

For children ages 0 to 2

Topics you may want to discuss with your doctor

Safety

- Use a checklist to “babyproof” your home.
- Check your home for the presence of lead paint.

Nutrition

- Breastfeeding and iron-enriched formula and food for infants.

Dental health

- Do not put your baby or toddler to bed with a bottle containing juice, milk, or other sugary liquid. Do not prop a bottle in a baby’s or toddler’s mouth. Clean your baby’s gums and teeth daily.
- Use a clean, moist washcloth to wipe gums. Use a soft toothbrush with water only, beginning with eruption of first tooth.
- Age 6 months to preschool: Discuss with your dentist about taking an oral fluoride supplement if water is deficient in fluoride.
- Age 2: Begin brushing child’s teeth with pea-size amount of fluoride toothpaste.

Immunizations

Shot number in a series	1	2	3	4
DTaP (diphtheria, tetanus, acellular pertussis)	2	4	6	15–18 months
Flu, annual	For children 6 months and older ^{2,18}			
Hepatitis A	12–23 months (second dose at least 6 months after first)			
Hepatitis B	0 (birth)	1–2	6–18 months	
Hib (Haemophilus influenzae type b)	2	4	6	12–15 months
IPV (inactivated poliovirus vaccine)	2	4	6–18 months	
Meningococcal Age 2–18 months	For children with risk factors			
MMR (measles, mumps, rubella)	First dose at 12–15 months, second dose at ages 4–6			
Pneumococcal (pneumonia)	2	4	6	12–15 months
Rotarix (rotavirus), or	2	4 months		
RotaTeq (rotavirus)	2	4	6 months	
Varicella (chicken pox)	12–15 months, second dose at ages 4–6			

Screenings/counseling/services

Blood tests	24–48 hours after birth to screen for conditions such as phenylketonuria or hypothyroidism ¹
Fluoride use	Discuss use or prescribe oral supplement for ages 6 months and older. Apply fluoride varnish to primary teeth of infants and children. ²⁴
Gonococcal ophthalmia	Topical eye medication administered during initial newborn care
Height and weight	Periodically
Newborn Screening Panel	Screening recommended for all disorders listed on the Recommended Uniform Screening Panel (RUSP) ²³
Sickle cell disease screening	Risk assessment and testing if risk identified
Skin Cancer	Behavioral counseling to minimize exposure to ultraviolet radiation for persons ages 6 months to 24 years old at high risk
Tuberculosis	Risk assessment and testing if risk identified

Injury prevention for infants and young children

Decrease risk of SIDS

Sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS) is a leading cause of death for infants. Put infants to sleep on their backs to decrease the risk of SIDS.

Protect your children with car seats

Use the right car seat for your vehicle and for your child’s weight. Read the car seat and vehicle manufacturer’s instructions about installation and use. Use a rear-facing car seat until your child is at least 1 year old and weighs at least 20 pounds.

Babyproof your home

Take these steps to give your child a safe home environment:

- Keep medicines, cleaning solutions, and other dangerous substances in childproof containers, locked up and out of reach of children.
- Use safety gates across stairways (top and bottom) and guards on windows above the first floor.
- Keep hot-water heater temperatures below 120° F.
- Keep unused electrical outlets covered with plastic guards.
- Consider not placing your baby in a baby walker. If you do, provide constant supervision. Block the access to stairways and to objects that can fall (such as lamps) or cause burns (such as stoves or electric heaters).
- Keep objects and foods that can cause choking away from your child. This includes things like coins, balloons, small toy parts, hot dogs (whole or small bites), peanuts, and hard candy.
- Use fences that go all the way around pools and keep gates to pools locked.