	Risk factors F	amily history:	Rourk	e Baby Record	: EVIDENCE-BASE	ED INFANT/CH	ILD HEALTH	MAINTENANCE	GUIDE I		
		NAME:		4E: Birth Date (d m yr): M [ ] F [							
			Birth L	ength:	_cm Head Circ:	cm Birth	Wt.:	g Discharge W	′t.: g		
DATE OF VISIT	within   week			2 weeks (op	tional)		1 month (op	I month (optional)			
GROWTH * Correct percentiles if ≤ 36 weeks gestation	Height	Weight	Head circ. av. 35 cm	Height	Weight	Head circ.	Height	Weight	Head circ.		
PARENTAL CONCERNS											
NUTRITION*	Vitamin O Formula [150 mL	eeding (exclusiv D 10 μg = 400 Feeding (iron-f = 5 oz kg·day] ttern and urine o	IU/day* fortified)	Vitamin O Formula [150 mL	eding (exclusive)* D 10 µg = 400 IU/dz Feeding (iron-fortifie = 5 oz/kg/day] tern and urine output		Vitamin I	ding (exclusive)* 0 10 µg = 400 1U/o Feeding (iron-forti ern and urine outpo	fied)		
EDUCATION AND ADVICE  √ discussed and no concerns X if concerns		(in <b>fant)*</b> ○ nonoxide/ <i>Smoke</i>		sharing/co-sle	eping* O Crib sal	•	○ Firearm s ○ Chokings	afety/removal* afe toys*			
	O Sleeping O Parenting Other Issue: O Second-	z/bonding O	Soothability/respon: Parental fatigue/pos O Inquiry	stpartum depres			O Siblings let on pacifier use kposure/sunscree	.* ns≠insect repellent*			
DEVELOPMENT**  (Inquiry and observation of milestones)  Tasks are set after the time of normal milestone acquisition.  Absence of any Item suggests the need for further assessment of development.  NB-Correct for age if ≤ 36 weeks gestation  √ if attained  X if not attained							O Focuses ga O Startles to O Sucks well O No parent	loud or sudden 110 on nipple	ise		
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION  Evidence-based screening for specific conditions is highlighted, but an appropriate age-specific focused physical examination is recommended at each visit.	O Heart/Lu O Umbilic O Femoral O Hips O Muscle O Testicles	lles d reflex)* Ms) Hearing inq ungs us pulses	niry/screening* eskin care	O Heart/Lui O Umbilicu O Femoral p O Hips O Muscle to O Testicles	es reflex)* s) Hearing inquiry/sc gs s oulses	Ü	O Fontanelle: O Eyes (red i O Corneal lig O Hearing in O Heart O Hips O Muscle ton	eflex)* ght reflex* qniry/screening*			
PROBLEMS AND PLANS	O PKU, The O Hemoglo	iyroid binopathy scre	een (if at risk)*								
IMMUNIZATION Provincial guidelines vary Signature		sitive parent or	nizatlon Record sibling:	Record on G	uide V: Immunizatio	on Record	I .	ide V: Immuniza tive parent or sibli I vaccine			

Grades of evidence: (A) Bold type – Good evidence (B) Italic – Fair evidence (C) Plain – Consensus with no definitive evidence (\*) see Infant Child Health Maintenance: Selected Guidelines on reverse of Guide I (\*\*) see Healthy Child Development Selected Guidelines on reverse of Guide IV

Disclaimer: Given the constantly evolving nature of evidence and changing recommendations, the Rourke Baby Record: EB is meant to be used as a guide only. Financial support for this revision is from the Strategic Initiatives Branch of the Ontario Ministry of Children and Youth Services, with funds administered by the Ontario College of Family Physicians.

#### ROURKE BABY RECORD INFANT/CHILD HEALTH MAINTENANCE SELECTED GUIDELINES/RESOURCES - May 2006

#### GROWTH

Measuring growth - Serial measurements of recumbent length (birth to ages 2 or 3) or height (2 age 2), weight, and head circumference (birth to age 2) should be part of scheduled well-baby and well-child health visits in order to identify infants and children with disturbances in rates of weight gain or physical growth. Until internationally diverse growth charts are available and have been reviewed for use in Canada, the growth charts from the American Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) are recommended (set 2 with  $3^{cd}$  and  $97^{th}$  percentiles).

