### **Final Draft**

### MINISTRY OF HEALTH BARBADOS

PERSONAL CHILD HEALTH RECORD

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### **Personal Child Health Record**

Page

This Child Health record is produced to help you understand your child's health and development at each age range, and to assist you in the future when it is time to enroll for a nursery/preschool programme and when starting school.

There is also important child health information provided for parents in the front section of this Record. Use this as a guide for discussing your child's progress when you visit health professionals.

The Child Health record provides a history for health care providers which will be useful for your child even in adulthood.

To get the most out of it be sure to ask the health care providers to record the results of the physical examination and immunization in the relevant section at the time of your child's visit.

Remember to take the Child Health Record with you every time you take your child to:

- your Polyclinic/Health Centre
- your private doctor or clinic
- hospital
- dentist
- immunization session

### HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENTS

Children grow and develop rapidly and at different rates, so it is important to check them regularly. The routine assessments in the Child Health record provide an opportunity for parents to gain information, support and advice to assist in caring for their child. Assessments are intended to support parents to keep their baby well and provide the opportunity for any potential problems to be detected early and to be dealt with promptly.

It also provides growth charts which allow your doctor or nurse to track your child's growth over time.

### **Contacts**

Name:
Hospital Tel. #:
Polyclinic Name:
Polyclinic Tel. #:
Paediatrician's Name:
Paediatrician's Tel #:
Accident and Emergency Department Tel. #:
The date you were given this record: / /

### This record is about:

Child's Surname:
Child's First name:
Other Names:
National Registration #:
Male ☐ D. O.B
Address:
Mother's name:
Tel. #:
Father's name:
Doctor's name:
Tel:
Address:
Public Health Nurse:

Perinatal H	History
-------------	---------

Neonatal problems	::		
	irth:		
Birth weight	_kg Length	Head Circumference	
Apgar: 1 min	3 min 5 min		
Delivery:			
Gestation:			
Pregnancy:			

### **Breast-feeding History:**

3 Months	6 Months	1 Year	2 Years
	3 Months	3 Months 6 Months	3 Months 6 Months 1 Year

### Other Children in the family

1)	Name: Sex: D.O.B				
2)	Name: D.O.B				
3)	Name: D.O.B				
4)	Name: D.O.B				
5)	Name: D.O.B				
	Family Anteced	lents			
	Please say if anyone in your fam	•		•	
•	Early deafness (under 5 years)	Yes	No	Don't know	V
•	Fits, convulsions, epilepsy				
•	Early eye problem (under 5 years)				
•	Heart disease in anyone aged < 50				
•	Other family health problems				

### GUIDELINES FOR YOUNG CHILD FEEDING

Child's age	How much & how often			
0 to 6 Months	-Practice exclusive breastfeeding (breast alone)	Breastfeed as often as baby wants, day and night.		
At 6 – 7 months	-Start other foodsGive soft, thick porridge made with milk. Also offer well-mashed family foodsMix a staple food (e.g. Rice, bread, yam, green banana/fig, and breadfruit), dark green leafy and yellow vegetable, peas and beans and fats and oil. Offer small pieces of fruits too	Breastfeed as often as baby wants, day and night  Start with 2 - 3 tablespoonful of other foods 2 times a day		
At 7- 8 months	Continue breastfeeding  -Continue feeding other foods. Give soft, thick porridge and a mixture of mashed family foods. Offer a variety of foods as listed above.	Breastfeed frequently  Increase gradually to 2/3 cups of other foods at meal time, three (3) times a day		

If the child is not breastfed, ask the health worker for advice on feeding him or her

