

INFANT RISK CODE REFERENCE TOOL

RISKS	ASSESS	INTERVENTION	MATERIALS
Goals: The goal of the WIC program is to help infants and children achieve recommended rates of growth and development. A great mutual goal of an infant is to achieve normal growth patterns during infancy.			
103 Underweight or at Risk for Underweight Weight for length/stature describes body proportionality and is sensitive to acute and chronic undernutrition. Physical growth delay/undernutrition has harmful effects on an infant's immune function, organ development, hormonal function, and brain development.	Height, weight and head circumference. How much weight the infant has gained or lost since birth. Babies should be at birth weight by 7 days. A new baby should be gaining close to an ounce a day after initial loss. Weight/length less than 5% is a sign of undernutrition. Assess growth grids. Weight for length above 97.7% is considered high weight for length. If Breastfeeding: assess frequency and duration. Knowledge of hunger and fullness cues. How many wet and dirty diapers per day. Was a vitamin D supplement was ordered. Formula feeding: How is the formula prepared? Is the baby fed on a schedule or on demand? How many ounces and how often. Does the baby spit up? How many wet and dirty diapers per day. Assess the caregiver's knowledge and attitudes regarding development of good eating habits and nutritional needs.	If 103: High Risk Refer to RD and appoint as soon as possible. If no RD appointments, call RD to see if she can perform a telephone assessment within the week. Provide nutrition education and anticipatory guidance: Hunger and fullness cues Baby behavior/crying Safe sleep practices and sleep patterns Hold baby to feed How to safely prepare and store formula and/or breastmilk Growth expectations Average daily intake of breastmilk or formula from birth to 6 months Playtime Nothing in the bottle except breastmilk or formula How to take care of gums and teeth Soothing infant by rocking, holding, or singing instead of feeding.	ML-025595 Baby Basics ML-003008 Give your child a healthy smile Breastfeeding materials as needed: ML-025571 Moms Helping Moms ML-009069 How to prepare infant formula

INFANT RISK CODE REFERENCE TOOL

RISKS	ASSESS	INTERVENTION	MATERIALS
<p>121 Short Stature</p> <p>This indicator can help identify children whose growth is stunted due to prolonged undernutrition or repeated illness. Short stature is related to a lack of total dietary energy and to poor dietary quality that provides inadequate protein, particularly animal protein, and inadequate amounts of micronutrients; zinc, vitamin A, iron, copper, iodine, calcium, and phosphorus.</p>	<p>Height, weight and head circumference. How much weight the infant has gained or lost since birth. Babies should be at birth weight by 7 days.</p> <p>Assess growth pattern</p> <p>A new baby should be gaining close to an ounce a day after initial loss.</p> <p>Breastfeeding:</p> <p>Assess frequency and duration. Knowledge of hunger and fullness cues. How many wet and dirty diapers per day. Was a vitamin D supplement was ordered</p> <p>Formula feeding:</p> <p>How is the formula prepared? Is the baby fed on a schedule or on demand? How many ounces and how often. Does the baby spit up? How many wet and dirty diapers per day. Assess the caregiver's knowledge and attitudes regarding development of good eating habits and nutritional needs.</p>	<p>Provide nutrition education and anticipatory guidance:</p> <p>Hunger and fullness cues</p> <p>Baby behavior/crying</p> <p>Safe sleep practices and sleep patterns</p> <p>Hold baby to feed</p> <p>How to safely prepare and store formula and/or breastmilk</p> <p>Growth expectations</p> <p>Average daily intake of breastmilk or formula from birth to 6 months</p> <p>Playtime</p> <p>Nothing in the bottle except breastmilk or formula</p> <p>How to take care of gums and teeth</p>	<p>ML-025595 Baby Basics</p> <p>ML-003008 Give your child a healthy smile</p> <p>Breastfeeding materials as needed:</p> <p>ML-025571 Moms Helping Moms</p> <p>ML-009069 How to prepare infant formula</p>

INFANT RISK CODE REFERENCE TOOL

RISKS	ASSESS	INTERVENTION	MATERIALS
<p>134 Failure to Thrive :</p> <p>Failure to thrive is a serious growth problem with a complex etiology. Indicators: Weight consistently below the 3rd % for age Weight less than 80% of ideal weight for height/age. Progressive fall off in weight A decrease in the expected rate of growth.</p>	<p>Assess growth rate and factors that may impact or contribute to failure to thrive such as: Inaccurate formula preparation, Illness, Feeding Practices, Medications, Poor social environment, Neglect</p> <p>If Breastfeeding: assess frequency and duration. Knowledge of hunger and fullness cues. How many wet and dirty diapers per day. Was a vitamin D supplement was ordered</p> <p>Formula feeding: How is the formula prepared? Is the baby fed on a schedule or on demand? How many ounces and how often. Does the baby spit up? How many wet and dirty diapers per day</p>	<p>Refer to RD and appoint as soon as possible. If no RD appointments, call RD to see if she can perform a telephone assessment within the week.</p> <p>Provide nutrition education and anticipatory guidance: Hunger and fullness cues Baby behavior/crying Safe sleep practices and sleep patterns Hold baby to feed How to safely prepare and store formula and/or breastmilk Growth expectations Average daily intake of breastmilk or formula from birth to 6 months Playtime Nothing in the bottle except breastmilk or formula How to take care of gums and teeth</p>	<p>ML-025595 Baby Basics Spanish Baby Basics ML-003008 Give your child a healthy smile</p> <p>Breastfeeding materials as needed: ML-025571 Moms Helping Moms</p>
<p>135 Slow/Faltering Growth</p> <p>Growth rate that is below that which is appropriate for an infant's age and sex. It can affect weight, length, and head circumference</p>	<p>Height/weight and head circumference How much weight has the infant gained or lost since birth. Assess growth pattern.</p> <p>If Breastfeeding: assess frequency and duration. Knowledge of hunger and fullness cues. How many wet and dirty diapers per day. Was a vitamin D supplement was ordered</p> <p>Formula feeding: How is the formula prepared? Is the baby fed on a schedule or on demand? How many ounces and how often. Does the baby spit up? How many wet and dirty diapers per day. Assess the caregiver's knowledge and attitudes regarding development of good eating habits and nutritional needs.</p>	<p>The primary goal of intervention is to enhance infant health outcomes by addressing causes of slowed growth. Provide nutrition education and anticipatory guidance: Hunger and fullness cues Baby behavior/crying Safe sleep practices and sleep patterns Hold baby to feed How to safely prepare and store formula and/or breastmilk Growth expectations Average daily intake of breastmilk or formula from birth to 6 months Playtime Nothing in bottle except breastmilk or formula How to take care of gums and teeth.</p>	<p>ML-025595 Baby Basics ML-003008 Give your child a healthy smile</p> <p>Breastfeeding materials as needed: ML-025571 Moms Helping Moms</p> <p>ML-009069 How to prepare infant formula</p>