Important: Correct age if < 36 weeks gestation

- www.cdc.gov/nchs about major nhanes/growthcharts clinical\_charts.htm#Clin%202
- Use of growth charts www.cps.ca/english statements/N/cps04-01.htm
- Guide to growth charts www.cps.ca/english/statements N NutritionNoteGrowth.htm

#### NUTRITION

- Pediatric nutrition guidelines Nutrition for Healthy Term Infants
  - www.hc-sc.gc.ca fn-an pubs infant-nourrisson/nut infant nourrisson term e.html
- Breastfeeding: Exclusive breastfeeding is recommended for the first six months of life for healthy term infants. Breast milk is the optimal food for infants, and breastfeeding (with complementary foods) may continue for up to two years and beyond unless contraindicated. Breastfeeding reduces gastrointestinal and respiratory infections. Maternal support (both antepartum and postpartum) increases breastfeeding and prolongs its duration. Early and frequent mother-infant contact, rooming in, and banning handouts of free infant formula increase breastfeeding rates.
- Routine Vitamin D supplementation of 10 μg = 400 1U/day (20 μg = 800 1U/day in northern communities) is recommended for all breastfed full term infants until the diet provides a sufficient source of Vitamin D (about 1 year of age).
   Breastfeeding www.cps.ca/english/statements/N/BreastfeedingMar05.htm Weaning www.cps.ca/english/statements/CP/cp04-01.htm
   Vitamin D www.cps.ca/english/statements/II/ii02-02.htm
   Colic www.cps.ca/english/statements/N/NutritionNoteSept03.htm
   Ankyloglossia and breastfeeding www.cps.ca/english/statements/CP/cp02-02.htm
   Maternal medications during breastfeeding Medications and Mothers' Milk by T. Hale (2005).
  - Motherisk www.motherisk.org
- Transition to lower fat diet: A gradual transition from the high-fat infant diet to a lower-fat diet (max 30% fat / 10% saturated fat) begins after age 2 years.
- www.cps.ca/english/statements/N/n94-01.htm
- Encourage a healthy diet as per Canada's Food Guide
- www.hc-sc.gc.ca/fn-an/food-guide-aliment/index\_e.html

## INJURY PREVENTION

In Canada, unintentional injuries are the leading cause of death in children and youth. Most of these preventable injuries are caused by motor vehicle collisions, drowning, burns, choking, and falls.

Motor vehicle collisions

- Transport Canada 2002 recommendations for Car seats:
   Children < 13 years should sit in the rear seat. Keep kids away from all airbags.</li>
   Use rear-facing infant seat until 10 kg (22 lb.) birth to at least 1 year old
   Use forward-facing child seat from 10 kg (22 lb.) to 18-22 kg (40-48 lb.)
- about 1-4½ years old as per specific car seat model

Use booster seat from 18-22 kg (40-48 lb.) to 27 kg (60 lb.) – about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  -8 years old Use lap and shoulder belt in the rear seat for older children

- www.tc.gc.ca/roadsafety/childsafety/menu.htm, www.cmaj.ca/cgi/content/full/167/7/769
- · Blcycle: wear bike helmets

## Drowning

- Bath safety: Never leave a young child alone in the bath. Do not use infant bath rings or bath seats.
- Water safety: Encourage swimming lessons (after age 4 years). Encourage pool, diving, and boating safety to reduce the risk of drowning.
  - www.cps.ca/engfish/statements/IP/IP03-01.htm

Burns: Install smoke detectors in the home on every level.

Keep hot water at a temperature < 49°C.

Choking: Use safe toys and safe food (avoid hard, small and round, smooth and sticky solid foods until age 3 years).

Falls: Assess home for hazards, e.g. never leave baby alone on change table or other high surface; do not use baby walkers; use window guards and stair gates.

Poisons: Keep medicines and cleaners locked up and out of child's reach.

Have Poison Control Centre number handy. Use of ipecac is contraindicated in children. Safe sleeping environment: www.cps.ca/english/statements/CP/cp04-02.htm

- Sleep position and SIDS/Positional plagiocephaly: Healthy infants should be positioned
  on their backs for sleep. Their heads should be placed in different positions on alternate days.
  While awake, infants should have supervised tummy time. Counsel parents on the dangers of
  other contributory causes of SIDS such as overheating, maternal smoking or second-hand
  smoke.
- Positional plagiocephaly www.cps.ca.english/statements/1P/cps01-02.htm
- · Bed sharing: Advise against bed sharing.
- Co-sleeping: Encourage putting infant in a government-approved crib in parents' room for the first 6 months of life. Room sharing is protective against SIDS.

Firearm safety/removal: There is evidence-based association between a firearm in the home and increased risk of unintentional firearm injury, suicide, or homicide.

For more safety information: www.safekidscanada.ca

www.cps.ca/english/publications/InjuryPrevention.htm

## PROBLEMS AND PLANS (SCREENING)

Hemoglobin screening: All infants from high-risk groups for iron deficiency anemia require Hgb determination between 6 and 12 months of age, e.g. Lower SES: Asian: First Nations children; low-birth-weight infants, and infants fed whole cow's milk during their first year of life.