Childia a	Two of foods	How much & how
Child's age	Type of foods	often
At 9 – 11 months	Continue breastfeeding  Continue feeding a variety of foods. Give thick porridge and finely chopped or mashed family foods.  Also offer foods that the child can pick up and chew. Avoid foods that can cause choking (nuts, raw carrots)	Breastfeed frequently Increased gradually cups of other foods 3 times a day. Add snacks between meals
At 12-24 months (1-2 years)	Continue breastfeeding if desired  Continue feeding a variety of foods  Give thick porridge and chopped family foods. Let the child try to feed himself or herself but give help	Breastfeed when necessary  Increase gradually cup of other foods 3 times a day. Add between meals
Between 2 – 5 years	Give a mixture of family foods at meal times and healthy snacks between meals. Offer full cream milk, daily. Supervise the child at mealtimes, encourage him or her to eat and give help	Give baby 3 meals, snacks daily. Gradually increase amount and the foods at meals

### THE CHILD DIET

Fill in the table below by asking mother/guardian about the food/drink eaten by the child on the day before the visit to the clinic/health facility.

Child's Age	Breast milk (√)Yes (*) No	Other food/drink (record other food/ drink given to
	()-02	baby)

### IMMUNIZATION SCHEDULE

You should take your child to your doctor/clinic as follows

AGE	IMMUNIZATIONS
2 months	1st DPT and Oral /IM Polio, HIB, Hep B & Pneumococcus
4 months	2 <sup>nd</sup> DPT and Oral/ IM Polio, HIB, Hep B & Pneumococcus
6 months	3 <sup>rd</sup> DPT and Oral/IM Polio, HIB, Hep B & Pneumococcus
1 year	Measles/Mumps/Rubella
18 months	1st booster DPT and Oral/IM Polio
3-5 years	2 <sup>nd</sup> Measles/Mumps/Rubella
41/2 years	2 <sup>nd</sup> booster DPT and Oral/IM Polio
5 years	BCG (given at school)
11 years	3 <sup>rd</sup> booster DT and Oral/IM Polio

<sup>\*</sup>Tetanus booster 10 yearly thereafter.

### **EXPLANATION OF VACCINES**

### **BCG**

Protects against TB Meningitis and severe forms of TB. Given at 5 yrs

### **DPT**

Protect against Diphtheria, Pertussis (whooping cough) and Tetanus.

Vaccines given at 2 months, 4 months and 6 months.

Boosters doses given at 18 months and 4 ½ years.

### **TOPV**

Trivalent Oral Polio Vaccine.

Given at the same time as DPT

### **IPV**

Injectable Polio Vaccine protect against Polio

### **MMR**

Protects against Measles, Mumps and Rubella. Given at 12 months and 3-5 years.

### Hib

Protects against Haemophilus "B" influenza which cause meningitis. 3 doses given at 2, 4 and 6 months.

### Hep B

Protects against Hepatitis B infection. 3 doses given at 2, 4 and 6 months.

### DT (paed)

Protects against Tetanus and Diphtheria. Given to over 5 years.

### Td

.Given to adolescents and adults.

### **VARICELLA**

Protects against Chicken Pox.

### **PNEUMOCOCCUS**

Protects against diseases caused by Streptococcus Pneumonia and Meningitis.

If unable to conform to this suggested time table, consult the nurse at the clinic or your own doctor who will modify the timetable.

### IMMUNIZATION RECORD

DOSE	DATE	DPT	OPV /IPV	HIB	НЕР.В	PNEU MO	Doctor's/ NursesSignature
First							
Second							
Third							
1 <sup>st</sup> Booster							
2 <sup>nd</sup> Booster							
3 <sup>rd</sup> Booster							
4 <sup>th</sup> Booster							

N.B: after age 5 years DT Toxid is used

### OTHER IMMUNIZATION

INDICATE BY NAME	DATE	DOCTOR'S/NURSE'S SIGNATURE
MMR (First)		
MMR (Second)		
BCG		
Varicella		

### ORAL HEALTH

Ideally, your child should begin dental check-ups within six month after the first tooth erupts, but no later than age 4.

Your child should have a dental examination every six months,

### Preventing (Early Childhood Caries) Decay of Primary Teeth

- Do not let you child fall asleep on the breast, or with a bottle of milk, formula or juice.
- When you child's teeth start coming in (see the chart below), be sure a clean the teeth with a damp cloth or a child's toothbrush.