INFANT RISK CODE REFERENCE TOOL

RISKS	ASSESS	INTERVENTION	MATERIALS
<p>141 Low Birth Weight/ Very Low Birth Weight</p> <p>Low birth weight is one of the most important biologic predictors of infant death and deficiencies in physical and mental development.</p>	<p>Height, weight and head circumference. How much weight the infant has gained or lost since birth. Babies should be at birth weight by 7 days</p> <p>Assess growth pattern</p> <p>A new baby should be gaining close to an ounce a day after the initial loss</p> <p>Assess growth grids.</p> <p>Assess caregiver's knowledge of feeding needs and ability to follow feeding instructions.</p>	<p>Refer to RD and educate parents on the need for optimal nutrient intake to meet needs for rapid postnatal growth, and development. The Registered Dietitian will evaluate the nutritional needs, and provide a plan of care to insure needs are met.</p>	<p>ML-025595 Baby Basics</p> <p>ML-003008 Give your child a healthy smile</p> <p>Breastfeeding materials as needed:</p> <p>ML-025571 Moms Helping Moms</p> <p>ML-009069 How to prepare infant formula</p>
<p>142 Preterm or Early Term Delivery</p> <p>Prematurity is the leading cause of infant death in the US. Premature infants have many health problems because vital organs did not have enough time to develop. Babies will be in the NICU for weeks or months. Breastmilk is associated with improved motor and cognitive ability, and improved outcomes overall.</p> <p>Early term babies are usually an elective delivery.</p>	<p>Height, weight and head circumference. How much weight the infant has gained or lost since birth. Babies should be at birth weight by 7 days.</p> <p>A new baby should be gaining close to an ounce a day after initial loss.</p> <p>If Breastfeeding: assess frequency and duration. Knowledge of hunger and fullness cues. How many wet and dirty diapers per day. Was a vitamin D supplement was ordered</p> <p>Formula feeding: How is the formula prepared? Is the baby fed on a schedule or on demand? How many ounces and how often. Does the baby spit up? How many wet and dirty diapers per day. Assess the caregiver's knowledge and attitudes regarding development of good eating habits and nutritional needs.</p>	<p>Promote breastfeeding and support breastfeeding.</p> <p>Multi-user pump should be offered to help maintain lactation while baby is in hospital.</p> <p>Provide education on safe handling and storage of breastmilk or formula.</p> <p>Provide anticipatory guidance on growth patterns using corrected age.</p> <p>Encourage skin to skin contact</p> <p>Referrals as needed</p>	<p>ML-025595 Baby Basics</p> <p>ML-003008 Give your child a healthy smile</p> <p>Breastfeeding materials as needed:</p> <p>ML-025571 Moms Helping Moms</p> <p>ML-009069 How to prepare infant formula</p>

INFANT RISK CODE REFERENCE TOOL

RISKS	ASSESS	INTERVENTION	MATERIALS
<p>151 Small for Gestation Age</p> <p>Impairment of fetal growth can have adverse effects on the nutrition and health of children during infancy and childhood including higher mortality, slower physical growth, and possibly slower mental development</p>	<p>Height, weight and head circumference. How much weight the infant has gained or lost since birth. Babies should be at birth weight by 7 days.</p> <p>Assess growth pattern</p> <p>A new baby should be gaining close to an ounce a day after the initial loss</p> <p>Weight/length <5% is a sign of undernutrition.</p> <p>Assess growth grids.</p> <p>Assess caregiver's knowledge of feeding needs and ability to follow feeding instructions.</p> <p>If Breastfeeding: assess frequency and duration. Knowledge of hunger and fullness cues. How many wet and dirty diapers per day. Was a vitamin D supplement was ordered</p> <p>Formula feeding: How is formula prepared? Is baby fed on a schedule or on demand? How many ounces and how often. Does baby spit up? How many wet and dirty diapers per day</p>	<p>Provide nutrition education and anticipatory guidance:</p> <p>Hunger and fullness cues</p> <p>Baby behavior/crying</p> <p>Safe sleep practices and sleep patterns</p> <p>Hold baby to feed</p> <p>How to safely prepare and store formula and/or breastmilk</p> <p>Growth expectations</p> <p>Average daily intake of breastmilk or formula from birth to 6 months</p> <p>Playtime</p> <p>Nothing in the bottle except breastmilk or formula</p> <p>How to take care of gums and teeth</p>	<p>ML-025595 Baby Basics</p> <p>ML-003008 Give your child a healthy smile</p> <p>Breastfeeding materials as needed:</p> <p>ML-025571 Moms Helping Moms</p> <p>ML-009069 How to prepare infant formula</p>

INFANT RISK CODE REFERENCE TOOL

RISKS	ASSESS	INTERVENTION	MATERIALS
<p>152 Low Head Circumference</p> <p>Low head circumference is associated with preterm delivery, low birth weight and a variety of genetic, nutrition, and health factors. Low head circumference may indicate future nutritional and health risks such as poor cognitive development.</p>	<p>Height, weight and head circumference. How much weight the infant has gained or lost since birth. Babies should be at birth weight by 7 days. A new baby should be gaining close to an ounce a day after the initial loss.</p> <p>Assess growth pattern since birth.</p> <p>Assess caregiver's knowledge of feeding needs and ability to follow feeding instructions.</p> <p>If Breastfeeding: assess frequency and duration. Knowledge of hunger and fullness cues. How many wet and dirty diapers per day. Was a vitamin D supplement was ordered</p> <p>Formula feeding: How is formula prepared? Is baby fed on a schedule or on demand? How many ounces and how often. Does baby spit up? How many wet and dirty diapers per day</p>	<p>Provide nutrition education and anticipatory guidance:</p> <p>Hunger and fullness cues</p> <p>Baby behavior/crying</p> <p>Safe sleep practices and sleep patterns</p> <p>Hold baby to feed</p> <p>How to safely prepare and store formula and/or breastmilk</p> <p>Growth expectations</p> <p>Average daily intake of breastmilk or formula from birth to 6 months</p> <p>Playtime</p> <p>Nothing in the bottle except breastmilk or formula</p> <p>How to take care of gums and teeth</p>	<p>ML-025595 Baby Basics</p> <p>ML-003008 Give your child a healthy smile</p> <p>Breastfeeding materials as needed:</p> <p>ML-025571 Moms Helping Moms</p> <p>ML-009069 How to prepare infant formula</p>
<p>153 Large for Gestational Age</p> <p>Infant Mortality rates are higher among full term infants who weigh greater than 9 pounds at birth. Large for gestational age may be the result of gestational diabetes and may result in obesity in childhood and adulthood</p>	<p>Assess caregiver's knowledge of feeding needs and ability to follow feeding instructions.</p> <p>If Breastfeeding: assess frequency and duration. Knowledge of hunger and fullness cues. How many wet and dirty diapers per day. Was a vitamin D supplement was ordered</p> <p>Formula feeding: How is formula prepared? Is baby fed on a schedule or on demand? How many ounces and how often. Does baby spit up? How many wet and dirty diapers per day</p>	<p>Provide nutrition education and anticipatory guidance:</p> <p>Hunger and fullness cues</p> <p>Baby behavior/crying</p> <p>Safe sleep practices and sleep patterns</p> <p>Hold baby to feed</p> <p>How to safely prepare and store formula and/or breastmilk</p> <p>Growth expectations</p> <p>Average daily intake of breastmilk or formula from birth to 6 months</p> <p>Playtime</p> <p>Nothing in the bottle except breastmilk or formula</p> <p>How to take care of gums and teeth</p>	<p>ML-025595 Baby Basics</p> <p>ML-003008 Give your child a healthy smile</p> <p>Breastfeeding materials as needed:</p> <p>ML-025571 Moms Helping Moms</p> <p>ML-009069 How to prepare infant formula</p>

INFANT RISK CODE REFERENCE TOOL

RISKS	ASSESS	INTERVENTION	MATERIALS
<p>201 Low Hemoglobin</p> <p>Anemia can impair energy metabolism, temperature regulation, immune function, and delay mental and motor development. Risk increases with duration and severity of anemia, early damages are unlikely to be reversed.</p>	<p>Height/weight/head circumference how much weight the infant has gained or lost since birth. Babies should be at birth weight by 7 days. A new baby should be gaining close to an ounce a day after initial loss.</p> <p>Assess growth pattern since birth</p> <p>Assess caregiver's knowledge of feeding needs and ability to follow feeding instructions.</p> <p>If Breastfeeding: assess frequency and duration. Knowledge of hunger and fullness cues. How many wet and dirty diapers per day. Was a vitamin D supplement was ordered</p> <p>Formula feeding: How is formula prepared? Is baby fed on a schedule or on demand? How many ounces and how often. Does baby spit up? How many wet and dirty diapers per day</p>	<p>Provide nutrition education and anticipatory guidance:</p> <p>Hunger and fullness cues</p> <p>Baby behavior/crying</p> <p>Safe sleep practices and sleep patterns</p> <p>Hold baby to feed</p> <p>How to safely prepare and store formula and/or breastmilk</p> <p>Growth expectations</p> <p>Average daily intake of breastmilk or formula from birth to 6 months</p> <p>Playtime</p> <p>Nothing in the bottle except breastmilk or formula</p> <p>How to take care of gums and teeth</p>	<p>ML-025595 Baby Basics</p> <p>ML-003008 Give your child a healthy smile</p> <p>Breastfeeding materials as needed:</p> <p>ML-025571 Moms Helping Moms</p> <p>ML-009069 How to prepare infant formula</p>
<p>211 Elevated Blood Lead Levels</p> <p>Lead poisoning is most common in children, especially those living in low income, migrant, or new refugee households.</p> <p>This risk factor has been associated with decreased IQ, academic failure, and behavioral problems.</p>	<p>Assess caregiver's knowledge of feeding needs and ability to follow feeding instructions.</p> <p>If Breastfeeding: assess frequency and duration. Knowledge of hunger and fullness cues. How many wet and dirty diapers per day. Was a vitamin D supplement was ordered</p> <p>Formula feeding: How is formula prepared? Is baby fed on a schedule or on demand? How many ounces and how often. Does baby spit up? How many wet and dirty diapers per day</p>	<p>Provide nutrition education and anticipatory guidance:</p> <p>Hunger and fullness cues</p> <p>Baby behavior/crying</p> <p>Safe Sleep practices and sleep patterns</p> <p>Hold baby to feed</p> <p>How to safely prepare and store formula and/or breastmilk</p> <p>Growth expectations</p> <p>Average daily intake of breastmilk or formula from birth to 6 months</p> <p>Playtime</p> <p>Nothing in the bottle except breastmilk or formula</p> <p>How to take care of gums and teeth</p>	<p>ML-025595 Baby Basics</p> <p>ML-003008 Give your child a healthy smile</p> <p>Breastfeeding materials as needed:</p> <p>ML-025571 Moms Helping Moms</p> <p>ML-009069 How to prepare infant formula</p>

