



Date: _____ Height: _____ Weight: _____ OFC: _____

The 9-month-old child continues making major gains in development and begins displaying a little independence. The youngster of this age is always on the move and will begin to get opinionated about such things as what foods to eat and when to go to sleep. Occasionally, these opinions turn into protests, so now is the time to begin setting some limits and saying “no.” The following comments are designed to help you and your partner enjoy your 9-month-old while continuing to gain confidence in yourselves as parents. Never hesitate to ask for guidance concerning specific problems.

PARENTING AND BEHAVIORAL

- Keep up a constant chatter with your 9-month-old child. Talking to your child while dressing, bathing, feeding, playing, walking and driving encourages speech development.
- Encourage play with age-appropriate toys. Babies like to bounce, swing, reach for you, pick up and drop objects, and bang things together. Unbreakable household objects such as plastic measuring cups, large wooden spoons, pots, pans and plastic containers make great toys. A foam rubber ball helps the child develop his or her small motor skills.
- Provide opportunities for safe exploration.
- Begin to set limits by using verbal “no’s,” distraction, removing the object from the baby’s sight or removing the baby from the object. Never use spanking as a form of discipline, not even a “little” tap on the hand. If you become angry with your baby, put the child in a crib or playpen for one or two minutes. This will allow you to calm down and allows your baby to realize he or she has done something wrong. Consistency with discipline is very important – adhering to the limits you set keeps your child safe.
- Shoes are not necessary at this age. They should be used only to protect the feet from sharp objects and the cold.
- Stranger anxiety may limit some parent’s ability to leave their 9-month-old with grandparents or a baby sitter. It is important for parents to get out from time to time without their little one. You get a breather, and your son or daughter learns that sometimes you do go away, but you always come back.
- Continue to read to your baby daily. This is one of the most important things you can do to promote brain development.

DEVELOPMENT

- During this period your baby will probably learn to creep, crawl and otherwise get around the room. He or she may even pull up in the bed or on furniture and begin “cruising” around the room.
- Responds to his or her own name.
- Understands a few words, such as “no-no” and “bye-bye.”
- Begins developing certain concepts – for example, your child will retrieve a toy after he or she watched you put it under a blanket.
- May say “dada” or “mama” but not specifically.
- Sits well independently.
- Bangs two toys together.
- Plays interactive games well, such as peek-a-boo and pat-a-cake.

- Perhaps the most striking developmental achievement is the use of fingers and thumb to poke, pry, probe and pick up smaller and smaller objects.
- Sleeps through the night except for an occasional night waking.
- The 9-month-old has now learned to be “cool” or even a little afraid of certain strangers – even some family members. The baby of this age also begins to take a dim view of being examined by the doctor.
- Often has one or both bottom front teeth. If your child has teeth, begin cleaning them nightly with non-fluorinated toothpaste and a children’s toothbrush or wash cloth.

ILLNESS

- Nine months is the age when a child becomes increasingly susceptible to infections, probably due to loss of maternal antibodies the youngster received during pregnancy. In addition, everything goes into his or her mouth, including germs!

FEEDING

- Give your baby soft table foods if approved by your doctor to increase the texture and variety of foods in his or her diet. Give your child the opportunity to use his or her newly developed skill of plucking things by offering small bits of soft table foods. (You may need to give your child a bath after every meal!) The 9-month-old is a great imitator. The food on your plate is much more appetizing to him or her, so take advantage of this to introduce new table foods.
- Never give a 9-month-old food that may cause choking and aspiration, such as peanuts, popcorn, hot dogs or sausages, carrot or celery sticks, whole grapes, raisins, hard candy, large pieces of raw vegetables or fruit, or tough meat.
- Always supervise your child while he or she is eating.
- Continue teaching the infant how to drink from a cup so he or she is off all bottles by 12 months.
- Continue using breast milk or iron-fortified formula for the first year of your infant’s life.
- Continue giving extra Vitamin D (Tri-Vi-Sol or D-Vi-Sol) to the breast-feeding infant and supplemental fluoride to all children who are not exposed to fluorinated water.