### TOOTH ERUPTION CHART

PRIMARY TEETH	Upper Teeth	Erupt	Shed
	- Central incisor - Lateral incisor - Canine (cuspid) - First molar - Second molar	8-12 mos. 9-13 mos. 16-22 mos. 13-19 mos. 25-33 mos.	6-7 yrs. 7-8 yrs. 10-12 yrs. 9-11 yrs. 10-12 yrs.
	Lower Teeth  — Second molar  — First molar	Erupt 23-31 mos. 14-18 mos.	Shed 10-12 yrs.
and	Canine (cuspid)     Lateral incisor     Central incisor	17-23 mos. 10-16 mos. 6-10 mos.	9-12 yrs. 7-8 yrs. 6-7 yrs.

### DENTAL EXAMINATION RECORD

Poor oral health can contribute to a child's poor performance and school. Be sure you child has been seen and have this section completed, especially at these crucial times for school.

Date	Dental Visit Verified Reception Class (5+)	<b>Status</b> Please tick (√) as appropriate
		Child in need of treatment
	-	Child undergoing treatment
		Child does not need treatment (dentally fit).
Signature	<u> </u>	Comments
Stamp		Chatana
Date	Dental Visit Verified Form I (11+)	Status Please tick (√) as appropriate
		Child in need of treatment
		Child undergoing treatment
>		Child does not need treatment (dentally fit).
Signature		Comments
Stamp	AL M. M. A. M.	

### **DENTAL HEALTH**

Age when your child started brushing his/her teeth
Age at first visit to the dentist (Age 1 is a good time to start)
·
In the space below, record any serious dental health problems the child has.

Date	Serious Dental Health Problems	Treatment

### DEVELOPMENTAL LANDMARKS

Age Norm Domain	Area of Development	Yes	No	Age Achieved
	-follows objects across field of vision			
	- Notices his or her hands			
2 months	-holds head up for short periods			
	-vocalizes; gurgles and coos			

### DEVELOPMENTAL LANDMARKS

Age Norm Domain	Area of Development	Yes	No	Age Achieved
Domain	-looks at own hands and bright	103	110	Acmeveu
	colors			
4 months	- rolls from front to back and back			
	to front			
	-puts hands together and plays with them			

### DEVELOPMENTAL LANDMARKS

Age Norm Domain	Area of Development	Yes	No	Age Achieved
	-Holds bottle and feeds self			
6 months	-Laughs aloud at you			
	-Follows moving object or person with eyes			
	-Holds head erect when being held in upright position			
	-Supports weight on out- stretched arms when on stomach			

### DEVELOPMENTAL LANDMARKS

Age Norm				Age
Domain	Area of Development	Yes	No	Achieved
9 months	-Turns head in the direction of a whispered voice  -Sits independently without support of hands  -Crawls or creeps on hands  -Passes an object from one hand to another			

### DEVELOPMENTAL LANDMARKS

Age Norm Domain	Area of Development	Yes	No	Age Achieved
	-Plays peek-a-boo			
12 months	-Sees small objects like peas and raisins and tries to reach for them			
	-Pulls to stand and holds on to walk around the crib			
	-Bangs toys or blocks together			

### DEVELOPMENTAL LANDMARKS

Age Norm Domain	Area of Development	Yes	No	Age Achieved
	- Drinks well from a regular cup and tries to feed self with a spoon			
18 months	-Say at least two words beside "mama" and "dada"			
	-Walks unsupported			
	-Picks up small objects between thumbs and finger			

### DEVELOPMENTAL LANDMARKS

Age Norm Domain	Area of Development	Yes	No	Age Achieved
2 Years	- Undresses self			
	- Tells/shows you what he/she wants			
	- Climbs stairs			
	- Points to at least one named body part			

### DEVELOPMENTAL LANDMARKS

Age Norm Domain	Area of Development	Yes	No	Age Achieved
3 years	- Dresses self but cannot button			
	- Jumps with both feet off the ground			
	- Scribbles using fingers instead of fist			
	- Answers simple questions and names at least one colour			
	- Points at and names six body parts			

