

This is the personal health record of:

please take this book with you when you attend any health service, doctor or hospital

This health record was compiled with the assistance of parents, child and family health nurses, general practitioners, other health professionals and professional and consumer organisations. It is an update of previous versions of the Personal Health Record which has been used in NSW since 1988.

NSW MINISTRY OF HEALTH

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July 2019

Congratulations on the birth of your new baby

This Personal Health Record (known as the 'Blue Book') is an important book for you and your child. It records your child's health, illnesses, injuries, and growth and development, and contains valuable health information that you and your child will need throughout their life.

Remember to take this book with you to:

- · your child and family health nurse
- immunisation appointments
- · your doctor, practice nurse and other health professionals
- your child's specialist/s
- the hospital, including for emergencies
- your dentist
- enrol your child at day care, pre-school, or school.

There is an envelope at the back of this record for any important documents.

Not all children live with their parents, and other people may have an important role in the care of a child. The term 'parent/s' used in this book includes the caregivers of the child.

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Summary of routine health checks

You should take your child to the child and family health nurse at your local Child and Family Health Centre, or to your doctor, for health checks at each of the following ages. You can record your appointments in the table below.

Age	Age Appointment details		
	Date	Time	Other comments
1-4 weeks			
6-8 weeks			
6 months			
12 months			
18 months			
2 years			
3 years			
4 years			

Refer to the NSW Health website **www.health.nsw.gov.au/ immunisation/schedule** for when to attend your health provider for an immunisation.

Register your baby now!

Give your child the right start.

- Birth registration is compulsory and it is free.
- You must register your child's birth within 60 days.
- You must register your child to get their birth certificate.

A birth certificate provides legal evidence of your child's age, place of birth and parents' details and is required for some government benefits, enrolment in school and sport, opening a bank account and to apply for a passport.

Birth registration

After the birth of the child, the hospital or midwife will give you information on how to register the birth. When you register the birth, you can also apply for a birth certificate. A fee for a birth certificate applies.

NSW Registry of Births Deaths & Marriages

Post: GPO Box 30, Sydney NSW 2001 Phone: 13 77 88 NRS: 1300 555 727 (hearing or speech impaired)

An online birth registration form is being implemented in 2018. See website for details: **www.bdm.nsw.gov.au**

Do you need help reading English?

If you do not read English please speak to someone at the Health Care Interpreter Service at the closest location to you listed below. You can also phone the Translating and Interpreting Service on 131 450.

Translations of this book in 18 languages are available at

http://www.health.nsw.gov.au/kidsfamilies/MCFhealth/Pages/child-blue-book.aspx

Please take this book with you when you attend any health service, doctor or hospital.

More health resources can be found in other languages at

http://www.mhcs.health.nsw.gov.au/publicationsandresources#c3=eng&b_start=0

هل تحتاج إلى مساعدة في قراءة اللغة الإنكليزية؟

إذا كنت لا تحسن القراءة بالإنكليزية، تحدّث مع شخص في Health Care Interpreter Service (خدمة الترجمة الشفية للرعاية الصحية) في أقرب مكان لك من الأماكن المدرجة أدناه. ويمكنك أيضًا الاتصال هاتفيًا بخدمة الترجمة الخطية والشفهية (TIS) على الرقم 131 يتوفر هذا الكتاب بلغتك في الموقع الإلكتروني **أعلاه**. يُرجى أخذ هذا الكتاب معك عند الحضور إلى أية خدمة صحية أو عيادة طبيب أو مستشفى. يمكن العثور على موارد صحبة أخرى بلغتك في

http://www.mhcs.health.nsw.gov.au/publicationsandresources#c3=eng&b_start=0

အင်္ဂလိပ်ဘာသာကို ဖတ်ရှု့ရန် အကူအညီလိုအပ် ပါသလား။

အင်္ဂလိပ်ဘာသာကို မဖတ်ရှု့နိုင်လျှင် အောက်တွင် ဖော်ပြထားသော သင်နှင့် အနီးဆုံးနေရာရှိ Health Care Interpreter Service (ကျန်းမာရေး စောင့် ရှောက်မှု စကားပြန် ဂန်ဆောင်မှု) ဌာနရှိ တစ်စုံ တစ်ယောက်ကို ပြောပါ။ ဘာသာပြန်နှင့် စကားပြန် ဂန်ဆောင်မှု (TIS) 131 450 သို့လည်း ဖုန်းဖြင့် ဆက်သွယ်နိုင်ပါသည်။ **အထက်တွင်** ဖေါ်ပြထားသော ဝက်ဘ်ဆိုဒ် စာရင်းတွင် ဤစာအုပ်ကို သင်၏ ဘာသာ စကားဖြင့် ရနိုင်ပါသည်။ ကျန်းမာရေးဝန်ဆောင်မှု ဌာနထံသွားလျှင် သို့မဟုတ် ဆရာဝန်ပြလျှင် သို့မဟုတ် ဆေးရုံသွားလျှင် ဤစာအုပ်ကို သင်နှင့်အတူယူသွားပါ။ အခြားကျန်းမာရေး ဆိုင်ရာ အရင်းအဖြစ်များကို သင်၏ ဘာသာစကားဖြင့် ဤဝက်ဘ်ဆိုဒ်တွင် ရနိုင်ပါသည်

http://www.mhcs.health.nsw.gov.au/publicationsandresources#c3=eng&b_start=0

阅读英文需要帮助吗?

如果你看不懂英文,请按下文资料联络就近的Health Care Interpreter Service (医疗卫生翻译服务处)。 也可以致电 131 450 联系口笔译服务署 (TIS)。请在**上面**的网站中查阅这本书的简体中文版。去医疗机构、 医院就诊或看医生的时候请带上这本书。点击下面的链接查看简体中文版的其他医疗资源

http://www.mhcs.health.nsw.gov.au/publicationsandresources#c3=eng&b_start=0

閱讀英文需要幫助嗎?

如果你看不懂英文,請按下文資料聯絡就近的Health Care Interpreter Service (醫療衞生翻譯服務處)。 也可以致電131 450聯繫口筆譯服務署 (TIS)。請在上面的網站查閱這本書的中文版。去醫療機構、醫院就診 或看醫生的時候請帶上這本書。點擊下面的鏈接查看其他中文醫療資源

http://www.mhcs.health.nsw.gov.au/publicationsandresources#c3=eng&b_start=0

آیا برای خواندن متن انگلیسی به کمک ضرورت دارید؟

اگر خواندن انگلیسی را نمی دانید، لطفا با یکی از کارکنان Health Care Interpreter Service (خدمات ترجمان شفاهی مواظبت های صحی) در نزدیک ترین محل لست شده در ذیل صحبت کنید. همچنین می توانید به خدمات ترجمانی تحریری و شفاهی (TIS) شماره 131 450 تلیفون کنید. این کتاب در ویبسایت لست شده در **فوق** به لسان شما در دسترس می باشد. لطفاً وقتی به هریک از خدمات صحی، داکتر یا شفاخانه مراجعه می کنید این کتاب را همراه باخود داشته باشید. سایر منابع صحت را می توانید به لسان خودتان در Http://www.mhcs.health.nsw.gov.au/publicationsandresources#c3=eng&b_start=0 پیدا

Wic kuoony në kuën Thon de Linëliith?

Dinka

Arabic

Chinese Simplified

nese Traditional

Dari

Na cië ye kuen në Thoŋ de Lïŋëliith ke yïn jam wek ke raan tö të de Health Care Interpreter Service (Ajuiɛɛr Wɛ̃ɛr Thok de Kuɔɔny në Kä ke Pial e Guöp) të thiääk ke yïin ke cï nyuɔɔth piiny. Yïn lëu ba telepuun yup eya të enɔŋ Ajuiɛɛr de Wɛ̃ɛr Wël cï Gät Piny ku Wɛ̃ɛr de Thok tö në 131 450.

Ye buŋ kän atö në thuoŋduic në wɛbthait cĩ gät piny nhial. Löm ye buŋ kän të ler yīn të töŋ de ajuiir ke ka ke pial e guöp, akīm ka paan akīm. Ka kök yenëke luui wɛt ka ke pial e guöp alĕu bĩ keek yök në thuoŋdu tö të http://www.mhcs.health.nsw.gov.au/publicationsandresources#c3=eng&b_start=0

آیا برای خواندن متن انگلیسی به کمک نیاز دارید؟

اگر خواندن انگلیسی را نمی دانید، لطفا با یکی از کارکنان Health Care Interpreter Service (خدمات مترجم گفتاری مراقبت های بهداشتی) در نزدیک ترین محل فهرست شده در زیر صحبت کنید. همچنین می توانید به خدمات ترجمه نوشتاری و گفتاری (TIS) شماره 450 131 تلفن کنید. این کتاب به زبان شما در تارنمای فهرست شدهٔ بالا در دسترس است. لطفا هروقت به یکی از مراکز بهداشتی، پزشک، یا بیمارستان می روید این کتاب را همراه داشته باشید. می توان سایر منابع بهداشتی به زبان خودتان را در http://www.mhcs.health.nsw.gov.au/publicationsandresources#c3=eng&b_start=0 یا

क्या आपको अंग्रेज़ी पढ़ने में मदद चाहिए?

यदि आप अंग्रेज़ी नही पढ़ सकते हैं तो कृपया नीचे दिए गए Health Care Interpreter Service (स्वास्थ्य देखभाल दुभाषिया सेवा) में आपके निकट की सेवा में किसी से बात करें। आप अनुवाद व दुभाषिया सेवा (TIS) को 131 450 पर फ़ोन कर सकते हैं। यह पुस्तक आपकी भाषा में **ऊपर** दी गई वेबसाईट पर उपलब्ध है। जब भी आप किसी स्वास्थ्य सेवा, डॉक्टर के पास या अस्पताल जाएँ तो कृपया इस पुस्तक को अपने साथ ले कर जाएँ। आपकी भाषा में अन्य स्वास्थ्य संबंधी संसाधन इस वेबसाईट पर देखें जा सकते हैं

http://www.mhcs.health.nsw.gov.au/publicationsandresources#c3=eng&b_start=0

Apakah Anda butuh bantuan membaca teks berbahasa Inggris?

ndonesian

arsi

Jika Anda tidak dapat membaca teks dalam bahasa Inggris silahkan menghubungi Health Care Interpreter Service (Layanan Juru Bahasa Perawatan Kesehatan) di lokasi terdekat dari Anda di daftar di bawah ini. Anda juga dapat menelepon Layanan Penerjemahan dan Juru Bahasa (TIS) di 131 450. Buku ini tersedia di dalam bahasa Anda di situs web yang tercantum **di atas**. Bawalah buku ini setiap kali Anda pergi ke tempat layanan kesehatan, dokter atau rumah sakit. Sumber informasi kesehatan lain tersedia di dalam bahasa Indonesia di **http://www.mhcs.health.nsw.gov.au/publicationsandresources#c3=eng&b_start=0**

តើអ្នកត្រូខការបំនួយតួចការមានបាតាសាអច់គ្លេសឬនេ ?

ប្រសិនបើអ្នកពុំអាចអានជាភាសាអ^{ង់}គ្លេសបានទេ សូមនិយាយទៅកាន់អ្នកណាម្នាក់នៅ Health Care Interpreter Service (សេវាអ្នកបកប្រៃកាសាថែទាំសុខភាព)នៅទីតាំងជិតអ្នកបំផុតដែលចុះបញ្ជីខាងក្រោមនេះ។ អ្នកក៏អាចទូរស័ព្ទសេវាបកប្រៃកា សាសរសេរ និងនិយាយ (TIS) ផងដែរលេខ 131 450។

សៀវកៅនេះមានផ្តល់ជូនជាភាសារបស់អ្នក នៅតាមរ៉ិបសៃដែលចុះបញ្ជី**ខាខៈសើនេះ**។ សូមយកសៀវកៅនេះទៅជាមួយអ្នក នៅពេលអ្នកអញ្ជើញទៅសេវាសុខភាព វេជ្ជបណ្ឌិត ឬមន្ទីរពេទ្យណាមួយ។ អ្នកអាចកេបានធនធានសុខភាពផ្សេងទៀតជាភា សារបស់អ្នកនៅតាមរ៉ិបសៃ http://www.mhcs.health.nsw.gov.au/publicationsandresources#c3=eng&b_start=0

영어로 읽는데 도움이 필요하세요?

여어로	되내요은	이해한	스 없이지	부으 이	내 표기되	가까운 Health	Care Inte	ornrotor	Sorvica	'헤人
OVIT	긴 네ㅎㄹ	이에크	ㅜ 따주면	포는 이	[네 표기권]	기까군 Health	Cale inte	rpietei	Service	

케어 통역 서비스)에 지원을 요청하십시오. 또한 통번역 서비스 (TIS)에 131 450으로 전화하셔도 됩니다.