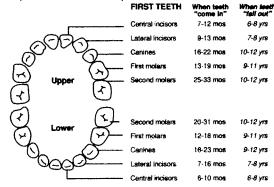
Hemoglobinopathy screening: Screen all neonates from high-risk groups, e.g. Asian, African, and Mediterranean.

## OTHER

- Second-hand smoke exposure: contributes to childhood illnesses such as URTI, middle ear effusion, persistent cough, pneumonia, asthma, and SIDS.
- Complementary and alternative medicine (CAM): Questions should be routinely asked on the use of homeopathy and other complementary and alternative medicine therapy or products, especially for children with chronic conditions.
- www.cps.ca/english/statements/DT/DT05-01.htm
- Homeopathy www.cps.ca/english-statements/CP/cp05-01.htm
- Pacifier use: is a parental choice. Pacifier use may decrease risk of SIDS, but may lead to
  breastfeeding difficulties, and should be restricted in children with chronic and recurrent
  otitis media. www.cps.ca/english/statements CP/cpt03-01.htm
- Fever advice thermometers: Rectal temperature is the method of choice in those ≤ 5 years
  and oral temperature thereafter. Fever ≥ 38°C in an infant ≤ 3 months needs urgent
  evaluation. Acetaminophen remains the first choice for antipyresis. Ibuprofen is off-label
  therapy for children ≤ 2 years.
  - Temperature ineasurement www.cps.ca/english/statements/CP/cp00-t)1,htin
- Footwear: Shoes are for protection, not correction. Walking barefoot develops good toe gripping and muscular strength - www.cps.ca english.statements CP/cp98-02.htm
- Healthy Active Living: Encourage increased physical activity and decreased sedentary
  pastimes with parents as role models.
  - www.cps.ca english/statements/HAL/HAL/02-01.htm
  - Media use www.cps.ca/english/statements/PP/pp03-01.htm
- Sun exposure/sunscreens/insect repellents: Minimize sun exposure. Wear protective clothing, hats, properly applied sunscreen with SPF ≥ 30 for those > 6 months of age. No DEET in < 6 months: 6-12 months 10% apply maximum once daily.</li>
- Pesticides: Avoid pesticide exposure. Encourage pesticide-free foods.
- Pesticides/herbicides www.ocfp.on.ca/english/ocfp/communications/ publications/default.asp?s=1#EnvironmentHealth
- · Lead Screening is recommended for children who:
  - in the last 6 months lived in a house or apartment built before 1950;
  - live in a home with recent or ongoing renovations or peeling or chipped paint.
- have a sibling, housemate, or playmate with a prior history of lead poisoning;
   have been seen eating paint chips.
- Websites about environmental issues:
  - Canadian Partnership for Children's Health & Environment (CPCHE) www.healthyenvironmentforkids.ca/
- Health and housing www.cmhc-schl.gc.ca/
- Environmental health section of CDC www.cdc.gov/node.do/id/0900f3ec8000e044
- Commission for Environmental Cooperation www.cec.org/children

#### • Dental Care:

- Dental cleaning: After the eruption of the first tooth, clean with only water using a
  washcloth or soft brush until age 2 years; thereafter using only a pea-sized amount of
  fluoridated dentifrice; independent brushing should occur under parental supervision.
- Fluorlde supplements are recommended where ingestion from all sources is low.
   Sources include fluoridated dentifrice and all home and child-care water sources.
   Fluoride is to be started only after the eruption of the first primary tooth. Dose for those at high risk for dental caries with water < 0.3 ppm fluoride is 0.25 mg for children 6 months to 3 years, 0.50 mg for age 3 to 6 years, and 1 mg for children > 6 years.
- To prevent dental caries: avoid sweetened liquids and constant sipping of milk or natural juices in both bottle and cup.



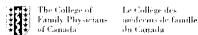
## PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

- Eyes Corneal light reflex/Cover-uncover test and inquiry for strabismus;
   With the child focusing on a light source, the light reflex on the cornea should be symmetrical. Each eye is then covered in turn, for 2-3 seconds, and then quickly uncovered. The test is abnormal if the covered eye "wanders" and when uncovered moves inward or outward to focus or "fix" on the light source.
- Vision screening Children should be screened in their preschool years for amblyopia or
  its risk factors, as well as for serious ocular diseases, such as retinoblastoma and cataracts.
   www.cps.ca/english/statements/CP/cp98-01.htm
- Hearing screening/inquiry Questions on hearing acuity are recommended for all infants
  and children. In the absence of universal newborn screening, formal audiology testing
  should be performed in all high-risk infants. Older children should be screened if clinically
  indicated.
  - http://aappolicy.aappublications.org/egi/content.full/pediatrics;111/2/436
- · Muscle tone Evaluation for spasticity, rigidity, and hypotonia should occur.
- Adenotonsillar hypertrophy and presence of sleep-disordered breathing warrants assessment re, obstructive sleep apnea.
  - http://aappolicy.aappublications.org/egi/reprint/pediatrics:109/4/704.pdf