### DEVELOPMENTAL LANDMARKS

Age Norm Domain	Area of Development	Yes	No	Age Achieved
	-Dresses and undresses independently except tying of shoe laces			
	-Listens attentively and obeys multiple instructions			
4 Years	-Stands on one foot and balances self			
	-Copies O and +			
	-Buttons own clothing			
	-Can count up to 10			

### PERSONAL SCHOOL HEALTH PROFILE

Major health proble	ms - allergies, opera	ations, chronic ill	lness, etc.
	VIS	ION	
Date	R	L	Signature
	HEA	RING	
Date	R	L	Signature

### **CHILDHOOD SCREENING**

	Screening	Age	Date	Recommendation
Hearing				
¥72 2				
Vision				
Speech				

### **HEALTH PROBLEMS**

This page is for doctors to fill in with you. It will only be used if there is a problem.

Any Serious Illness: 1	Date Diagnosed
	Date Diagnosed
3	Date Diagnosed
4	Date Diagnosed
Serious reaction to drugs	
1	Date Diagnosed
2	Date Diagnosed
3	Date Diagnosed
Serious allergies/accidents	
1	Date Diagnosed
2	Date Diagnosed
3	Date Diagnosed

### **BOYS/GIRLS GROWTH CHARTS**

Your Public Health Nurse or doctor should fill in these boxes when they weigh your child.

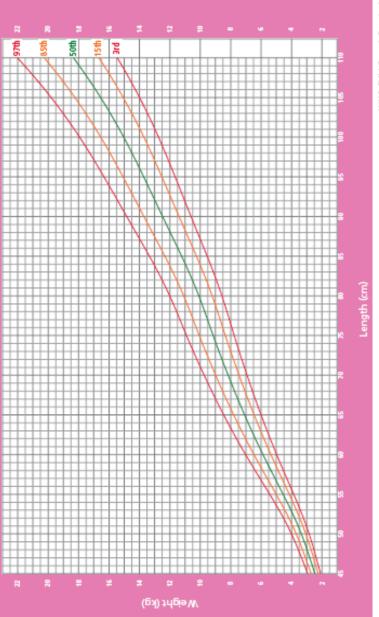
Date	Age (Years/Month)	Wt.(kg)	Ht (cm)	*OFC (cm)	Name or Initials

 $<sup>*</sup>Occipital\ Frontal\ Circumference\ (OFC)$  – the measurement of the head.

### GIRLS Weight-for-length

World Health Organization

Birth to 2 years (percentiles)

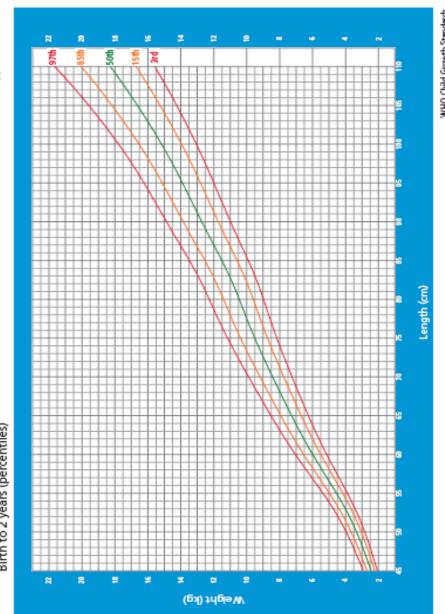


WHO Child Growth Standards

## Weight-for-length BOYS

Birth to 2 years (percentiles)





