Caring for You During Your Pregnancy
Prepared for Your Baby

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Congratulations on Your Pregnancy!

The maternity services at Ohio State Wexner Medical Center combine family-centered care with the most advanced technology. Our experienced staff are here to give you the highest level of care. Our pregnancy and childbirth services are built around keeping you and your growing family comfortable and finding ways to meet the health care needs of you and your baby.

Use this book to have conversations with your health care providers. It will help to prepare you for changes to your body and to know what to expect of our maternity services.

For the best outcomes in pregnancy:

• Go to all scheduled health visits.
• Sign up for prenatal classes as early as possible to prepare for childbirth and the basics of baby care.
• Ask questions and share your concerns with your health care providers, so they can give you the best support.
Ohio State Maternity Center

614-293-8497
University Hospital - Labor and Delivery Unit
Doan Hall, 6th Floor
410 W. 10th Avenue, Columbus, OH 43210

Maternity Center Tours
Take a 1-hour tour of the Ohio State Maternity Center to prepare for labor and delivery. Tours are for the expectant mother and her support person. Family-centered tours are also available that include any number of children.

To schedule a tour, call 614-293-5123, option 3. Let them know which kind of tour you want.

We are a teaching hospital
Ohio State Wexner Medical Center is a teaching hospital. When you arrive on the Labor and Delivery Unit, you will be checked by your health care provider (OB doctor or certified nurse-midwife) or a nurse or resident doctor if your provider is not available.

Your care will be managed and coordinated by your provider. Medical and nursing students may be present as a part of your care team, but they are always supervised by a doctor or nurse.

Find obstetrics and gynecology care at Ohio State
Ohio State has many convenient locations for obstetrics and gynecology care, as well as many other specialties you many need during pregnancy or after childbirth. Visit wexnermedical.osu.edu/obstetrics-gynecology for a full list of our services and locations.

Find pediatric care at Ohio State
Visit wexnermedical.osu.edu and type 'pediatrics' in the search bar for a full list of our services and locations.
What to Expect at Prenatal Visits

Your health care provider wants you and your baby to have a positive pregnancy experience. It is important for you to share personal and family health information with your provider.

Your health history
Tell your health care provider about your health. Be sure to include:

- Allergies, such as foods, medicines or environmental (pollen, dust mites, animal dander or mold spores)
- Menstrual cycle (periods)
- Past pregnancies, including miscarriages
- Other health problems you have or have had
- Family health history, including mental health
- Past hospitalizations, illnesses, surgeries, tests and procedures

Health visits
For the first months of pregnancy, expect to visit your health care provider every month. After 28 weeks, you may have visits every 2 weeks, and then weekly visits from week 36 until delivery. If you have other health issues or if problems occur during your pregnancy, you may need to be seen more often.

You can expect each of these health checks:

- Weight
- Blood pressure
- Urine test
- Abdomen measurement and pelvic or internal exam
- Blood tests will be taken at some visits
- Fetal heart rate check

Call or see your provider if you do not feel well during pregnancy.

Dental care

- Hormone changes during pregnancy can cause you to have tender gums that bleed easily.
- Use a soft bristle brush and fluoride toothpaste to brush your teeth at least 2 times each day. Brush after each meal if you can.
- Floss your teeth each day to keep your gums healthy.
- Before any visits to your dentist, get a medical release from your provider.
- Visit a dentist at least one time during your pregnancy. The second trimester (14 to 26 weeks) may be best for routine care. Remember to bring your medical release.
- Delay any elective procedures, such as whitening or implants until after your baby is born.
# Prenatal Testing

Your health care provider will let you know when specific tests are needed. Tests may be ordered as a part of your normal prenatal care to check your health or the health of your baby. Ask questions and share your concerns about specific tests with your health care provider.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test</th>
<th>When it is done and reason for the test</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blood Tests</td>
<td>These tests are often done at your first prenatal visit:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Type and screen</strong> is done to find your blood type. If you are Rh-negative, you will need a Rhogam injection at 28 weeks of pregnancy and at delivery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>CBC</strong> (complete blood count) looks at the kind and number of cells in the blood. This information helps your doctor to check for anemia, infections and other problems.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Hepatitis B, HIV, syphilis, gonorrhea and chlamydia</strong> tests are done to check for sexually transmitted infections (STIs).</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Rubella</strong> test checks for protection from German measles.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Other blood tests</strong> may be done based on your medical history.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Genetic Testing:</strong></td>
<td>If you would like to know if your baby has a chromosome or genetic problem, your provider may recommend these optional tests early in pregnancy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cell-Free DNA</td>
<td><strong>10 weeks of pregnancy and after.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Checks your baby's DNA in your blood. The test looks for 3 different chromosome problems in your baby. Not everyone's insurance covers the cost of this test.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>How the test is done:</strong> A blood test is used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cystic Fibrosis (CF)</td>
<td><strong>10 weeks of pregnancy and after.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrier Screening</td>
<td>Both parents must be CF carriers for the baby to have CF. You and your partner can both be tested. If one parent is a carrier and the other has a negative result, no further testing is recommended.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>How the test is done:</strong> A sample of blood, saliva or tissue from the inside of the cheek is tested.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional Screening</td>
<td><strong>Thalassemia</strong> is a blood disorder that can cause mild or severe anemia and is inherited from one or both parents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Sickle Cell</strong> is a blood disorder inherited from both parents that can cause pain, infections, and sometimes organ damage and strokes. If inherited from one parent, the baby may be a carrier, but rarely causes symptoms.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Spinal muscular atrophy (SMA)</strong> is a genetic disease affecting the part of the nervous system that controls voluntary muscle movement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Test</td>
<td>When it is done and reason for the test</td>
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<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>First Trimester Screen</strong></td>
<td>11 to 14 weeks of pregnancy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Checks for certain birth defects, such as chromosome or genetic disorders and heart problems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>How the test is done:</strong></td>
<td>An abdominal ultrasound is performed, and a blood sample is collected. Gel is placed on the abdomen and a probe is used to obtain measurements of your baby. Rarely, the ultrasound is done with a probe placed in the vagina. <strong>You need to have a full bladder for this test.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Quad Screen</strong></td>
<td>16 to 20 weeks of pregnancy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Checks baby’s brain and spine development and for chromosomes that can lead to birth defects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>How the test is done:</strong></td>
<td>A blood test is used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Common prenatal tests:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ultrasound</strong></td>
<td>This test may be repeated during pregnancy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Checks the development and growth of your baby. It also shows baby’s position in the uterus and his or her internal organs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>How this test is done:</strong></td>
<td>An ultrasound machine uses sound waves to create images. A probe is used to obtain measurements of your baby. This probe is used on the abdomen and/or inserted into the vagina.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cervix Length Measurement Ultrasound</strong></td>
<td>16 to 28 weeks of pregnancy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Checks cervical length to identify risk for pre-term birth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>How this test is done:</strong></td>
<td>The ultrasound probe is placed in your vagina and measurements are taken to determine the length of your cervix.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Glucose Challenge Test</strong></td>
<td>24 to 28 weeks of pregnancy. Your provider may recommend this test be done earlier based on your medical history.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Checks for high blood sugar. During pregnancy, your body must make more insulin to take care of the foods you eat. If your body does not make enough insulin, the sugar levels in your blood will rise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>How the test is done:</strong></td>
<td><strong>You do not need to fast for this test.</strong> You will be given a sweet soda to drink. Do not drink or eat anything for 1 hour after the soda. You will have a finger stick to get a drop of blood for the test. If your level is high, more testing may be needed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Blood Tests</strong></td>
<td>These tests are often done in the <strong>third trimester of pregnancy:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>CBC</strong> (complete blood count) looks at the kind and number of cells in the blood. This information helps your doctor to check for anemia, infections and other problems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Syphilis</strong> test is done to check for this sexually transmitted infection (STI).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Test</td>
<td>When it is done and reason for the test</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gonorrhea and Chlamydia</td>
<td><strong>35 to 37 weeks of pregnancy.</strong> Checks for these 2 sexually transmitted infections (STIs). These STIs can put your baby at risk. <strong>How the test is done:</strong> A urine sample or cervical swab is taken.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group B Strep Test</td>
<td><strong>35 to 37 weeks of pregnancy.</strong> Checks for bacteria carried by about 1 in 4 women that could be passed to the baby during delivery. <strong>How the test is done:</strong> Cotton swabs are used to collect samples from the vagina and rectum that are then sent to the lab for testing.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**These prenatal tests may not be required for all pregnancies:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test</th>
<th>When it is done and reason for the test</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-Stress Test</td>
<td><strong>This test may be repeated during pregnancy.</strong> Checks the baby’s heart rate on a special machine, called a fetal monitor. <strong>How the test is done:</strong> You will be asked to lie down and a machine will be attached to your abdomen. You will push a button every time you feel the baby move.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amniocentesis</td>
<td><strong>15 weeks of pregnancy until delivery.</strong> Done to remove a sample of the amniotic fluid that surrounds the baby for testing. Testing in the second trimester may be done to check for genetic diseases. Testing in the third trimester may be done to check baby’s lung maturity or to check for infection. <strong>How the test is done:</strong> An ultrasound is used to place a needle into the abdomen to take a small sample of the fluid that surrounds your baby. The fluid is sent to a lab for testing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glucose Tolerance Test</td>
<td><strong>24 to 28 weeks of pregnancy.</strong> Checks your blood sugar for a longer period of time to see changes in sugar levels to determine if you have gestational diabetes or diabetes during pregnancy. <strong>How this test is done:</strong> Your provider may recommend foods to eat or avoid before this test. You will not be able to eat for 8 to 12 hours before the test, except for sips of water. A fasting blood glucose level is drawn at the start of the test. You are then given a sweet soda to drink and will have your blood tested every hour for 3 hours to see how your body processes sugar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biophysical Profile (BPP)</td>
<td><strong>24 weeks of pregnancy until delivery.</strong> Checks baby’s movements, breathing and the amount of amniotic fluid surrounding baby. <strong>How the test is done:</strong> This is a special ultrasound that is sometimes done after a non-stress test.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Go to all prenatal health visits
If you need to miss a visit, call your provider right away to reschedule. It is important to have these visits to check your health and the health of your baby. Use each visit to ask questions, learn about how to stay healthy during pregnancy and plan for the birth of your baby. Share any concerns you have with your provider.

