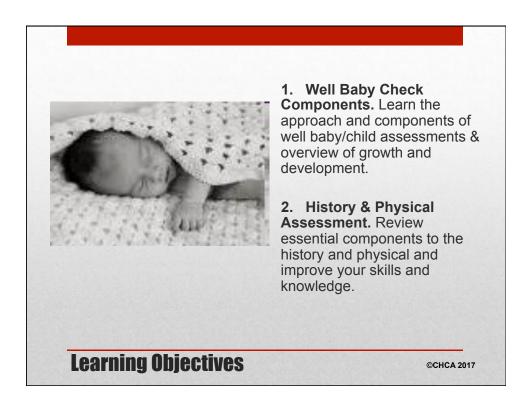
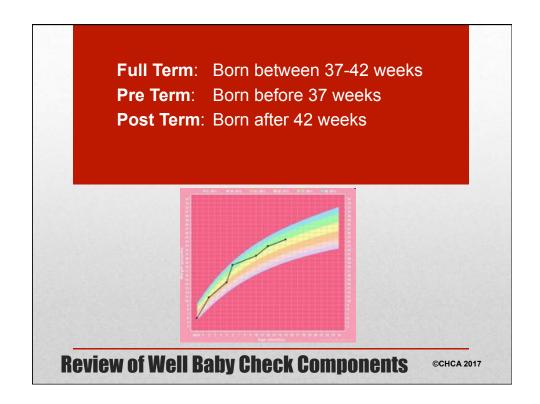


"Canada's most recent census identifies First Nations community as the largest growing segment of our population..."

©CHCA 2017

© CHCA 2017









For an Interactive Walk through the Rourke Baby Record

- <u>Guide I:</u> visits at up to one week, two weeks, and one month of age;
- Guide II: visits at two, four, and six months of age;
- Guide III: visits at nine, 12, and 15 months of age;
- Guide IV: visits at 18 months, two to three years, and four to five years of age.
- Guide V: is a table for charting immunizations.

Guidelines/Resources that accompany the RBR:

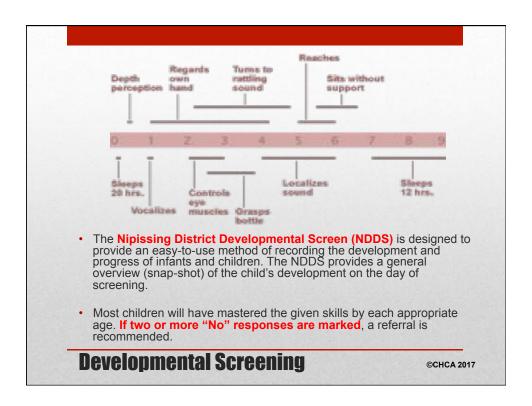
- 1. <u>Guidelines/resources</u> dealing with growth monitoring, nutrition, physical examination, and education and advice issues excluding those on development, behaviour, immunization and infectious diseases.
- 2. <u>Guidelines/resources</u> dealing with development, behaviour, and parenting resources.
- Guidelines/resources dealing with immunization and infectious diseases.