이 책자는 **위에** 명시된 웹사이트에서 한국어로 가능합니다. 보건 서비스나 의사 혹은 병원을 찾으실 때 본 책자를 지참하십시오. 기타 보건 자료는 아래 웹사이트에서 한국어로 가능합니다

 $http://www.mhcs.health.nsw.gov.au/publications and resources {\tt c3=eng\&b_start=0}{\tt category} and {\tt categ$

ທ່ານຕ້ອງການຄວາມຊ່ວຍເຫຼືອໃນການອ່ານ ພາສາອັງກິດບໍ?

້ຖ້າທ່ານອ່ານພາສາອັງກິດບໍ່ໄດ້ ກະຣຸນາເວົ້າ ກັບໃຜຜູ້ນຶ່ງທີ່ Health Care Interpreter Service (ບໍຣິການນາຍພາສາການດຸແລສຸຂ ພາບ) ທີ່ຢຸ່ໃກ້ທ່ານທີ່ສຸດຊຶ່ງຢູ່ໃນບັນຊີຂ້າງ ລຸ່ມນີ້. ທ່ານຍັງສາມາດໂທຣະສັບຫາບໍຣິ

ີ ການ ການແປເອກະສານແລະນາຍພາສາ (TIS) ຕາມໝາຍເລກ 131 450. ປຶ້ມນີ້ມີເປັນພາສາຂອງທ່ານຢູ່ຕາມເວັບ ໄຊຕ໌ທີ່ມີໄວ້ຢູ່**ຂ້າງເທິງນີ້**. ກະຣຸນາເອົາປຶ້ມນີ້ໄປນຳ ໃນເວລາທີ່ທ່ານໄປຫາບໍຣິການດູແລສຸຂພາບ. ນາຍໝໍ ຫຼື ໂຮງໝໍ. ຊັພຍາກອນກ່ຽວກັບອາ ນາມັຍຕ່າງໆສາມາດຊອກເອົາໄດ້ເປັນພາສາ ຂອງທ່ານທີ່

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ईलाई अंग्रेजी पढ्न मद्दत चाहिन्छ?

Nepali	यदि तपाई अंग्रेजी पढ्न सक्नु हुन्ने भने कृपया तपाईंले कसै संग Health Care Interpreter Service (स्वास्थ्य हेरचाह अनुवादक सेवा) मा कसैसंग कुरा गर्नुहोस्, तपाईको नजिकको स्थान तल दिईएको छ। तपाईंले अनुवाद र व्याख्या सेवा (TIS) मा 131 450 मा पनि फोन गर्न सक्नुहुनेछ। यो पुस्तिका माथी उल्लेखित वेभसाईटमा तपाईको भाषामा प्राप्त गर्न सक्नुहुनेछ। तपाईले कुनै पनि स्वास्थ्य सेवा, डाक्टर वा अस्पतालमा जानु हुँदा कृपया यो पुस्तिका लैजानुहोला। तपाईको भाषामा अन्य स्वास्थ्य जानकारीहरु निम्न वेभसाईटमा प्राप्त गर्न सक्नुहुनेछ http://www.mhcs.health.nsw.gov.au/publicationsandresources#c3=eng&b_start=0
Somali	Ma u baahan tahay in lagaa caawiyo akhrinta Ingiriiska? Haddii aadan akhrin Ingiriis fadlan kala hadal qof Health Care Interpreter Service (Adeegga Turjubaanka Daryeelka Caafimaadka) goobta kuugu dhow ee hoos ku qoran. Waxaad sidoo kale taleefan u soo diri kartaa Adeegga Turjubaanka Afka iyo Qoraalka (TIS) ee ah 131 450. Buuggan waxaa laga helayaa website ka kor ku qoran isagoo luuqadaada ah. Fadlan buuggan qaado markaad tegeysid adeeg kasta oo caafimaad, dhakhtar ama isbitaal. Ilaha macluumaadka caafimaadka ee kale waxaa lagaga heli karaa luuqadaada http://www.mhcs.health.nsw.gov.au/publicationsandresources#c3=eng&b_start=0
	ஆங்கிலம் வாசிப்பதில் உங்களுக்கு உதவி தேவையா?
Tamil	நீங்கள் ஆங்கிலம் வாசிக்காதவர் என்றால், கீழேயுள்ள அட்டவணையில் உங்களுக்கு அண்மையிலுள்ள Health Care Interpreter Service ('சுகாதார கவனிப்பு மொழிபெயர்த்துரைப்பாளர் சேவை')- இலுள்ள யாராவதொருவருடன் தயவு செய்து பேசுங்கள். 13 14 50 -இல் 'மொழிபெயர்ப்பு மற்றும் மொழிபெயர்த்துரைப்பு சேவை (TIS)'யையும் நீங்கள் தொலைபேசியில் அழைக்கலாம். மேலே சொல்லப்பட்டுள்ள வலைத்தளத்திலிருந்து இந்தப் புத்தகம் உங்கள் மொழியில் கிடைக்கும். எவ்வொரு சுகாதார சேவை, மருத்துவர் அல்லது மருத்துவமனைக்குப் போகும்போது இந்தப் புத்தகத்தைத் தயவு செய்து உடன் எடுத்துச் செல்லுங்கள். http://www.mhcs.health.nsw.gov.au/publicationsandresources#c3=eng&b_start=0 எனும் வலைத்தளப் பக்கத்தில் சுகாதாரத்தைப் பற்றி உங்கள் மொழியிலுள்ள மற்ற மூலவளங்களை நீங்கள் காணலாம்.
Thai	คุณต้องการความช่วยเหลือในการอ่านภาษาอังกฤษไหม? ถ้าคุณอ่านภาษาอังกฤษไม่ออก โปรดพูดกับเจ้าหน้าที่ที่ Health Care Interpreter Service (บริการล่ามการดูแลสุขภาพ) ที่อยู่ใกล้คุณที่สุดตามรายการข้างใต้นี้ นอกจากนี้ คุณยังสามารถใช้บริการแปลและล่าม (TIS) ได้ด้วยโดยโทรไปที่หมายเลข 131 450
	เอกสารนี้ที่เป็นภาษาของท่านหาดูได้ที่เว็บไซด์ตามที่ระบุไ ว้ข้างต้น โปรดนำเอกสารนี้ไปด้วยเมื่อท่านไปรับบริการสุขภาพ พบแพทย์หรือไปโรงพยาบาลแห่งหนึ่งแห่งใด ข้อมูลอื่น ๆ เกี่ยวกับสุขภาพที่เป็นภาษาของท่านหาดูได้ที่เว็บไซด์ http://www.mhcs.health.nsw.gov.au/publicationsandresources#c3=eng&b_start=0
	İngilizce okumak için yardıma ihtiyacınız var mı?
Turkish	İngilizce okuyamıyorsanız, aşağıda sıralanan yerlerden size en yakın Health Care Interpreter Service'inde (Sağlık Bakımı Tercümanlık Servisi) birisiyle konuşun. Ayrıca Yazılı ve Sözlü Çeviri Servisi'ne de (TIS) 131 450'den telefon edebilirsiniz. Bu kitap, yukarda listelenen internet sitesinde kendi dilinizde mevcuttur. Herhangi bir sağlık servisine, doktora veya hastaneye gittiğinizde lütfen bu kitabı yanınıza alın. Diğer sağlık kaynakları kendi dilinizde şu sitede bulunabilir http://www.mhcs.health.nsw.gov.au/publicationsandresources#c3=eng&b_start=0
amese	Quý vị có cần giúp đỡ để đọc tiếng Anh? Nếu quý vị không đọc được tiếng Anh, vui lòng gọi đến Health Care Interpreter Service (Dịch vụ Thông dịch Y tế) ở địa điểm gần quý vị nhất trong danh sách dưới đây. Quý vị cũng có thể gọi đến Dịch vụ Thông Phiên dịch (IIS) qua số 131.450

Quyển này hiện có qua tiếng Việt tại trang mạng đã nêu ở trên. Vui lòng đem theo quyển này khi quý vị đến gặp bất cứ dịch vụ y tế, bác sĩ hoặc bệnh viện nào. Có thể tìm thấy các tài liệu y tế khác bằng tiếng Việt tại

http://www.mhcs.health.nsw.gov.au/publicationsandresources#c3=eng&b_start=0

Health care interpreter service contacts

Sydney South Western North and Central Network of South East Sydney

Phone: 02 9828 6088

Illawarra - Shoalhaven Phone: 02 4274 4211

Murrumbidgee and Southern NSW Phone: 1800 247 272

Sydney West and Northern Sydney Phone: 02 9912 3800

Hunter and New England Phone: 02 4924 6285

Central Coast Northern NSW and Mid North Coast Greater Western NSW

Phone: 1800 674 994 (Outside Hunter and New England)

Immunise your baby on time

The best way to keep your child protected from serious vaccinepreventable diseases is to immunise them on time, in line with the recommended NSW Immunisation Schedule.

The Australian Immunisation Register will keep track of your child's immunisation history. All persons enrolled in Medicare are automatically included on the Australian Immunisation Register.

Note: Australian Childhood Immunisation Register (ACIR) is now the Australian Immunisation Register (AIR) and everyone enrolled in Medicare is included on the AIR.

Information for parents



Information for parents

The NSW Health system and health workers play a key role in assisting children and families to achieve health and wellbeing. For detailed information refer to **www.health.nsw.gov.au**

Child and Family Health Centres

Child and Family Health Centres provide a free service for all new parents in NSW. They are staffed by child and family health nurses who offer health, development and wellbeing checks for your child as well as support, education and information on all aspects of parenting. To find a Child and Family Health Centre near you visit **www.health.nsw.gov.au/child-familyhealth-services**

Other important child health professionals

Your **general practitioner (GP)** or **family doctor** is the person to see if your child is sick, or if you have any concerns about your child's wellbeing. A GP provides primary health care, referrals to specialists and, where necessary, coordinates your child's health care.

A **paediatrician** can provide specialist health care for your child. You need a referral from a GP to make an appointment with a paediatrician.

Regular health and development checks for your child

You should take your child to the child and family health nurse at your local Child and Family Health Centre, or to your doctor, for health checks at each of the following ages. All of these health checks are very important as they help the nurse or doctor track the health and development of your child and identify any potential problems. Take your child to every health check even if you have no concerns about their health or development.

Children should be examined by a health professional at:

• birth

- 6 months
- 1 to 4 weeks
- 6 to 8 weeks
- 12 months
- 18 months
- 2 years
 - 3 years
 - 4 years.

If you are concerned about your child's health, growth, development or behaviour between these scheduled health checks, please take your child to your child and family health nurse or doctor.

Monitoring your child's growth and development

All children grow and develop at different rates. It is important to monitor your child's growth and development so that any possible concerns can be identified and treated as early as possible.

Your child's growth and development is monitored:

- by you checking your child's milestones and answering the development questions (*Learn the Signs. Act Early.*) in this book
- by a health professional examining your child at regular scheduled health checks
- through screening tests.

Note: Screening tests, checks and examinations can never be 100% accurate. Sometimes a health check or screening test may suggest there is a problem where none exists, or miss a problem that does exist. Occasionally a new problem may occur after your child has had a screening test or health check. This is why it is important to attend all recommended health checks and to complete the questions for parents in this book.

Learn the Signs. Act Early.

At every health check from 2 months you will see a set of questions under the heading *Learn the Signs. Act Early.* These questions are provided to help you see where your child's development is on track, and when it is a good idea to ask a professional for help.

Answer these questions as accurately as you can, because they can help you and your doctor or child and family health nurse identify concerns about the way your child is learning, developing and behaving.

For more information on developmental milestones and extra resources for parents, including videos, go to the NSW Health website at www.health.nsw.gov.au/mybluebook. Or visit Resourcing Parents at http://www.resourcingparents.nsw.gov.au

For extra ideas on how you can encourage your child's development, download the *Love, talk, sing, read, play* app, at http://ltsrp.resourcingparents.nsw.gov.au/home/resources

You can also find detailed information and more ideas about supporting your child's development at http://raisingchildren.net.au

You, and any professional your child sees, should make notes about your child's health and progress in this book. There is a 'Progress Notes' section where you can keep detailed notes.

Child safety

Many childhood injuries and accidents can be prevented. For safety tips, information and more child safety resources, go to **www.kidsafensw.org**

Safe sleeping

Six ways to sleep baby safely and reduce the risk of sudden unexpected death in infancy are:

- sleep baby on back
- keep head and face uncovered
- keep baby smoke free before and after birth
- safe sleeping environment night and day
- sleep baby in a safe cot in parents room
- breastfeed baby.

For more information on safe sleeping and prevention of sudden unexpected death in infancy, go to **www.rednose.com.au**

Safe sleeping image and text reproduced with permission from Red Nose (formerly SIDS and Kids).





Water pool and safety for children

Drowning is the number one cause of death for children. Because it can happen quickly and quietly, it is important to actively supervise your child when they are in or near water at all times. This means a competent adult swimmer is within arm's reach of any child.