Plan a healthy weight gain
"Eating for two" is an old fashioned idea. If you are gaining too much weight, too fast, you may be eating too much or eating foods too high in fat and sugar. Pregnant women only need to add about 300 calories a day to their diet to take care of the baby.

The recommended weight gain during pregnancy depends on your weight before you got pregnant.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weight before pregnancy</th>
<th>Recommended weight gain during pregnancy</th>
<th>Recommended weight gain per week in the second and third trimesters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Underweight</td>
<td>28 to 40 pounds</td>
<td>1 pound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normal weight</td>
<td>25 to 35 pounds</td>
<td>1 pound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overweight</td>
<td>15 to 25 pounds</td>
<td>½ pound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obese</td>
<td>11 to 20 pounds</td>
<td>½ pound</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Read more about eating healthy foods on the next pages.

Exercise during pregnancy
Talk with your health care provider about the type of exercise and activities safe for pregnancy. Most women can continue to exercise during pregnancy and get the health benefits of low to moderate routines.

- **Exercise at least 30 minutes on most days of the week.** Exercise helps to reduce the discomforts of pregnancy, improve sleep, lower stress and keep your body strong for labor and delivery.
- **If you do not exercise regularly,** talk with your provider about adding low impact exercise to your daily routine, such as walking, swimming, bicycling or aerobics.
- **If you exercise regularly,** ask your provider how to modify your activity level as your body changes with pregnancy.
- **If your provider orders bed rest,** talk about exercises you can do in bed during pregnancy.
**Balance exercise, activity and rest**

- Take breaks during activities and plan for rest when you are tired.
- Get help with chores, cleaning and activities that involve pushing, pulling or standing on your feet for long periods of time.
- Get 8 to 9 hours of sleep each night.

**Eat healthy foods**

Healthy eating is important for your body, especially during pregnancy. Your baby needs healthy foods for growth and development.

- Take folic acid in a prenatal vitamin or supplement each day.
- Eat a variety of healthy foods.
- Avoid unpasteurized dairy products and juices.
- Avoid prepared meats, like lunch meat and hot dogs, unless they are steaming hot.
- Avoid fish high in mercury, such as swordfish, king mackerel, shark and tilefish.
- Limit caffeine and avoid alcohol.
- Limit the amount of sugar and unhealthy fats in the diet.
- If you have high blood sugar, talk with a dietitian about how to manage your diet.

Use the chart to learn about serving sizes for each food group. For more help, talk to your health care provider or dietitian.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Food group</th>
<th>Daily serving information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dairy</strong></td>
<td><strong>Choose 4 to 5 servings a day to get 1,000 mg (milligrams) of calcium each day.</strong> 1 serving is:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- 1 cup milk (300 mg)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- 1 ounce cheese (220 mg)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- 6 ounces yogurt (200 mg)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- ½ cup cottage cheese (150 mg)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If you are lactose intolerant, try Lactaid milk products.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Protein</strong></td>
<td><strong>Choose 2 to 3 servings a day or a total of 6 to 7 ounces.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- 1 serving = 2 to 3 ounces of beef, chicken, turkey, pork, lamb, fish (avoid fish high in mercury) or other low-fat meat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- 1 ounce of meat = 1 egg, 2 tablespoons peanut butter or ½ cup of cooked beans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Carbohydrates</strong></td>
<td><strong>Choose 9 to 11 servings a day.</strong> 1 serving is:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- 1 slice of bread, tortilla or half a small bagel or bun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- ½ cup cereal, macaroni, noodles, rice or spaghetti</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Iron in your diet

Iron is a nutrient your body needs to build and maintain healthy blood. It has a role in making hemoglobin, a part of the red blood cell, which supplies oxygen to the body. If your iron stores are low, you may feel very tired and look pale. Iron is also needed for a healthy immune system.

During pregnancy, women need almost twice as much iron. The extra iron is needed by both the mother and baby. If the baby does not get enough iron, it may not get as big as it should.

Good sources of iron rich foods include:

- Lean meats, shellfish and egg yolks
- Lentils and dried beans
- Peas
- Green leafy vegetables, like kale, spinach and chard
- Dried fruits
- Fortified cereals and breads

It is very hard for pregnant women to eat enough iron-rich foods to meet their needs of 27 mg a day. For this reason, pregnant women should take a daily prenatal vitamin or iron supplement as directed by their provider.

Alcohol and pregnancy

There is no safe amount of alcohol that can be used during pregnancy. Even small amounts can increase the risk of birth defects, learning problems and other issues for your baby.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Food group</th>
<th>Daily serving information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fruit</strong></td>
<td><strong>Choose 3 to 4 servings a day.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 serving = 1 medium fruit or ½ cup fruit juice -- choose 100% fruit juice without added sugar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Fruits high in vitamin C:</strong> cantaloupe, grapefruit, oranges, orange juice, strawberries and tomatoes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Fruit high in vitamin A:</strong> apricots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vegetables</strong></td>
<td><strong>Choose 4 to 5 servings a day.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 serving = 1 cup raw vegetables or ½ cup cooked vegetables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Vegetables high in vitamin C:</strong> lettuce, broccoli, cabbage, green peppers and tomatoes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Vegetables high in vitamin A:</strong> dark green or orange vegetables, spinach, sweet potatoes and carrots</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Calcium during pregnancy

Calcium is a mineral in your body that makes up most of your bones and keeps them strong.
• 99% of the calcium in your body is stored in your bones and teeth.
• 1% of the calcium in your body is in your blood and soft tissues. Without this 1%, muscles would not contract correctly, blood would not clot and nerves would not carry messages.
• **Pregnant or lactating women need 1,000 mg of calcium each day. Pregnant or lactating women, who are 18 years or younger, need 1,300 mg of calcium each day.**

Good sources of calcium in foods include:
• Milk, yogurt, cheese, cottage cheese and dry milk powder
• Canned salmon, canned sardines and other fish with edible bones
• Cooked broccoli, spinach and collard greens
• Fortified products, like ready to eat cereals, orange juice and bread products with added calcium

Tobacco use and pregnancy

Smoking, other tobacco use and breathing in other people’s smoke (secondhand smoke) during pregnancy put your baby’s health at risk. Your baby is more likely to:
• Be born too early (premature)
• Have a low birth weight
• Have behavior problems and developmental delays
• Have ear infections and more frequent asthma attacks
• Have a greater risk of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS)

All tobacco products, including electronic cigarettes and smokeless tobacco, contain nicotine. Nicotine has adverse effects on fetal brain development and can cause low birth weight and pre-term birth.

Talk to your health care provider about counseling programs to help you quit. If you need more help to quit, talk about the risks of using nicotine replacement therapy (NRT). Ask others to not smoke around you and your children.

Exposure to environmental toxins during pregnancy

The American Academy of Pediatrics recommends steps to limit exposure to chemicals:
• Eat more fresh or frozen fruits and vegetables, and fewer processed meats.
• Avoid microwaving food or drinks in plastic, since heat can cause plastics to leak into food. Also avoid putting plastics in the dishwasher.
• Use things other than plastic, like glass or stainless steel, when possible. Avoid plastics with recycling codes 3 (phthalates), 6 (styrene) and 7 (bisphenols) unless labeled "biobased" or "greenware."
• Wash your hands well before and after touching food and clean all fruits and vegetables that cannot be peeled.
Sex during pregnancy
During pregnancy, you may feel excited and happy or depressed and unattractive. Your partner may want to protect you and the growing baby or be jealous of the pregnancy. These feelings can affect the desire for sex. This is normal. Talk with your partner about your feelings.

Talk to your health care provider about whether having sex is safe for you and your baby. If you are having a normal pregnancy, you may be able to have sex as often as you and your partner want.

Avoid having sex and call your health care provider if you have:
- Vaginal bleeding
- Pain in the abdomen or vagina
- Leakage of fluid from the vagina
- Contractions that do not go away after sex

Depression during and after pregnancy
Any woman can have depression during and after pregnancy. Know that there is help and you are not alone. Normal changes in your body can cause signs like depression, but if your signs last more than 2 weeks, call your health care provider. Signs may include:
- Not sleeping or sleeping all of the time
- Feeling sad, anxious or overwhelmed
- Crying often
- Feeling restless or moody
- Little or no energy
- Feeling guilty, worthless or doubtful about your ability to be a mother
- Eating too much or not eating
- Having trouble thinking, remembering or making decisions
- Not finding pleasure in activities that you used to enjoy

If you have feelings that you want to hurt yourself or others, call or seek medical attention right away.

Tell your provider if you have a personal or family history of depression. Often women feel embarrassed or ashamed about feeling depressed when they are supposed to be happy.

Treatment can make a difference. Not treating depression can hurt you, your baby and your family.
Caring for pets
Not all pets are safe for you to be around while pregnant because of the risk of infection to both you and your baby. Talk to your provider if you have other animals or questions.