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Provincial guidelines vary





If HBsAg-positive parent or sibling:

O Hepatitis B vaccine\*

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Past problems Risk factors:	Family histo	ory:	Rourke Baby Record: EVIDENCE-BASED INFANT/CHILD HEALTH MAINTENANCE GUIDE $f II$								
			NAM	E:		Birth Date (d/m yr): M [ ] F[ ]					
DATE OF VISIT			4 months			6 months					
GROWTH*	Height	Weight	Head circ.	Height	Weight	Head circ.	Height	Weight (x2 BW)	Head circ.		
PARENTAL CONCERNS											
NUTRITION*	Vitamin I	eding (exclusive D 10 µg = 400 l Feeding (iron-fo	U/day*	Vitamin	eding (exclusive)* D 10 µg = 400 1U/d Feeding (iron-fortif		Vitamin D O Farmula For No bottles O No sweeter O Iron contain (cereals, mo Fruits and vitage)	ned liquids, encourage w ning foods eat, egg yolk, tofu) vegetables to follow ite, nuts, or honey	ollow-ир		
EDUCATION AND ADVICE	Behaviour and Sleeping's Parenting/l Other Issues Second-ha	infant)* O ings/cords O rs, walkers, clian d family issues rying/Night wal bonding O rand smoke* C	Carbon monoxic lige table)*  king**  arental fatigue/po  Teething: Denta	de:Smoke detect  D Soothability  ostpartuin depr  al cleaning/Flu	responsiveness ession** O Fan oride* O Con	O Hot water O Choking/sa O Assess I mily conflict/stress	<49 °C/Bath safety fe toys* nome visit need** O Siblings pative medicine*		to work		
DEVELOPMENT** (Inquiry and observation of milestones) Tasks are set after the time of normal milestone acquisition. Absence of any item suggests the need for further assessment of development. NB-Correct for age if < 36 weeks gestation  √ if attained X if not attained	O Has a varie O Holds head shoulder		d cries at adult's	O Laugh O Head		,	O Babbles O Rolls from I O Sits with su	e direction of a new sour back to stomach or stom pport Is or toys to mouth			
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION  Evidence-based screening for specific conditions is highlighted, but an appropriate age-specific focused physical examination is recommended at each visit.	O Fontanelle. O Eyes (red i O Corneal lis O Hearing in O Heart O Hips O Muscle ton	reflex)* glit reflex* iquiry/screening	*	O Corner	red reflex)* al light reflex* ag inquiry/screening	*	inquiry*	nt reflex/Cover-nncover niry/screening*	test and		
PROBLEMS AND PLANS	Page de C	Jde V. In.	coales D	D	- Cuide V. I	Cardon D	•	nt risk factors for TB			
IMMUNIZATION	Record on Gu	ulde V: Immuni	zation Record	Record of	n Guide V: Immun	ization Record	Record on Gul	de V: Immunization R	ecord		

Signature

Grades of evidence: (A) Bold type – Good evidence (B) Italic – Fair evidence (C) Plain – Consensus with no definitive evidence
(\*) see Infant Child Health Maintenance: Selected Guidelines on reverse of Guide 1 (\*\*) see Healthy Child Development Selected Guidelines on reverse of Guide 1V

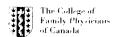
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Family history:

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Past problems: Risk factors:

74 × 1								
Canadian	$\sim$	Société						
Paediatric		Canadlenne						
Society	W	de pédiatrie						



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Rourke Baby Record; E	.VIDENCE-BASED INFANI/CH	ILU HEALTH MAINTENAI	ACE GUIDE 111
NAME:		Birth Date (d/m yr):	M[] F[]
 12-13 months		15 months (optional)	