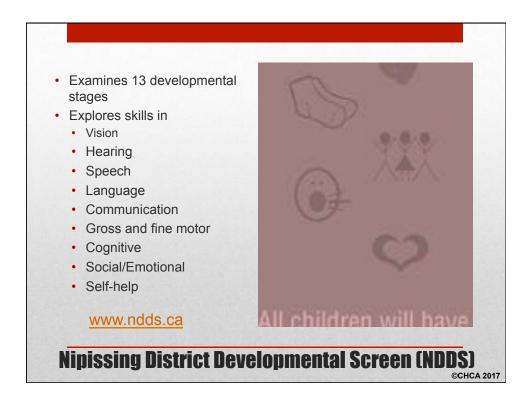
Rourke Guides & Resources

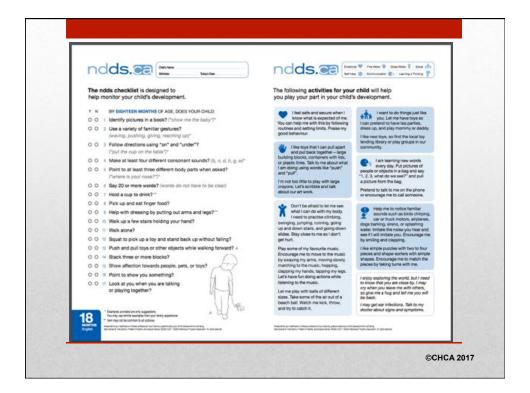
©CHCA 2017

Height, Weight	Every visit: Birth-16 yrs old
Head Circumference	Every Visit: First 2 years of life
Eye Assessment	Every visit
Strabismus Assessment	Every visit: First year of life
Development Assessment	Every visit
Nutrition	Every visit
Parenting	Every visit







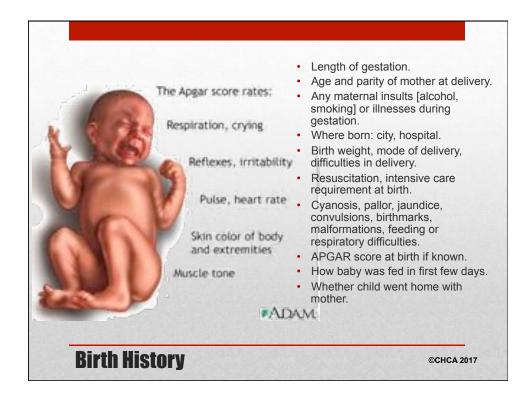


Part II History and Physical Assessment Establishing a systematic approach for each history & physical assessment. ©CHCA 2017

- · Birth History
- FASD screening
- · Child abuse
- · Parents concerns
- · Ask about Nutrition
- · Breastfeed or bottle feds how long
- Fluoride supplementation
- · 20% feed condensed milk-FYI-teaching to avoid this
- · Benefits of breast feeding

History Taking Tips

©CHCA 2017



Complete History Should Include:

- Pregnancy and Birth history (previous slide)
- Immunization history
- · Diet including vitamin use and fluoride use
- Development history
- Social history

"It is recommended the entire history be taken before the physical exam"

General History & Review of Systems (ROS)

©CHCA 2017

Case Study:

Check that you have:

- · Assessment tools
- Documentation
- · Labs / Bloodwork pending or due
- · Immunizations due
- · Follow up paper work

Remember the other staff may know where to find what you are looking for!



Pre-Visit Tips

©CHCA 2017

Eleven Areas of Assessment:

- 1. General Appearance
- 2. Growth and Development
- 3. Vital Signs
- 4. Heart & Lungs
- 5. Eyes, Ears, Nose, Throat, Mouth
- 6. Neurological Examination
- 7. Skin
- 8. Abdomen
- 9. Genitalia
- 10. Musculoskeletal
- 11. Feeding and Elimination Patterns



Physical Assessment

©CHCA 2017

Tips for a smooth start.... Newborn:

- Place the newborn on the examination table, and observe, listen to the heart and lungs.
- Once this is accomplished proceed with the rest of your exam.

Infant/Toddler:

 Start Slowly and examine the child in the caregiver's lap, start with a non-threatening area, and try to end with the head, ears and throat exam last.



General Approach: needs to remain flexible and the more rapport with the child before the physical exam the better. This is especially true for patient's between the ages of 8 months and 4 years.

