Tips for Baby Development

BIRTH-3 MONTHS

- Help baby's motor development by engaging in Tummy Time every day
- Give baby plenty of cuddle time and body massages
- Encourage baby's responses by presenting objects with bright colors and faces
- Talk to baby every day to show that language is used to communicate

4-6 MONTHS

- Encourage baby to practice Tummy Time, roll over, and reach for objects while playing
- Offer toys that allow two-handed exploration and play
- Talk to baby to encourage language development, baby may begin to babble
- Communicate with baby; imitate baby's noises and praise them when they imitate yours

7–9 MONTHS

- Place toys in front of baby to encourage movement
- Play cause and effect games like peek-a-boo
- Name and describe objects for baby during everyday activities
- Introduce "junior" and soft foods around 8 months

10-12 MONTHS

- Place cushions on floor to encourage baby to crawl over and between
- While baby is standing at sofa set a toy slightly out of reach to encourage walking using furniture as support
- Use picture books to work on communication and bonding
- Encourage two-way communication by responding to baby's giggles and coos

13-15 MONTHS

- Provide push and pull toys for baby to use as they learn how to walk
- Encourage baby to stack blocks and then knock them down
- Establish consistency with routines like mealtimes and bedtimes
- Sing, play music for, and read to your child regularly
- Ask your child questions to help stimulate decision making process



About Pathways.org

The mission of Pathways.org, since 1985, is to empower parents and health professionals with FREE tools and resources to maximize a child's motor, sensory, and communication development. The Pathways.org Medical Roundtable is instrumental in achieving this mission through strategic and supportive direction.

Pathways.org Medical Roundtable

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Questions?

Please call our "parent-answered" toll-free number, or email us. We will send you more information and refer you to therapists in your area.

800-955-CHILD (2445) friends@pathways.org www.pathways.org









This message endorsed by the American Academy of Pediatrics, the National Association of Pediatric Nurse Practitioners, American College of Osteopathic Pediatricians and Pediatric Section of the American Physical Therapy Association.

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FREE tools to maximize child development

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What Every Parent Should Know

Pathways.org's unique chart allows you to track your child's physical, play, and speech development. Remember to trust your instincts. You know your child best. If you feel your baby is developing at a different pace, seek help.

Early Detection is the Best Prevention!

Important Parent Ideas:

- Keep a **notebook** of your concerns and observations.
- Review this chart and check the signs you see in your baby.**
- Share your concerns, this chart, and your notebook with your child's doctor or health provider.

**It is okay to check boxes in both areas of Typical Development and Signs To Watch For columns.



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TYPICAL Speech DEVELOPMENT*

Play **DEVELOPMENT***

Visually tracks a moving toy from side

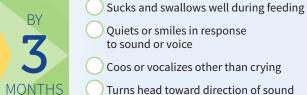
While lying on their back...

TYPICAL

TYPICAL Physical DEVELOPMENT*

SIGNS TO WATCH FOR IN **Physical**

DEVELOPMENT*



to sound or voice Coos or vocalizes other than crying

Turns head toward direction of sound

Begins to use consonant sounds in babbling, e.g. "dada"

Begins to eat cereals and pureed foods

Uses babbling to get attention

Increases variety of sounds and

Looks at familiar objects and

people when named

mashed table foods

Begins to eat junior and

syllable combinations in babbling

Attempts to reach for a rattle held above their chest Keeps head in the middle to watch faces or toys

Transfers a toy from one hand to the other

In a high chair, holds and drinks from a bottle

Reaches both hands to play with feet

Reaches for a nearby toy

while on their tummy

Explores and examines an

(board) book at once

object using both hands

Turns several pages of a chunky

In simple play imitates others

While lying on their back...

While lying on their tummy... Pushes up on arms

Lifts and holds head up Uses hands to support

> self in sitting Rolls from back to tummy

While standing with support, accepts entire weight with legs

Rounded back Unable to lift head up Poor head control

() Difficult to bring arms

forward to reach out Arches back and stiffens legs

Pushes back with head

Keeps hands fisted and

lacks arm movement

back

Stiff legs

BY

MONTHS

MONTHS

MONTHS

Meaningfully uses "mama" or "dada"

Responds to simple commands, e.g. "come here"

Produces long strings of gibberish (jargoning) in social communication

Begins to use an open cup

Finger feeds self

Releases objects into a container

Uses thumb and pointer finger to pick up tiny objects

Sits and reaches for toys without falling

Moves from tummy or back to sitting

Pulls to stand and

and takes several

independent steps

Stands alone

Creeps on hands and knees with alternate arm and leg movement

cruises along furniture

Uses one hand predominately Rounded back

Poor use of arms in sitting

Difficulty lifting head

Stiff legs with little

or no movement

Difficulty crawling

Uses only one side of body to move

to straighter back

Cannot

take weight on legs



Sits with weight to one side

Strongly flexed or stiffly extended arms

Needs to use hand to maintain sitting

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ACKNOWLEDGE PATHWAYS.ORG. **MONTHS**

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Vocabulary consists of 5 – 10 words BY

Understands 50 words

Increases variety of coarsely chopped table foods

Stacks two objects or blocks

Helps with getting undressed

Holds and drinks from a cup



Walks independently and seldom falls

Squats to pick up toy



Difficulty getting

to stand because

of stiff legs and

Only uses arms to

pull up to standing

pointed toes

Unable to take steps independently

Poor standing balance, falls frequently

Walks on toes

*Remember to correct your child's age for prematurity.

Imitates new, less familiar words

Please visit www.Pathways.org to find more FREE resources on child development.