For more information on water and pool safety for children, go to Kidsafe at http://www.kidsafensw.org/water-safety

Or you can visit the Raising Children Network at http://raisingchildren. net.au/articles/swimming_pool_fences.html

For more information on pool safety and how to ensure your pool is safe go to **www.swimmingpoolregister.nsw.gov.au**

Car safety

Car safety is important for children of all ages. It is the law for all children up to seven years of age to be correctly restrained according to their age and size. Older children, young people and adults should use an adult seatbelt. For further information go to **www.roadsafety.transport. nsw.gov.au/stayingsafe/children/childcarseats**

A few important safety concerns to be aware of

For infants:

- rolling off a change table, bench or bed
- choking on a small item
- scalding caused by a hot drink being spilled over the child
- ingesting poison or an overdose of medication
- falling from a caregiver's arms.

For toddlers 12 months to 3 years:

- choking on unsuitable foods and small items
- falling out of a highchair, shopping trolley or pram or falling down stairs
- scalding caused by a child turning on the hot tap in the bath or pulling saucepans down from the stove
- ingesting poisons, medications and household detergents that were previously out of reach
- burns caused by heaters and fires
- being hit by vehicles in driveways
- drowning in baths, unfenced swimming pools and spas
- jumping off furniture and running into sharp objects
- falling from playground equipment
- running onto the road without looking
- falling from windows and balconies.

For children 3 to 5 years:

- falling from a bicycle, a scooter, playground equipment or in the home
- dog bites
- scald injuries
- falling from windows and balconies
- being hit by vehicles in driveways
- drowning in baths, unfenced swimming pools and spas.

Immunising your child

The best way to keep your child protected from serious vaccinepreventable diseases is for immunisations to be given on time, in line with the recommended NSW Immunisation Schedule.

You will receive an AIR Immunisation History Statement in the mail after your child has completed their 4-year-old immunisations.

You must provide evidence of your child's immunisation status for child care and school enrolment.

You can obtain an AIR Immunisation History Statement for your child at any time:

- online at www.humanservices.gov.au/online
- in person at the local Medicare Service Centre
- by telephone on 1800 653 809.

Save the Date app

The app is an easy-to-use reminder tool that helps parents immunise their kids on time.

To download the app, visit www.immunisation.health.nsw.gov.au or via Google Play or the App Store.



Useful contacts and websites



Useful contacts

Emergency telephone numbers are listed on the back cover of this book.

Name	Address	Tel/Email
Family doctor		
Child and Family Health Centre		
Dentist		
Specialist doctor		
Family day care/Child care centre		
Pre-school/ Kindergarten		
Community Health Centre		
Primary school		
High school		
Local government/ Council		

Website and online resources

NSW Ministry of Health

www.health.nsw.gov.au

The NSW Kids and Families website provides access to a range of resources and information.

Raising Children Network

www.raisingchildren.net.au

The Raising Children website offers up-to-date, research-based material on more than 800 topics relating to raising healthy children, from newborns through to early teens.

Children's Hospitals

These hospitals have a range of online fact sheets on children's health issues:

The Sydney Children's Hospital Network www.schn.health.nsw.gov.au/fact-sheets

John Hunter Children's Hospital http://www.hnekidshealth.nsw.gov.au

Association for the Wellbeing of Children in Healthcare (AWCH)

www.awch.org.au
Parentline (toll free)
1800 244 396
Available Tuesday - Thursday, 9.30am - 2pm
AWCH is a peak organisation that advocates for the needs of children, young people and families within the health care system in Australia.

Healthdirect Australia www.healthdirect.gov.au

1800 022 222

Healthdirect Australia is a free 24-hour telephone health advice and information service.

Breastfeeding your baby

Australian Breastfeeding Association

www.breastfeeding.asn.au

Breastfeeding support and information are available from Australian Breastfeeding Association (ABA) volunteers via the Breastfeeding Helpline 1800 686 268. Mums can get together at local groups for friendship, sharing of parenting experiences and face-to-face breastfeeding support. Expert breastfeeding information and links to all ABA services can be found at the above website address.

For information on breastfeeding your baby visit http://www.health.nsw. gov.au/kidsfamilies/MCFhealth/Publications/breastfeeding-your-baby. pdf or go to the Raising Children Network http://raisingchildren.net.au/ breastfeeding/babies_breastfeeding.html

Resourcing Parents

http://www.resourcingparents.nsw.gov.au/Resources/EarlyLearning Resourcing Parents have produced a range of resources for parents to provide advice and information on the social, emotional and intellectual development of your child:

- An easy-to-read and colourful series of booklets help Aboriginal families, parents and carers with parenting tips and family information to help grow strong healthy kids.
- The *Love, talk, sing, read, play* child development flipchart contains ideas to support your child's early development. It has been translated into four major community languages.

Kidsafe (NSW)

www.kidsafensw.org

Kidsafe NSW is dedicated to reducing the number and severity of unintentional child injuries through promoting child safety. Their website has information about current news and events, fact sheets, resources and program information to help keep children safe.

Early Childhood Education

https://education.nsw.gov.au/early-childhood-education or at www.mychild.gov.au

See page 106 for information about why Early Childhood Education is important for your child.

Australian Immunisation Register

The Australian Immunisation Register (AIR) will keep track of your child's immunisation history. All children enrolled in Medicare are automatically included on the AIR.

myGov website

If your child is not enrolled in Medicare you can create a Medicare online account through the myGov website at **www.my.gov.au**

The myGov website provides a single location that links to a range of Australian Government services, including Medicare, Centrelink, Australian Taxation Office, Personally Controlled eHealth Record, Child Support, Australian JobSearch and the National Disability Insurance Scheme.

Healthy Kids

www.healthykids.nsw.gov.au

This website is a 'one stop shop' of information for parents and carers about healthy eating and physical activity. Some useful resources for parents/carers contained on this website include the:

- Starting Family Foods Introducing your baby to solid foods brochure
- Caring for Children Birth to 5 years (Food, Nutrition and Learning Experiences).

The Save the Date to Vaccinate app

Why you should download the handy 'Save the Date to Vaccinate' app:

- it's free and easy to use
- it creates a personalised schedule for each child
- it sends you reminders to book appointments
- it provides immunisation information at your fingertips.

To download the app, visit www.immunisation.health.nsw.gov.au or via Google Play or the App Store.



My information and family history



All about me

My name		
Home address		
Change of addr	ess	
Sex m/f	Date of birth / /	Birth weight (kg)
My par	rent/s	

Name	
Tel (w)	(h)
Email	
Name	
Tel (w)	(h)
Email	
Main language/s spoken at home	
Aboriginal yes / no	Torres Strait Islander yes / no
Other carers	
My siblings (names and ages)	

Family health history and risk factors

	Yes	No
Have any of your baby's close relatives been deaf or had a hearing problem from childhood?		
Did anyone in the family have eye problems in childhood?		
Are any of your baby's close relatives blind in one or both eyes?		
During pregnancy, did your baby's mother have rubella, cytomegalovirus, toxoplasmosis, herpes, or any other illness with a fever or rash?		
At birth, did your baby weigh less than 1500 grams, need to stay in the intensive care unit for more than two days, or need oxygen for 48 hours or longer?		
Was your baby born with any physical problems?		
Is there a family history of developmental dysplasia of the hips?		
Did you have a breech birth?		

If you answered YES to any of the questions above, please tell your doctor or child and family health nurse.

Records



Progress notes

You and your health professionals can make notes in this section when your child is seen for any reason other than the recommended age-specific health checks.

Age	Reason/Action
	Age

Date	Age	Reason/Action

Date	Age	Reason/Action

Date	Age	Reason/Action

Date	Age	Reason/Action

Date	Age	Reason/Action

Date	Age	Reason/Action

Date	Age	Reason/Action

Date	Age	Reason/Action

Date	Age	Reason/Action

Date	Age	Reason/Action

Date	Age	Reason/Action

Record of illnesses and injuries

You and your health professional should write down any significant illness, injury, surgery, allergy, infectious disease or other serious health problem your child experiences. All visits to hospital, including for emergencies, should be listed here.

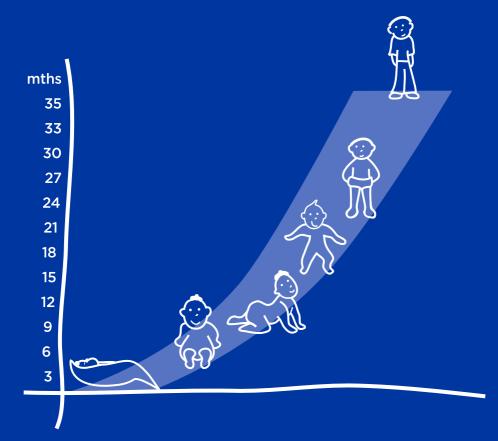
Date	Problem	Entry made by

Date	Problem	Entry made by

Date	Problem	Entry made by

Date	Problem	Entry made by

Growth charts



Measuring and monitoring your child's growth

Measuring your child's height, weight and head circumference tells you how your child is growing. Your doctor or nurse should record your child's measurements at each health check and complete the growth charts in this section.

Every child grows and develops at a different rate. Although a single measurement is helpful, to assess your child's growth it is important to record several measurements over time to see trends in growth.

If you would like more information about how growth charts work, please go to **www.who.int/childgrowth/en/** and **www.cdc.gov/growthcharts/**

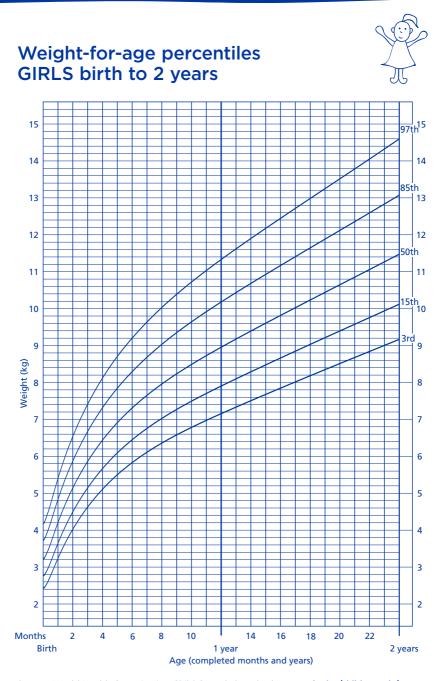
No two children are the same, but there are some basic guidelines for children's weight. Body mass index (BMI) is used to assess whether a person is a healthy weight, below a healthy weight or above a healthy weight. BMI-for-age charts are recommended by the National Health and Medical Research Council for assessing children's weight from 2 years of age. These charts recognise the fact that children's bodies are still growing and developing. You can find an online BMI calculator at https://www.healthykids.nsw.gov.au/parents-carers/faqs/what-is-ahealthy-weight.aspx

Staying at a healthy weight is important for children's bodies as they grow and develop. A healthy weight can usually be maintained by balancing the amount of energy your child takes in (through food and drink) and the energy they use (for growing and through physical activity).

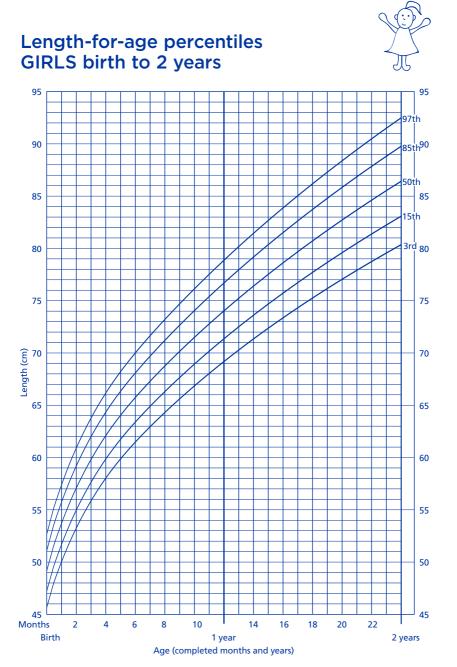
Establishing healthy eating and exercise habits early in life can help prevent health problems such as obesity, type-2 diabetes, some types of cancer and high blood pressure.

If you have concerns about your child's eating habits or their weight, see your local child and family health nurse or your doctor.

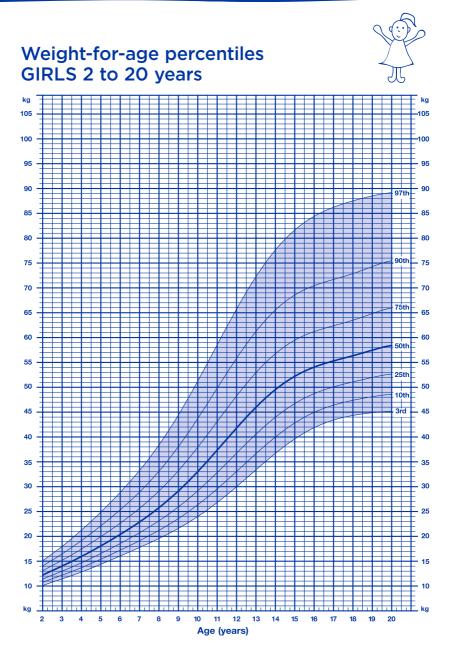
Refer to page 18 for websites and online resources with information on how to support your child's growth and development.



