

# your child @™

## 4 to 6 months

highlights of what's happening  
at this stage of your child's development...



By about four to six months, your baby will be cooing and gurgling, wiggling and kicking, rolling over and trying to sit up by themselves. Remember to talk, sing and read to your baby every day, and let them use soft and colorful books as toys. Your loving relationship with them will make all the difference in their learning.

### your child's health

#### The Well Visit

At four months, your baby may have another well visit. Prepare for the visit by observing your baby's habits and making notes about questions you may have. Bring supplies with you such as books or toys to entertain him, a blanket to keep him warm, and diapers and wipes to change him.

#### take note...

According to the American Academy of Pediatrics, at four months let your doctor know if your baby:

- Doesn't seem to respond to loud noises.
- Doesn't reach for and grasp toys.
- Doesn't babble or try to imitate any of your sounds.
- Doesn't push down with their legs when their feet are placed on a firm surface.
- Has trouble moving their eyes in all directions.
- Doesn't pay attention to new faces, or seems very frightened by new faces or surroundings.

Contact your doctor if issues about your child's health and development or illnesses arise between visits and always call your doctor if your baby is older than three months and has a temperature of 101° F or higher. Your baby's next visit may be at six months.

#### Nutrition

At this age, breast milk or iron-fortified formula are still the primary forms of nutrition. Although the AAP's Committee on Breastfeeding recommends waiting to introduce solids until six months, you may begin to introduce single ingredient cereals at around four to six months. Basic strategies for starting solids are:

- Mix single ingredient solids like rice cereal with equal amounts of breast milk or formula.
- Start with one feeding of solids a day (such as single ingredient cereals). Add a second when your baby can eat two to three tablespoons per feeding.

- When your baby becomes used to spoon feedings, add single ingredient smooth or pureed foods, like carrots, peas or apples, or "stage one" baby foods in the jar. To make sure your baby is not allergic to a specific food, be sure to wait for at least two to three days before starting another new food.
- Always check with your doctor for recommended nutritional guidelines.

#### Your Child's Teeth

Clean your baby's new teeth daily by brushing with a soft child's toothbrush and water.

#### Sleep

At this age, your baby should be sleeping about 15 hours per day. They may be taking either two or three daytime naps and may be waking twice per night for feedings. Although your baby is too young to have a regular sleep schedule, there are steps you can take to help them learn healthy sleep habits:

- Put them to bed between 6 and 8 pm every night.
- Start a bedtime routine that you can follow consistently, no matter where you are. Activities might include giving your baby a bath, singing a song, reading a book, and hugging good night.

#### safety tip...

Although your baby can roll over on their own, you should still place your baby to sleep on their back (don't worry if they roll over on their own). Also, lower the mattress to its lowest level if your baby can sit up; don't put toys, pillows and large blankets in the crib with your baby; and keep the temperature in your baby's room comfortable for an adult.

Make sure your child's immunizations are up-to-date. Typical immunizations at this age will include:

- DTaP or DTP
- Polio
- Hepatitis B
- Hib
- Prevnar (pneumococcal)

# your child @ 4 to 6 months

## your child's growth and development

### safety tip...

Keep small objects that present a choking hazard away from your baby. (Anything that fits in a toilet paper tube is too small.)

Between four and six months, you will be able to observe amazing changes in your baby. Your child may:

### Physically

- Try to grab things with their hands.
- Wiggle and kick with their arms and legs.
- Sit with support.
- Begin teething.
- Roll over from stomach to back and back to stomach.

### Socially and Emotionally

- Respond to a shaking rattle and peek-a-boo games.
- Express themselves by laughing when happy, or crying or turning away to show signs of fear, anger or dislike.

### Intellectually

- Use eyes and hands together.
- Explore objects with their mouth.
- Use verbal and non-verbal cues to signal their needs.
- Understand that they can reach to touch objects.
- Try to talk to image of self in mirror.

## nurturing your child

### safety tip...

Never shake or spank your baby. Shaking can cause brain damage.

### Discipline

Discipline is never appropriate for babies. Since they cannot control their actions, they should not be held accountable for them. At this age, babies simply need your attention and affection. Therefore, you should always pick up your baby when they cry, and try to read and respond to all of their needs. You cannot spoil your baby at this age.

### Play

Play with your baby! Early exposure to simple toys will activate your baby's imagination and help them grow. Also, your playful loving care will help you form a strong, secure relationship with your baby. Try activities like these:

- Help your baby hug stuffed animals. Use them to touch and tickle your baby.
- Stack plastic rings and knock them down.
- Place your baby on his tummy to help strengthen their neck, torso and upper body.

### Literacy

Your baby has already begun to learn language by listening to you talk, tell stories and sing songs. When they move their mouth and make sounds, they are trying to imitate you. Also, the first steps towards writing begin when they learn to grasp at objects. So, even at this young age, there is a lot you can do to help their skills along:

- Let them listen to songs and music with different rhythms.
- Surround your child with books by incorporating reading into your daily routines.
- Give your baby cloth or board books that have pictures with bright contrasting colors, and textures and objects to touch and feel.

## your child's safety

### remember...

Never leave your baby unattended anywhere near water. Babies can drown in less than one inch of water.

### In the Bath

- To prevent burns, always check the temperature of the water before setting your baby in the water. Also, never put a baby in a tub with running water since the temperature can quickly change and burn the baby.
- Fill the bath with only two to three inches of water.

### In the Car

Your baby must always ride in a car seat that is:

- Properly attached or secured, and rear-facing.
- In the backseat (ideally, in the middle of the backseat).

### Around the House

- Do not give your child toys with small parts to play with or chew. They present a choking hazard.
- Never leave your baby on a bed, couch or chair where she can roll off and fall. A baby may move faster than you would expect and get seriously hurt.
- Do not drink or carry hot liquids when holding your child or when children are nearby.
- Contact Poison Control immediately if you think your child has eaten or drunk something poisonous: 1-800-222-1222 (American Assn. of Poison Control Centers)

Born Learning<sup>SM</sup> is a public engagement campaign helping parents, caregivers and communities create early learning opportunities for young children.