- **Dogs** are not usually a problem.
- **Cats** can carry a parasite that causes toxoplasmosis. It can be passed through cat stool from the litter box or from the ground where cats have been, like gardens or flower beds.
  - Have a family member or friend clean out the litter box each day. If you have to clean it, wear disposable gloves and a mask over your nose and mouth. Remove the gloves and mask and throw them away. Then wash your hands well with soap and water.
  - Keep your cat inside and stay away from stray cats.
  - Wear gloves if you are working in the garden and wash your hands well with soap and water after gardening.
- **Hamsters, guinea pigs and mice** can carry a virus called LCMV.
  - Keep these pets in a separate part of the house.
  - Wash your hands well with soap and water after touching these animals.
  - Have a family member or friend clean the cages and care for the animals. Have them clean the cage and change the bedding outside if possible.
- **Birds**, if healthy, are usually not a problem. Have a family member or friend clean the cage. Wash your hands well with soap and water after touching the bird or its cage.
- **Lizards, snakes, turtles or other reptiles** can carry salmonella. These pets should be removed from the house before baby is born because children under 5 are at risk for this infection.

Travel safely
- Always wear a seat belt. Be sure the belt is below your belly and low on your hips.
- If you are traveling in a car, plan to stop and stretch your legs often. Try to limit driving to 5 to 6 hours a day.
- Many women find it best to travel during their second trimester. Talk to your provider about what may be best for you or if you need to travel out of the country.
- Locate the nearest hospital or clinic at your travel destination in case of an emergency.
- Most women can travel by plane up to 36 weeks of pregnancy. If you have a high risk pregnancy or are planning an international flight, please check with your provider before traveling.
Zika virus and pregnancy

Zika virus is spread to people mainly through the bite of an infected mosquito. It can also be spread through sex. Zika virus infection during pregnancy can cause certain birth defects in babies.

Precautions for you and your partner to take:

- **Delay travel to areas where there is Zika virus transmission.** For a list of areas with Zika, go to [www.cdc.gov/zika/geo](http://www.cdc.gov/zika/geo). If you plan on traveling to one of these areas, please talk with your health care provider before you travel.

- **Zika can be passed through sex** from a person who has Zika to his or her sex partners. If you have a sex partner who traveled to an area with Zika, do not have unprotected sex during pregnancy. Use condoms the right way every time you have sex.

- **Strictly follow steps to prevent mosquito bites.**
  - Wear insect repellent that contains DEET, picaridin, oil of lemon eucalyptus or IR3535.
  - Cover up. Wear long sleeves and pants.
  - Keep mosquitoes outside. Use screens on windows and doors. Use air conditioning. Get rid of standing water around your home. If you cannot keep mosquitoes out, sleep under a mosquito bed net.

- **If you develop symptoms of Zika,** see a health care provider right away for testing. The illness is usually mild with symptoms, lasting for several days to a week. The most common symptoms are red eyes (conjunctivitis), joint pain, fever and rash. Many people do not have symptoms, and do not know they are infected with the virus.

There is no known treatment or vaccine available for Zika virus at this time. Please talk to your health care provider if you have any questions or concerns.
The flu vaccine: facts for pregnant women

Getting the flu vaccine, or flu shot, is the most important step in protecting against the flu. Getting the flu shot during pregnancy has been shown to protect both the mother and her baby for many months after birth. The flu vaccine is safe and recommended in any trimester by leading health experts, such as the American Medical Association.

Why pregnant women are at more risk for the flu

The immune system of a pregnant woman does not work as well as when she is not pregnant. Pregnant women have a harder time fighting the illness, have more severe illness, and are at higher risk for hospitalization and even death. Getting the flu during pregnancy also raises the risk of pregnancy complications, including early delivery.

Busting common myths about flu shots

- **The flu shot will give me the flu.**
  No. You cannot get the flu from getting the flu shot. It is made with dead virus. Pregnant women should not get the nasal spray, which is made with live virus. It takes up to 2 weeks to develop antibodies against the flu after getting it. Someone that gets sick with the flu within a week of getting the shot was already infected or may have some other illness.

- **The side effects of the flu shot are worse than the flu.**
  No, they are not. Pregnant women who get the flu can become seriously ill. You may have some mild side effects, such as soreness, redness or swelling where the shot was given. Sometimes you might have a headache, muscle aches, fever and nausea, or feel tired.

Vaccines to Get During Pregnancy

Your baby gets protection from some diseases from you during pregnancy. Here are some vaccines that you should get during pregnancy to protect your health and the health of your baby:

- **Flu vaccine:** It is strongly recommended that you have the flu vaccine during pregnancy. Women who are pregnant and who get the flu are at risk for becoming seriously ill.

- **Tdap vaccine:** This vaccine is recommended between 27 and 36 weeks of pregnancy. It provides protection for you and your baby against tetanus, diphtheria and pertussis (whooping cough).

If you are planning any international travel, talk with your health care provider about other vaccines. It is safe for you to receive vaccines right after delivery, even if you are breastfeeding.
• **The flu vaccine contains dangerous ingredients or chemicals.**
  
  Any “chemicals or ingredients” used in vaccines are present in trace amounts. They are given all over the world, have been carefully studied and have been found to be safe.

• **Flu vaccines don’t work.**
  
  The vaccines are not 100% effective, but they do greatly lower your risk of getting the flu. People who become sick with the flu after being given a flu shot do not get as sick as those who did not.

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**The Tdap vaccine: protect your baby from whooping cough**

Whooping cough is a serious disease that can be deadly for a newborn. Get the whooping cough (Tdap) vaccine between 27 and 36 weeks of pregnancy. By doing so, you pass antibodies to your baby before birth. These antibodies help to protect your baby in the first few months of life until he or she is old enough to be vaccinated. Babies can be vaccinated against whooping cough at two months of age.

The amount of antibodies you have from the whooping cough vaccine will decrease over time. So women need a whooping cough vaccine during each pregnancy to give each baby the greatest number of antibodies to protect them.

Getting the Tdap vaccine during your pregnancy is very safe for you and your baby.
Over the Counter Medicines

We suggest that you avoid using any medicines if you can during pregnancy, especially during the first 3 months. If you need to relieve a minor problem, use over the counter medicines from this list. Many of the medicines are available as store brands, which often cost less than brand name products. Take this list with you and ask your pharmacist if you are not sure of what product to buy.

**Danger signs**

If you have any of these “danger signs,” call your clinic, doctor’s office or the Labor and Delivery Unit right away:

- Any bleeding or spotting from your vagina
- A change or increase in your vaginal discharge
- Your bag of waters (amniotic sac) breaks or leaks
- Frequent tightening or “balling up” of the uterus or womb
- Baby is moving less than usual
- Fever
- Frequent vomiting or diarrhea
- Pain when you pass urine
- Fainting or blackouts
- Severe or constant headaches
- Blurred vision
- Anything else that seems wrong

**Medicine safety during pregnancy**

- **Do not use aspirin, ibuprofen or any products that contain aspirin or ibuprofen in them while pregnant unless directed by your provider.** A low dose of aspirin may be prescribed by your provider for certain medical conditions.
- **If your symptoms get worse or do not go away in 1 to 3 days, talk to your provider.**
- Follow the package instructions for how much medicine to take and how often you can take it.
- Do not use any herbal treatments unless you talk to your provider or pharmacist to know whether there may be any risk to you and your baby.
- If you are not sure what medicine to use, ask your health care provider or pharmacist.
Problem and medicine

Chest congestion
- Guaifenesin (Mucinex)

Cough suppression
- Dextromethorphan (Delsym or Robitussin)

Constipation
- Drink 2 to 4 ounces of prune juice each day
- Docusate (Colace)
- Polycarbophil calcium (FiberCon)
- Psyllium (Metamucil)
- Magnesium hydroxide (Phillips' Milk of Magnesia)
- Methyl cellulose (Citrucel)

Diarrhea
- Loperimide (Imodium)

Gas pains
- Simethicone (Mylicon)

Heartburn (GI reflux)
- Calcium carbonate (Tums)
- Calcium carbonate and magnesium hydroxide (Rolaids)
- Famotidine (Pepcid) 20 mg twice a day
- Magnesium hydroxide, aluminum hydroxide and simethicone (Maalox or Mylanta)
- Magaldrate (Riopan)
- Ranitidine (Zantac) 75 mg twice a day

Hemorrhoids
- Hydrocortisone (Preparation H or Anusol HC)
- Glycerin and witch hazel topical (Tucks Medicated Cooling Pads)

Minor aches, pain or headache
- Acetaminophen (Tylenol)

Nausea
- Pyridoxine (vitamin B6) 25 mg every 8 hours along with doxylamine (Unisom) 25 mg each night

Sore throat
- Benzoicaine and menthol (Cepacol Sore Throat)
- Dyclonine (Sucrerts)

Trouble sleeping (Insomnia)
- Diphenhydramine (Benadryl) 25 mg
- Doxylamine (Unisom)

Vaginal yeast infection
Use 3 or 7-day treatment, not a 1 day product.
- Clotrimazole (Gyne-Lotrimin or Mycelex Cream)
- Miconazol (Monistat Cream)
- Terconazole (Terazol Cream)
Common Discomforts of Pregnancy

Pregnancy brings many changes to your body, and each pregnancy is different. Use these tips to help you feel great and reduce discomfort throughout your pregnancy.

Nausea or heartburn

- Eat crackers, toast or dry cereal before getting out of bed in the morning or whenever you feel sick.
- Eat 5 to 6 small meals during the day.
- Drink water between meals, not at meals.
- Use an extra pillow for your head when sleeping, and wait at least 90 minutes before lying down after eating.
- If you vomit or have heartburn, rinse your mouth with 1 cup of water mixed with 1 teaspoon of baking soda. Drink fluids low in acid, such as water.
- Avoid food smells that make nausea worse.
- Avoid eating greasy, spicy or fried foods.
- Avoid wearing tight-fitting clothes.
- Avoid bending over at the waist. Use your legs and do squats instead.