Source: World Health Organisation Child Growth Standards www.who.int/childgrowth/en



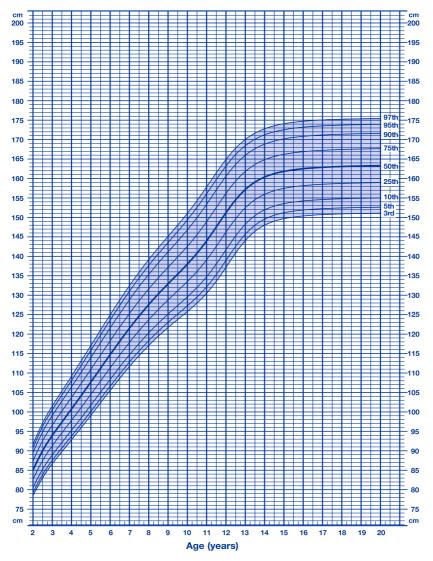
Source: World Health Organisation Child Growth Standards www.who.int/childgrowth/en



CDC Growth charts – United States published 30 May 2000 Source: Developed by the National Center for Health Statistics in collaboration with the National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion (2000)







CDC Growth charts - United States published 30 May 2000 Source: Developed by the National Center for Health Statistics in collaboration with the National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion (2000)

Head circumference-for-age percentiles **GIRLS birth to 2 years** 97th 85th 50th₄₇ 15th 3rd Head circumference (cm)

1 year Age (completed months and years)

2 years

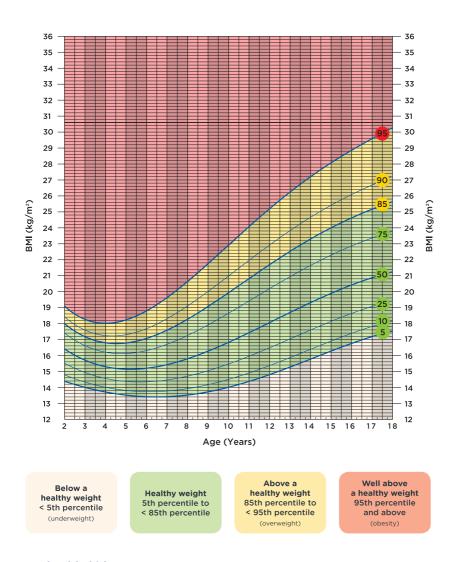
Source: World Health Organisation Child Growth Standards www.who.int/childgrowth/en

Months

Birth

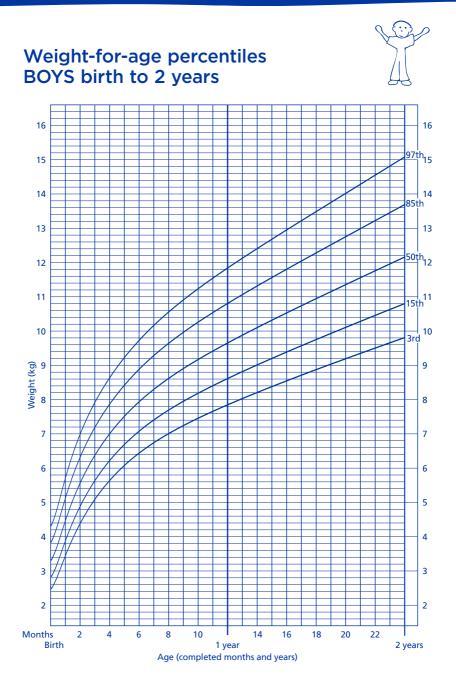


Body Mass Index-for-age percentiles GIRLS 2 to 20 years

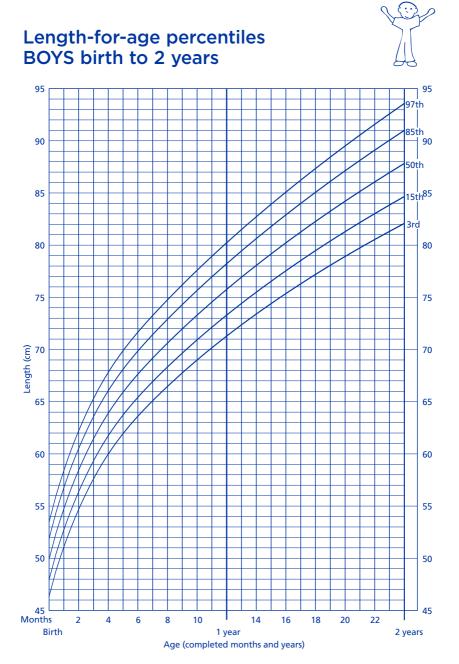


pro.healthykids.nsw.gov.au

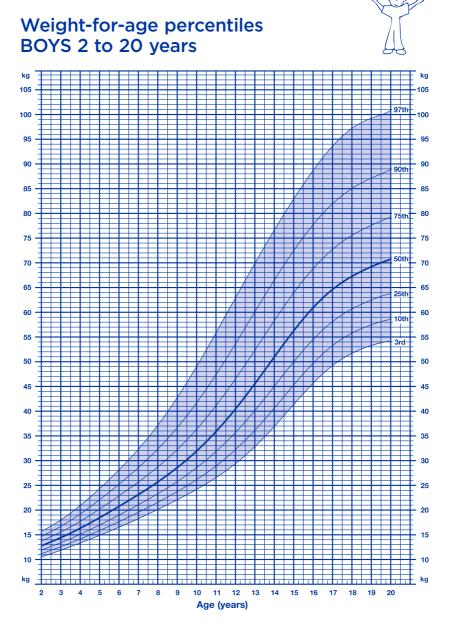
Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) (2000).



Source: World Health Organisation Child Growth Standards www.who.int/childgrowth/en

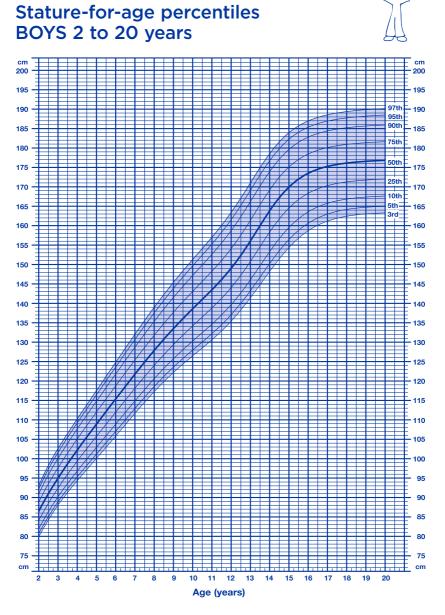


Source: World Health Organisation Child Growth Standards www.who.int/childgrowth/en

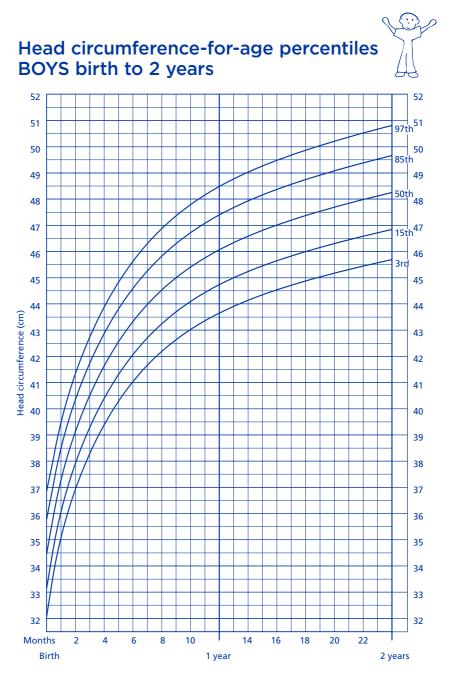


CDC Growth charts – United States published 30 May 2000 Source: Developed by the National Center for Health Statistics in collaboration with the National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion (2000)

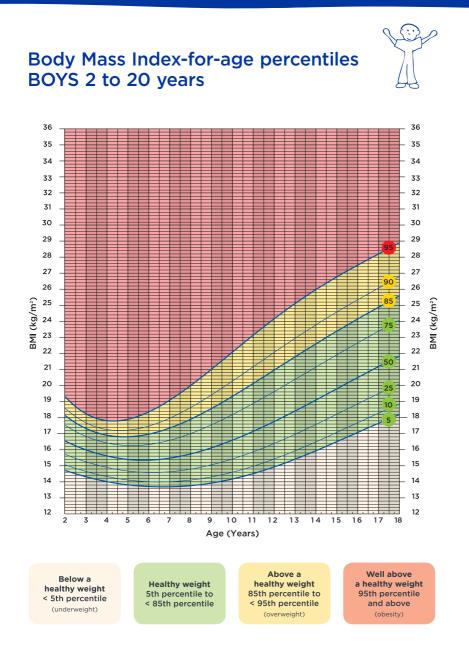
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CDC Growth charts - United States published 30 May 2000 Source: Developed by the National Center for Health Statistics in collaboration with the National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion (2000)



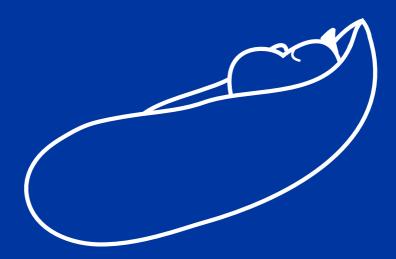
Source: World Health Organisation Child Growth Standards www.who.int/childgrowth/en



pro.healthykids.nsw.gov.au

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) (2000).

Birth details and newborn check



Birth details		
his section is to be completed by a l	health professional.	
Given name of child		
Jame of birth facility		
Date of birth / /	Time of birth	Sex m/t
Pregnancy complications		
Blood group		Anti D given y / r
.abour Spontaneous / Induced - reas	on	
abour complications		
	orceps 🗆 Caesarean	🗆 Vac ext
	Apgar 1 minute	5 minutes
Abnormalities noted at birth		
Problems requiring treatment		
Birth weight (kg) Birth length	(cm) Birth he	ead circ (cm)
Newborn Hearing Screen (SWISH) a	completed (refer to SWIS	SH in this section)
	Date / / Date / /	
] Vitamin K given □ Injection □ Oral	1st dose / / 3rd dose / /	2nd dose / /
	Date given / / Date given / /	
•		
eeding at discharge breast / bottle		
Difficulties with feeding		
Date of discharge / / Discharg	ge weight (kg)	Head circ (cm)
ignature		
	Biven name of child Name of birth facility Date of birth / / Atternal information Nother's name Pregnancy complications Blood group Labour Spontaneous / Induced - reas Labour complications Type of birth □ Normal □ Breech □ Fe Dther Neonatal information Estimated gestation Abnormalities noted at birth Problems requiring treatment Birth weight (kg) Birth length Newborn Hearing Screen (SWISH) of Newborn Bloodspot Screen Test Dther (specify) Vitamin K given □ Injection □ Oral Hep B immunisation given Hep B immunisation given Discharge information Post partum complications Feeding at discharge breast / bottle Difficulties with feeding Date of discharge / / Discharge	Siven name of child Same of birth facility Date of birth facility Date of birth / / Time of birth Atternal information Aother's name Pregnancy complications Blood group abour Spontaneous / Induced - reason abour complications Type of birth □ Normal □ Breech □ Forceps □ Caesarean Dther Aeonatal information Estimated gestation Apgar 1 minute Abnormalities noted at birth Problems requiring treatment Birth weight (kg) Birth length (cm) Birth he Problems requiring Screen Test Date / / Dther (specify) Date / / I Newborn Bloodspot Screen Test Date / / Dther (specify) Date / / I Hep B immunisation given Date given / / I Hep B immunisation given Date given / / I Hep B immuniglobin given Date given / / Dther given I njections Feeding at discharge breast / bottle Difficulties with feeding Date of discharge / Discharge weight (kg)

Affix patient label here

Newborn examination This section is to be completed by a health professional in the presence of the parent/s before baby's discharge from hospital.

Date of birth		Baby's age	Sex m/f
Dute of birth	/ /	Duby 3 uge	

Baby's name

Check	Normal	Comment
Head and fontanelles		
Eyes (general observation including red reflex)		
Ears		
Mouth and palate		
Cardiovascular		
Femoral pulses R / L		
Respiratory rate		
Abdomen and umbilicus		
Anus		
Genitalia		
Testes fully descended R / L		
Musculo-skeletal		
Hips		
Skin		
Reflexes		
Does the mother have any concerns about her baby?	y / n circle reply	

Examiner (name in block letters)

D					
Desi		na	ιŤΙ	\cap	n
	9	110	I U I	U.	