	Shin bucketting 1)										
DATE OF VISIT	9 months (c	optional)		12-13 month	S		15 months	15 months (optional)			
GROWTH*	Height	Weight	Head circ.	Height	Weight (x3 BW)	Head circ. (av. 47cm)	Height	Weight	Head Circ.		
PARENTAL CONCERNS								1			
NUTRITION*	Vitamin O Formule follow-1 O No bottl O No swee O Cereal, 1 vegetab I * introc O No egg.	O Cereal, meat/alternatives, fruits, vegetables O 1st introduction cow's milk products O No egg white, nuts, or honey			ding* zed milk e cup instead of bottle educed afe foods*	<ul> <li>○ Breastfeeding*</li> <li>○ Homogenized milk</li> <li>○ Choking:safe foods*</li> <li>○ Encourage cup instead of bottle</li> </ul>					
EDUCATION AND ADVICE  √ discussed and no concerns X if concerns	O Carbon m Childproofir Behaviour at O Sleeping O Parenting Other Issues O Second-h O Fever adv	(infant/child)* nonoxide/Smoke a ng, including: O nd family issues crying/Night wa g O Parental and smoke* C vice/thermometer	Electric plugs/o  aking** fatigue/depressio  Teething/Den rs* O Active h	Cords ○ Falls.	* 49 °C /Bath safety* /stairs/walkers*  /responsiveness Family conflict/stress  oride/Dentist* Colia use* Colia	O Firearm sal O Choking/si O Assess hou O Siblings implementary/alternatiourage reading** leck serum lead if at	ne visit need*  O Child c	* are/return to work	se*		
DEVELOPMENT** (Inquiry and observation of milestones) Tasks are set after the time of normal milestone acquisition. Absence of any item suggests the need for further assessment of development, NB-Correct for age if < 36 weeks gestation  √ if attained X if not attained	O Looks for hidden toy O Babbles different sounds O Makes sounds to get attention O Sits without support O Opposes thumb and index finger O Reaches to be picked up and held O No parent concerns  O Responds to own name O Understands simple requests, e.g. find your shoes O Chatters using 3 different sounds O Crawls or 'bum' shuffles O Pulls to stand/walks holding on O Shows many emotions O No parent concerns					nd your shoes	do n O Tries sour O Picks O Craw O Tries floor C Remo O Stack: Looks falls	npts to say 2 or mo ot have to be clear to get something b dds, while reaching up and eats finger is up stairs/steps to squat to pick up. ves socks and tries s 2 blocks at you to see how or with strangers) rent concerns	y making or pointing foods toys from the		
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION  Evidence-based screening for specific conditions is highlighted, but an appropriate age-specific locused physical examination is recommended at each visit.	and inquir	ght reflex/Cover			t reflex/Cover-uncover t ury/screening*	est and inquiry*	O Corne and is O Heari	(red reflex)* val light reflex/Cov nquiry* ng inquiry/screeni. l size/Teeth*			
PROBLEMS AND PLANS	O Anti-HBs and HbsAG* (If HbsAg positive mother) O Hemoglobin (If at risk)*			O Hemoglobin (lf at risk)*							
IMMUNIZATION Provincial guidelines vary Signature rades of evidence: (A) Bold type -		aide V: Immuni:			de V: Immunization Re		Record on	Guide V: Immu	nization Record		

(\*) see Infant Child Health Maintenance: Selected Guidelines on reverse of Guide 1 (\*\*) see Healthy Child Development Selected Guidelines on reverse of Guide IV

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Past problems Risk factors:	Family history:  Rourke Baby Record: EVIDENCE-BASED INFANT/CHILD HEALTH MAINTENANCE GUIDE IV -  Birth Date (d'm'yr):  NAME:							E IV - Ontario		
			M[] F[]							
DATE OF VISIT	18 months			2-3 years	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		4-5 years			
GROWTH*	Height	Weight	Head circ.	Height.	Weight	Head circ.	onormal	Height	Weight	
PARENTAL CONCERNS										
NUTRITION*	O Breastfee O Homogeni O No bottles	zed milk			zed or 2% milk vansition to lower fin Food Guide*	ı diet*		O 2% milk O Canada's Food	d Guide*	
EDUCATION AND ADVICE Injury Prevention Behaviou Faunily  Othe  √ discussed and no	O Bath safery C Choking's O Parent/chil O Discipline O Parental fa O High-risk O Socializing	ate toys*  Id interaction Limit setting**  tigue/stress/dep  children**	ression**	O Carbon mo O Parent/chil O Parental fa O Second-ha O Compleme O Active hea O Assess day	tigue/depression** ind smoke* intary/alternative me lthy living/media use / care/preschool ne	O Discipline/ O Family con O Det dicine* O Toi e* O Soc	Limit settin flict/stress ntal cleanl flet learnin ializing op	○ Siblings ng/Fluoride/Dentis	children** t*	
concerns X if concerns  DEVELOPMENT** (Inquiry and observation of milestones) Tasks are set after the time of	Screen (NDD Nur Social/Emotio	ning**  uiry after Nipis (S) **  inber of "NO" f		O Sun expost O Check seru  2 years O At least 1 to O 2-word seru O Tries to rui	n		4 years O Under O Asks I O Stands	stands related 3-par ots of questions s on 1 foot for 1-3 se	econds	
uornal milestone acquisition. Absence of any item suggests the need for further assessment of development. NB-Correct for age if < 36 weeks gestation v if attained X if not attained	O Usually ea O Cornes for Communicati O Points to 3 O Tries to 3e interest O Pretend pla (e.g. feeds O Turns whe O Imitates sp O Produces 3 Motor Skills O Walks baci O Feeds self Adaptive Skil	sy to soothe comfort when on Skills different body t your attention as with toys and a stuffed animal in name is called each sounds regionsonants, e.g. kward 2 steps with spoon with la latisocks without concerns	listressed  parts to see something of figures litularly g. P M B W H N  ithout support little spilling	O Copies adu O Continues O No parent  3 years O Understand O Twists lids O Turns page O Shares som	to develop new skill concerns  ds 2 step direction off jars or turns kno ss one at a time to of the time music or stories for 5 sconcerns	s obs	O Toilet O Tries t O No par  5 years O Counts and st O Speaks O Throw O Hops O Shares O Works 20-30 O Separa	s clearly in sentence s and catches a ball on I foot willingly alone at an activity initutes ites easily from pare tent concerns	ay who is upset  ominon colours s	
Evidence-based screening for specific conditions is highlighted, but an appropriate age-specific focused physical examination is recommended at each visit.		glit reflex/Cover quiry	-nucover test aud	O Eves (red re	eflex)/Visual acuity ' ht reflex/Cover-unco juiry		O Eyes ( O Corne inquir	red reflex)/Visual ac al light reflex/Cover v*		
PROBLEMS AND PLANS  IMMUNIZATION	Record on G	side V: Immun	izatlon Record	Record on Gu	ide V: Immunizatio	on Record	Record of	n Guide V: Immun	zation Record	
Provincial guidelines vary Signature										