INFANT RISK CODE REFERENCE TOOL

RISKS	ASSESS	INTERVENTION	MATERIALS
341 Nutrient Deficiency Disease The presence of nutrient deficiencies indicates current health risks. A single or multiple nutrient deficiency can result in impaired cognitive, immune system and skeletal system.	Assess caregiver's knowledge of feeding needs and ability to follow feeding instructions. If Breastfeeding: assess frequency and duration. Knowledge of hunger and fullness cues. How many wet and dirty diapers per day. Was a vitamin D supplement was ordered. Formula feeding: How is formula prepared? Is baby fed on a schedule or on demand? How many ounces and how often. Does baby spit up? How many wet and dirty diapers per day	Provide nutrition education and anticipatory guidance: Hunger and fullness cues Baby behavior/crying Safe Sleep practices and sleep patterns Hold baby to feed How to safely prepare and store formula and/or breastmilk Growth expectations Average daily intake of breastmilk or formula from birth to 6 months Playtime Nothing in the bottle except breastmilk or formula How to take care of gums and teeth	ML-025595 Baby Basics ML-003008 Give your child a healthy smile Breastfeeding materials as needed: ML-025571 Moms Helping Moms ML-009069 How to prepare infant formula
342 Gastrointestinal Disorders Gastrointestinal disorders increase nutritional risk in a number of ways, including restricted food intake, abnormal swallowing, impaired digestion of food, nutrient malabsorption, or excessive loss of nutrients through vomiting, and/or diarrhea.	Assess caregiver's knowledge of feeding needs and ability to follow feeding instructions. If Breastfeeding: assess frequency and duration. Knowledge of hunger and fullness cues. How many wet and dirty diapers per day. Was a vitamin D supplement was ordered Formula feeding: How is formula prepared? Is baby fed on a schedule or on demand? How many ounces and how often. Does baby spit up? How many wet and dirty diapers per day	Provide nutrition education and anticipatory guidance: Hunger and fullness cues Baby behavior/crying Safe sleep practices and sleep patterns Hold baby to feed How to safely prepare and store formula and/or breastmilk Growth expectations Average daily intake of breastmilk or formula from birth to 6 months Playtime Nothing in the bottle except breastmilk or formula How to take care of gums and teeth	ML-025595 Baby Basics ML-003008 Give your child a healthy smile Breastfeeding materials as needed: ML-025571 Moms Helping Moms ML-009069 How to prepare infant formula

INFANT RISK CODE REFERENCE TOOL

RISKS	ASSESS	INTERVENTION	MATERIALS
<p>343 Diabetes Mellitus</p> <p>Metabolic diseases characterized by inappropriate hyperglycemia resulting from defects in insulin secretion, insulin action, or both.</p> <p>Chronic hyperglycemia is associated with long term damage, dysfunction and failure of various organs, especially eyes, kidneys, nerves, heart, and blood vessels.</p>	<p>Assess caregiver's knowledge of feeding needs and ability to follow feeding instructions.</p> <p>If Breastfeeding: assess frequency and duration. Knowledge of hunger and fullness cues. How many wet and dirty diapers per day. Was a vitamin D supplement was ordered</p> <p>Formula feeding: How is formula prepared? Is baby fed on a schedule or on demand? How many ounces and how often. Does baby spit up? How many wet and dirty diapers per day</p>	<p>Provide nutrition education and anticipatory guidance:</p> <p>Hunger and fullness cues</p> <p>Baby behavior/crying</p> <p>Safe sleep practices and sleep patterns</p> <p>Hold baby to feed</p> <p>How to safely prepare and store formula and/or breastmilk</p> <p>Growth expectations</p> <p>Average daily intake of breastmilk or formula from birth to 6 months</p> <p>Playtime</p> <p>Nothing in the bottle except breastmilk or formula</p> <p>How to take care of gums and teeth</p>	<p>ML-025595 Baby Basics</p> <p>ML-003008 Give your child a healthy smile</p> <p>Breastfeeding materials as needed:</p> <p>ML-025571 Moms Helping Moms</p> <p>ML-009069 How to prepare infant formula</p>
<p>344 Thyroid Disorders</p> <p>Thyroid hormones influence every system in the body and iodine from the diet is essential in producing thyroid hormones.</p> <p>Common thyroid disorders are hyperthyroidism, hypothyroidism, congenital hyperthyroidism, and congenital hypothyroidism</p>	<p>Assess caregiver's knowledge of feeding needs and ability to follow feeding instructions.</p> <p>If Breastfeeding: assess frequency and duration. Knowledge of hunger and fullness cues. How many wet and dirty diapers per day. Was a vitamin D supplement was ordered</p> <p>Formula feeding: How is formula prepared? Is baby fed on a schedule or on demand? How many ounces and how often. Does baby spit up? How many wet and dirty diapers per day</p>	<p>Provide nutrition education and anticipatory guidance:</p> <p>Hunger and fullness cues</p> <p>Baby behavior/crying</p> <p>Safe Sleep practices and sleep patterns</p> <p>Hold baby to feed</p> <p>How to safely prepare and store formula and/or breastmilk</p> <p>Growth expectations</p> <p>Average daily intake of breastmilk or formula from birth to 6 months</p> <p>Playtime</p> <p>Nothing in the bottle except breastmilk or formula</p> <p>How to take care of gums and teeth</p>	<p>ML-025595 Baby Basics</p> <p>ML-003008 Give your child a healthy smile</p> <p>Breastfeeding materials as needed:</p> <p>ML-025571 Moms Helping Moms</p> <p>ML-025595 Baby Basics</p> <p>ML-003008 Give your child a healthy smile</p> <p>Formula:</p> <p>ML-025571 Moms Helping Moms</p> <p>ML-009069 How to prepare infant formula</p>