Signature

Date / /

Questions for parents about hearing

Please circle either 'Yes' or 'No' to the questions below so that the appropriate follow up is conducted by your health professional.

I have completed the health risk factor questions on page 22	No Yes
My baby had severe breathing problems at birth	Yes No
My baby had meningitis	Yes No
My baby had jaundice, requiring an exchange transfusion	Yes No
My baby was in intensive care for more than 5 days after birth	Yes No
I have noticed something unusual about my baby's head or neck, such as an unusually shaped face, or skin tags	Yes No
My baby has Down Syndrome (Trisomy 21) or another condition associated with hearing loss	Yes No

If you circled any answer in the first column, please tell your doctor or child and family health nurse.

Health professional to complete	Normal	Review	Refer

Statewide Infant Screening - Hearing



Name
Date of Birth
Date of Birth
Date of Birth
Date of Birth

Local Health District

Screened at		Screening date
Screened by (Print Name)		Signature
Outcome (Please circle)	RIGHT Pass / Refer	LEFT Pass / Refer
Direct Refer to Audiologist	□ Yes	Reason:
Repeat screen		□ Not required
Repeat screen Screened at	Required	Not required Screening date
	Required	
Screened at		Screening date

SWISH aims to detect babies with significant hearing loss at an early age. Hearing screening is outlined in the parent information brochure *Why does my baby need a hearing screen?* There is a possibility that the hearing screening may not detect an existing hearing problem and/or that your child may develop a hearing problem later in life, even if the results of this screening test are normal. Please continue to check your baby's milestones. Seek advice from your health professional if you have concerns about your child's hearing at any age. (http://www.health.nsw.gov.au/ kidsfamilies/MCFhealth/child/pages/hearing-services.aspx)

When yes is ticked please consult your health professional to arrange an age appropriate hearing test at 10-12 months (corrected).

Coordinator telephone:

1-4 week check



Safe sleeping

Remember that the safest place for your baby to sleep, both night and day, is in their own safe sleeping place.

Six ways to sleep baby safely and reduce the risk of sudden unexpected death in infancy are:

- sleep baby on back
- keep head and face uncovered
- keep baby smoke free before and after birth
- safe sleeping environment night and day
- sleep baby in a safe cot in parents room
- breastfeed baby.

For more information on safe sleeping, go to page 12.

I am 2 weeks old

Some things I may be doing

- being startled by loud noises
- starting to focus on faces
- grasping your fingers when placed in my hand.

Some ideas for spending time with me

- talk to me when I am awake
- respond to my sounds and expressions by copying what I do
- cuddle me.

Please talk to my child and family health nurse or doctor if I am:

- NOT reacting to loud noises
- NOT feeding well.

For more ideas on spending time with me download the *Love, talk, sing, read, play* app **www.lovetalksingreadplay.com.au**

There is a version of this app for Aboriginal families, for more information go to http://www.deadlytots.com.au/Page/deadlytotsapp

The 1 to 4 week visit

Your first visit with a child and family health nurse usually takes place in the family home. This is a good time for the parent/s and the nurse to get to know each other and talk about any concerns.

Topics for discussion may include:

Health and safety

- · feeding your baby including breastfeeding
- safe sleeping and Sudden Unexpected Death in Infancy (SUDI)
- immunisations
- safety
- growth.

Development

- crying
- comforting your baby
- talking to your baby communication, language and play.

Family

- using the 'Personal Health Record' (Blue Book)
- the role of the child and family health nurse, GP and other health professionals
- · parents' emotional health
- mother's general health diet, rest, breast care, exercise, oral health
- parent groups and support networks
- smoking
- work/childcare.

Still smoking?

Smoking increases your baby's risk of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS). Call Quitline **13 QUIT** (13 7848) or go to **www.icanquit.com.au**

Questions for parents/carers

Answer these questions before you visit your nurse or doctor for the 1-4 week health check.

Have you completed the health risk factor questions on page 22?	No Yes
I am concerned about my baby's hearing	Yes No
Others have said they are concerned about my baby's hearing	Yes No
I am concerned about my baby's vision	Yes No
My baby is exposed to smoking in the home or car	Yes No
I place my baby on their back for sleeping	No Yes

If you circled any answer in the first column, please tell your doctor or child and family health nurse.

Health professional to complete:	Normal	Review	Refer
Feeding (parent/carer to complete)		Yes	No
Since this time yesterday, did your baby receive k	oreast milk?		
Since this time yesterday, did your baby receive a of the following?	any		
a) Vitamins OR mineral supplements OR medicir	ne (if require	ed) □	
 b) Plain water OR sweetened/flavoured water Of fruit juice OR tea/infusions 	2		
c) Infant formula OR other milk (e.g. cows milk, s evaporated milk, condensed milk etc)	oy milk,		
d) Solid OR semi-solid food			

Current recommendations are that babies receive only breast milk until about 6 months of age (may receive vitamins, mineral supplements or medicine) and continue breastfeeding (while receiving appropriate complementary foods) until 12 months of age or beyond. NHMRC Infant Feeding Guidelines: Information for Health Workers (2012).

Child health check 1 to 4 weeks

Assessment by child and family health nurse, GP or paediatrician.

Name					
Date of birth / /		Sex m / f			
Health assessment			Normal	Review	Refer
Weight	kg	%			
Length	cm	%			
Head circumference	cm	%			
Fontanelles					
Eyes (Observation / corneal	reflexes / wh	nite pupil)			
Cardiovascular (doctor o	only)				
Umbilicus					
Femoral pulses					
Hip test for dislocation	n				
Testes fully descended	R/L				
Genitalia					
Anal region					
Skin					
Reflexes					

Health protective factors	Yes	No	Concerns	No concerns
Parent questions completed?				
Age appropriate immunisation completed as per schedule?	٦			
(Hep B only)				
Are there any risk factors?				
Hearing				
Vision				
Hips				
Oral Health				
Outcome		Normal	Review	Refer
Appropriate health information	on discu	issed?	Yes 🗆	No 🗆
Action taken				
Name of doctor or nurse Signature				
Venue		[Date of check	/ /

6-8 week check



The 6 to 8 week visit

Topics for discussion may include any issues arising from:

- my development (Learn the Signs. Act Early.)
- additional parent/carer questions
- child health check.

Health and Safety

- feeding your baby (including breastfeeding)
- immunisations
- safe sleeping and Sudden Unexpected Death in Infancy (SUDI)
- how to be sun smart
- growth.

Development

- crying
- comforting your baby
- talking to your baby communication, language and play.

Family

- parent groups
- mother's health (diet, rest, family planning, exercise)
- parents' emotional health
- smoking
- positive parenting and developing a close relationship with your baby.

Still smoking?

Smoking increases your baby's risk of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS). Call Quitline **13 QUIT** (13 7848) or go to **www.icanquit.com.au**

I am 8 weeks old

My development - Learn the Signs. Act Early.

(what most babies do at this age)

Social/emotional

□ begins to smile at people

- □ can briefly calm self (may bring hands to mouth and suck on hand)
- □ tries to look at parent.

Language/communication

□ coos, makes gurgling sounds

□ turns head towards sounds.

Cognitive (learning, thinking, problem-solving)

□ pays attention to faces

- □ begins to follow things with eyes and recognise people at a distance
- □ begins to act bored (cries, fussy) if activity doesn't change.

Movement/physical development

□ can hold head up and begins to push up when lying on tummy □ makes smoother movements with arms and legs.

Act Early by talking to your child's doctor or child and family health nurse if your child:

- □ doesn't respond to loud sounds
- □ doesn't watch things as they move
- □ doesn't smile at people
- □ doesn't bring hands to mouth
- □ can't hold head up when pushing up when on tummy.

For more ideas on spending time with me go to *Love, talk, sing, read, play* **www.lovetalksingreadplay.com.au**. A resource provided by Resourcing Parents.

Language adapted for Australian English by NSW Ministry of Health. Original content provided by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's *Learn the Signs. Act Early.* Program (www.cdc.gov/ActEarly; June 2017).

Additional questions for parents/carers

Answer these questions before you visit your nurse or doctor for the 6 to 8 week health check.

I have had my postnatal check	No Yes			
My baby was also checked	No Yes			
I have concerns about my baby	Yes No			
I have completed the health risk factor questions on page 22	No Yes			
I am concerned about my baby's hearing	Yes No			
Others have said they are concerned about my baby's hearing	Yes No			
My baby turns towards light	No Yes			
My baby smiles at me	No Yes			
My baby looks at my face and makes eye contact with me	No Yes			
I have noticed that one or both of my baby's pupils are white	Yes No			
My baby and I enjoy being together	No Yes			
I read, talk to and play with my baby	No Yes			
My baby is exposed to smoking in the home or car	Yes No			
I place my baby on their back for sleeping	No Yes			
If you circled any answer in the first column, please				

tell your doctor or child and family health nurse.

Health professional to complete:	Normal	Review	Refer

Feeding	Yes	No
Since this time yesterday, did your baby receive breast milk?		
Since this time yesterday, did your baby receive any of the following?		
a) Vitamins OR mineral supplements OR medicine (if required)		
 b) Plain water OR sweetened/flavoured water OR fruit juice OR tea/infusions 		
 c) Infant formula OR other milk (e.g. cows milk, soy milk, evaporated milk, condensed milk etc) 		
d) Solid OR semi-solid food		

Current recommendations are that babies receive only breast milk until about 6 months of age (may receive vitamins, mineral supplements or medicine) and continue breastfeeding (while receiving appropriate complementary foods) until 12 months of age or beyond. NHMRC Infant Feeding Guidelines: Information for Health Workers (2012).

You may wish to talk to your nurse or doctor about how you are feeling emotionally and physically, and you may have questions about how best to care for your baby.

Parent notes

Child health check 6 to 8 weeks

Assessment by child and family health nurse, GP or paediatrician.

Name					
Date of birth / /		Sex m / f			
Health assessment			Normal	Review	Refer
Weight	kg	%			
Length	cm	%			
Head circumference	cm	%			
Eyes	Observation				
	Cornea	I light reflection			
	Fixatio	n			
	Respor with or	nse to looking ne eye			
	Eye mo	ovements			
Cardiovascular (doctor o	nly)				
Hip test for dislocation					
Testes fully descended	IR/L				

My personal health record

Health protective factors	Yes	No	Concerns	No concerns
Parent questions completed?				
Age appropriate immunisation	l			
completed as per schedule?				
Are there any risk factors?				
Hearing				
Vision				
Hips				
Oral health				
Outcome		Normal	Review	Refer
Appropriate health information			Yes 🗆	No 🗆
Action taken				
Name of doctor or nurse				
Venue		[Date of check	/ /

4 month immunisations



4 month immunisations

The NSW Immunisation Schedule recommends that children are immunised at the following ages:

- birth
- 6 weeks
- 4 months
- 6 months
- 12 months
- 18 months
- 4 years.

The Save the Date to Vaccinate app

Why you should download the handy 'Save the Date to Vaccinate' app:

- it's free and easy to use
- it creates a personalised schedule for each child
- it sends you reminders to book appointments
- it provides immunisation information at your fingertips.

To download the app, visit

www.immunisation.health.nsw.gov.au or via Google Play or the App Store.



I am 4 months old

Even though there is no scheduled check at 4 months, you should see your doctor or child and family health nurse if you have any concerns.

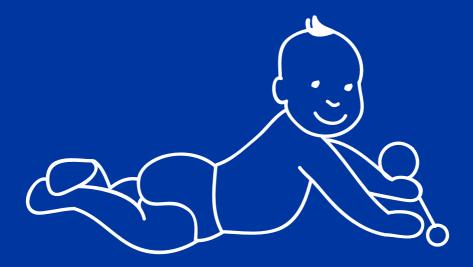
Feeding	Yes	No
Since this time yesterday, did your baby receive breast milk?		
Since this time yesterday, did your baby receive any of the following?		
a) Vitamins OR mineral supplements OR medicine (if required)		
 b) Plain water OR sweetened/flavoured water OR fruit juice OR tea/infusions 		
 c) Infant formula OR other milk (e.g. cows milk, soy milk, evaporated milk, condensed milk etc) 		
d) Solid OR semi-solid food		

Breastfeeding

It is recommended that your baby is exclusively breastfed, with no other milks, food or drinks, until about 6 months. At about 6 months, it is further recommended that you begin to offer solid foods while continuing to breastfeed until 12 months or longer. For where to find more information on starting family foods, go to page 20.



6 month check



The 6 month visit

Topics for discussion may include any issues arising from:

- my development (Learn the Signs. Act Early.)
- additional parent/carer questions
- child health check.

