



Wellness Check Informational Handout

24 Month Check-Up

Immunizations

The following vaccinations will be provided today as long as your child is up-to-date on their vaccines:

Vaqta (Hepatitis A #2)

It is common for children to experience some discomfort from today's vaccines.

The following are **NORMAL** side effects:

- Soreness, redness, swelling, tenderness where shot is given
- Fever (usually low grade)

For **relief**, you may apply ice pack for up to five minutes at a time throughout the day for the first 24 hours and give Tylenol (see dosage chart on well check card).

Should your child experience: Streaking at the site of injection, difficulty breathing, hoarseness, wheezing, swelling of the throat, weakness, fast heartbeat, dizziness, or hives **CONTACT OUR OFFICE IMMEDIATELY.**

Other Recommendations:

- Hemoglobin Screening for Anemia
- Lead Questionnaire
- Blood Lead Screening
- TB Questionnaire
- Spot Vision Screening
- ASQ - Developmental Screening
- MCHAT - Autism Screening
- Dental Referral
- Dental Fluoride Varnish

Nutrition

Between 1 to 5 years of age, most children gain about 4 pounds a year. Children in this age group will often go 3 to 4 months without any weight gain. Since they are not growing as fast, they need fewer calories per pound of body weight than previously, & may seem to have a poor appetite. Most children will eat as much as they need for growth & energy. Do not force your child to eat more. Forced feeding interferes with your child's natural pleasure of eating & may create true feeding problems. As a parent, you are responsible for offering your child nutritious foods, but it is your child who will decide how much he eats. Keep mealtime pleasant; allow your child to be in charge of how much he eats & do not worry if your child skips a meal on occasion.

Parents are the most important role models in shaping their children's eating & lifestyle habits. Many Americans have diets that are too high in sugar, fat, cholesterol, & salt. These diets are one cause of America's increasing rates of obesity and heart disease. Nutrition experts agree that the best time to start cutting back on fat & cholesterol is when a child reaches two. The best diets are rich in whole grains, vegetables, fruit, beans, & modest portions of animal foods like low fat (skim or 1%) milk, yogurt, fish, lean meats, and poultry.

Healthy Snacks:

If your child is hungry between meals, offer small portions of fresh fruit, dry unsweetened cereals (or with low fat milk), graham crackers, animal crackers, low-fat yogurt, pretzels, string cheese or turkey slices. Higher calorie snacks of poor nutritional quality such as French fries, ice cream, donuts, pastries, cake, cookies, & chips should be offered infrequently and only in small portions, not as a part of your child's every day diet.

Milk:

At age 2 years, you should switch your child to low fat milk (skim or 1%). Two percent milk is NOT considered low fat. Sixteen ounces a day of milk or milk-equivalent foods (cheese, yogurt, etc.) will give your child an adequate supply of calcium that is needed for healthy bones.

Supplemental Vitamins:

Vitamin supplements are not necessary at this age, but if your 2 year old is refusing fruits & vegetables you may give a daily chewable multivitamin. Just remember, this will NOT provide fiber and the true nutrition of fruits and vegetables. Keep offering your child fruits and vegetables.

Dietary Guidelines:

The USDA 2015-2020 Dietary Guidelines recommend a shift to a healthy diet that includes:

1. Nutrient dense foods such as a variety of fruits, vegetables, whole grains, & fat-free or low-fat milk and milk products.
2. Lean meats, poultry, fish, beans, and eggs.
3. Decreased intake of saturated fat, trans fats, cholesterol, salt & added sugar.
4. Half of grains offered should be whole grains.
5. Drink water instead of sweetened drinks or juice, and switch to fat free (skim) or 1% milk.