Constipation or hemorrhoids

- Keep bowel movements soft and regular by eating whole grain or bran cereals, and raw fruits and vegetables for fiber.
- Do low to moderate exercise as directed by your provider.
- Drink ten, 8-ounce cups of fluid each day.
- Avoid using laxatives or enemas.
- Avoid straining or pushing when having a bowel movement.

Urinating often or leakage

- Drink less fluids 2 hours before bedtime.
- Use the bathroom often.
- Do Kegel exercises. Kegels are done by squeezing the muscles around the vagina, urethra and rectum and holding them for 3 to 5 seconds. Slowly increase holding to 10 seconds. Repeat 10 times and do Kegels at least 3 times each day.
- Avoid caffeine in coffee, tea, sodas, sport drinks and energy drinks.
- If you have a burning feeling when you urinate, call your health care provider.
Swelling of hands and feet
- Wear supportive shoes.
- Prop your feet up when sitting or lying down.
- Add protein to your diet, such as eggs, beans, tofu, meat and yogurt.
- **Avoid** standing for long periods of time.

Leg cramps
- When you have a leg cramp, work to straighten your leg. Alternate flexing and relaxing your foot.
- Stretch your calf muscles during the day.
- Do low to moderate exercise as directed by your provider.
- Add calcium to your diet, such as dairy, leafy greens and calcium-fortified juice.
- **Avoid** crossing your legs or sitting in a position that reduces blood flow.

Low back pain
- Use a side-lying position with pillows between the knees, behind the back and under the abdomen to give you support.
- Rest on a supportive mattress.
- Wear low-heeled or athletic shoes.
- Sit up straight and avoid slouching.
- Change positions often, whether sitting, standing or lying down.
- Get physical activity to build muscle strength.
- Use your legs to help you squat to pick up objects, instead of bending over.
- Use massage, take a warm shower or apply ice for 15 minutes at a time (then remove) to help with low back pain.
- **Avoid** over the counter medicines until you talk with your provider.
If your pain is constant and has not gone away after trying these things, call your health care provider.

Breast tenderness
- Wear a support bra that is not too tight.
- Wear a bra to bed at night.

Mouth issues
If you have overgrowth of gum tissue, called pregnancy tumors, visit your dentist to have plaque removed. You will need a medical release from your provider to see your dentist. The growths often disappear on their own after baby's birth.
**Trouble sleeping**
- Turn off your smartphone, TV and tablet at least 1 or more hours before bedtime. The light from these devices can make it harder to go to sleep.
- Exercise earlier in the day. Late day exercise can wake up your body.
- Use relaxation, meditation and other strategies to get ready for sleep.
- Use pillows to cradle your body.
- **Avoid caffeine** in coffee, tea, sodas, sport drinks and energy drinks, especially after 2 PM.

**Feel dizzy or light-headed**
- Eat 5 to 6 small meals every 2 to 3 hours, so you are not hungry.
- Drink ten, 8-ounce cups of fluid each day.
- Lie down on your left side.
- Change positions slowly, such as from lying to sitting or sitting to standing.
- Sit down to do tasks instead of standing.
- Avoid being in temperature extremes, such as too much sun, cold and heat.

Tell your provider if your light-headedness does not improve.

**Nosebleeds**
Nosebleeds are more common during pregnancy. To stop a nosebleed, squeeze your nose gently between your thumb and forefinger for a few minutes. Tilt your head forward to avoid swallowing the blood and breathe through your mouth until bleeding stops. **Contact your provider if bleeding is severe or does not improve.**

**Skin issues**
Itching is more common on the hands, feet and abdomen as skin stretches for baby’s growth. Use gentle soaps for cleaning, hand washing and laundry. Take warm, not hot, showers.

You may notice brown patches on your face, darkening of the skin around your nipples, a dark line on your abdomen and stretch marks that are all common from hormone changes.

Use sunscreen to protect your skin.

**Varicose veins**
Varicose veins look swollen, raised or bulging.
- Keep feet slightly raised when sitting and avoid standing for long periods of time.
- Avoid tight-fitting clothing.
- Avoid crossing your legs.
Caring for You During Your Pregnancy

What to Expect Each Trimester

The First Trimester (0 to 13 weeks)

Weeks 1 to 8

You: You may or may not notice any physical changes. Your uterus will get a little larger, you may have morning sickness or nausea, and your body’s hormones will change with early pregnancy.

Your baby: Baby is about 1 inch long by the end of 8 weeks. The brain, heart, nervous system, lungs and other body systems are forming. Your baby is growing inside a sac of amniotic fluid.

Things to do:
- Wash your hands often to avoid illness and infection.
- Limit caffeine.
- Avoid tobacco, illegal drugs and alcohol.
- Avoid x-rays.
- Avoid saunas, hot tubs and hot baths.
- Eat well-cooked foods and wash raw foods.
- Avoid douching.
- Avoid toxic chemicals.
- Talk with your partner about how you feel.

Weeks 9 to 13

You: Your uterus will be softer, rounded and larger, so you may need to use the bathroom more often. Breasts may be more sensitive with hormone changes. Your energy levels may change.

Your baby: Baby may be up to 3 ¾ inches long and weigh 1 ¼ ounce by 13 weeks. The umbilical cord is formed, and all of baby is growing, including fingers, toes, eyes, ears and major organs.

Things to do:
- Begin prenatal visits.
- Take any prescribed vitamins and supplements.
- Share any changes to your health with your provider.
- Drink ten, 8-ounce cups of fluid each day.
- Exercise daily.
- Check your insurance for maternity benefits.
Second Trimester (14 to 26 weeks)

Weeks 14 to 16

You: Some women feel better at the beginning of the second trimester, having less nausea and more energy. You may start to feel hungry and gain 2 to 3 pounds. You may be able to feel your uterus, and it may harden slightly to protect the baby.

Your baby: Baby may be 4 to 5 inches long and weigh 3 or 4 ounces by 16 weeks. Baby’s ears, arms, hands, fingers, legs, feet and toes are completely formed. Reflex movements allow baby’s elbows to bend, legs to kick and hands to make a fist. Baby’s kidneys are working to circulate fluid from the amniotic sac and heart beat is 120 to 160 beats per minute.

Things to do:
- Go to all prenatal visits and learn what your test results mean.
- Eat healthy meals and snacks.
- Drink ten, 8-ounce cups of fluid each day.
- Exercise daily.
- Plan a budget for needed baby items and equipment.

Weeks 17 to 20

You: Your pregnancy may show as you gain 1 pound a week. A line may develop on your abdomen (linea nigra) as your belly stretches. You may have more energy, feel less tired and begin to have cravings for specific foods.

Your baby: Baby may be up to 6 inches long and weigh 9 ounces at 20 weeks. Your baby likes to move, and you feel these movements. Hair begins to grow on baby’s head and body, called lanugo. Eyebrows and eyelashes grow.

Things to do:
- Talk to a dietitian if you have food cravings.
- Plan a dental visit and get a medical release from your provider to see the dentist.
- Rest 30 to 60 minutes a day or when tired.
- Wear your seat belt low over your hips.
- Wear comfortable clothes and shoes.
Weeks 21 to 24

You: Your body makes room for baby. Stretch marks and body aches are common on your abdomen, breasts, thighs and buttocks. Your hair and skin may be more oily. As baby starts to press on internal organs, constipation, frequent urination, low back pain and itchiness are common discomforts.

Your baby: Baby may be 9 inches long and weigh 12 to 14 ounces. Added weight is from new fat stores under the skin and baby’s own development. Your baby has fingerprints and footprints, and hair is growing on baby’s head. Your baby may start regular patterns of sleep and activity.

Weeks 25 to 26

You: At the end of 6 months, you may feel tightening and relaxing in the uterus, called Braxton-Hicks contractions. Your breasts may change and soften. Some women notice darkening of the skin around their nipples to prepare for breastfeeding. Some women notice swelling in their ankles and feet.

Your baby: Baby may be about 14 inches long and weigh 1 to 2 pounds. Baby can kick and have hiccups. Noises from the outside can cause baby to move or sleep. Internal organs, such as lungs, eyes and intestines are developing.

Things to do:
- Sign up for pregnancy and childbirth classes. You are welcome to take a class at any time during your pregnancy, but we suggest attending classes weeks 25 to 32.
- Sign up for a Maternity Tour.
- Follow your plan for diet, exercise and rest.
- Talk about your feelings with your partner as your body changes.
- Talk with your health care provider about cord blood banking.

Cord blood banking

You may choose to bank your baby’s cord blood from the umbilical cord and the placenta after your baby is born. Cord blood is collected because it contains stem cells. These cells offer lifesaving medical benefits. You may choose to do nothing and the cord blood will be thrown away after birth, or you can save the blood for use in a private or public bank. To donate cord blood, the mother must contact a bank that accepts mail-in kits, register by the 34th week of pregnancy and pass a health history screening. Ask your health care provider about your options for banking your baby’s cord blood. If you decide to bank your baby’s cord blood, please remember to bring the kit with you to the hospital. For more information, visit ParentsGuideCordBlood.org.
Third Trimester (27 to 40 weeks)

Weeks 27 to 32

**You:** Weight gain is faster in the last trimester. Your uterus is closer to your rib cage and your abdomen may move when baby moves. You may feel discomfort as your body changes.

- You may feel tired and need to rest or nap during the day.
- Some women feel full and eat snacks throughout the day, instead of meals. Choose low acid foods and foods high in nutrients. Drink ten, 8-ounce cups of fluid each day, even if you feel the need to urinate frequently throughout the day.
- Movement may feel more awkward as joints loosen and your center of gravity shifts. Be aware as you move to avoid loss of balance and falling.
- Be careful when doing activities, such as lifting, bending, pushing and pulling. Get help with chores. Talk to your provider about safe ways to exercise in the last trimester of pregnancy.
- Breasts may leak a thin fluid, called colostrum, so pads may be needed in a bra. Some women switch to a maternity bra as it has greater flexibility and comfort than a regular bra.
- Use pillows when sleeping or resting to add comfort and body support. Lie on your left side to give baby more oxygen.
- Talk to your partner and provider about your thoughts, feelings and concerns in the last months of pregnancy.
- If you have Rh-negative blood, talk to your provider about a Rhogam injection.