INFANT RISK CODE REFERENCE TOOL

RISKS	ASSESS	INTERVENTION	MATERIALS
345 Hypertension and Prehypertension Hypertension is a strong risk factor for stroke, cardiovascular disease, kidney disease congestive heart failure. Hypertension during childhood is age-specific and defined as blood pressure readings greater than 95th percentile for age, gender, and height for at least two separate readings.	<p>Assess caregiver's knowledge of feeding needs and ability to follow feeding instructions.</p> <p>If Breastfeeding: assess frequency and duration. Knowledge of hunger and fullness cues. How many wet and dirty diapers per day. Was a vitamin D supplement was ordered</p> <p>Formula feeding: How is formula prepared? Is baby fed on a schedule or on demand? How many ounces and how often. Does baby spit up? How many wet and dirty diapers per day</p>	<p>Provide nutrition education and anticipatory guidance:</p> <p>Hunger and fullness cues</p> <p>Baby behavior/crying</p> <p>Safe Sleep practices and sleep patterns</p> <p>Hold baby to feed</p> <p>How to safely prepare and store formula and/or breastmilk</p> <p>Growth expectations</p> <p>Average daily intake of breastmilk or formula from birth to 6 months</p> <p>Playtime</p> <p>Nothing in the bottle except breastmilk or formula</p> <p>How to take care of gums and teeth</p>	<p>ML-025595 Baby Basics</p> <p>ML-003008 Give your child a healthy smile</p> <p>Breastfeeding materials as needed:</p> <p>ML-025571 Moms Helping Moms</p> <p>ML-009069 How to prepare infant formula</p>
346 Renal Disease Any renal disease including pyelonephritis and persistent proteinuria, excluding urinary tract infections. Renal disease in children can result in growth failure.	<p>Height, weight and head circumference. How much weight the infant has gained or lost since birth. Babies should be at birth weight by 7 days.</p> <p>Assess growth pattern</p> <p>A new baby should be gaining close to an ounce a day after the initial loss</p> <p>Assess caregiver's knowledge of feeding needs and ability to follow feeding instructions.</p> <p>If Breastfeeding: assess frequency and duration. Knowledge of hunger and fullness cues. How many wet and dirty diapers per day. Was a vitamin D supplement was ordered</p> <p>Formula feeding: How is formula prepared? Is baby fed on a schedule or on demand? How many ounces and how often. Does baby spit up? How many wet and dirty diapers per day</p>	<p>Provide nutrition education and anticipatory guidance:</p> <p>Hunger and fullness cues</p> <p>Baby behavior/crying</p> <p>Safe sleep practices and sleep patterns</p> <p>Hold baby to feed</p> <p>How to safely prepare and store formula and/or breastmilk</p> <p>Growth expectations</p> <p>Average daily intake of breastmilk or formula from birth to 6 months</p> <p>Playtime</p> <p>Nothing in the bottle except breastmilk or formula</p> <p>How to take care of gums and teeth</p>	<p>ML-025595 Baby Basics</p> <p>ML-003008 Give your child a healthy smile</p> <p>Breastfeeding materials as needed:</p> <p>ML-025571 Moms Helping Moms</p> <p>ML-009069 How to prepare infant formula</p>

INFANT RISK CODE REFERENCE TOOL

RISKS	ASSESS	INTERVENTION	MATERIALS
347 Cancer A chronic disease where populations of cells multiply and spread without usual biological restraints. Nutrition status at time of diagnosis of cancer has been associated with outcome of treatment.	<p>Assess caregiver's knowledge of feeding needs and ability to follow feeding instructions.</p> <p>If Breastfeeding: assess frequency and duration. Knowledge of hunger and fullness cues. How many wet and dirty diapers per day. Was a vitamin D supplement was ordered</p> <p>Formula feeding: How is formula prepared? Is baby fed on a schedule or on demand? How many ounces and how often. Does baby spit up? How many wet and dirty diapers per day</p>	<p>Provide nutrition education and anticipatory guidance:</p> <p>Hunger and fullness cues</p> <p>Baby behavior/crying</p> <p>Safe sleep practices and sleep patterns</p> <p>Hold baby to feed</p> <p>How to safely prepare and store formula and/or breastmilk</p> <p>Growth expectations</p> <p>Average daily intake of breastmilk or formula from birth to 6 months</p> <p>Playtime</p> <p>Nothing in the bottle except breastmilk or formula</p> <p>How to take care of gums and teeth</p>	<p>ML-025595 Baby Basics</p> <p>ML-003008 Give your child a healthy smile</p> <p>Breastfeeding materials as needed:</p> <p>ML-025571 Moms Helping Moms</p> <p>ML-009069 How to prepare infant formula</p>
348 Central Nervous System Disorder Conditions may include epilepsy, cerebral palsy, neural tube defects, Parkinson's disease, and multiple sclerosis. Clients with these diseases are at an increased nutrient need due to several underlying factors of their condition. Some clients may have difficulty feeding requiring special formulas or nutritional supplements.	<p>Assess caregiver's knowledge of feeding needs and ability to follow feeding instructions.</p> <p>If Breastfeeding: assess frequency and duration. Knowledge of hunger and fullness cues. How many wet and dirty diapers per day. Was a vitamin D supplement was ordered</p> <p>Formula feeding: How is formula prepared? Is baby fed on a schedule or on demand? How many ounces and how often. Does baby spit up? How many wet and dirty diapers per day</p>	<p>Provide nutrition education and anticipatory guidance:</p> <p>Hunger and fullness cues</p> <p>Baby behavior/crying</p> <p>Safe sleep practices and sleep patterns</p> <p>Hold baby to feed</p> <p>How to safely prepare and store formula and/or breastmilk</p> <p>Growth expectations</p> <p>Average daily intake of breastmilk or formula from birth to 6 months</p> <p>Playtime</p> <p>Nothing in the bottle except breastmilk or formula</p> <p>How to take care of gums and teeth</p>	<p>ML-025595 Baby Basics</p> <p>ML-003008 Give your child a healthy smile</p> <p>Breastfeeding materials as needed:</p> <p>ML-025571 Moms Helping Moms</p> <p>ML-009069 How to prepare infant formula</p>

INFANT RISK CODE REFERENCE TOOL

RISKS	ASSESS	INTERVENTION	MATERIALS
<p>349 Genetic and Congenital Disorders</p> <p>Cleft lip and palate, Down Syndrome, Congenital Heart Disease.</p> <p>Participants with these types of risk factors may require specific diets secondary to malformations or increased needs secondary to disease processes.</p>	<p>Assess caregiver's knowledge of feeding needs and ability to follow feeding instructions.</p> <p>If Breastfeeding: assess frequency and duration. Knowledge of hunger and fullness cues. How many wet and dirty diapers per day. Was a vitamin D supplement was ordered</p> <p>Formula feeding: How is formula prepared? Is baby fed on a schedule or on demand? How many ounces and how often. Does baby spit up? How many wet and dirty diapers per day</p>	<p>Provide nutrition education and anticipatory guidance:</p> <p>Hunger and fullness cues</p> <p>Baby behavior/crying</p> <p>Safe sleep practices and sleep patterns</p> <p>Hold baby to feed</p> <p>How to safely prepare and store formula and/or breastmilk</p> <p>Growth expectations</p> <p>Average daily intake of breastmilk or formula from birth to 6 months</p> <p>Playtime</p> <p>Nothing in the bottle except breastmilk or formula</p> <p>How to take care of gums and teeth</p> <p>Refer to the RD</p>	<p>ML-025595 Baby Basics</p> <p>ML-003008 Give your child a healthy smile</p> <p>Breastfeeding materials as needed:</p> <p>ML-025571 Moms Helping Moms</p> <p>ML-009069 How to prepare infant formula</p>
<p>351 Inborn errors of Metabolism</p> <p>This risk factor contains several disease states that effect the metabolism of macro and micronutrients. Participants will require specific</p>	<p>Assess caregiver's knowledge of feeding needs and ability to follow feeding instructions.</p> <p>If Breastfeeding: assess frequency and duration. Knowledge of hunger and fullness cues. How many wet and dirty diapers per day. Was a vitamin D supplement was ordered</p> <p>Formula feeding: How is formula prepared? Is baby fed on a schedule or on demand? How many ounces and how often. Does baby spit up? How many wet and dirty diapers per day</p>	<p>Provide nutrition education and anticipatory guidance:</p> <p>Hunger and fullness cues</p> <p>Baby behavior/crying</p> <p>Safe sleep practices and sleep patterns</p> <p>Hold baby to feed</p> <p>How to safely prepare and store formula and/or breastmilk</p> <p>Growth expectations</p> <p>Average daily intake of breastmilk or formula from birth to 6 months</p> <p>Playtime</p> <p>Nothing in the bottle except breastmilk or formula</p> <p>How to take care of gums and teeth</p> <p>Refer to the RD</p>	<p>ML-025595 Baby Basics</p> <p>ML-003008 Give your child a healthy smile</p> <p>Breastfeeding materials as needed:</p> <p>ML-025571 Moms Helping Moms</p> <p>ML-009069 How to prepare infant formula</p>