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# Weight-for-height GIRLS



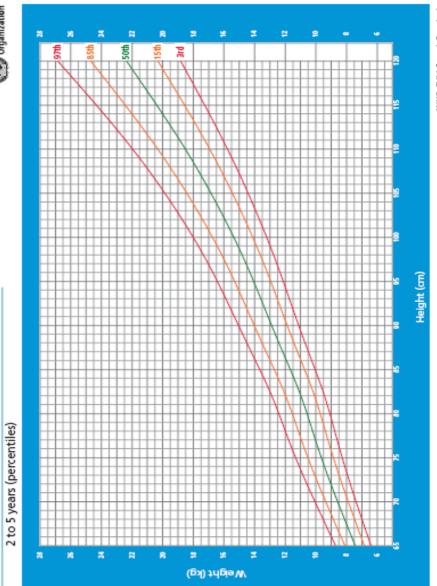
2 to 5 years (percentiles)



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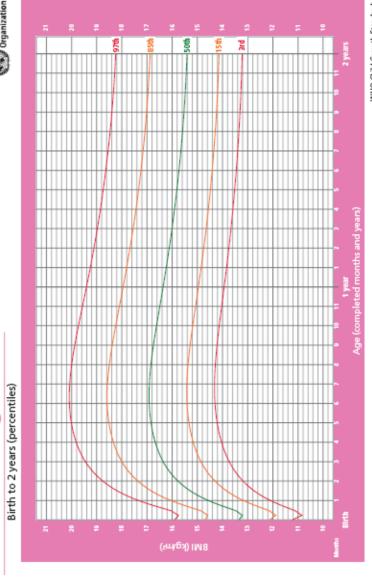
## Weight-for-height BOYS





## **BMI-for-age GIRLS**

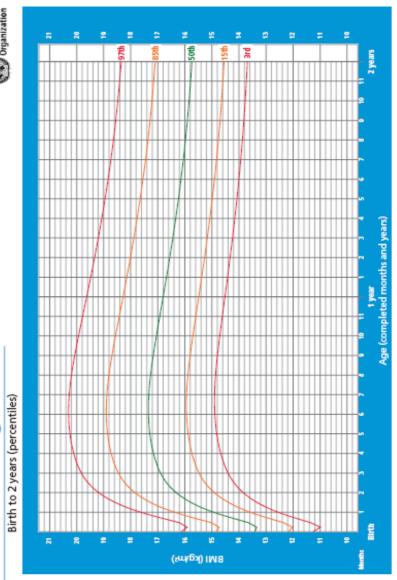




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### **BMI-for-age BOYS**



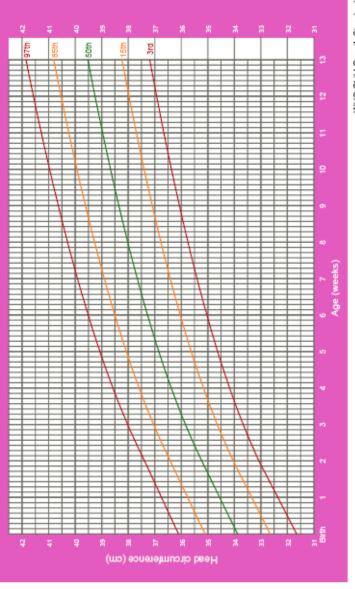


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# Head circumference-for-age GIRLS



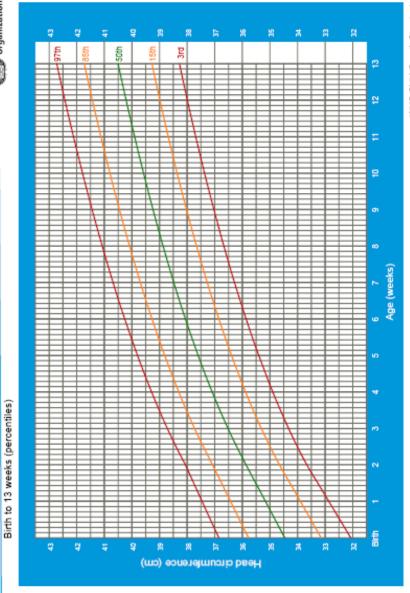




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# Head circumference-for-age BOYS





PERSONAL NOTES OF PARENTS:	

If you have any concerns about your child's development, please contact your polyclinic or paediatrician.