**Your baby:** Baby is about 15 to 17 inches long and may weigh 2 to 4 pounds. Baby’s eyes are sensitive to light and eyelids can open and close. Baby can hear while in the uterus. The brain and nervous system are growing quickly. The lungs are almost fully formed. Your baby’s body begins to store minerals, such as iron. Lanugo, downy hair that covers baby’s body, may start to fall off. Body fat fills out the skin and helps baby maintain his or her body temperature after birth.

**Things to do:**
- Attend pregnancy and childbirth classes.
- Go on a Maternity Tour.
- Share any changes to your health with your provider.
- Start fetal movement checks (kick counts).
- Exercise safely.
- Prepare the area where baby will sleep.
- Have a car seat installed and inspected for safety.
- Share with family and friends how they can help after baby arrives.
- If you have other children, plan child care for labor and delivery.
- If you work, make a plan to hand off job tasks during maternity leave.
- Share the baby's doctor's (pediatrician) name with your provider/hospital.
- Call the hospital at 614-293-8200 to pre-register for your delivery.
**Weeks 33 to 36**

**You:** By 36 weeks, the tightening and relaxing of the uterus continues to prepare your body for labor and delivery.

- If you have 4 or more contractions in one hour, drink several glasses of water and lie on your left side. If you continue to have 4 or more contractions in one hour, call your provider.
- You may have trouble sitting or standing for long periods of time. Lie on your left side and change positions often.
- You may naturally wake up at night to use the bathroom every few hours. Talk with your provider if you have trouble sleeping.
- Use a protective waterproof mattress cover or seat cover in the event your water breaks.
- If you have trouble breathing due to baby’s position, know that baby will likely “drop” or move into your lower abdomen soon to prepare for delivery. It will make breathing easier.
- Plan for some alone time with your partner before your baby arrives. Take time to talk about your thoughts and feelings as partners and parents before your baby is born.

**Your baby:** Baby is 16 to 19 inches long and may weigh 5 to 6 ½ pounds. A special white protective coating, called vermix, covers baby’s skin. Baby’s skin is getting thicker as layers of fat fill in to protect the body. Baby’s organs are almost ready to function on their own. Your baby may start to change positions, such as dropping into your lower abdomen.

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**Weeks 37 to 40**

**You:** You may feel excited, nervous, anxious, joyful or a mix of feelings at the end of pregnancy. You may have pressure in your lower pelvis as baby’s head enters the birth canal, called lightening. Time contractions when they occur, and prepare for labor and delivery. **Go to the hospital when contractions are 5 minutes apart, last for 1 minute and continue for 1 hour, or as directed by your provider.**

**Your baby:** Baby is 19 to 23 inches long and 6 ½ to 9 pounds at birth. Your baby may be larger or smaller. Movements may slow down as baby has less room in the uterus to move. Baby is fully developed and ready for birth.

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**Things to do:**
- Learn the signs of true and false labor.
- Practice timing your contractions with your labor support person.
- Plan your route to the hospital for delivery.
- **If you notice fewer fetal movements or kick counts, call your provider right away or come to the Labor and Delivery Unit.**
- Have a bag packed and ready to take to the hospital.
- Practice exercises from childbirth class.
- Discuss baby names with your partner.
- Review your plan for labor and delivery.
- Limit travel plans. If you need to travel, locate the nearest hospital.
- Make financial plans with the hospital.
- Finalize child care.
- Ask family and friends to help with specific tasks for the first weeks after delivery.
- Share any questions or concerns with your provider.
Fetal Movement Count

Your health care provider will tell you when to start checking for fetal movement, also called kick counts. It often begins with the 7th month of pregnancy. It involves counting the number of times your baby moves in two hours. Your baby naturally moves and then sleeps. When moving, your baby may feel like a kick, ripple, twist or rolling in your abdomen. As baby gets bigger, you may also feel stretching and pulling.

Do kick counts one or two times a day as instructed by your health care provider. After you eat a meal is often a good time.

How to do kick counts
1. Lay on your left or right side.
2. Use a clock, watch or smartphone to record the time. Set the timer for two hours.
3. Each time your baby moves, make a mark in a chart or on a piece of paper.

What the kick counts mean
- If your baby moves 10 times or more in two hours, you may stop counting. Your baby is probably healthy and doing well.
- If your baby moves less than 10 times in two hours, call your provider or come to the Labor and Delivery Unit.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
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Pregnancy and Childbirth Education

Our nurse childbirth educators offer many classes to prepare you for labor, birthing and caring for your new baby. Maternity Center tours are also offered several times a month.

Plan to attend classes between 25 and 32 weeks of pregnancy. Classes fill up fast, so please call at 17 to 24 weeks of pregnancy to enroll.

- To view class and tour calendars, visit wexnermedical.osu.edu/obstetrics-gynecology/pregnancy/pregnancy-and-childbirth-education, which are posted one month in advance.
- To enroll in a class or schedule a maternity tour, call 614-293-5123, option 3.

Pregnancy Care Classes

- **Childbirth Education** (classroom or online): Helps prepare you and your partner or supporter for labor and delivery.
- **Childbirth Education EXPRESS**: A shortened version of the Childbirth Education class and a great refresher course for those who have already had a baby.
- **Pregnancy and the Pelvic Floor**: Reviews common problems that can affect the pelvic floor during childbirth and how to recover from them

Newborn Care Classes

- **Breastfeeding Basics**: Learn about the basics of breastfeeding from lactation consultants.
- **Baby Basics**: Learn skills in caring for your newborn (or new grandchild).
- **Grandparenting 101**: Review and learn all of the latest information and changes in infant care practices to assist the new family.
- **Infant and Pediatric CPR**: Learn life-saving techniques. Parents, grandparents and childcare providers are welcome.
- **Marvelous Multiples**: Learn how to care for more than one baby.
- **Siblings Class**: Helps get siblings, ages 2 to 10 years old, ready for a new baby.

Buckle Up with Brutus

Visit buckleup.osu.edu to learn about car seat safety, including car seat types, installation guidelines and recommendations. Attend a free car seat check event or use the Contact form to get your child passenger safety questions answered.
Planning for Labor

As you get to the end of pregnancy, your health care provider will talk with you about labor and delivery, including ways to manage labor pain.

Contractions

Contractions are the tightening and relaxing of muscles in the uterus. The uterus is where your baby lives during pregnancy. When labor starts, these muscles tighten and relax at a regular pace. They will get closer together and stronger, letting your body know that your baby is about to be born.

Sometimes, these muscle contractions are not regular, and they start and stop. They do not seem to get stronger and closer together, but stay about the same intensity. Your provider may describe these contractions as Braxton-Hicks or signs of false labor. These contractions are normal but can be uncomfortable.

Use the chart to compare the signs of labor with false labor.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Signs of labor</th>
<th>Signs of false labor</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Contractions happen at regular intervals</td>
<td>• Contractions are not regular</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Contractions get stronger and closer together</td>
<td>• Contractions stay about the same</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Contractions keep going while lying down</td>
<td>• Contractions go away while resting</td>
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</table>

Call your health care provider right away if:

- You have 4 or more contractions in 1 hour and you are less than 37 weeks pregnant.
- Your bag of water breaks or is leaking.
- You have any vaginal bleeding. Tell your provider how much bleeding you have.
- You feel unusual pressure in your bottom (your rectum or anal area).
- You have any signs that cause you to have questions or concerns.

The 5-1-1 on contractions

Go to the hospital when contractions are:
- Every 5 minutes.
- Last for 1 minute.
- Continue for 1 hour.
If you have 4 or more contractions in 1 hour and you are less than 37 weeks pregnant, call your provider. When talking to your provider about your contractions, there are ways to create a picture about what you are experiencing. Tell your provider as much as you can about how you feel:

- Where does it hurt?
- How strong does the pain feel?
- How long do you feel the pain? How often does the pain occur?
- What makes the pain worse?
- What helps the pain?
- Is the pain burning, sharp, dull, stabbing, achy or causing spasms?

If your labor starts the 37th week of pregnancy or later, come to the hospital when contractions are every 5 minutes, last for 1 minute and continue for 1 hour, or as directed by your provider.

**Labor pain relief**

**Pain relief without medicine**

- Breathing patterns
- Massage
- Relaxation
- Visual imagery or meditation
- Exercise or movement
- Distraction, such as reading or a movie
- Smelling pleasant scents on cotton balls
- Listening to music
- Other types of pain relief you like to use:

**Pain relief with medicine**

Pain medicine is given different ways for labor and delivery based on your preferences for pain control. The most common are:

- **Labor epidural**: An epidural reduces pain in the lower half of the body for childbirth. It is a tiny tube, called a catheter, placed by a doctor (anesthesiologist) into the lower back after numbing the skin in that area. Different medicines can be given through the epidural, depending on your needs.

- **Spinal block**: A spinal block is medicine that completely numbs the lower half of the body and is used for cesarean delivery. It will be placed by a doctor (anesthesiologist) in the lower back.

- **IV pain management**: During early labor, IV pain medicine can temporarily relieve pain and allow you to rest. You can still have an epidural later if you choose.

- **Local anesthetic**: If your vaginal opening tears naturally or you have an episiotomy (a cut made by your provider in the event of an emergency), this medicine can be given to numb the area during the repair.