General Exam Approach

©CHCA 2017

Birth Weight

- 10% loss in first 3-4 days is normal
- Should gain 1lb a month

Weight Gain for Infants

- Should double in weight by 6 months
- Triple in weight by 12 months



Weight

©CHCA 2017

WHO GROWTH CHARTS FOR CANADA **Key Point:** 1. Healthy infants follow their curve 2. Healthy infants are proportionate For example: • If you measure a child at 3 months and she is in 75th percentile, but at 9 months she measures in the 50th percentile... Question... what should you do? Crossing over 2 curves is a red You should explore the potential reasons for this change and refer the patient. **Tips For Measuring Growth** ©CHCA 2017



© CHCA 2017

Do

- Palpate the anterior fontanel for firmness and size
- · Palpate the posterior fontanel

Ask

- · Hydration status
- · Sleeping Position
- · Tummy Time

Know

- Posterior Fontanelle
 - Fontanel closes by 6 weeks
- Anterior Fontanelle
 - · Fontanelle closes by 18 months

Red Flags

 Anterior closes before 9 months is an EMERGENCY.

Next Steps:

- Ultrasound of skull. Fontanelle to determine if there is enough space for growth and emergency craniotomy- premature closure
- An increase in palpable tension of the fontanelle can indicate increased intracranial pressure.
- A decrease can indicate dehydration.

Fontanelle Assessment

©CHCA 2017

DO

- · Assess for red reflex
- Test for corneal light reflex
- · Cover and uncover test (after 6 months)

KNOW

- Absence of a red reflex suggests cataracts or intraocular disease
- Non symmetric corneal light reflex indicates strabismus, imbalance of ocular muscle tone.

These findings require referral



Eye Exam

DO

• Perform the ear exam with the child in the parent's lap or while lying down.

KNOW

- Bulging or red tympanic membrane is abnormal, and suggest Otitis media
- Otitis Media is most common in 3 months to 3 years.

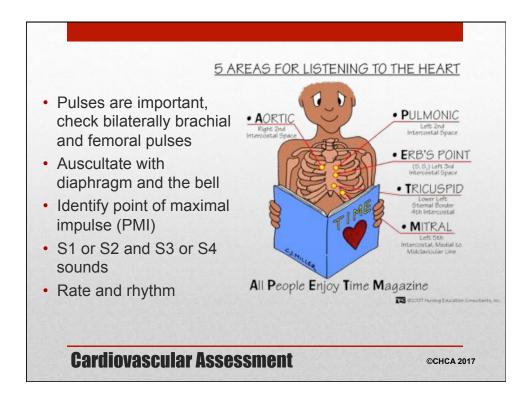
Chronic ear infections require ENT referral

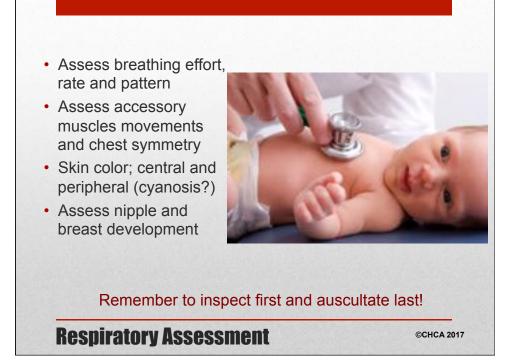


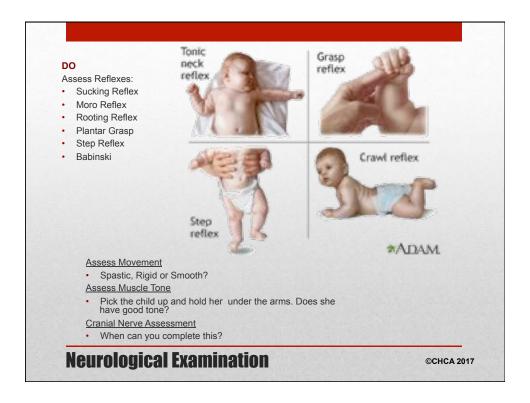
Ear Exam



© CHCA 2017







KNOW

Reflexes:

- Should be symmetric and persistent primitive reflexes are a signal of underlying dysfunction.
- At what age can this assessment be completed?

Movement:

- · Watch for lack of neck movement.
- At 4 months they should be able to hold their head up well.

Tone:

• "Floppy" tone can indicate neurological deficits.