INFANT RISK CODE REFERENCE TOOL

RISKS	ASSESS	INTERVENTION	MATERIALS
352a Infectious Disease-Acute Acute infectious diseases can lead to poor appetite, low nutrient absorption, accelerated nutrient utilization and/or rapid nutrient loss	<p>Assess caregiver's knowledge of feeding needs and ability to follow feeding instructions.</p> <p>If Breastfeeding: assess frequency and duration. Knowledge of hunger and fullness cues. How many wet and dirty diapers per day. Was a vitamin D supplement was ordered</p> <p>Formula feeding: How is formula prepared? Is baby fed on a schedule or on demand? How many ounces and how often. Does baby spit up? How many wet and dirty diapers per day</p>	<p>Provide nutrition education and anticipatory guidance:</p> <p>Hunger and fullness cues</p> <p>Baby behavior/crying</p> <p>Safe sleep practices and sleep patterns</p> <p>Hold baby to feed</p> <p>How to safely prepare and store formula and/or breastmilk</p> <p>Growth expectations</p> <p>Average daily intake of breastmilk or formula from birth to 6 months</p> <p>Playtime</p> <p>Nothing in the bottle except breastmilk or formula</p> <p>How to take care of gums and teeth</p>	<p>ML-025595 Baby Basics</p> <p>ML-003008 Give your child a healthy smile</p> <p>Breastfeeding materials as needed:</p> <p>ML-025571 Moms Helping Moms</p> <p>ML-009069 How to prepare infant formula</p>
352b Infectious Disease Conic: HIV, Aids or severely immunocompromised. Conic infection can lead to poor appetite, low nutrient absorption, accelerated nutrient utilization and/or rapid nutrient loss.	<p>Breastfeeding is not recommended</p> <p>Assess need for social services</p> <p>Height, weight and head circumference. How much weight the infant has gained or lost since birth. Babies should be at birth weight by 7 days. Assess growth pattern. A new baby should be gaining close to an ounce a day after the initial loss</p> <p>Assess caregiver's knowledge of feeding needs and ability to follow feeding instructions.</p> <p>Formula feeding: How is formula prepared? Is baby fed on a schedule or on demand? How many ounces and how often. Does baby spit up? How many wet and dirty diapers per day</p>	<p>Inform mother that formula feeding is the standard for infants born to HIV positive mothers.</p> <p>Ensure that liquid concentrate or ready to feed infant formula is provided in food package.</p> <p>Provide nutrition education and anticipatory guidance:</p> <p>Hunger and fullness cues</p> <p>Baby behavior/crying</p> <p>Safe sleep practices and sleep patterns</p> <p>Hold baby to feed</p> <p>How to safely prepare and store formula.</p> <p>Growth expectations</p> <p>Average daily intake of formula from birth to 6 months</p> <p>Playtime</p> <p>Nothing in the bottle except formula</p> <p>How to take care of gums and teeth</p> <p>Refer to RD, social services</p>	<p>ML-025595 Baby Basics</p> <p>ML-003008 Give your child a healthy smile</p> <p>ML-009069 How to prepare infant formula</p>

INFANT RISK CODE REFERENCE TOOL

RISKS	ASSESS	INTERVENTION	MATERIALS
353 Food Allergies Food allergies are a significant health concern as they can cause serious illness and life threatening reactions	<p>Assess caregiver's knowledge of feeding needs and ability to follow feeding instructions.</p> <p>If Breastfeeding: assess frequency and duration. Knowledge of hunger and fullness cues. How many wet and dirty diapers per day. Was a vitamin D supplement was ordered</p> <p>Formula feeding: How is formula prepared? Is baby fed on a schedule or on demand? How many ounces and how often. Does baby spit up? How many wet and dirty diapers per day</p>	<p>Provide nutrition education and anticipatory guidance:</p> <p>Hunger and fullness cues</p> <p>Baby behavior/crying</p> <p>Safe sleep practices and sleep patterns</p> <p>Hold baby to feed</p> <p>How to safely prepare and store formula and/or breastmilk</p> <p>Growth expectations</p> <p>Average daily intake of breastmilk or formula from birth to 6 months</p> <p>Playtime</p> <p>Nothing in the bottle except breastmilk or formula</p> <p>How to take care of gums and teeth</p>	<p>ML-025595 Baby Basics</p> <p>ML-003008 Give your child a healthy smile</p> <p>Breastfeeding materials as needed:</p> <p>ML-025571 Moms Helping Moms</p> <p>ML-009069 How to prepare infant formula</p>
354 Celiac Disease This risk factor affects 1% of the U.S. population, can occur at any age and treatment is strict adherence to gluten-free diet for life. The ingestion of gluten will result in an immune response harming the GI tract and possibly leading to future malabsorption	<p>Assess caregiver's knowledge of feeding needs and ability to follow feeding instructions.</p> <p>If Breastfeeding: assess frequency and duration. Knowledge of hunger and fullness cues. How many wet and dirty diapers per day. Was a vitamin D supplement was ordered</p> <p>Formula feeding: How is formula prepared? Is baby fed on a schedule or on demand? How many ounces and how often. Does baby spit up? How many wet and dirty diapers per day</p>	<p>Provide nutrition education and anticipatory guidance:</p> <p>Hunger and fullness cues</p> <p>Baby behavior/crying</p> <p>Safe sleep practices and sleep patterns</p> <p>Hold baby to feed</p> <p>How to safely prepare and store formula and/or breastmilk</p> <p>Growth expectations</p> <p>Average daily intake of breastmilk or formula from birth to 6 months</p> <p>Playtime</p> <p>Nothing in the bottle except breastmilk or formula</p> <p>How to take care of gums and teeth</p> <p>Refer to RD</p>	<p>ML-025595 Baby Basics</p> <p>ML-003008 Give your child a healthy smile</p> <p>Breastfeeding materials as needed:</p> <p>ML-025571 Moms Helping Moms</p> <p>ML-009069 How to prepare infant formula</p>

INFANT RISK CODE REFERENCE TOOL

RISKS	ASSESS	INTERVENTION	MATERIALS
<p>355: Lactose Intolerant</p> <p>Symptoms must be well documented by CPA</p> <p>Milk is an important source of calcium. Calcium is needed for the development of baby's heart, muscles, bones, and tooth buds. If a child does not consume enough calcium during their formative years can lead to stunted growth and poor dental and bone health.</p>	<p>Assess caregiver's knowledge of feeding needs and ability to follow feeding instructions.</p> <p>If Breastfeeding: assess frequency and duration. Knowledge of hunger and fullness cues. How many wet and dirty diapers per day. Was a vitamin D supplement was ordered</p> <p>Formula feeding: How is formula prepared? Is baby fed on a schedule or on demand? How many ounces and how often. Does baby spit up? How many wet and dirty diapers per day</p>	<p>Provide nutrition education and anticipatory guidance:</p> <p>Hunger and fullness cues</p> <p>Baby behavior/crying</p> <p>Safe sleep practices and sleep patterns</p> <p>Hold baby to feed</p> <p>How to safely prepare and store formula and/or breastmilk</p> <p>Growth expectations</p> <p>Average daily intake of breastmilk or formula from birth to 6 months</p> <p>Playtime</p> <p>Nothing in the bottle except breastmilk or formula</p> <p>How to take care of gums and teeth</p>	<p>ML-025595 Baby Basics</p> <p>ML-003008 Give your child a healthy smile</p> <p>Breastfeeding materials as needed:</p> <p>ML-025571 Moms Helping Moms</p> <p>ML-009069 How to prepare infant formula</p>
<p>356 Hypoglycemia</p> <p>This risk factor can occur as a complication of diabetes, a condition of itself, in association with other disorders, related to prolonged fasting, or long periods of strenuous activity</p>	<p>Assess caregiver's knowledge of feeding needs and ability to follow feeding instructions.</p> <p>If Breastfeeding: assess frequency and duration. Knowledge of hunger and fullness cues. How many wet and dirty diapers per day. Was a vitamin D supplement was ordered</p> <p>Formula feeding: How is formula prepared? Is baby fed on a schedule or on demand? How many ounces and how often. Does baby spit up? How many wet and dirty diapers per day</p>	<p>Provide nutrition education and anticipatory guidance:</p> <p>Hunger and fullness cues</p> <p>Baby behavior/crying</p> <p>Safe sleep practices and sleep patterns</p> <p>Hold baby to feed</p> <p>How to safely prepare and store formula and/or breastmilk</p> <p>Growth expectations</p> <p>Average daily intake of breastmilk or formula from birth to 6 months</p> <p>Playtime</p> <p>Nothing in the bottle except breastmilk or formula</p> <p>How to take care of gums and teeth</p>	<p>ML-025595 Baby Basics</p> <p>ML-003008 Give your child a healthy smile</p> <p>Breastfeeding materials as needed:</p> <p>ML-025571 Moms Helping Moms</p> <p>ML-009069 How to prepare infant formula</p>