Health and Safety

- sleep
- safe sleeping and Sudden Unexpected Death in Infancy (SUDI)
- helping your baby to eat healthily
- taking care of your baby's teeth
- immunisations
- how to be sun smart
- safety
- growth.

Family

- sibling relationships and rivalry
- play activities
- parents' emotional health
- going to playgroups
- smoking
- positive parenting and developing a close relationship with your baby.

Still smoking?

Smoking increases your baby's risk of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS). Call Quitline **13 QUIT** (13 7848) or go to **www.icanquit.com.au**

I am 6 months old

My development - Learn the Signs. Act Early.

(what most babies do at this age)

Social/emotional

- knows familiar faces and begins to know if someone is a stranger
- □ likes to play with others, especially parents
- □ responds to other people's emotions and often seems happy
- □ likes to look at self in a mirror.

Language/communication

- responds to sounds by making sounds
- □ strings vowels together when babbling ("ah", "eh", "oh") and likes taking turns with parent while making sounds
- □ responds to own name
- □ makes sounds to show joy and displeasure
- □ begins to say consonant sounds (jabbering with "m", "b").

Cognitive (learning, problem-solving)

- looks around at things nearby
- □ brings things to mouth
- □ shows curiosity about things and tries to get things that are out of reach
- $\hfill\square$ begins to pass things from one hand to the other.

Movement/physical development

- □ rolls over in both directions (front to back, back to front)
- □ begins to sit without support
- □ when standing, supports weight on legs and might bounce
- rocks back and forth, sometimes crawling backward before moving forward.

Act Early by talking to your child's doctor or child and family health nurse if your child:

- □ doesn't try to get things that are in reach
- $\hfill\square$ shows no affection for caregivers
- □ doesn't respond to sounds around him/her
- □ has difficulty getting things to mouth
- □ doesn't make vowel sounds ("ah", "eh", "oh")
- □ doesn't roll over in either direction
- □ doesn't laugh or make squealing sounds
- □ seems very stiff, with tight muscles
- □ seems very floppy, like a rag doll.

For more ideas on spending time with me go to *Love, talk, sing, read, play* **www.lovetalksingreadplay.com.au**. A resource provided by Resourcing Parents.

Language adapted for Australian English by NSW Ministry of Health. Original content provided by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's *Learn the Signs. Act Early.* Program (www.cdc.gov/ActEarly; June 2017).

Additional questions for parents/carers

Answer these questions before you visit your nurse or doctor for the 6 month health check.

I have concerns about my baby	Yes No
I have completed the health risk factor questions on page 22	No Yes
I am concerned about my baby's hearing	Yes No
Others have said they are concerned about my baby's hearing	Yes No
My baby turns toward light	No Yes
I have noticed one or both of my baby's pupils are white	Yes No
My baby and I enjoy being together	No Yes
I read, talk to and play with my baby	No Yes
My baby is exposed to smoking in the home or car	Yes No
I place my baby on their back for sleeping	No Yes

If you circled any answer in the first column, please tell your doctor or child and family health nurse.

Health professional to complete:	Normal	Review	Refer

My personal health record

Feeding	Cannot Recall	Yes	No
When your baby was 4 months old , did they receive breast milk? (you may have answered this question at the 4 month immunisation tab)			
Since this time yesterday , did your baby receive breast milk?			
Since this time yesterday , did your baby receive any of the following?			
a) Vitamins OR mineral supplements OR medicine (if required)			
b) Plain water OR sweetened/flavoured water OR fruit juice OR tea/infusions			
 c) Infant formula OR other milk (e.g. cows milk, soy milk evaporated milk, condensed milk etc) 	ζ,		
d) Solid OR semi-solid food			

Current recommendations are that babies receive only breast milk until about 6 months of age (may receive vitamins, mineral supplements or medicine) and continue breastfeeding (while receiving appropriate complementary foods) until 12 months of age or beyond. *NHMRC Infant Feeding Guidelines: Information for Health Workers (2012).*

Child health check 6 months

Assessment by child and family health nurse, GP or paediatrician.

	Sex m / f			
		Normal	Review	Refer
kg	%			
cm	%			
cm	%			
Observation				
Cornea	I light reflections	;		
Fixatio	n			
Response to looking with one eye				
Eye mo	ovements			
check				
on of phy	sical signs			
R/L				
	cm cm Observ Cornea Fixatio Respor with or Eye mo check	kg%cm%cm%Cm%ObservationCorneal light reflectionsFixationResponse to looking with one eyeEye movementscheckcheckon of physical signs	kg % □ cm % □ Comeal light reflections □ Fixation □ Response to looking with one eye □ gwith one eye □ Eye movements □ check □	kg % □ cm % □ chore % □ Observation □ □ Corneal light reflections □ □ Fixation □ □ Response to looking with one y □ □ gwith one y □ □ Eye movements □ □ check □ □ cn of physical signs □ □

My personal health record

Health protective factors	Yes	No	Concerns	No concerns
Have the family health history and risk factors				
been completed?				
Parent questions completed?				
Age appropriate immunisation	ı			
completed as per schedule?				
Are there any risk factors?				
Hearing				
Vision				
Hips				
Oral Health				
Outcome		Normal	Review	Refer
Appropriate health information	on discu	issed?	Yes 🗆	No 🗆
Comments				
Action taken				

Name of doctor or nurse
Signature

Venue

Date of check / /

Your child's teeth - keeping them healthy

Healthy teeth are important for general health and speech development. Most dental problems can be prevented. Early identification of children at risk of dental disease, and early detection of the disease, can prevent widespread destruction of the teeth and expensive dental treatment in a hospital under general anaesthesia.

By answering the dental questions in this book, you can help to identify any potential problems and learn how to care for your child's teeth properly.

Usual eruption order	Name of tooth	Approximate age at eruption	- (7 ³ 223) (5)
1,2,3,4	Incisors	6-12 mths	
5,6	Baby first molars	12-20+ mths	
7,8	Canines	18-24 mths	8(41)(1)4)0
9,10	Baby second molars	24-30 mths	
			_

When do babies' teeth come through?

The above average ages are only a guide. There is no need for concern if your child's teeth come through either before or after these ages.

Bottles and dummies

Breast milk is best for your baby. If your child is not breastfeeding:

- put only breast milk, formula or water in your baby's bottle
- always hold your baby when feeding and remove the bottle when your baby has had enough to drink
- putting your baby to bed with a bottle can cause tooth decay
- honey, glycerine, condensed milk or other sticky sweet foods or liquids on your baby's dummy can cause tooth decay
- from 6 months of age most children can learn to use a cup with practice at around 12 months of age replace bottles with cups.

Teething

- If your child is uncomfortable when teething, offer a teething ring or cold wash cloth.
- If there are other symptoms, consult a doctor or a child and family health nurse.

Food and drink

- Offer healthy food for meals and snacks from around 6 months of age.
- Leave baby foods unsweetened.
- Tap water (boiled then cooled until 12 months of age) is the best drink in-between meals and at bedtime.
- Keep treats, sweet snacks and sweet fizzy drinks for special occasions only.

Toothbrushing tips

- Keep your own teeth and gums clean and healthy. Germs from your mouth can pass over to your baby's mouth on dummies, bottles and spoons.
- As soon as your child's first teeth appear, clean them using a child-sized soft toothbrush, but without toothpaste.
- From 18 months of age clean your child's teeth twice a day with a small pea-sized amount of low-fluoride toothpaste. Use a child-sized soft toothbrush; children should spit out, but not swallow, and not rinse.
- Toothpaste may be introduced earlier, based on the advice of either a health professional with training in oral health or an oral health professional.
- An adult should apply toothpaste for children under 6 years of age and store toothpaste out of the reach of children.



- From around 3 years of age children can do some of the tooth-brushing themselves, but they still need an adult's help to brush their teeth until they are around 7 to 8 years of age.
- Watch for early signs of tooth decay white or brown spots that don't brush off. Seek professional advice as soon as possible.
- Make sure your child has an oral health risk assessment conducted by a health professional with training in oral health or an oral health professional by their first birthday.

12 month check



The 12 month visit

Topics for discussion may include any issues arising from:

- my child's development (Learn the Signs. Act Early.)
- additional parent/carer questions
- child health check.

Health and safety

- healthy eating/encouraging active play
- · how to take care of your child's teeth
- sleep
- immunisations
- safety
- how to be sun smart
- growth.

Family

- sibling relationships and rivalry
- positive parenting and developing a close relationship with your child
- parents' emotional health
- smoking
- going to playgroup or childcare.

Still smoking?

Smoking increases your baby's risk of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS). Call Quitline **13 QUIT** (13 7848) or go to **www.icanquit.com.au**

I am 12 months old

My development - Learn the Signs. Act Early.

(what most children do at this age)

Social/emotional

- \square is shy or nervous with strangers
- \square cries when mum or dad leaves
- $\hfill\square$ has favourite things and people
- \square shows fear in some situations
- $\hfill\square$ hands you a book when he or she 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 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
- $\hfill\square$ 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")
- $\hfill\square$ may take a few steps without holding on
- □ may stand alone.

Act Early by talking to your child's doctor or child and family health nurse if your child:

- □ doesn't crawl
- □ can't stand when supported
- □ doesn't search for things that he or 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
- \Box loses skills he/she once had.

For more ideas on spending time with me go to *Love, talk, sing, read, play* **www.lovetalksingreadplay.com.au**. A resource provided by Resourcing Parents.

Language adapted for Australian English by NSW Ministry of Health. Original content provided by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's *Learn the Signs. Act Early.* Program (www.cdc.gov/ActEarly; June 2017).

Additional questions for parents/carers

Answer these questions before you visit your nurse or doctor for the 12 month health check.

I have completed the health risk factor questions on page 22	No Yes
I am concerned about my child's hearing	Yes No
Others have said they are concerned about my child's hearing	Yes No
I am concerned about my child's vision	Yes No
My child has a turned or lazy eye (squint or strabismus)	Yes No
My child has difficulty seeing small objects	Yes No
My child recognises familiar objects and people from a distance	No Yes
My child is exposed to smoking in the home/car	Yes No
My child has teeth	No Yes
My child has had problems with their teeth or teething	Yes No
My child uses a bottle to help them go to sleep	Yes No
My child walks around with a bottle or feeder cup between meals	Yes No
I brush my child's teeth twice a day	No Yes

If you circled any answer in the first column, please tell your doctor or child and family health nurse.

Health professional to complete:	Normal	Review	Refer

My personal health record

Feeding	Yes	No
Since this time yesterday, did your child receive breast milk?		
Since this time yesterday, did your child receive solid food?		

Current recommendations are that babies receive only breast milk until about 6 months of age (may receive vitamins, mineral supplements or medicine) and continue breastfeeding (while receiving appropriate complementary foods) until 12 months of age or beyond. NHMRC Infant Feeding Guidelines: Information for Health Workers (2012).

Child health check 12 months

Assessment by child and family health nurse, GP or paediatrician.

Name					
Date of birth / /		Sex m / f			
Health assessment			Normal	Review	Refer
Weight	kg	%			
Length	cm	%			
Head circumference	cm	%			
Eyes	Observation Corneal light reflections				
			; 🗆		
	Fixation				
	Response to looking with one eye				
	Eye mo	ovements			
Oral health 'Lift the lip' check					
Evaluate gait (if walking)					
Testes fully descended if not previously check					

My personal health record

Health protective factors	Yes	No	Concerns	No concerns
Parent questions completed?				
Age appropriate immunisatior	n			
completed as per schedule?				
Are there any risk factors?				
Hearing				
Vision				
Hips				
Oral Health				
Outcome		Normal	Review	Refer
Appropriate health information	on discu	ssed?	Yes 🗆	No 🗆
Action taken				
Name of doctor or nurse				
Venue		[Date of check	//

18 month check



The 18 month visit

Topics for discussion may include any issues arising from:

- my development (Learn the Signs. Act Early.)
- additional parent/carer questions
- child health check.

Health and safety

- · healthy eating for families
- sleep
- taking care of your child's teeth
- how to be sun smart
- growth
- immunisation.

Development

- · your child's behaviour
- starting toilet training
- encouraging active play.

Family

- sibling issues
- positive parenting and helping your child manage their feelings and behaviours
- going to playgroups or childcare
- smoking.

Still smoking?

Smoking increases your baby's risk of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS). Call Quitline **13 QUIT** (13 7848) or go to **www.icanquit.com.au**

I am 18 months old

My development - Learn the Signs. Act Early.

(what most children do at this age)

Social/emotional

- □ likes to hand things to others as play
- may have temper tantrums
- □ may be afraid of strangers
- □ shows affection to familiar people
- □ plays simple pretend, such as feeding a doll
- □ may cling to caregivers in new situations
- points to show others something interesting
- \square explores alone but with parent close by.

Language/communication

- \square says several single words
- $\hfill\square$ says and shakes head "no"
- □ points to show someone what he/she wants.