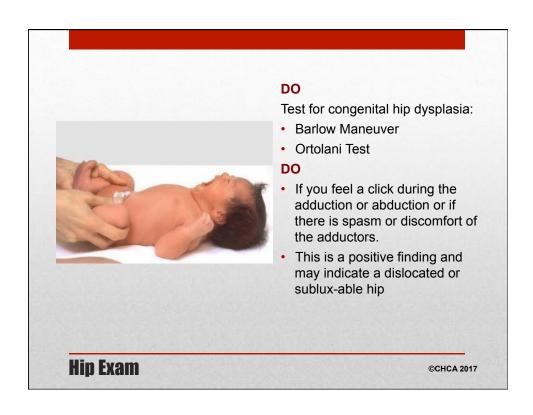
Cranial Nerve Assessment:

At what age can this assessment be completed?

New Born Reflexes, Movement & Tone

©CHCA 2017





DO

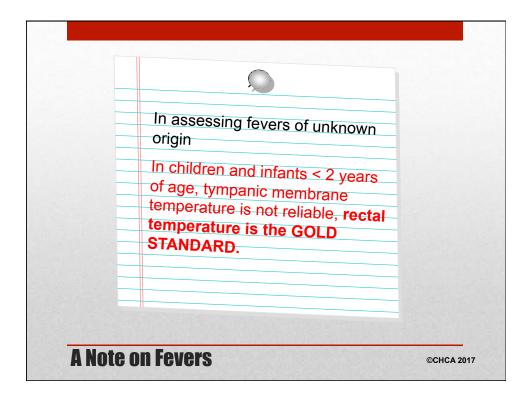
- Inspect the whole body
- Describe the size, shape, color and location of any rashes or lesions
- Ask the parents how often the child is bathed and if any topical products are used

KNOW

- Common benign Lesions parents may ask about
 - · Café au Lait Spots
 - Strawberry Marks
 - Stork Bite
 - Mongolian Spot

Skin Assessment









- Introduce cereal at 4 months start with rice, if constipated increase water and or switch to oatmeal
- · No wheat or mixed cereal until 9 months
- At 6 months veggies & some meats can be introduced
- At 7 months fruits can be introduced
 Remember no fish, no pork, no whole eggs, no honey,
 until after one year.
 But what about peanuts?

When to start which foods?

©CHCA 2017



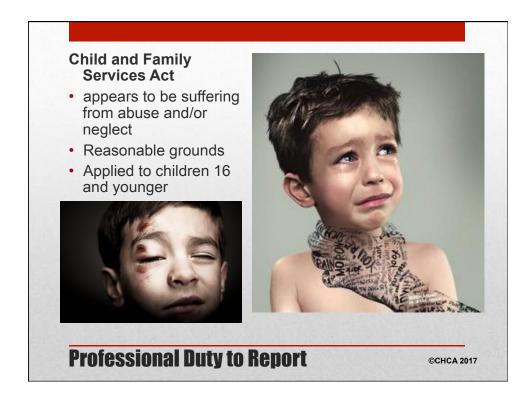
Safety Reminders

- Clinical Practice Guidelines (3-1)
- · Fire alarms
- Medications and cleaning supplies
- Water safety
- CSA approved cribs
- NO Co-sleeping
- · Car Seats are the Law!

Safe Practices

©CHCA 2017





- · Rourke Baby Record
- · Grieg Health Record
- Health Canada Pediatric Clinical Practice Guidelines
- Physical Examination and Health Assessment (Jarvis 2004)

Document Resources

©CHCA 2017

- NAPS Nishnawbe Aski Police Services
- Family and Children Services (Tikinagen, Payukotayno)
- NODIN
- Counseling Services
- Elders
- Band Office

Community Resources

©CHCA 2017

Suggested Books

Goldbloom, R.B. Pediatric Clinical Skills, 3^{rd} Edition. (2003). Elsevier, Philadelphia.

Web sites

Rourke & Growth Charts: www.cfpc.ca.

Immunization Guide: http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/publicat/cig-gci/

Nippissing Developmental Screen: http://www.ndds.ca

References

©CHCA 2017