INFANT RISK CODE REFERENCE TOOL

RISKS	ASSESS	INTERVENTION	MATERIALS
<p>357 Drug Nutrient Interaction</p> <p>Some medications may interfere with nutrient utilization to the extent that nutritional status is compromised</p> <p>Refer to Food and Medication book and look at Nutrition, GI and note concerns to parents.</p>	<p>Assess caregiver's knowledge of feeding needs and ability to follow feeding instructions.</p> <p>If Breastfeeding: assess frequency and duration. Knowledge of hunger and fullness cues. How many wet and dirty diapers per day. Was a vitamin D supplement was ordered</p> <p>Formula feeding: How is formula prepared? Is baby fed on a schedule or on demand? How many ounces and how often. Does baby spit up? How many wet and dirty diapers per day</p>	<p>Provide nutrition education and anticipatory guidance:</p> <p>Hunger and fullness cues</p> <p>Baby behavior/crying</p> <p>Safe sleep practices and sleep patterns</p> <p>Hold baby to feed</p> <p>How to safely prepare and store formula and/or breastmilk</p> <p>Growth expectations</p> <p>Average daily intake of breastmilk or formula from birth to 6 months</p> <p>Playtime</p> <p>Nothing in the bottle except breastmilk or formula</p> <p>How to take care of gums and teeth</p>	<p>ML-025595 Baby Basics</p> <p>ML-003008 Give your child a healthy smile</p> <p>Breastfeeding materials as needed:</p> <p>ML-025571 Moms Helping Moms</p> <p>ML-009069 How to prepare infant formula</p>

INFANT RISK CODE REFERENCE TOOL

RISKS	ASSESS	INTERVENTION	MATERIALS
<p>359 Recent Major Surgery, Physical Trauma, or Burns.</p> <p>The body's response to injuries may adversely affect nutrient requirements needed for recovery, leading to malnutrition.</p>	<p>Height, weight and head circumference. How much weight the infant has gained or lost since birth. Babies should be at birth weight by 7 days</p> <p>Assess growth pattern</p> <p>A new baby should be gaining close to an ounce a day after the initial loss</p> <p>Weight/length <5% is a sign of undernutrition.</p> <p>Assess growth grids.</p> <p>Assess caregiver's knowledge of feeding needs and ability to follow feeding instructions.</p> <p>If Breastfeeding: assess frequency and duration. Knowledge of hunger and fullness cues. How many wet and dirty diapers per day. Was a vitamin D supplement was ordered</p> <p>Formula feeding: How is formula prepared? Is baby fed on a schedule or on demand? How many ounces and how often. Does baby spit up? How many wet and dirty diapers per day</p>	<p>Provide nutrition education and anticipatory guidance:</p> <p>Hunger and fullness cues</p> <p>Baby behavior/crying</p> <p>Safe sleep practices and sleep patterns</p> <p>Hold baby to feed</p> <p>How to safely prepare and store formula and/or breastmilk</p> <p>Growth expectations</p> <p>Average daily intake of breastmilk or formula from birth to 6 months</p> <p>Playtime</p> <p>Nothing in the bottle except breastmilk or formula</p> <p>How to take care of gums and teeth</p>	<p>ML-025595 Baby Basics</p> <p>ML-003008 Give your child a healthy smile</p> <p>Breastfeeding materials as needed:</p> <p>ML-025571 Moms Helping Moms</p> <p>ML-009069 How to prepare infant formula</p>

INFANT RISK CODE REFERENCE TOOL

RISKS	ASSESS	INTERVENTION	MATERIALS
<p>360 Other Medical Conditions</p> <p>This risk factor is reserved for diseases or conditions with nutritional implications that are not included in any of the other medical conditions.</p>	<p>Height, weight and head circumference. How much weight the infant has gained or lost since birth. Babies should be at birth weight by 7 days.</p> <p>Assess growth pattern</p> <p>A new baby should be gaining close to an ounce a day after the initial loss</p> <p>Weight/length <5% is a sign of undernutrition.</p> <p>Assess growth grids.</p> <p>Assess caregiver's knowledge of feeding needs and ability to follow feeding instructions.</p> <p>If Breastfeeding: assess frequency and duration. Knowledge of hunger and fullness cues. How many wet and dirty diapers per day. Was a vitamin D supplement was ordered</p> <p>Formula feeding: How is formula prepared? Is baby fed on a schedule or on demand? How many ounces and how often. Does baby spit up? How many wet and dirty diapers per day</p>	<p>Provide nutrition education and anticipatory guidance:</p> <p>Hunger and fullness cues</p> <p>Baby behavior/crying</p> <p>Safe sleep practices and sleep patterns</p> <p>Hold baby to feed</p> <p>How to safely prepare and store formula and/or breastmilk</p> <p>Growth expectations</p> <p>Average daily intake of breastmilk or formula from birth to 6 months</p> <p>Playtime</p> <p>Nothing in the bottle except breastmilk or formula</p> <p>How to take care of gums and teeth</p>	<p>ML-025595 Baby Basics</p> <p>ML-003008 Give your child a healthy smile</p> <p>Breastfeeding materials as needed:</p> <p>ML-025571 Moms Helping Moms</p> <p>ML-009069 How to prepare infant formula</p>

INFANT RISK CODE REFERENCE TOOL

RISKS	ASSESS	INTERVENTION	MATERIALS
<p>362 Developmental, Sensory, or Motor Disabilities Interfering with the Ability to Eat:</p> <p>Oral Motor feeding problems Severe developmental delays, parenteral or critical nutrition support. Infants with the above conditions may have feeding problems associated with muscle coordination involving sucking and swallowing which can increase risk of malnutrition</p>	<p>Height, weight and head circumference. How much weight the infant has gained or lost since birth. Babies should be at birth weight by 7 days Assess growth pattern A new baby should be gaining close to an ounce a day after the initial loss Weight/length <5% is a sign of undernutrition. Assess growth grids. Assess caregiver's knowledge of feeding needs and ability to follow feeding instructions.</p> <p>If Breastfeeding: assess frequency and duration. Knowledge of hunger and fullness cues. How many wet and dirty diapers per day. Was a vitamin D supplement was ordered</p> <p>Formula feeding: How is formula prepared? Is baby fed on a schedule or on demand? How many ounces and how often. Does baby spit up? How many wet and dirty diapers per day</p>	<p>Provide nutrition education and anticipatory guidance: Hunger and fullness cues Baby behavior/crying Safe sleep practices and sleep patterns Hold baby to feed How to safely prepare and store formula and/or breastmilk Growth expectations Average daily intake of breastmilk or formula from birth to 6 months Playtime Nothing in the bottle except breastmilk or formula How to take care of gums and teeth</p>	<p>ML-025595 Baby Basics ML-003008 Give your child a healthy smile</p> <p>Breastfeeding materials as needed: ML-025571 Moms Helping Moms</p> <p>ML-009069 How to prepare infant formula</p>