Cognitive (learning, problem-solving)

- □ knows what ordinary things are for; for example, telephone, brush, spoon
- □ points to get the attention of others
- □ shows interest in a doll or stuffed animal by pretending to feed
- □ points to one body part
- □ scribbles on his or her own
- can follow one-step verbal commands without any gestures; for example, sits when you say "sit down".

Movement/physical development

- □ walks alone
- □ may walk up steps and run
- □ pulls toys while walking
- □ can help undress herself/himself
- \Box drinks from a cup
- \square eats with a spoon.

Act Early by talking to your child's doctor or child and family health nurse if your child:

- □ doesn't point to show things to others
- □ can't walk
- □ doesn't know what familiar things are for
- □ doesn't copy others
- □ doesn't gain new words
- □ doesn't have at least six words
- □ doesn't notice or mind when a caregiver leaves or returns
- \Box loses skills he or she once had.

For more ideas on spending time with me go to *Love, talk, sing, read, play* **www.lovetalksingreadplay.com.au**. A resource provided by Resourcing Parents.

Language adapted for Australian English by NSW Ministry of Health. Original content provided by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's *Learn the Signs. Act Early.* Program (www.cdc.gov/ActEarly; June 2017).

Additional questions for parents/carers

Answer these questions before you visit your nurse or doctor for the 18 month health check.

I have completed the health risk factor questions on page 22	No Yes
I am concerned about my child's hearing	Yes No
Others have said they are concerned about my child's hearing	Yes No
I am concerned about my child's vision	Yes No
My child has a turned or lazy eye (squint or strabismus)	Yes No
My child has difficulty seeing small objects	Yes No
My child recognises familiar objects and people from a distance	No Yes
My child is exposed to smoking in the home/car	Yes No

If you circled any answer in the first column, please tell your doctor or child and family health nurse.

Health professional to complete:	Normal	Review	Refer
Feeding		Yes	No
Since this time yesterday, did your child receive breast	milk?		

Child health check 18 months

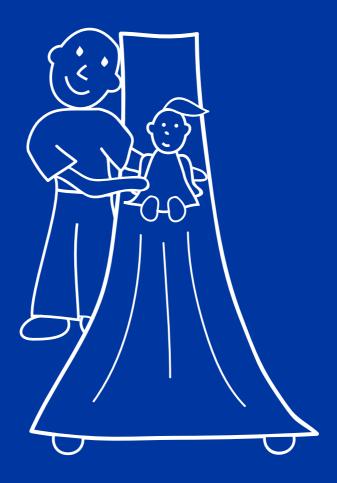
Assessment by a child and family health nurse, GP or paediatrician.

Name						
Date of birth / /		S	iex m / f			
Health assessment				Normal	Review	Refer
Weight	kg	%	•			
Height	cm	%	1			
Evaluate gait						
Eyes	Eyes Observation					
	Corneal light reflection		reflections	; 🗆		
	Fixat	Fixation 🗆 🗆				
Response to looking with one eye		ooking				
	Eye r	novemer	nts			
Oral health 'Lift the lip	o' check					
Health protective fac	tors	Yes	No	Cond	cerns	No concerns
Parent questions com	pleted?			C		
Age appropriate imm completed as per sch						
Are there any risk fact	ors?					
Hearing						
Vision						
Oral Health						
Outcome				Normal	Review	Refer

My personal health record

Yes 🗆	No 🗆
Date of chec	k / /

2 year check



The 2 year visit

Topics for discussion may include any issues arising from:

- my development (Learn the Signs. Act Early.)
- additional parent/carer questions
- child health check.

Health and safety

- healthy eating for families/encouraging active play
- taking care of your child's teeth
- how to be sun smart
- sleep
- growth.

Development

- issues arising from the questions for parents
- your child's changing mobility
- your child's behaviour
- toilet training
- · helping your child to communicate with and relate well to others
- regular story reading to build literacy skills.

Family

- sibling relationships
- parenting practices helping your child to manage feelings and behaviour
- going to childcare or playgroups
- smoking.

Still smoking?

Smoking increases your baby's risk of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS). Call Quitline **13 QUIT** (13 7848) or go to **www.icanquit.com.au**

I am 2 years old

My development - Learn the Signs. Act Early.

(what most children do at this age)

Social/emotional

- □ copies others, especially adults and older children
- □ gets excited when with other children
- □ shows defiant behaviour (doing what he or she has been told not to)
- plays mainly beside other children, but is beginning to include other children, such as in chase games.

Language/communication

- points to things or pictures when they are named
- knows names of familiar people and body parts
- $\hfill\square$ says sentences with two to four words
- □ follows simple instructions
- □ repeats words overheard in conversation
- □ points to things in a book.

Cognitive (learning, thinking, problem solving)

- □ finds things even when hidden under two or three covers
- □ begins to sort shapes and colours
- □ completes sentences and rhymes in familiar books
- □ plays simple make-believe games
- □ builds towers of four or more blocks
- □ might use one hand more than the other
- □ follows two-step instructions such as "Pick up your shoes and put them in the cupboard"
- □ names items in a picture book such as a cat, bird or dog.

Movement, physical development

- □ stands on tiptoe
- □ kicks a ball
- □ begins to run
- □ climbs onto and down from furniture without help
- □ walks up and down stairs holding on
- □ throws ball overhand
- □ makes or copies straight lines and circles.

Act Early by talking to your child's doctor or child and family health nurse if your child:

- □ doesn't use two-word phrases (for example, "drink milk")
- □ doesn't know what to do with common things, like a brush, phone, fork, spoon
- □ doesn't copy actions and words
- □ doesn't follow simple instructions
- □ doesn't walk steadily
- \Box loses skills he or she once had.

For more ideas on spending time with me go to *Love, talk, sing, read, play* **www.lovetalksingreadplay.com.au**. A resource provided by Resourcing Parents.

Language adapted for Australian English by NSW Ministry of Health. Original content provided by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's *Learn the Signs. Act Early.* Program (www.cdc.gov/ActEarly; June 2017).

Additional questions for parents/carers

Answer these questions before you visit your nurse or doctor for the 2 year health check.

I have completed the health risk factor questions on page 22	No Yes
I am concerned about my child's hearing	Yes No
Others have said they are concerned about my child's hearing	Yes No
I am concerned about my child's vision	Yes No
My child has a turned or lazy eye (squint or strabismus)	Yes No
My child has difficulty seeing small objects	Yes No
My child recognises familiar objects and people from a distance	No Yes
My child is exposed to smoking in the home/car	Yes No

If you circled any answer in the first column, please tell your doctor or child and family health nurse.

Health professional to complete:	Normal	Review	Refer
Feeding		Yes	No
Since this time yesterday, did your child receive breast r	nilk?		

Child health check 2 years

Assessment by a child and family health nurse, GP or paediatrician.

Name					
Date of birth / /		Sex m / f			
Health assessment			Normal	Review	Refer
Weight	kg	%			
Height	cm	%			
Body mass index (BMI)					
Evaluate gait					
Eyes	Observat	ion			
	Corneal li	ight reflections			
	Fixation				
	Response with one	e to looking eye			
	Eye move	ements			
Oral health 'Lift the lip'	check				

My personal health record

Health protective factors	Yes	No	Concerns	No concerns
Parent questions completed?				
Age appropriate immunisation completed as per schedule?				
Are there any risk factors?				
Hearing				
Vision				
Oral Health				
Outcome		Normal	Review	Refer
Appropriate health information	on discu	issed?	Yes 🗆	No 🗆
Action taken				
Name of doctor or nurse				
Signature				
Venue		[Date of check	/ /

year check



The 3 year visit

Topics for discussion may include any issues arising from:

- my development (Learn the Signs. Act Early.)
- additional parent/carer questions
- child health check.

Health and Safety

- · healthy eating for families
- immunisations
- · taking care of your child's teeth
- how to be sun smart
- growth.

Development

- how to support and manage your child's developing independent behaviour
- toilet training
- regular story reading to build literacy skills
- encouraging active play.

Family

- sibling relationships
- parenting practices helping your child to manage their feelings and behaviour
- going to childcare or preschool
- smoking.

Still smoking?

Smoking increases your baby's risk of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS). Call Quitline **13 QUIT** (13 7848) or go to **www.icanquit.com.au**

I am 3 years old

My development - Learn the Signs. Act Early.

(what most children do at this age)

Social/emotional

- □ copies adults and friends
- □ shows affection for friends without prompting
- □ takes turns in games
- □ shows concern for a crying friend
- □ understands the idea of "mine" and "his" or "hers"
- $\hfill\square$ shows a wide range of emotions
- □ separates easily from either parent
- may get upset with major changes in routine
- □ dresses and undresses self.

Language/communication

- □ follows instructions with two or three steps
- □ can name most familiar things
- □ understands words like "in", "on", and "under"
- □ says first name, age, and sex
- □ names a friend
- □ says words like "I", "me", and "you" and some plurals (cars, dogs, cats)
- □ talks well enough for strangers to understand most of the time
- □ carries on a conversation using two to three sentences.

Cognitive (learning, thinking, problem-solving)

- □ can work toys with buttons, levers and moving parts
- □ plays make-believe with dolls, animals, and people
- □ does puzzles with three or four pieces
- □ understands what "two" means
- □ copies a circle with pencil or crayon
- □ turns book pages one at a time
- □ builds towers of more than six blocks
- □ screws and unscrews jar lids or turns door handle.

Movement/physical development

- □ climbs well
- □ runs easily
- □ pedals a tricycle (three-wheel bike)
- \square walks up and down stairs, one foot on each step.

Act Early by talking to your child's doctor or child and family health nurse if your child:

- $\hfill\square$ falls down a lot or has trouble with stairs
- $\hfill\square$ drools or has very unclear speech
- □ can't work simple toys (such as peg boards, simple puzzles, turning handles)
- □ doesn't speak in sentences
- □ doesn't understand simple instructions
- □ doesn't play pretend or make-believe
- □ doesn't want to play with other children or with toys
- □ doesn't make eye contact
- \Box loses skills he/she once had.

For more ideas on spending time with me go to *Love, talk, sing, read, play* **www.lovetalksingreadplay.com.au**. A resource provided by Resourcing Parents.

Language adapted for Australian English by NSW Ministry of Health. Original content provided by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's *Learn the Signs. Act Early.* Program (www.cdc.gov/ActEarly; June 2017).

Additional questions for parents/carers

Answer these questions before you visit your nurse or doctor for the 3 year health check.

I have completed the health risk factor questions on page 22	No Yes
I am concerned about my child's hearing	Yes No
Others have said they are concerned about my child's hearing	Yes No
I am concerned about my child's vision	Yes No
My child has a turned or lazy eye (squint or strabismus)	Yes No
My child has difficulty seeing small objects	Yes No
My child recognises familiar objects and people from a distance	No Yes
My child is exposed to smoking in the home/car	Yes No

If you circled any answer in the first column, please tell your doctor or child and family health nurse.

Health professional to complete:	Normal	Review	Refer

Early Childhood Education

As your child is turning three, it is an important time to think about enrolling your child in early childhood education, if they are not already attending.

Ninety per cent of a child's brain development occurs in the first five years of their life. This makes the early years a critical window for early education as children develop new skills and explore new learning opportunities. Research shows that children who participate in quality preschool programs are more likely to arrive at school equipped with the social, cognitive and emotional skills they need to engage in learning. These benefits continue well beyond primary school, and include higher levels of educational success, employment and social skills.

There is general agreement that access to **at least** 15 hours per week, or 600 hours per year, of quality preschool in the year before full-time school leads to improved outcomes for children. There could also be additional benefits for children who start attending preschool two years before they start school.

Parents and carers can access more information about the importance of early education, or on local early childhood education services, at https://education.nsw.gov.au/early-childhood-education or at www.mychild.gov.au

Child health check 3 years

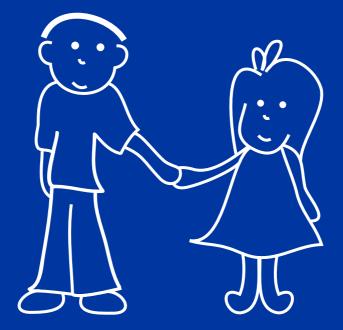
Assessment by a child and family health nurse, GP or paediatrician.

Name						
Date of birth / /			Sex m / f			
Health assessment				Normal	Review	Refer
Weight	kg	ç	%			
Height	cm	C.	%			
Body mass index (BMI)						
Eyes	Obse	ervation				
	Corn	eal light	reflections			
	Fixat	ion				
		onse to one eye	looking			
	Eye r	noveme	ents			
Oral health 'Lift the lip' o	check					
Health protective facto	rs	Yes	No	Cond	cerns	No concern
Parent questions compl	eted?			C		
Age appropriate immur completed as per schec		ו ם				
Are there any risk facto	rs?					
Hearing						
Vision						
Oral Health						
Outcome				Normal	Review	Refer

My personal health record

Appropriate health information discussed?	Yes 🗆	No 🗆
Comments		
Action taken		
Name of doctor or nurse		
Signature		
Venue	Date of chec	k / /

4 year check





The 4 year visit

Topics for discussion may include any issues arising from:

- my development (Learn the Signs. Act Early.)
- additional parent/carer questions
- child health check.