- **Nitrous oxide**: Nitrous oxide, sometimes called laughing gas, can reduce anxiety and decrease pain during labor. It is a tasteless, odorless gas that you breathe through a face mask during contractions.
Breathing Patterns

Breathing patterns help manage labor pain and relax the body. Start with a deep and cleansing breath to relax. Find a focal point, such as a picture, while using one of these breathing patterns.

**Slow paced breathing**
As the contraction begins, breathe in through your nose and breathe out through your mouth, letting your body completely relax. Repeat for about 8 to 10 breaths per minute. As the contraction ends, take a cleansing breath.

*This breathing method is used most often in early labor.*

**Normal paced breathing**
As the contraction begins, breathe in through your nose and breathe out through your mouth, letting your body completely relax. Keep your eyes on a focal point. Repeat for about 16 to 20 breaths per minute. As the contraction ends, take a cleansing breath.

*This breathing method is used when slow paced breathing is no longer helpful.*

**Patterned breathing**
As the contraction begins, begin with normal paced breathing. Breathe in through your nose and breathe out through your mouth, letting your body completely relax. When the contraction is strongest, change your breathing to a short breath in and a short breath out. Return to normal paced breathing as the contraction subsides. As the contraction ends, take a cleansing breath.

*This breathing method is used when contractions are strongest.*

**Variable paced breathing**
As the contraction begins, begin with normal paced breathing. Breathe in through your nose and out through your mouth, letting your body completely relax. Keep your eyes on a focal point. Change to 3 shallow breaths (breathe in and then softly blow out through puffed cheeks) and repeat until the contraction subsides. As the contraction ends, take a cleansing breath.

*This breathing method is used during transition of active labor.*

**Blow breathing**
*If you feel the urge to push during labor and have NOT been given the okay by your provider, start short quick blows through your mouth. Fill your cheeks with air and imagine blowing out birthday candles. Continue until the urge passes or you are given the okay to push.*

*This breathing method is used to control the urge to push.*
Planning for Delivery

Talk with your health care provider about a delivery plan. Even if you prefer vaginal delivery, cesarean delivery may be needed for medical reasons. It is helpful to understand both delivery options. Ask questions of your health care provider, so you are prepared.

Vaginal delivery

Each woman will have a unique labor experience. Some women have a release of cervical mucous that may be blood-tinged. This is called passing a mucus plug or a bloody show. This is one sign that your body is preparing for delivery. Some women also have a trickle or gush of liquid after the bag of water breaks around the baby. This is called a rupture of membranes. It may break before you have contractions or at any time during labor and delivery. If you have a rupture of membranes, put on a feminine hygiene pad (not a tampon) and call your provider or the Labor and Delivery Unit at 614-293-8497.

Some women have pressure in the lower back and cramping when contractions start. Contractions help to prepare the body for baby’s delivery. Expect contractions to get more intense and closer together during labor. As contractions continue, it is not unusual to feel shaky or have nausea as you get closer to delivery.

- Talk with your provider about the positions you will use to push baby out during delivery.
- Talk with your labor support person about how you want to be coached through contractions.
- After your baby is delivered, the placenta is delivered. The placenta held your baby in the uterus. Gentle pressure is used to firm up the uterus afterwards to reduce bleeding. Your uterus will slowly return to its normal size in the days after giving birth.
- Do you plan to take the placenta home? If you do, you will need to sign a medical release and need someone to bring a cooler to take it home in.
**Tips for the labor support person**

- Offer to help as she gets on and off an exercise ball to reduce the risk of falls.
- Ask “What feels good?” or “What helps you most right now?”.
- Give words of encouragement.
- Offer ice chips if allowed by the provider.
- Use a cool or warm washcloth on her forehead or around her neck.
- Give a massage.

**Cesarean delivery**

Sometimes a cesarean delivery or C-section is needed because of problems with mother, baby or both. A C-section is done on the same unit in the medical center as vaginal delivery. A scheduled C-section takes 60 minutes.

**Reasons for a C-section include:**

- Problems before labor.
- Mother has severe bleeding.
- Baby is in distress or not in right position for delivery.
- Baby is too big to fit through mother’s pelvis.
- Failure to progress in labor.
- Mother had C-section before.

**Possible risks with C-section include:**

- Infection.
- Bleeding or blood clots.
- Need for blood transfusions.
- Injury to bladder or bowels.
- Damage to the uterus that requires removal of the uterus, called a hysterectomy.

**During prenatal visits, ask about:**

- Why you may need a C-section and what the risks and benefits would be compared to labor and vaginal delivery.
- What medicines would be given to reduce the risk of infection or blood clots.
- What anesthesia would be needed.

**Before having a C-section, ask:**

- Why the C-section is needed and what you should expect.
- About risks of surgery and anesthesia and when blood transfusions would be needed.
Preparing for a scheduled C-section

- Your provider will talk with you about the medicines you take and any allergies you have. Some medicines may need to be stopped before surgery.
- Blood tests will be done to check your blood type.
- You will given or need to buy a special soap to shower with the day before your surgery and the morning of your surgery. Your provider will give you instructions on cleaning your skin with the soap. The soap helps to prevent infection.
- You will be given a surgery time. We ask that you arrive 2 ½ hours before your surgery. Plan for your labor support person to be with you.

At the hospital

You will be taken to the pre-surgery area on the Labor and Delivery Unit. Only your labor support person may be with you. Other family members need to stay in the waiting area on the 6th floor of Doan Hall.

- The team will review the plan for surgery before starting.
- You will be given medicine by a doctor, called an anesthesiologist. You will be awake to enjoy your baby’s birth without pain. Your labor support person may be next to you to share this special moment.
- During surgery, the team will continue to check your health while baby is born, the placenta is delivered and the incisions are closed. If you are interested in taking the placenta home, you will need to sign a medical release and need someone to bring a cooler to take it home in.
- After the C-section, you will go to a recovery unit. Whenever possible, your baby will remain with you.

When going home after a C-section, ask about:

- Caring for your incision site to prevent infection.
- Problems or signs of infection, such as warmth or redness at your site, fever, oozing or site opens that you should report.
- Who to contact if you have a problem.
- What medicines you are to take, how much and for how long.
- Your follow up appointment.

Skin-to-skin

Placing a newborn on its mother’s skin right after birth is called skin-to-skin. This contact typically lasts one hour. We make every effort to make sure you and your baby have the opportunity to have this experience. This may not be possible if you or your baby need medical attention right after delivery.

This contact helps the baby:

- Stabilize his or her body temperature, heart rate and blood pressure.
- Regulate his or her blood sugar.
- Breastfeed easier for the first feeding.
- Breathe easier.
- Cry less.
Be a partner in the pregnancy
You are both in this pregnancy together. Plan to share both the work and the fun!

• Encourage your partner to get good prenatal care. She should see a doctor on a regular basis. Visits to the doctor help to make sure the pregnancy is going well.
• Stay informed about her pregnancy.
• Help her to eat right. She will need to follow a balanced food plan. This may mean changing some of your own eating habits.
• Help her to exercise and stay in shape. Some exercise is good for both mother and baby. Walk with her when you can. Use this time to relax and talk about the pregnancy.
• It is important that your partner stay away from alcohol, tobacco and drugs while she is pregnant. Now is a good time to teach others that smoking will not be allowed around the baby.
• Later in the pregnancy, you will need to help your partner more with housework, cooking and cleaning. Make sure she gets a chance each day to rest.
• Decide now who will do what after your baby comes home.

Support each other
There will be changes in the relationship between you and your partner. For instance, you both may have mood swings. You may feel sad, worried or nervous for no real reason.

• Try to listen and help each other. Take the time to talk things over.
• Your sex life may also change. In a normal pregnancy, it is safe to have intercourse throughout the pregnancy if there are no complications and the mother is comfortable. Ask the health care provider to give you advice in this area.

Learn about pregnancy and parenting

• Look for free or low cost childbirth education and parenting classes. These are offered at many hospitals and some private teachers give classes in their homes for a small charge. These classes can help answer your questions and help you to feel more confident about the pregnancy and becoming a parent.
• Talk with family and friends. They can be a good source of information and advice.
• Read about pregnancy and parenting skills. There are many books on pregnancy and being a good parent. Check with your library or bookstore.
Consider the Benefits of Breastfeeding

Before you decide whether to breast or bottle feed, here are some things that you should know:

- How you choose to feed your baby is very important.
- Breast milk is made for human babies and changes as they grow to meet their needs.
- It is important for your baby to have a relaxed, happy mother who can give the love and attention he or she deserves.
- Your feeding decision is a very personal one. Discuss this information with those who support you and talk to your health care provider.

Why should I breastfeed?

Breast milk is good for the baby as it:

- Is easier for your baby to digest than formula. Breastfed babies have less gas, less spitting up and sweeter smelling stools. It also helps to prevent diarrhea.
- Helps to protect your baby from illness, lower the risk of asthma, type 2 diabetes, obesity and childhood cancers.
- Is always clean and safe. Your baby cannot catch a cold from it or be allergic to the milk, and there is no risk of contamination.
- Reduces the risk of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS).
- Helps develop your baby’s brain and nervous system.

Breastfeeding is good for the mother as it:

- Helps your uterus return to its normal size faster.
- May help you return to your pre-pregnancy weight sooner.
- Reduces your risk of breast and ovarian cancers and type 2 diabetes.

Breastfeeding is also good for the environment with no waste or energy used to make it.
Common concerns about breastfeeding

- **Will I make enough?**
  Most mothers make enough milk, though many worry about it. How much your body makes depends on how often your baby nurses, so your body supplies the amount your baby demands.

- **Will my breasts sag?**
  Your breasts will return to their normal size when you have finished breastfeeding. Whether or not breasts sag depends on your age, pregnancy and heredity -- not breastfeeding.