INFANT RISK CODE REFERENCE TOOL

RISKS	ASSESS	INTERVENTION	MATERIALS
<p>381 Oral Health Conditions</p> <p>Poor oral health may interfere with nutrient intake due to pain in tooth, jaw and gums and sensitivity to temperature.</p> <p>Dental decay is an infectious disease and can be transmitted from mother to infant through saliva.</p>	<p>Height, weight and head circumference. How much weight the infant has gained or lost since birth. Babies should be at birth weight by 7 days</p> <p>Assess growth pattern</p> <p>A new baby should be gaining close to an ounce a day after the initial loss</p> <p>Assess caregiver's knowledge of feeding needs and ability to follow feeding instructions.</p> <p>If Breastfeeding: assess frequency and duration. Knowledge of hunger and fullness cues. How many wet and dirty diapers per day. Was a vitamin D supplement ordered</p> <p>Formula feeding: How is formula prepared? Is baby fed on a schedule or on demand? How many ounces and how often. Does baby spit up? How many wet and dirty diapers per day</p>	<p>Provide nutrition education and anticipatory guidance:</p> <p>Hunger and fullness cues</p> <p>Baby behavior/crying</p> <p>Safe sleep practices and sleep patterns</p> <p>Hold baby to feed</p> <p>How to safely prepare and store formula and/or breastmilk</p> <p>Growth expectations</p> <p>Average daily intake of breastmilk or formula from birth to 6 months</p> <p>Playtime</p> <p>Nothing in the bottle except breastmilk or formula</p> <p>How to take care of gums and teeth.</p>	<p>ML-025595 Baby Basics</p> <p>ML-003008 Give your child a healthy smile</p> <p>Breastfeeding materials as needed:</p> <p>ML-025571 Moms Helping Moms</p> <p>ML-009069 How to prepare infant formula</p>

INFANT RISK CODE REFERENCE TOOL

RISKS	ASSESS	INTERVENTION	MATERIALS
<p>382 Fetal Alcohol Syndrome</p> <p>This risk factor is based on the presence of retarded growth, pattern of facial abnormalities, and abnormalities of the central nervous system, including mental retardation. It is contributed to alcohol consumption by the mother during pregnancy.</p>	<p>Height, weight and head circumference. How much weight the infant has gained or lost since birth. Babies should be at birth weight by 7 days</p> <p>Assess growth pattern</p> <p>A new baby should be gaining close to an ounce a day after the initial loss.</p> <p>Assess growth grids.</p> <p>Assess caregiver's knowledge of feeding needs and ability to follow feeding instructions.</p> <p>If Breastfeeding: assess frequency and duration. Knowledge of hunger and fullness cues. How many wet and dirty diapers per day. Was a vitamin D supplement was ordered</p> <p>Formula feeding: How is formula prepared? Is baby fed on a schedule or on demand? How many ounces and how often. Does baby spit up? How many wet and dirty diapers per day</p>	<p>Provide nutrition education and anticipatory guidance:</p> <p>Hunger and fullness cues</p> <p>Baby behavior/crying</p> <p>Safe sleep practices and sleep patterns</p> <p>Hold baby to feed</p> <p>How to safely prepare and store formula and/or breastmilk</p> <p>Growth expectations</p> <p>Average daily intake of breastmilk or formula from birth to 6 months</p> <p>Playtime</p> <p>Nothing in the bottle except breastmilk or formula</p> <p>How to take care of gums and teeth</p>	<p>ML-025595 Baby Basics</p> <p>ML-003008 Give your child a healthy smile</p> <p>Breastfeeding materials as needed:</p> <p>ML-025571 Moms Helping Moms</p> <p>ML-009069 How to prepare infant formula</p>

INFANT RISK CODE REFERENCE TOOL

RISKS	ASSESS	INTERVENTION	MATERIALS
<p>401 Failure to Meet Dietary Guidelines for Americans</p> <p>Good nutrition is essential for a positive outcome for infants and children. Foods, beverages, and supplements consumed are the source of nutrients needed for growth and development at all stages of life.</p>	<p>Height, weight and head circumference. How much weight the infant has gained or lost since birth. Babies should be at birth weight by 7 days</p> <p>Assess growth pattern</p> <p>A new baby should be gaining close to an ounce a day after the initial loss</p> <p>Assess caregiver's knowledge of feeding needs and ability to follow feeding instructions.</p> <p>If Breastfeeding: assess frequency and duration. Knowledge of hunger and fullness cues. How many wet and dirty diapers per day. Was a vitamin D supplement was ordered</p> <p>Formula feeding: How is formula prepared? Is baby fed on a schedule or on demand? How many ounces and how often. Does baby spit up? How many wet and dirty diapers per day</p>	<p>Provide nutrition education and anticipatory guidance:</p> <p>Hunger and fullness cues</p> <p>Baby behavior/crying</p> <p>Safe sleep practices and sleep patterns</p> <p>Hold baby to feed</p> <p>How to safely prepare and store formula and/or breastmilk</p> <p>Growth expectations</p> <p>Average daily intake of breastmilk or formula from birth to 6 months</p> <p>Playtime</p> <p>Nothing in the bottle except breastmilk or formula</p> <p>How to take care of gums and teeth</p>	<p>ML-025595 Baby Basics</p> <p>ML-003008 Give your child a healthy smile</p> <p>Breastfeeding materials as needed:</p> <p>ML-025571 Moms Helping Moms</p> <p>ML-009069 How to prepare infant formula</p>

INFANT RISK CODE REFERENCE TOOL

RISKS	ASSESS	INTERVENTION	MATERIALS
411 Inappropriate Nutrition Practices for Infants Routine nutrition Practices that may result in impaired nutrient status, disease or health problems.	Height, weight and head circumference. How much weight the infant has gained or lost since birth. Babies should be at birth weight by 7 days Assess growth pattern A new baby should be gaining close to an ounce a day after the initial loss Assess caregiver's knowledge of feeding needs and ability to follow feeding instructions. If Breastfeeding: assess frequency and duration. Knowledge of hunger and fullness cues. How many wet and dirty diapers per day. Was a vitamin D supplement was ordered Formula feeding: How is formula prepared? Is baby fed on a schedule or on demand? How many ounces and how often. Does baby spit up? How many wet and dirty diapers per day	Provide nutrition education and anticipatory guidance: Hunger and fullness cues Baby behavior/crying Safe sleep practices and sleep patterns Hold baby to feed How to safely prepare and store formula and/or breastmilk Growth expectations Average daily intake of breastmilk or formula from birth to 6 months Playtime Nothing in the bottle except breastmilk or formula How to take care of gums and teeth	ML-025595 Baby Basics ML-003008 Give your child a healthy smile Breastfeeding materials as needed: ML-025571 Moms Helping Moms ML-009069 How to prepare infant formula
428 Dietary Risk Associated with Complementary Feeding Practices	Assess caregiver's knowledge of feeding needs and ability to follow feeding instructions. If Breastfeeding: assess frequency and duration. Knowledge of hunger and fullness cues. How many wet and dirty diapers per day. Was a vitamin D supplement was ordered Formula feeding: How is formula prepared? Is baby fed on a schedule or on demand? How many ounces and how often. Does baby spit up? How many wet and dirty diapers per day	Provide nutrition education and anticipatory guidance: Hunger and fullness cues Baby behavior/crying Safe sleep practices and sleep patterns Hold baby to feed How to safely prepare and store formula and/or breastmilk Growth expectations Average daily intake of breastmilk or formula from birth to 6 months Playtime Nothing in the bottle except breastmilk or formula How to take care of gums and teeth	ML-025595 Baby Basics ML-003008 Give your child a healthy smile Breastfeeding materials as needed: ML-025571 Moms Helping Moms ML-009069 How to prepare infant formula