Grades of evidence: (A) Bold type - Good evidence (B) Italic - Fair evidence (C) Plain - Consensus with no definitive evidence

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#### DEVELOPMENT

Maneuvers are hased on the Nipissing District Development Screen (www.ndds.ca) and other developmental literature. They are not a developmental screen, but rather an aid to developmental surveillance. They are set after the time of normal inflestone acquisition. Thus, absence of any one or more items is considered a high-risk marker and indicates the need for further developmental assessment, as does parental concern ahout development at any stage.

- "Best Start" website contains resources for maternal, newborn, and early child development - www.besistart.org
- OCFP Healthy Child Development: Improving the Odds publication is a toolkit for primary healthcare providers
  - www.beststart.org resources hithy child dev.pdf/HCD complete.pdf

#### BEHAVIOUR

#### Night waking/crying:

Night waking crying occurs in 20% of infants and toddlers who do not require night feeding. Counselling around positive bedtime routines (including training the child to fall asleep alone), removing nighttime positive reinforcers, keeping morning awakening time consistent, and rewarding good sleep behaviour has been shown to reduce the prevalence of night waking crying, especially when this counselling begins in the first 3 weeks of life.

- www.mja.com.au public issues 182\_05\_070305 sym10800\_fm.html

#### PARENTING DISCIPLINE

Prontote effective discipline through evaluation, anticipatory guidance and counseling using the following principles: respect for parents, cultural sensitivity, improving social supports, increasing parental confidence, increasing parental pleasure in children, and supporting and improving parenting skills.

- www.cps.ca/english/statements/PP/pp04-01.htm
- OCFP Healthy Child Development
- www.beststart.org/resources/hlthy\_chid\_dev\_pdf/HCD\_complete.pdf (section 3)

#### TOILET LEARNING

The process of toilet learning has changed significantly over the years and within different cultures. In Western culture, a child-centred approach, where the timing and methodology of toilet learning is individualized as much as possible, is recommended. - www.cps.ca/english/statements/CP/cp00-02.htm

#### LITERACY

Physicians can promote literacy and early childhood reading by facilitating reading in the office. Encourage parents to watch less television and read more to their children.

- www.cps.ca english/statements/PP/pp02-01.htm

## AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER

When developmental delay is suspected in an 18-month child, assess for autism spectrum disorder using the Checklist for Autism in Toddlers (CHAT) – Journal of Autism and Developmental Disorders 2001:31(2).

- www.beststart.org/resources/hlthy\_chld\_dev/pdf/HCD\_complete.pdf (appendix L)

## PARENTAL/FAMILY ISSUES AFFECTING DEVELOPMENT

- Maternal depression Physicians should have a high awareness of maternal depression, which is a risk factor far the socioemotional and cognitive development of children. Although less studied, paternal factors may compound the maternalinfant issues.
  - www.cps.ca english statements PP pp04-03.htm
- · Shaken baby syndrome A high index of suspicion is suggested.
- www.cps.ca.english statements PP cps01-01.htm
- Fetal alcohol syndrome effects (FAS FAE) Canadian Guidelines published in CMAJ supplement
  - Mar. 1 05 www.emaj.ca/egi/content full/172 5/suppl S1

#### High-risk infants children

#### - Day Care:

Specialized day care or preschool is beneficial for children living in poverty (family income at or below Statistics Canada low-income cut-off). These disadvantaged children are at an increased risk of mortality and morbidity, including physical, emotional, social and education deficits.