- **Will it hurt?**
  Breastfeeding is meant to be comfortable. You may have some tenderness the first week or so, but pain is not normal. If you have pain, a lactation consultant can work with you to solve the problem.

- **Where can I breastfeed?**
  By law, women are allowed to breastfeed in public, but most public places offer a private space too. Many employers support breastfeeding by providing a private place and the time to do it.

- **Can my partner feed the baby, too?**
  After your milk supply is established (4 to 6 weeks), your partner can feed your baby expressed breast milk from a bottle. Your partner can also feel close with skin-to-skin time with the baby.

- **What if my breasts are too small?**
  Breast size has nothing to do with your milk production.

For more information

- Talk to a Lactation Consultant about breastfeeding by calling the Ohio State Breastfeeding Helpline at 614-293-8910.

- Attend the Breastfeeding Basics class. Call 614-293-5123, option 3, to register. Some insurance providers will cover the cost of classes.

- Learn more about breastfeeding by visiting:
  - Office on Women’s Health
    [www.womenshealth.gov](http://www.womenshealth.gov)  
    800-994-9662 (English / Spanish)
  - La Leche League
    [www.lli.org](http://www.lli.org)
    877-4-LALECHE (English / Spanish)
  - KellyMom at [kellymom.com](http://kellymom.com)
Preparing for Your Baby

Baby Care Items and Equipment

Good places to get the things your baby will need are department stores, local drug stores, garage sales and thrift stores. Also, family and friends may be willing to let you borrow items as you need them. Having the items and equipment ready before your baby is born will help decrease your stress and anxiety at the time of birth.

Suggested things to have:

- 2 to 4 crib and bassinet sheets
- 2 waterproof crib pads (optional)
- 2 to 4 receiving blankets or crib quilts
- 3 to 4 dozen cloth or disposable diapers (newborn size)
- 2 to 4 waterproof pants (for cloth diapers)
- Diaper wipes or small washcloths
- Diaper pail with cover
- Diaper ointment
- 4 to 6 T-shirts
- 4 to 6 sleepers or night gowns
- Socks or booties
- Hat (depending on season)
- Snowsuit if cold weather
- Towels
- 2 to 4 baby washcloths (optional)
- Mild baby soap and shampoo
- Baby bath tub (optional)
- Baby lotion or oil
- Car seat (required in Ohio)
- Crib and bassinet
- Small chest of drawers. Place a pad or towel on top to use as a changing table.
- Stroller (optional)
- Baby swing (optional)
- Thermometer (for use under the arm)
- Baby nail file
- Infant bulb syringe to suction nose
- Supplies for breastfeeding or formula feeding
Questions to ask yourself

As new parents, an important step is choosing your baby’s health care provider. Ask yourself these questions before you decide:

• Where is the office or clinic located?
• Do they accept your health care plan?
• How is payment handled?
• What are the office hours?
• How are after hours calls or emergencies handled?
• Will they be willing to work with you and accept your ideas of child care?
• Are both well baby and sick child care available?

Choices for your baby’s care

• **Family medicine doctor** specializes in the care of adults and children. The doctor can provide care for your whole family.
• **Pediatric doctor (pediatrician)** specializes in the care of children from birth to age 18 or older.
• **Pediatric nurse practitioner** is a registered nurse with special training in the care of children. These nurses are able to prescribe medicine, and they usually work with doctors.

Talk with your health care provider and check with family and friends to get recommendations. You may also want to:

• Visit “Find a Doctor” on The Ohio State University Wexner Medical Center’s website at [wexnermedical.osu.edu](http://wexnermedical.osu.edu). Use the keywords "Family Medicine" or "Pediatrics" to search for a provider for your baby. You may also call Class Registration at 614-293-5123 for help.
• Call Nationwide Children’s Hospital’s Primary Care Centers at 614-772-6200.
• Call HandsOn Central Ohio at 614-221-6766 or visit [handsoncentralohio.org](http://handsoncentralohio.org).
• Call the Columbus Medical Association’s Physician’s Free Clinic at 614-240-7430.

While you are still pregnant, make an appointment to meet your child’s future health care provider. This visit will help you find out answers to many of your questions.
Do You Want Your Son Circumcised?

Now is the time to think about it

Now is a good time to think about whether you want your son to be circumcised after birth. A circumcision is the removal of the piece of skin, called the foreskin, from around the end of the penis, called the glans. This is an elective procedure or surgery, which means you need to decide if you want to have it done on your son or not.

The procedure is often done in the hospital’s nursery by your baby’s doctor. You will be asked if you want the procedure done, and you will need to sign a consent form to give your permission. Talk with your baby’s doctor if you have any questions or concerns before you sign the consent form.

Most insurances will cover the cost of this procedure.

Why is it done

Some people decide to have circumcision done because:

- Father or other men in the family are circumcised.
- Cultural or religious beliefs.

There are some health benefits to the procedure, so some children’s doctors recommend it. Benefits of circumcision are small over your son’s life, but include:

- Lower risk of bladder, kidney or urinary tract infections.
- Lower risk of cancer of the penis.
- Lower risk of some sexually transmitted infections, such as HIV.
- Prevention of some foreskin problems.

Chance of problems small

Risks of circumcision or the chance of problems are very small, but include:

- Infection.
- Bleeding.
- Pain.
- Injury to the penis.
- Skin re-attaches to the head of the penis, called adhesions.
- Differences in look of the penis where too much or not enough skin is removed. This may require more surgery at a later date.
Car Seat Safety

Car crashes are the main cause of accidental death and serious injury of children. Correctly using a car seat can save your child’s life.

**Infants should ride in a rear-facing car seat until at least 2 years old** or until they reach the highest weight and height allowed by the manufacturer of their car seat.

**Using the car seat safely**

- Check the car seat to make sure your child fits the weight and length guide.
- **Never place a car seat in the front seat.** Car seats do not protect infants and children from passenger air bags when they open.
- Install the car seat tightly, using the seat belt or LATCH system. The car seat should not move more than one inch from side to side. Remember to read and follow the vehicle owner’s manual and car seat manufacturer’s directions carefully.
- Keep harness straps snug and fasten harness clip at armpit level. Harness straps should be at or below the shoulder level. Place the car seat at the manufacturer's recommended angle to keep the infant's head from dropping forward. Position the infant car seat handle as instructed by the car seat manufacturer's directions.
- Rolled towels or receiving blankets can be placed along the sides of the infant for added support. Never place padding under or behind the infant.
- Most car seats expire in 5 or 6 years. Check the expiration date sticker. The date is chosen by the car seat maker based on the date it was made, not the date of purchase or start of use.
- Attend a car seat safety check in your community. It is important to have both the car seat fit in your car and your baby be positioned well in the seat for your baby's safety.

**For more information**

- Visit **Buckle Up with Brutus** at buckleup.osu.edu to learn about car seat safety.
- Call **Columbus Public Health’s Childhood Injury Prevention Program** at 614-645-7748 or visit www.columbus.gov/carseats for car seat information. The program helps provide car seats and booster seats at a reduced cost to families in need. It also provides locations and scheduling for car seat safety checks.
- Visit **www.safekids.org/ultimate-car-seat-guide** for more information.
Caring for You During Your Pregnancy

Safe Sleep For Your Baby

- Always place your baby on his or her back to sleep, for naps and at night, to reduce the risk of SIDS.
- Use a firm sleep surface, covered by a fitted sheet, to reduce the risk of SIDS and other sleep-related causes of infant death.
- Your baby should not sleep in an adult bed, on a couch, or on a chair alone, with you, or with anyone else.
- Keep soft objects, toys, and loose bedding out of your baby’s sleep area to reduce the risk of SIDS and other sleep-related causes of infant death.
- To reduce the risk of SIDS, women should:
  - Get regular health care during pregnancy, and
  - Not drink alcohol, or use illegal drugs during pregnancy or after the baby is born.
- To reduce the risk of SIDS, do not smoke during pregnancy, and do not smoke or allow smoking around your baby.
- Breastfeed your baby to reduce the risk of SIDS.
- Offer a pacifier, not attached to a string, at nap and sleep time once breastfeeding is established.
- Do not let your baby get too hot during sleep.
- Follow health care provider guidance on your baby’s vaccines and regular health checkups.
- Avoid products that claim to reduce the risk of SIDS and other sleep-related causes of infant death.
- Do not use home heart or breathing monitors to reduce the risk of SIDS.
- Give your baby plenty of Tummy Time when he or she is awake and when someone is watching.

Remember Tummy Time!
Place babies on their stomachs when they are awake and when someone is watching. Tummy Time helps your baby’s head, neck, and shoulder muscles get stronger and helps to prevent flat spots on the head.

www.SafeSleep.Ohio.gov
**What Does a Safe Sleep Environment Look Like?**

Reduce the Risk of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) and Other Sleep-Related Causes of Infant Death

*For more information on crib safety guidelines, contact the Consumer Product Safety Commission at 1-800-638-2772 or [www.cpsc.gov](http://www.cpsc.gov).*

Use a firm sleep surface, such as a mattress in a safety-approved* crib, covered by a fitted sheet.

Make sure nothing covers the baby’s head.

Do not use pillows, blankets, sheepskins, or crib bumpers anywhere in your baby’s sleep area.

Always place your baby on his or her back to sleep, for naps and at night.

Keep soft objects, toys, and loose bedding out of your baby’s sleep area.

Dress your baby in light sleep clothing, such as a one-piece sleeper, and do not use a blanket.

Do not smoke or let anyone smoke around your baby.

Baby should not sleep in an adult bed, on a couch, or on a chair alone, with you, or with anyone else.

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*www.SafeSleep.Ohio.gov*
All babies cry. It is normal and natural.

Most adults feel frustrated when babies and toddlers cry.