INFANT RISK CODE REFERENCE TOOL

RISKS	ASSESS	INTERVENTION	MATERIALS
502 Transfer of Certification			
603 Breastfeeding Complications or Potential Complications	Assess frequency and duration. Knowledge of hunger and fullness cues. How many wet and dirty diapers per day. Was a vitamin D supplement was ordered	Provide appropriate education and anticipatory guidance and refer to breastfeeding staff.	ML-025595 Baby Basics ML-003008 Give your child a healthy smile Breastfeeding materials as needed: ML-025571 Moms Helping Moms
702 Breastfeeding Infant of a Woman at Nutritional Risk A breastfeeding infant is dependent on the mother's milk as the primary source of nutrition. Inadequate maternal nutrition may result in decreased nutrient content of milk.	Assess frequency and duration. Knowledge of hunger and fullness cues. How many wet and dirty diapers per day. Was a vitamin D supplement was ordered Assess mother's dietary intake to determine if she is consuming adequate calories and nutrient dense foods and beverages.	Provide nutrition education and anticipatory guidance: Hunger and fullness cues Baby behavior/crying Safe sleep practices and sleep patterns Hold baby to feed How to safely prepare and store formula and/or breastmilk Growth expectations Average daily intake of breastmilk or formula from birth to 6 months Playtime Nothing in the bottle except breastmilk or formula How to take care of gums and teeth	ML-025595 Baby Basics ML-003008 Give your child a healthy smile Breastfeeding materials as needed: ML-025571 Moms Helping Moms
703 Infant Born to a Woman with Mental Retardation or Alcohol or Drug Abuse During Most Recent Pregnancy: Cognitive limitation in a parent or primary caretaker has been recognized as a risk factor for failure to thrive as well as for abuse and neglect. Drug and alcohol abuse is strongly associated with abuse and neglect.	Assess caregiver's knowledge of feeding needs and ability to follow feeding instructions. If Breastfeeding: assess frequency and duration. Knowledge of hunger and fullness cues. How many wet and dirty diapers per day. Was a vitamin D supplement was ordered Formula feeding: How is formula prepared? Is baby fed on a schedule or on demand? How many ounces and how often. Does baby spit up? How many wet and dirty diapers per day	Provide nutrition education and anticipatory guidance: Hunger and fullness cues Baby behavior/crying Safe sleep practices and sleep patterns Hold baby to feed How to safely prepare and store formula and/or breastmilk Growth expectations Average daily intake of breastmilk or formula from birth to 6 months Playtime Nothing in the bottle except breastmilk or formula How to take care of gums and teeth	ML-025595 Baby Basics ML-003008 Give your child a healthy smile Breastfeeding materials as needed: ML-025571 Moms Helping Moms

INFANT RISK CODE REFERENCE TOOL

RISKS	ASSESS	INTERVENTION	MATERIALS
710 Infant < 6 Months Old Born to WIC Mother	<p>Assess caregiver's knowledge of feeding needs and ability to follow feeding instructions.</p> <p>If Breastfeeding: assess frequency and duration. Knowledge of hunger and fullness cues. How many wet and dirty diapers per day. Was a vitamin D supplement was ordered</p> <p>Formula feeding: How is formula prepared? Is baby fed on a schedule or on demand? How many ounces and how often. Does baby spit up? How many wet and dirty diapers per day</p>	<p>Provide nutrition education and anticipatory guidance:</p> <p>Hunger and fullness cues</p> <p>Baby behavior/crying</p> <p>Safe sleep practices and sleep patterns</p> <p>Hold baby to feed</p> <p>How to safely prepare and store formula and/or breastmilk</p> <p>Growth expectations</p> <p>Average daily intake of breastmilk or formula from birth to 6 months</p> <p>Playtime</p> <p>Nothing in the bottle except breastmilk or formula</p> <p>How to take care of gums and teeth</p>	<p>ML-025595 Baby Basics</p> <p>ML-003008 Give your child a healthy smile</p> <p>Breastfeeding materials as needed:</p> <p>ML-025571 Moms Helping Moms</p>
801 Homelessness <p>Studies show that 43% of homeless individuals are families.</p>	<p>Assess caregiver's knowledge of feeding needs and ability to follow feeding instructions.</p> <p>If Breastfeeding: assess frequency and duration. Knowledge of hunger and fullness cues. How many wet and dirty diapers per day. Was a vitamin D supplement was ordered</p> <p>Formula feeding: How is formula prepared? Is baby fed on a schedule or on demand? How many ounces and how often. Does baby spit up? How many wet and dirty diapers per day</p>	<p>Refer to community resources as needed.</p> <p>Provide nutrition education and anticipatory guidance:</p> <p>Hunger and fullness cues</p> <p>Baby behavior/crying</p> <p>Safe sleep practices and sleep patterns</p> <p>Hold baby to feed</p> <p>How to safely prepare and store formula and/or breastmilk</p> <p>Growth expectations</p> <p>Average daily intake of breastmilk or formula from birth to 6 months</p> <p>Playtime</p> <p>Nothing in the bottle except breastmilk or formula</p> <p>How to take care of gums and teeth</p>	<p>ML-025595 Baby Basics</p> <p>ML-003008 Give your child a healthy smile</p>

INFANT RISK CODE REFERENCE TOOL

RISKS	ASSESS	INTERVENTION	MATERIALS
802 Migrancy Migrant workers and their children have higher incidence of infant mortality, and malnutrition than the general population	<p>Assess caregiver's knowledge of feeding needs and ability to follow feeding instructions.</p> <p>If Breastfeeding: assess frequency and duration. Knowledge of hunger and fullness cues. How many wet and dirty diapers per day. Was a vitamin D supplement was ordered</p> <p>Formula feeding: How is formula prepared? Is baby fed on a schedule or on demand? How many ounces and how often. Does baby spit up? How many wet and dirty diapers per day</p>	<p>Refer to community resources as needed.</p> <p>Provide nutrition education and anticipatory guidance: Hunger and fullness cues Baby behavior/crying Safe sleep practices and sleep patterns Hold baby to feed How to safely prepare and store formula and/or breastmilk Growth expectations Average daily intake of breastmilk or formula from birth to 6 months Playtime Nothing in the bottle except breastmilk or formula How to take care of gums and teeth</p>	ML-025595 Baby Basics
901 Recipient of Abuse Serious neglect and physical, emotional, or sexual abuse have short and long term physical, emotional, and functional consequences for children. Nutritional neglect is the most common cause of poor growth in infancy and may account of as much as half of all cases of non-organic failure to thrive	<p>Assess caregiver's knowledge of feeding needs and ability to follow feeding instructions.</p> <p>If Breastfeeding: assess frequency and duration. Knowledge of hunger and fullness cues. How many wet and dirty diapers per day. Was a vitamin D supplement was ordered</p> <p>Formula feeding: How is formula prepared? Is baby fed on a schedule or on demand? How many ounces and how often. Does baby spit up? How many wet and dirty diapers per day</p>	<p>Refer to community resources as needed.</p> <p>Provide nutrition education and anticipatory guidance: Hunger and fullness cues Baby behavior/crying Safe sleep practices and sleep patterns Hold baby to feed How to safely prepare and store formula and/or breastmilk Growth expectations Average daily intake of breastmilk or formula from birth to 6 months Playtime Nothing in the bottle except breastmilk or formula How to take care of gums and teeth</p>	<p>ML-025595 Baby Basics ML-003008 Give your child a healthy smile</p> <p>Breastfeeding materials as needed: ML-025571 Moms Helping Moms</p> <p>ML-009069 How to prepare infant formula</p>

INFANT RISK CODE REFERENCE TOOL

RISKS	ASSESS	INTERVENTION	MATERIALS
<p>902 Women or Infant/Child of Primary Caregiver with Limited Ability to Make Feeding Decisions and/or Prepare Food.</p> <p>Examples include: < 17 years of age Mentally disabled Physically disabled to a degree which restricts or limits food preparation abilities Currently using or having a history of alcohol or drug abuse. These conditions are a risk because the caregiver may not have the parenting skills to promote beneficial feeding interactions with the infant. Mental illness and drug and drug/alcohol abuse is associated with abuse and neglect.</p>	<p>Assess caregiver's knowledge of feeding needs and ability to follow feeding instructions.</p> <p>If Breastfeeding: assess frequency and duration. Knowledge of hunger and fullness cues. How many wet and dirty diapers per day. Was a vitamin D supplement was ordered</p> <p>Formula feeding: How is formula prepared? Is baby fed on a schedule or on demand? How many ounces and how often. Does baby spit up? How many wet and dirty diapers per day</p>	<p>Consider need for ready to feed formula. Refer to community resources as needed. Provide nutrition education and anticipatory guidance: Hunger and fullness cues Baby behavior/crying Safe sleep practices and sleep patterns Hold baby to feed How to safely prepare and store formula and/or breastmilk Growth expectations Average daily intake of breastmilk or formula from birth to 6 months Playtime Nothing in the bottle except breastmilk or formula How to take care of gums and teeth</p>	<p>ML-025595 Baby Basics ML-003008 Give your child a healthy smile ML-009069 How to prepare infant formula</p>