The U.S Department of Agriculture publishes dietary guidelines of foods important for a healthy, balanced daily diet. The following is a modification of the 2015-2020 USDA dietary guidelines for children aged 1-3 years.

| Food Group | Daily Recommendation | Tips |
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| Grains (at least half should be whole-grain) | 3-5 ounces | One serving is considered: 1 slice of bread OR 1 cup of dry cereal OR ½ cup of cooked rice, pasta, or cereal |
| Vegetables (eat more dark green veggies, orange vegetables, and dry beans and peas) | 1-1.5 cups (vary your veggies) | One serving is considered: 1 cup of cooked vegetables OR 1 cup of vegetable juice OR 2 cups of green leafy vegetables OR 1 cup of cooked dry beans or peas |
| Fruits (eat a variety of fruits, NOT more than 8 oz. of juice a day) | 1-1.5 cups | One serving is considered: 1 cup of fruit (fresh, frozen or canned) OR ½ cup of dried fruit OR 8 oz of 100% fruit juice |
| Milk and Milk Products (preferably low-fat) | 2 cups | One serving is considered: 8 oz of milk or yogurt OR 1 ½ oz of natural cheese OR 2 oz of processed cheese |
| Meat and Beans | 2-4 ounces (2 ounces is about 1/2 the size of a deck of cards) | One serving is considered: 1 ounce of meat, poultry or fish OR ¼ cup of cooked dry beans OR 1 egg OR 1 tablespoon of peanut butter |

Is Your Child Overweight/Obese?:

With the prevalence of childhood obesity increasing at alarming rates in the United States, this is an important question for you & your provider to discuss at your child's well visit. Obesity is associated not only with significant health problems during childhood, but it is also a risk factor for medical problems in your child's adult life. Medical problems that can be seen in obese children include high cholesterol, high blood pressure, diabetes, obstructive sleep apnea, depression, & low self esteem. Obesity also increases the incidence of cancer in adults. Body mass index (BMI) is widely used to help define overweight & obese children. It is the most effective tool to assess overweight children because it correlates with body fat. It is a ratio of weight to the square of height and varies for age and gender. A BMI between the 85th and 95th percentile for age & sex is considered overweight, and a BMI above the 95th percentile is considered obese. BMI will be calculated at your child's well visit. Please discuss any concerns with your doctor.

Development

Social:

Your child is entering the preschool years. Her physical & motor development will slow down, but tremendous intellectual, social, and emotional changes will occur. She will try to increase her independence from you & other family members, and will discover & challenge the rules that her family and society have set for her. The "terrible twos" can be a challenge for her and the entire family. She will flip-flop in her needs and demands. At times she will cling to you and at other times, she will run in the opposite direction and defy you. Acknowledge & accept these changes. Largely through your responses to her, the encouragement and respect you show her, your appreciation for her accomplishments, the warmth and security you offer her she will learn to feel comfortable, capable, and special.

Behavior Management Tips:

- Recognize that children at this age are selfish & self centered. Expecting a 2 year-old to share is not realistic; however, you will need to intervene if she snatches toys from her playmates or is aggressive.
- It will not be until about 3 years of age that most children will understand the concept of "mine" & "his/hers". When you finally notice sharing, reward your child. "I'm so happy when you share your doll with Kayla."
- When you see your child starting to get angry or "worked up", try to turn his attention to a new activity that is more acceptable.
- Concentrate your discipline efforts on major problems. A top priority should be safety issues, such as not running into the street & behaviors that can harm others, such as biting & hitting. Of next importance are behaviors that can damage property.
- Ignore harmless misbehavior such as whining and tantrums.
- If a tantrum involves harmful behavior, such as hitting or biting, then calmly place her in time-out. Time-out is the most effective discipline technique available to parents of young children. It is used to interrupt unacceptable behavior by removing the child from the scene to a boring place, such as a playpen, chair, corner of a room, or bedroom. Time-out should last about a minute for each year of age.
- Change your child's surroundings to eliminate access to objects or situations that could cause problems. Take fragile or dangerous objects out of reach, block stairways & other off limit areas with gates, and fence in the yard, etc.
- Be clear about what the unacceptable behavior is & restate the preferred behavior. "We don't hurt the dog, we pet the dog."
- Do not use physical punishment (spanking). If you do, you are teaching your child that it is acceptable to hit or hurt another person to solve problems.
- If you are in a public place & her behavior is out of control, simply remove her without discussion or fuss.
- Monitor television & video viewing. Preschool children who watch a lot of television are more aggressive. Even cartoons can be violent. Restrict total TV and video time to less than 1 hour/day.
- After discipline, make your child welcome back into the family circle. Do not comment upon the previous misbehavior or ask for an apology.
- Reward desired behaviors. Do not take good behavior for granted. Watch for behavior you like & then praise your child. At these times, move close to your child, look at her, & express affection. A parent's attention is your child's favorite reward.