#### Home Visits:

There is good evidence for home visiting by nurses during the perinatal period through infancy for first-time mothers of low socioeconomic status, single parents or teenaged parents to prevent physical abuse and/or neglect. Canadian Task Force on Preventative Health Care

- www.cmaj.ca/cgi/content/full/163/11/1451

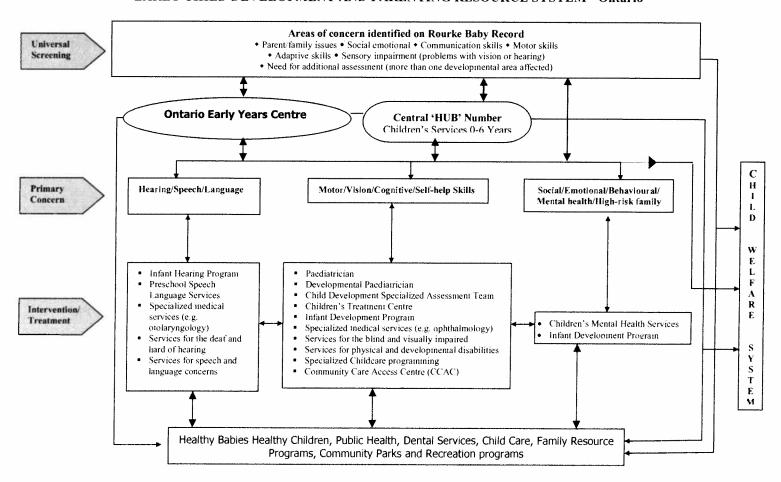
## Risk factors for physical abuse:

- low SES
  - young maternal age (< 19 years)
- single parent family
- parental experiences of own physical abuse in childhood
- spousal violence
- · lack of social support
- unplanned pregnancy or negative parental attitude towards pregnancy

#### Risk factors for sexual abuse:

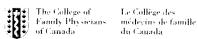
- · living in a family without a natural parent
- · growing up in a family with poor marital relations between parents
- · presence of a stepfather
- poor child-parent relationships
- · unhappy family life

# EARLY CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PARENTING RESOURCE SYSTEM - Ontario



Drs. Leslie Rourke, Denis Leduc and James Rourke Revised May 2006 © Copyright Canadian Family Physician





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#### Rourke Baby Record: EVIDENCE-BASED INFANT/CHILD HEALTH MAINTENANCE GUIDE ${f V}$ NAME: Birth Date (d m·yr): \_\_\_\_\_ M [ ] F [ ]

Childhood Immunization Record as per NACI Recommendations (as of March 2006)

For additional information, refer to the National Advisory Committee on Immunization website: www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/naci-ccni/

Provincial guidelines are available online; www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/im/ptimprog-progimpt/table-1 e.html

Date given	NACI recommendations	Injection site	Lot number	Expiry date	Initials	Comments
DTaP/IPV/	4 doses (2, 4, 6, 18 months) dose #1 (2 months)					
Hib						
	dose #2 (4 months)					
				A \$1100 A \$100 A	The manufacture of the state of	
	dose #3 (6 months)					
	dose #4 (18 months)					
Pneu-Conj	4 doses (2, 4, 6, 12-15 months) dose #1 (2 months)					
	dose #2 (4 months)					
	dose #3 (6 months)					
	dose #4 (12-15 months)					
Men-Conj	3 doses (2, 4, 6 months) OR i dose (12 months OR 14-16 years)					
Hepatitis B	3 doses in infancy OR 2-3 doses preteen/teen dose #1					
	dose #2					
	± dose #3					
MMR	2 doses (12 months, 18 months OR 4 years) dose #1 (12 months)					
	dose #2 (18 months OR 4 years)					
Varicella	1 dose (12 months - 12 years) OR 2 doses ≥ 13 years dose #1					
***************************************	± dose #2					
DTaP/IPV	1 dose (4-6 years)					
dTap	1 dose (14-16 years)					
Influenza	1 dose annually (6-23 months and high risk - 2 years) First year only for - 9 years - give 2 doses one month apart					
Other						

## ROUTINE IMMUNIZATION

National Advisory Committee on Immunization (NACI) recommended immunization schedules for infants, children and youth can be found at the following website: www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/naci-ccni/.

Provincial/territorial immunization schedules may differ based on funding differences. For provincial territorial immunization schedules, see Canadian Nursing Coalition on Immunization chart on the website of the Public Health Agency of Canada; www.phac-aspc.gc.ca.im/ptimprog-progimpt table-1 e.html.

For review, see "Immunization update 2005: Stepping forward" available on-line at www.cps.ca/english/statements/ID/PIDNoteImmunization2005.htm.