SLEEP

- Encourage your baby to console himself or herself by putting your child to bed awake.
- Due to the emergence of separation anxiety, the 9-month-old baby may show resistance to going to sleep for naps and at night.

- Some 9-month-old babies begin night awakenings for short periods of time. Should this happen, check your baby, but keep the visit brief, avoid stimulating your infant, and leave the room quickly once you feel everything is OK. Do not give extra bottles, take the infant into bed with you, or rock him or her back to sleep. This will only reinforce the night awakenings.
- Sleep is also occasionally disturbed when the infant pulls up in his or her crib and cannot get back down.
- Never put the baby to bed with a bottle.

IMMUNIZATIONS

- Lead screening is done at 9 months of age for children at risk. Sample risk factors: hobbies involving lead or live in a home built before 1978, etc.
- If it is the flu season, we do recommend a flu vaccine.
Since immunization schedules vary from doctor to doctor, and new vaccines may have been introduced, it is always best to seek the advice of your child's health care provider concerning your child's vaccine schedule.

SAFETY

- Remember, there is no such thing as a "child-proof cap" on medicine containers.
- Your adorable newborn is now "mobile" so child proofing is a priority. Get down on the floor at your baby's eye level and see what he/she can get into.
- Continue to use a rear facing car seat in the back seat. The car seat will remain rear facing until your child is 2 years old.
- Do not leave your child alone in a tub of water or on high places such as changing tables, beds, sofas or chairs. Always keep one hand on your baby.
- Avoid using baby walkers. There is considerable risk of injury and even death from the use of walkers. There is no benefit from their use.
- If your home uses gas appliances, install and maintain carbon monoxide detectors.
- Always empty buckets, tubs or small pools immediately after use. Ensure that swimming pools have a four-sided fence with a self-closing, self-latching gate. Swimming pools are deadly to children at this age. Keep the bathroom door closed and toilet seats down.
- Continue to keep the baby's environment free of tobacco

smoke. Keep the home and car nonsmoking zones.

- Avoid overexposure to the sun. Use a waterproof sun screen with an SPF of 30. Even with sun screen, avoid the hours between 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., when the sun is most dangerous. Wear hats, long sleeves, and sunglasses to minimize exposure.
- Do not leave heavy objects or containers of hot liquids on tables with tablecloths that the baby may pull down.
- Place plastic plugs in electrical sockets.
- Keep all poisonous substances, medicines, cleaning agents, health and beauty aids, and paints and paint solvents locked in a safe place out of the baby's sight and reach. Never store poisonous substances in empty jars or soda bottles.
- Keep the number of the Poison Control Center near the telephone. (800) 222-1222.
- Install gates at the top and bottom of stairs, and place safety devices on windows. Cords on blinds should be kept out of child's reach due to risk of strangulation.
- Lower the crib mattress.
- Learn child cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR).
- If there are guns in your home, ensure that they are locked in a gun safe and that ammunition is stored separately. Simply hiding guns out of sight is absolutely not sufficient with children of any age in the home.

WHEN TO CALL THE DOCTOR

- Your baby shows little interest in social interaction, avoids eye contact, and smiles infrequently.
- Your baby seems stiff or floppy.
- Your baby will not bear weight on legs.
- Your baby does not squeal or laugh or turn when name is called.
- Eyes are crossed frequently.
- You have not seen any developmental progress since the last checkup.
- **Please use after-hours numbers for emergencies only.** Direct non-urgent concerns to our nurses during regular office hours.
- After hours number: (859) 276-2594.



AFTER HOURS

Emergencies after 5:00 p.m. should be directed to our answering service by dialing 859-276-2594. A highly trained nurse will return your call and address your problems or concerns. If the situation is warranted, the physician on call will be contacted. Non-emergency questions should wait until the following morning. Please check our website FAQs for answers before calling after-hours: www.paalex.com.

RESOURCES

- **Poison Control 1-800-222-1222**
- **American Academy of Pediatrics: www.aap.org**
- **www.kidsgrowth.com**
- **www.paalex.com**

This information is for educational purposes only and it should be used only as a guide.