- Make sure that your child is getting enough sleep. Most 2 year-olds need a total of 12 to 13 hours of sleep a day. The average overnight sleeping period for a 2 year-old is 11 hours & the afternoon nap is generally 1 - 2 hours in length.

Language:

By 2 years of age, your child should have a vocabulary of at least 50 words & should be able to put together sentences of at least 2-3 words. In regards to articulation or pronunciation, a stranger should be able to understand at least half of what your 2 year-old says. If your 2 year-old has not mastered these skills, discuss your concerns with his provider. Also note the section in this handout on ECI programs.

Over this next year, language development will explode. By 3 years of age, your child will have a vocabulary of several hundred words, will be able to use sentences with 4 to 6 words, and a stranger should be able to understand 90% of what she says. Reading to your youngster as a part of your daily routine will help enrich his vocabulary and language skills. To keep his attention, choose activity-orientated books that encourage him to point, touch, name objects, or repeat certain phrases. As he gets closer to 3 years of age and his language skills improve, he will have fun with poems, puns, or jokes that play with language by repeating funny sounds or using nonsense phrases.

Normal Development Nonfluency:

Children between ages 2 and 5 often have periods of "nonfluency". Nonfluency refers to difficulty in speaking that involves repeating syllables, (li-li-like this), words, or using fillers such as "uh-uh-uh". Nonfluent speech tends to last 1-2 months & then may come and go. Try not to correct your child's nonfluencies; they will fade in time. If the syllable repetition is severe (li-li-li-li-like this), your child's facial muscles look tense, or your child experiences a "block" (no voice or airflow for several seconds), then she may be having a significant problem with stuttering. Truly significant stuttering is not common at this age, but can occur. Discuss your concerns & observations with your child's provider.

Cognitive/Learning:

Your child will gradually gain the ability to mentally engage in objects, people, & activities that are not visibly present. This is the beginning of "abstract thought". You will notice abstract thought developing as your child's play changes from being purely imitation to a more advanced play called imaginary play. An 18 month old will follow you around with a rag; wiping the car; imitating you as you wash your car. A year later, a 2 ½ year old may dip a t-shirt from the clothes rack into the dog water bowl & clean his tricycle. He is no longer imitating his parents. He is inventing a cloth, a water bucket, a car, & is imagining himself as a grown-up. He is entering the wonderful and magical world of imaginary play.

Your 2 year-old is starting to understand the relationship between objects & is starting to figure out cause and effect. He will be able to match objects of similar shapes, start to recognize the purpose of numbers in counting objects, & become more interested in winding up toys and turning lights/appliances on and off.

Over the next year, you will notice that his play is growing more complex. At times he'll string together activities that follow a logical sequence rather than drifting from one toy to another. For example, he may feed his stuffed toys and then put them in bed one by one.

Learning Milestones Between 2 & 3 Years of Age:

- Makes mechanical toys work
- Matches an object in his hand or room to a picture in a book.
- Plays make believe with dolls, animals, and people
- Sorts objects by shape and color
- Completes puzzles with 3 or 4 pieces
- Understands concept of “two”, can count 2 objects

Gross Motor (Movement):

Two year-olds have a tremendous amount of energy and seem to be continually on the go. Coordination & muscle skills are developing rapidly at this age. Running, jumping, kicking, and climbing activities will consume much of your child’s day. During active play, his attention span may seem even shorter than before. Be patient, the constant activity is needed to develop coordination and strength.

Try to set aside times that your child can go outside to run, play, and explore. Join in the fun. Children this age love piggyback rides, rolling, going down small slides, and climbing.

Potty Training:

Many children at this age are not quite ready for potty training. From now until the next wellness visit, however, your child may begin showing signs of readiness. If your child communicates and notices when wet or dirty, is able to get himself to the potty and pull down clothes, and seems to have the desire, then you may begin potty training. If you begin training, be sure to keep potty time relaxed and do not force it. Praise the positives and never punish for the negatives. Start training on a potty chair and try not to use the inserts for the regular toilet as this can prevent your child from relaxing the muscles involved in voiding fully.