Health and safety

- immunisation
- · healthy eating for families
- taking care of your child's teeth
- how to be sun smart
- sleep
- growth
- for boys: a testes check.

Development

- your child's feelings and behaviours
- going to preschool or kindergarten
- regular story reading to build literacy skills.

Family

- sibling relationships
- positive parenting programs and parenting practices
- smoking.

Still smoking?

Smoking increases your baby's risk of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS). Call Quitline **13 QUIT** (13 7848) or go to **www.icanquit.com.au**

I am 4 years old

My development - Learn the Signs. Act Early.

(what most children do at this age)

Social/emotional

- enjoys doing new things
- □ plays "mum" and "dad"
- □ is more and more creative with make-believe play
- would rather play with other children than by self
- cooperates with other children
- □ often can't tell what's real and what's make-believe
- \Box talks about what he or she likes and what he or she is interested in.

Language/communication

- knows some basic rules of grammar, such as correctly using "he" and "she"
- □ sings a song or says a poem from memory such as the "Itsy Bitsy Spider" or the "Wheels on the Bus"
- □ tells stories
- □ can say first and last name.

Cognitive (learning, thinking, problem-solving)

- □ names some colours and some numbers
- $\hfill\square$ understands the idea of counting
- □ starts to understand time
- □ remembers parts of a story
- □ understands the idea of "same" and "different"
- □ draws a person with two to four body parts
- uses scissors
- □ starts to copy some capital letters
- □ plays board or card games
- □ tells you what he or she thinks is going to happen next in a book.

Movement/physical development

- □ hops and stands on one foot up to two seconds
- □ catches a bounced ball most of the time
- □ pours, cuts with supervision, and mashes own food.

Act Early by talking to your doctor or child and family health nurse if your child:

- □ can't jump in place
- □ has trouble scribbling
- □ shows no interest in interactive games or make-believe
- □ ignores other children or doesn't respond to people outside the family
- □ resists dressing, sleeping or using the toilet
- □ can't retell a favourite story
- □ doesn't follow three-part commands
- □ doesn't understand "same" and "different"
- □ doesn't use "me" and "you" correctly
- □ speaks unclearly
- \Box loses skills he/she once had.

For more ideas on spending time with me go to *Love, talk, sing, read, play* **www.lovetalksingreadplay.com.au**. A resource provided by Resourcing Parents.

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Before school starts

Children who attend pre-school and participate in a quality early childhood education program for at least 600 hours in the year before school are more likely to have the social, cognitive and emotional skills needed to engage with learning when starting kindergarten.

When the time comes to start school, most schools have an orientation program towards the end of the year for children starting kindergarten the following year. This might be called 'transition to school'. You can do a lot to help prepare your child for kindergarten before their big 'first day'.

- Give your child lots of love and support. Be excited and enthusiastic about starting school.
- Take your child to kindergarten or pre-school orientation day/s so they are familiar with the grounds.
- Explain the basic school rules, such as putting up your hand, asking before going to the toilet, listening quietly when necessary, and doing what the teacher asks.
- Show your child where the toilets are.
- Try on the uniform and shoes before the first day, just to make sure everything fits.
- Visit the school when other children are there so your child can get used to the noise of the playground and the size of the 'big' students.
- Show your child where the after-school care facilities are, if needed.

For more about starting school and what you can do to get ready, look at the 'starting school' pages of the Department of Education website at https://education.nsw.gov.au/

Adapted from the Raising Children Network **www.raisingchildren.net.au** and the NSW Department of Education **https://education.nsw.gov.au**/

Your child's 4 year health check

Before your child starts school, it is recommended that you take them to your local child and family health nurse or doctor for a health check.

This health assessment may include:

- a hearing check
- a vision test Statewide Eyesight Preschooler Screening (StEPS). See page 114.
- a physical (height and weight) check
- an assessment of oral health
- questions about my child's development and emotional wellbeing
- a check of your child's immunisation status
- Immunisation History Statement from the Australian Immunisation Register, which is required for school enrolment.

Talk to the nurse, doctor and/or teacher about any health, development, behavioural or family issues which may affect your child's ability to learn at school.



NSW Health offers all 4 year old children a **free vision screening assessment** in the year before they start school. This is called the Statewide Eyesight Preschooler Screening (StEPS) program.

Many vision problems may not be detected unless a child's vision is screened by a trained vision screener.

Most 4 year olds will have their vision screened at preschool or day care – you don't have to organise it. You should receive further information about screening from your centre. If your Early Childhood Education Centre does not host StEPS screening, if your child doesn't attend preschool or day care, or if your child is away on the day of screening, contact your local Child and Family Health Centre or StEPS coordinator to organise screening.

More information and contact details are at http://www.health.nsw.gov. au/kidsfamilies/MCFhealth/Pages/StEPS.aspx

Please note: Your child only needs to have 4 year old vision screening performed once. If your child has already been screened but you have concerns about their eyes, please have your child's eyes fully tested by an eye health professional.

Additional questions for parents/carers

Answer these questions before you visit your nurse or doctor for the 4 year health check.

I have completed the health risk factor questions on page 22	No Yes
I am concerned about my child's hearing	Yes No
Others have said they are concerned about my child's hearing	Yes No
I am concerned about my child's vision	Yes No
My child has a turned or lazy eye (squint or strabismus)	Yes No
My child is exposed to smoking in the home/car	Yes No

If you circled any answer in the first column, please tell your doctor or child and family health nurse.

Health professional to complete:	Normal	Review	Refer

Child health check 4 years

Assessment by a child and family health nurse, GP or paediatrician.

Name				
Date of birth / /	Sex m / f			
Health assessment		Normal	Review	Refer
Weight kg %				
Height cm %				
Body mass index (BMI)				
	Yes	No		
Vision-tested monocularly				
	Normal	Review	Refer	Under Freatment
Outcome				
Results Vision chart * 6m	Right eye	6/	Left eye	6/
Vision chart * 3m	Right eye	3/	Left eye	3/
Oral health 'Lift the lip' check				
Testes fully descended R / L				
Health protective factors	Yes	No	Concerns	No Concerns
Parent questions completed?				
Age appropriate immunisation completed as per schedule?				
Are there any risk factors? Hearing Vision Oral health				
Outcome		Normal	Review	Refer

My personal health record

Appropriate health information discussed?	Yes 🗆	No 🗆
Result		
Comment		
Action taken		
Name of doctor or nurse		
Signature		
Venue	Date of che	ck / /
Child accompanied by □ Mother □ Father □ U	naccompanied	□ Other

My personal health record



Healthy school lunch box

A healthy balanced school lunchbox should contain a drink and a variety of everyday foods from the core food groups for recess and lunch. Visit the Make Healthy Normal website to explore the interactive lunch box at www.makehealthynormal.nsw.gov.au/food/healthy-school-lunch-box



Primary and secondary school



Primary and secondary school

If you have taken your child to the scheduled health checks in this book from birth to 4 years of age, you have given her or him the best chance of having health issues found and dealt with before starting school. A strong partnership with your doctor and/or child and family health nurse is important in caring for your child's health. The relationship you have with health professionals to care for your child will now expand to include your child's teachers.

Remember that if you, your child, or his or her teacher, have any concerns about your child's health at any time during their school years, you and your child should talk to your health professional. Sometimes behavioural problems or learning issues can be related to health problems. If your child develops any of these issues, a health assessment is a good idea.

A health assessment prior to your child starting high school is highly recommended. As children reach their teens and become adolescents, they go through a time of rapid development and change. Health issues or questions can emerge, and a health assessment is an opportunity to deal with these. As part of this assessment, it is recommended that your child's eyes and vision are assessed in each eye separately. Hearing testing can be done at any age.

Remember to take this book along to any health assessment. Having all your child's health history with you will help you, your child and your doctor or nurse to best assess your child's health.

Remember to keep recording significant health events, immunisations and other health information in this book, so that your child's health history is available and easy to find.

Immunisation



Immunisation information

Immunisation protects children against many serious diseases, which continue to occur in the community and from which children are still suffering and dying unnecessarily.

The National Health and Medical Research Council recommend a National Immunisation Schedule for all children. You should discuss these recommendations with your local doctor or clinic and/or refer to the NSW Health website **www.health.nsw.gov.au/immunisation/schedule** to view the current NSW Immunisation Schedule.

Vaccines protect children against diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, poliomyelitis, measles, mumps, rubella, Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib), hepatitis B, meningococcal ACWY, chicken pox, rotavirus, pneumococcal disease and human papillomavirus (HPV). These vaccines are available free from your local doctor, some local councils, children's hospitals, Community Health Centres, Aboriginal Medical Services and schools for vaccines recommended for adolescents.

Some children may suffer a slight fever and/or redness, swelling and tenderness at the injection site. Contact your local doctor if the fever is greater than 39°C, or if you are worried about your child's condition.

Every baby registered with Medicare is also registered with the Australian Immunisation Register (AIR). After each immunisation event your local doctor or clinic will advise the AIR of the child's immunisation status.

An Immunisation History Statement will be forwarded to you from the AIR once your child has completed their immunisation schedule at 4 years of age. You will be required to provide an up-to-date Immunisation History Statement for your child's age to your child's childcare centre and school at enrolment.

If you do not receive this statement or there is a problem with the statement you can contact the **AIR** on **1800 653 809**.

Important information for parents/guardians

Whooping cough vaccination

Babies who are too young to be fully immunised (prior to 6 months of age) are at potential risk of developing severe whooping cough (pertussis) from adults and adolescents. A single booster dose of an adult pertussis containing vaccine (dTpa vaccine) is usually given to pregnant women at 28 weeks (can be given anytime between 20-32 weeks) of each pregnancy and should be given as early as possible (from 20 weeks) to women who have been identified as being at high risk of early delivery. All adults who will be in contact with a newborn should be vaccinated at least two weeks prior to the baby's birth.

Vaccinating your child on time

It is very important that your child is vaccinated at the recommended intervals to provide the earliest protection against serious diseases. Delaying immunisation places children at risk of catching diseases and becoming very sick. Children with a minor illness such as a runny nose or slight cold can be safely immunised.

Further information on immunisation, including the current edition of *The Australian Immunisation Handbook*, can be found at **www.immunise.health.gov.au**.

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To be completed by the doctor/nurse giving the immunisation.

Child's name	ne			DOB / /
Age	Vaccine	Date given Batch no.	Batch no.	Signature
Birth				
6 weeks				
4 mths				
6 mths				
12 mths				
18 mths				
4 yrs				

Refer to the NSW Health website www.health.nsw.gov.au/immunisation/schedule for the current NSW Immunisation Schedule.

My personal health record

Age	Age Vaccine Image: Section of the section of t	Date given Batch no.	Batch no.	Signature

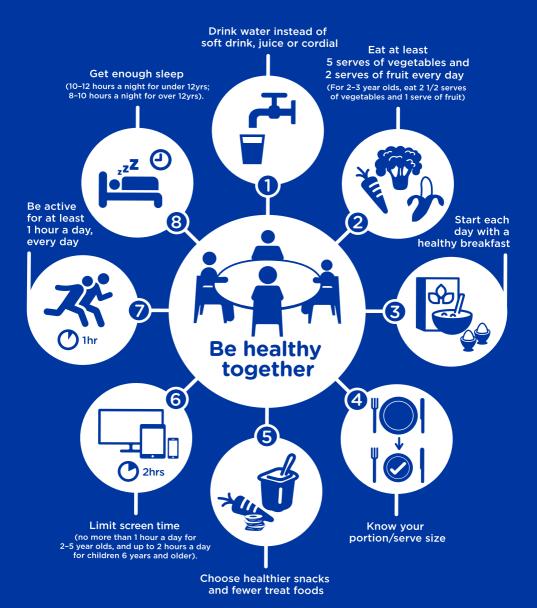
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Refer to the NSW Health website www.health.nsw.gov.au/immunisation/schedule for the current NSW Immunisation Schedule.

My personal health record

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This information is relevant for children aged 2 years and older



EMERGENCIES

Emergency (Ambulance, Fire or Police).....**000** For emergency phone using a mobile phone please check with your mobile service provider

Poisons Information1	3	11	26	6
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HELPLINES AND ADVICE

healthdirect Australia	
Karitane	1300 CARING (1300 227 464)
Tresillian Family Care Centres Free call outside Sydney metro area Sydney metro area	(1300 272 736)

Australian Breastfeeding Association	1800 mum2mum
Free call from landlines	

Perinatal Anxiety and Depression Australia (I	PANDA)
www.panda.org.au13	00 726 306
Translating and Interpreting Service	13 14 50
	17 01 11

