

UNIT 5 : Infancy period

(a) **Neonate** : birth to 28 days , neonate begins •
breathing and becomes independent of the
umbilical cord . Apgar score is the most
commonly method used in assessing the
neonate 1 minute and 5 minute after birth

Apgar scoring chart

| Category | 0 | 1 | 2 |
|---------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Heart rate | Absent | Slow (less than 100 beat per minute) | More than 100 beats per minute |
| Respiratory effort | Absent | Slow , irregular | Good , crying |
| Muscle tone | Flaccid | Some flexion of extremities | Active motion |
| Reflex irritability | No response | Weak cry or grimace | Vigorous cry |
| Color | Blue , pale | Body pink, extremities blue | Completely pink |

Normal neonate score : 7-10 •

Require special assistance: 4-6 •

Need immediate life saving support : below 4 •

Physiological development

- *Reflexes: the stepping reflex , grasp reflex , •
hand to mouth activity , sucking , swallowing ,
blinking , sneezing , and yawning
- *body temperature respond quickly to the •
environmental temperature .
- *stool and urine eliminated •
- *both active crying and quiet alert are •
exhibited

(b) **Infant** : 1 month to 1 year

Physiological development •

*Brain grows to about half the adult size . •

*Body temperature stabilizes . •

Motor abilities develop, allowing using •
building blocks , attempting to feed self ,

*crawling , and walking .

*Eyes begin to focus and fixate •

- *Heart rate slows , and blood pressure rises •
- *Deciduous teeth begin to erupt at 4 to 6 •
month.
- *Birth weight triples by 1 year , when the •
average male infant weighs 10 kg and the
average female infant weighs 9.5 kg . length
increase by 50 %

language

- Use of syllable repetition (ma-ma , dada , bye-bye)
- Universal early phonetic expression (babbling sound)
- Imitation of sounds and intonations spoken by caregivers

Infant mortality

Major causes of infant mortality include •
dehydration, infection, congenital
malformation.









UNIT 6:Early childhood period

Toddler : 1 to 3 years •

Biophysical development •

Toddlers develop from having no voluntary • control to being able to walk and speak , they learn to control their bladder and bowels , also lose the look of baby , having short legs and large head . the sense of vision , hearing , taste smell and touch become increasingly developed . fine and gross motor skills improved.

Milestone

18 month ---hold spoon and cup , walk •
upstairs and crawl down the stairs

2 years ----- hold a spoon and put it into the •
mouth correctly , run , ride tricycle

3 years --- toilet trained •

Psychosocial development

they begin to develop sense of autonomy •
with frequent use of the word NO , they have
temper tantrums , and slowly gain control
over their emotion.

cognitive development

toddlers solve problems by trial-and-errors process, but can solve some problem mentally , learn the sequence of time , and have some symbolic thought •

Moral development

in the second year the child start to know that •
some activities elicit affection and approval .

Health problems

Accidents are the leading cause of mortality of toddlers (automobile accident , drowning , burns , poisoning , and falls) •

Visual problems : Amblyopia and strabismus •

Dental caries: Result from excessive intake of sweets or prolonged use of bottle during bedtime •

Respiratory tract and middle ear infections are common during toddlerhood •