Screen Time Recommendations:

Helping children develop healthy media use habits early on is important. The American Academy of Pediatrics recommends the following guidelines:

- For children younger than 18 months of age, use of screen media other than video-chatting, should be discouraged.
- Children ages 18-24 months may be introduced to high quality programming/apps if parents use them together with their children. Children learn best when interacting with parents/caregivers.
- For children older than 2 years, limit screen use to no more than 1 hour per day of high quality programming. Co-viewing with your child is recommended.
- All children and teens need adequate sleep, physical activity, and time away from media. Designate media-free times to be together as a family and media-free zones. Children should not sleep with electronic devices in their bedrooms, including TVs, computers, ipads and smartphones.
- Parents are encouraged to develop personalized media use plans for their children taking into account each child’s age, health, personality and developmental age. Plans should be communicated with caregivers and grandparents so that media rules are followed consistently.

Safety

Falls are the leading cause of death in children less than 4 years of age. This is because of all the new motor skills and the natural desire to explore. This stage is a dangerous time in your child’s life. It is

YOUR responsibility to protect your child from injury. Your child cannot understand danger or remember “no” while exploring. Please review www.safekids.org for general safety tips.

Remember that your child will continue to explore their world by putting things in their mouths, even if it does not taste good. Your child can now open doors & drawers, take things apart, and open bottles easily. You must use safety caps on medicines & household objects. Consider using non-toxic substitute household products. Keep all household cleaners completely out of reach and in their original containers. Never store lye cleaners in the house.

Prevent Fires & Burns:

- Keep lighters and matches out of reach
- Do not let your child play near the stove
- Use the back burners on the stove with the pan handles out of reach
- Turn the water heater down to 120 degrees F.
- Do not cook with your child at your feet

Pedestrian Safety:

- Hold onto your child when you are around traffic
- Supervise outside play areas

Prevent Drowning:

- Never leave an infant or toddler in a bathtub alone—NEVER
- Continuously watch your child around any water, including toilets and buckets. Keep toilet seats down, never leave water in an unattended bucket, and store buckets upside down.

Poisons:

- Keep all medicines, vitamins, cleaning fluids, etc. locked away.
- Put the poison center number on all phones.
- Purchase all medicines in containers with safety caps.
- Do not store poisons in drink bottles, glasses, or jars

Avoid Falls:

- Check the stability of drawers, furniture & lamps. Avoid placing furniture near windows or on balconies.
- Install window guards on windows above the first floor.
- Make sure windows are closed or have screens that cannot be pushed out.
- Don't underestimate your child's ability to climb.

Car Safety Recommendations

We highly recommend following the recommendations provided by the American Academy of Pediatrics:

- **Infants and toddlers:** keep in a **rear-facing car safety seat** until they reach the highest weight or height allowed by the car safety seat manufacturer. It is important to keep your child rear-facing for

as long as possible. This is a change from the previous recommendation and your child will be rear facing until at least age two.

- **Preschool and early school-age:** children who have **outgrown the rear-facing weight or height limit** for their car seat should **switch to a forward-facing car safety seat** with a harness. They should remain in this seat for as long as possible and until they reach the highest weight or height allowed by their car safety seat manufacturer.
- **School-age:** children who have outgrown the forward-facing car safety seat should use a **belt-positioning booster seat** until the lap and shoulder seat belt fits properly. The seat belt typically fits properly when they have reached 4 ft 9 inches in height and are between the ages of 8 and 12 years.
- **Older school-age:** when the seat belt alone fits properly, they should always use lap and shoulder seat belts for optimal protection.
- **All children less than 13 years:** must remain in the rear seats of vehicles no matter what. An airbag deployed in the front seat can seriously injure or kill children under the age of 13 years.
- **Winter season:** Do **not** restrain your child while he or she is wearing a thick winter jacket.
- **Important:** Have your child buckle up for **every** trip, no matter the length of time.

Next Appointment

Your child's next appointment is at 30 months of age. Check out our website for additional resources regarding your child's health.