Healthy babies start crying the day they are born. Crying increases when babies are 2 weeks old, and gets worse at 2 months old. Babies cry more in the afternoon or evening. Babies can cry 2 to 3 hours a day, for an hour at a time! It is normal.

Crying is the only way your baby can communicate. Your baby cries to tell you he:
• Is hungry.
• Needs to be burped.
• Needs a diaper change.
• Is too hot or too cold.
• Is lonely or scared.
• Is in pain or uncomfortable.
• Is over-tired or over-stimulated.

Never shake your baby!
No matter how long your baby cries or how frustrated you feel, never shake or hit your baby.

Shaking can cause brain damage that can lead to:
• Blindness
• Epilepsy (seizures)
• Mental retardation
• Behavior problems
• Death

Shaken baby syndrome is a brain injury that happens when a frustrated person violently shakes a baby or toddler.

Tips for soothing crying babies.

Sometimes, a crying baby just can’t be soothed. It is OK to ask for help.

Because all babies cry, try not to let the crying frustrate you. Check for the common reasons for crying, then try some of the following:
• Hold the baby close and walk or gently rock. Wrap the baby snugly in a soft blanket.
• Find a calm, quiet place. Turn out the lights; turn off loud music and the TV.
• Offer a pacifier.
• Take the baby for a ride in a stroller or car. Always use a car seat.
• Play soft music; hum or sing to the baby.
• Run the vacuum, dryer, dishwasher or fan to make background noise.
• Place the baby in a baby swing.
• Lay the baby across your lap and gently rub or tap the baby’s back.
• If all else fails, place the baby on her back in a safe crib or playpen. Walk away and check back every 5 to 10 minutes.
• Call your baby’s doctor or nurse if your baby seems sick.
• If you feel you are getting stressed out, call a trusted friend or relative for help.

Toddlers cry, too.

Toddlers cry for the same reasons babies cry. Plus, toddlers cry when they try to learn new things. Toddlers and their crying can be especially frustrating at times such as:
• Potty training
• Feeding time.
• Naptime and bedtime.
• When teething.
Caring for babies and toddlers is stressful, even when they are not crying. Know when you are becoming stressed out. Have a plan to calm yourself.

After putting your baby on his back in a safe crib or playpen:

- Take several deep breaths and count to 100. Go outside for fresh air.
- Wash your face, or take a shower.
- Exercise. Do sit-ups, or climb the stairs a few times.
- Go in another room and turn on the TV or radio.
- Call a friend or relative.

Check on your baby every 5 to 10 minutes.

**You are your baby’s protector. Choose caregivers wisely.**

Even when you aren’t with your baby, you are responsible for your baby’s safety.

Before leaving your baby with anyone, ask these questions:

- Does this person want to watch my baby?
- Have I had a chance to watch this person with my baby before I leave?
- Is this person good with babies?
- Has this person been a good caregiver to other babies?
- Will my baby be in a safe place with this person?
- Have I told this person to never shake my baby?

**Trust your instinct. If it doesn’t feel right, don’t leave your baby!**

Do not leave your baby with anyone who:

- Is impatient or annoyed when your baby cries.
- Says your baby cries too much.
- Will become angry if your baby cries or bothers them.
- Might treat your baby roughly because they are angry with you.
- Has a history of violence.
- Has lost custody of their own children because they could not care for them.
- Abuses drugs or alcohol.

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**Has Your Baby Been Shaken? Call 911.**

All of these signs are very serious:

- Limp, like a rag doll.
- Poor sucking and swallowing.
- Trouble breathing.
- Unable to waken.
- Irritability or crankiness.
- Seizures or trembling.
- Vomiting.
- Skin looks blue or feels cold.

Save precious time! If you think your baby has been shaken, tell the doctors right away!

Tell anyone who cares for your baby to call you any time they become frustrated. Tell them not to shake your baby.

For more help coping with a crying baby:

**Help me grow**

1-800-755-GROW

Ohio Department of Health
246 North High Street
Columbus, Ohio 43215
http://www.odh.ohio.gov
Safe Spacing Between Pregnancies

For your health and the health of your baby, it is recommended that you wait 2 years before giving birth to another child. This is called safe spacing between pregnancies.

If you have concerns about having your babies closer together, please talk with your provider.

**Safe spacing between pregnancies can help to:**

- Lower the risk of having a premature baby.
- Lower the risk of having a baby with a low birth weight.
- Lower the risk of having a baby that is small for its gestational age.
- Lower the risk of autism in the second born child.
- Increase the benefits of breastfeeding for baby and mother.
- Lower the risk of pregnancy and childbirth related complications, such as miscarriage and preeclampsia.
- Give your body time to heal and be healthy before the next pregnancy. Use this time to eat nutritious foods to build up nutrients in your body and manage your weight.
- Give you time to take prenatal vitamins with folic acid before your next pregnancy.
- Give you time to start a regular exercise routine, manage your blood pressure and stop smoking.
- Give you and your partner time to bond with your current baby and adjust to becoming parents. It is less stress and work to care for one young child at a time.
- Allow time for your family to adjust to the cost of having one baby before having another.

Birth control can help you safely space pregnancies and prevent unplanned pregnancies. A birth control plan can be created while you are still pregnant. **Talk with your health care provider about the different birth control methods available, any questions you have and what is best for your needs.**
Choosing a Birth Control Method

Many birth control methods are available. This guide lists the major types that are not permanent. The list runs from the most effective to the least effective. Only male and female condoms protect against sexually transmitted infections (STIs), including HIV.

These methods of birth control result in less than 1 pregnancy per 100 women in a year

The **implant** is a matchstick-sized plastic rod that is placed under the skin in the arm by your health care provider. It protects against pregnancy for up to 3 years.

- **Advantage:** You do not need to take anything every day or do anything before, during or after sex. Your periods may be lighter and less painful, or you may have no period.
- **Disadvantage:** You may have irregular bleeding or spotting.

The **hormonal IUD** is a small, T-shaped piece of plastic that is placed in the uterus (womb) by your health care provider. It protects against pregnancy for up to 5 years.

- **Advantage:** You do not need to take anything every day or do anything before, during or after sex. You should check now and then that the string from the IUD is still in place. You will be instructed how to do this. Your period may be lighter and less painful, or you may have no period.
- **Disadvantage:** You may have irregular bleeding or spotting. This often improves after a few months.

The **copper IUD** is a small, T-shaped piece of plastic that is placed in the uterus (womb) by your health care provider. It protects against pregnancy for up to 10 years.

- **Advantage:** You do not need to take anything every day or do anything before, during or after sex. You should check now and then that the string from the IUD is still in place. You will be instructed how to do this.
- **Disadvantage:** You may have heavier bleeding or cramping. This sometimes improves after a few months.
These methods of birth control result in 6 to 12 pregnancies per 100 women in a year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Advantage</th>
<th>Disadvantage</th>
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| Birth control shot (Depo-Provera) | The shot is given in the arm or buttocks by a health care provider every 3 months. | • **Advantage**: You do not need to take anything every day or do anything before, during or after sex. You may have no period.  
• **Disadvantage**: You may have irregular bleeding or spotting. This often improves after a few months. |
| Oral contraceptives (birth control pills) | These pills contain hormones that prevent pregnancy. You need to swallow a pill at about the same time every day. | • **Advantage**: Your period may be lighter and less painful.  
• **Disadvantage**: It can be hard to remember to take a pill every day and get prescription refills on time. |
| Patch (Ortho Evra) | The patch is applied to the skin like a band-aid each week for 3 weeks and then removed for 1 week to allow for a period. | • **Advantage**: Your period may be lighter and less painful.  
• **Disadvantage**: The patch may be less effective if you are overweight. It may be hard to keep the patch in place or to change it on time. |
| Vaginal ring (NuvaRing) | The ring is a small, flexible ring that is inserted into the vagina to stay in place for 3 weeks. It is then removed for 1 week to allow for a period. | • **Advantage**: Your period may be lighter and less painful.  
• **Disadvantage**: It may be hard to keep the ring in place or to change it on time. |
| Diaphragm | The diaphragm is a dome-shaped silicone device that is inserted into the vagina before sex and removed 8 hours after sex. A spermicide foam, gel or cream needs to be used with the diaphragm each time you have sex. | • **Disadvantage**: You need to have the diaphragm and spermicide available and use it correctly each time you have sex. |
A **male or female condom** is placed over the penis (male condom) or inserted into the vagina (female condom). The condom blocks the sperms’ movement into the uterus (womb).

- **Advantage:** Both the male and female condom are easy to use and you can buy them over the counter. It is the only birth control method that can protect you against sexually transmitted infections (STIs).
- **Disadvantage:** The condom may leak, break or have holes. You need to have a condom available and use it correctly each time you have sex.

The **sponge** is a dome-shaped sponge that gets inserted into the vagina before sex and removed 6 hours after sex.

**Advantage:** The sponge is easy to use and you can buy it over the counter.

**Disadvantage:** You need to have a sponge available and use it correctly each time you have sex.

**Emergency contraception pills**

These pills can prevent pregnancy up to 5 days after unprotected intercourse. The pills delay ovulation or the release of an egg during the menstrual cycle. Emergency contraception does not affect a pregnancy that has already started. The pills are available in pharmacies and other stores without a prescription. They are not recommended as a regular method of birth control. Talk to your health care provider for more information.

**Natural family planning**

Birth control without the use of chemicals (vaginal spermicide or oral contraceptives) or barriers (condoms or diaphragms) is called natural family planning. You need to have regular menstrual cycles (periods) to use natural family planning. It uses body temperature, vaginal discharge or a calendar of your menstrual cycle to find out which days of each month you are most likely to ovulate or release an egg and get pregnant. You should not have sex during this time. It requires couples to not have sex for a large number of days each month. When used correctly, natural family planning is about 75% effective. Talk to your health care provider for more information.