Vaccine Notes (Adapted from NACI):

Diphtheria, Tetanus, acellular Pertussis and inactivated Pollo virus vaccine (DTaP-1PV): DTaP-1PV vaccine is the preferred vaccine for all doses in the vaccination series, including completion of the series in children  $\leq 7$  years who have received  $\geq 1$  dose of DPT (whole cell) vaccine (e.g., recent immigrants).

Haemophilus influenzae type b conjugate vaccine (Hlb): Hib schedule shown is for the Haemophilus b capsular polysaccharide – PRP conjugated to tetanus toxoid (Act-HIB<sup>TM</sup>) or the Haemophilus b oligosaccharide conjugate - HbOC (HibTITER<sup>TM</sup>) vaccines. This vaccine may be combined with DTaP in a single injection.

Measles, Mumps and Rubella vaccine (MMR): A second dose of MMR is recommended, at least 1 month after the first dose for the purpose of better measles protection. For convenience, options include giving it with the next scheduled vaccination at 18 months of age or at school entry (4-6 years) (depending on the provincial territorial policy), or at any intervening age that is practical. The need for a second dose of numps and rubella vaccine is not established but may benefit (given for convenience as MMR). The second dose of MMR should be given at the same visit as DTaP-IPV (± Hib) to ensure high uptake rates. MMR and varicella vaccines should be administered concurrently (at different sites) or separated by at least 4 weeks.

Varicella vaccine: Children aged 12 months to 12 years who have not had varicella should receive one dose of varicella vaccine. Unvaccinated individuals ≥ 13 years who have not had varicella should receive two doses at least 28 days apart. Varicella and MMR vaccines should be administered concurrently (at different sites) or separated by at least 4 weeks.

Hepatitis B vaccine (Hep B): Hepatitis B vaccine can be routinely given to infants or preadolescents, depending on the provincial/territorial policy. For infants born to chronic carrier mothers, the first dose should be given at birth (with Hepatitis B immune globulin), otherwise the first dose can be given at 2 months of age to fit more conveniently with other routine infant immunization visits. The second dose should be administered at least 1 month after the first dose, and the third at least 2 months after the second dose, but again may fit more conveniently into the 4- and 6-month immunization visits. A two-dose schedule for adolescents is an option. (See also SELECTED INFECTIOUS DISEASES RECOMMENDATIONS below.)

Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine - 7-valent (Pneu-Conj): Recommended schedule, number of doses and subsequent use of 23 valent polysaccharide pneumococcal vaccine depend on the age of the child, if at high risk for pneumococcal disease, and when vaccination is begun.

Meningococcal C conjugate vaccine (Men-Conj): Recommended schedule and number of doses of meningococcal vaccine depend on the age of the child. If the provincial territorial policy is to give Men-Conj after 12 months of age, 1 dose is sufficient.

Diphtheria, Tetanus, acellular Pertussis vaccine - adult/adolescent formulation (dTap): a combined adsorbed "adult type" preparation for use in people  $\geq 7$  years of age, contains less diphtheria toxoid and pertussis antigens than preparations given to younger children and is less likely to cause reactions in older people. This vaccine should be used in individuals  $\geq 7$  years receiving their primary series of vaccines.

Influenza vaccine (Flu): Recommended for all children between 6 and 23 months of age, and for older high-risk children. Previously unvaccinated children up to 9 years of age require 2 doses with an interval of at least 4 weeks. The second dose is not required if the child has received one or more doses of influenza vaccine during the previous immunization season.

## SELECTED INFECTIOUS DISEASES RECOMMENDATIONS

See CPS position statements of the Infectious Diseases and Immunization Committee: www.cps.ca/english/publications/InfectiousDiseases.htm.

## • Hepatitis B immune globulin and immunization:

Infants with HBsAg-positive parents or siblings require Hepatitis B vaccine at birth, at 1 month, and 6 months of age. Infants of HBsAg-positive mothers also require Hepatitis B immune globulin at birth.

Hepatitis B vaccine should also be given to all infants from high-risk groups, such as:

- infants where at least one parent has emigrated from a country where Hepatitis B is endemic:
- infants of mothers positive for Hepatitis C virus;
- infants of substance-abusing mothers.

## Human Immunodeficiency Virus type 1 (HIV-1) maternal infections:

Breastfeeding is contraindicated for an HIV-1 infected mother even if she is receiving antiretroviral therapy

## Hepatitis A or A/B combined (when Hepatltis B vaccine has not been previously given):

These vaccines should be considered when traveling to countries where Hepatitis A or B are endemic.

## • Tuberculosis - TB skin testing:

TB skin testing should be done if the infant is living with anyone being investigated or treated for TB. TB skin testing should also be considered in high-risk groups, including Aboriginal people, immigrants and long-term travellers from areas with a high prevalence of TB.