

# BRIGHT FUTURES HANDOUT ► PARENT

## 7 AND 8 YEAR VISITS



Here are some suggestions from Bright Futures experts that may be of value to your family.

### ✓ HOW YOUR FAMILY IS DOING

- Encourage your child to be independent and responsible. Hug and praise her.
- Spend time with your child. Get to know her friends and their families.
- Take pride in your child for good behavior and doing well in school.
- Help your child deal with conflict.
- If you are worried about your living or food situation, talk with us. Community agencies and programs such as SNAP can also provide information and assistance.
- Don't smoke or use e-cigarettes. Keep your home and car smoke-free. Tobacco-free spaces keep children healthy.
- Don't use alcohol or drugs. If you're worried about a family member's use, let us know, or reach out to local or online resources that can help.
- Put the family computer in a central place.
  - Know who your child talks with online.
  - Install a safety filter.

### ✓ STAYING HEALTHY

- Take your child to the dentist twice a year.
- Give a fluoride supplement if the dentist recommends it.
- Help your child brush her teeth twice a day
  - After breakfast
  - Before bed
- Use a pea-sized amount of toothpaste with fluoride.
- Help your child floss her teeth once a day.
- Encourage your child to always wear a mouth guard to protect her teeth while playing sports.
- Encourage healthy eating by
  - Eating together often as a family
  - Serving vegetables, fruits, whole grains, lean protein, and low-fat or fat-free dairy
  - Limiting sugars, salt, and low-nutrient foods
- Limit screen time to 2 hours (not counting schoolwork).
- Don't put a TV or computer in your child's bedroom.
- Consider making a family media use plan. It helps you make rules for media use and balance screen time with other activities, including exercise.
- Encourage your child to play actively for at least 1 hour daily.

### ✓ YOUR GROWING CHILD

- Give your child chores to do and expect them to be done.
- Be a good role model.
- Don't hit or allow others to hit.
- Help your child do things for himself.
- Teach your child to help others.
- Discuss rules and consequences with your child.
- Be aware of puberty and changes in your child's body.
- Use simple responses to answer your child's questions.
- Talk with your child about what worries him.

### ✓ SCHOOL

- Help your child get ready for school. Use the following strategies:
  - Create bedtime routines so he gets 10 to 11 hours of sleep.
  - Offer him a healthy breakfast every morning.
- Attend back-to-school night, parent-teacher events, and as many other school events as possible.
- Talk with your child and child's teacher about bullies.
- Talk with your child's teacher if you think your child might need extra help or tutoring.
- Know that your child's teacher can help with evaluations for special help, if your child is not doing well in school.

**Helpful Resources:** Family Media Use Plan: [www.healthychildren.org/MediaUsePlan](http://www.healthychildren.org/MediaUsePlan)

Smoking Quit Line: 800-784-8669 | Information About Car Safety Seats: [www.safercar.gov/parents](http://www.safercar.gov/parents) | Toll-free Auto Safety Hotline: 888-327-4236

# 7 AND 8 YEAR VISITS—PARENT

## SAFETY

- The back seat is the safest place to ride in a car until your child is 13 years old.
- Your child should use a belt-positioning booster seat until the vehicle's lap and shoulder belts fit.
- Teach your child to swim and watch her in the water.
- Use a hat, sun protection clothing, and sunscreen with SPF of 15 or higher on her exposed skin. Limit time outside when the sun is strongest (11:00 am–3:00 pm).
- Provide a properly fitting helmet and safety gear for riding scooters, biking, skating, in-line skating, skiing, snowboarding, and horseback riding.
- If it is necessary to keep a gun in your home, store it unloaded and locked with the ammunition locked separately from the gun.
- Teach your child plans for emergencies such as a fire. Teach your child how and when to dial 911.
- Teach your child how to be safe with other adults.
  - No adult should ask a child to keep secrets from parents.
  - No adult should ask to see a child's private parts.
  - No adult should ask a child for help with the adult's own private parts.

Consistent with *Bright Futures: Guidelines for Health Supervision of Infants, Children, and Adolescents*, 4th Edition

For more information, go to <https://brightfutures.aap.org>.

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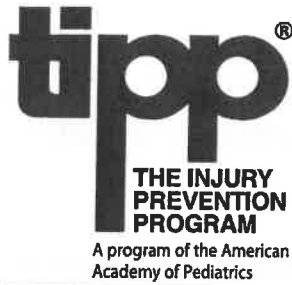
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# Tips for Getting Your Children to Wear Bicycle Helmets



## Tips for Getting Your Children to Wear Bicycle Helmets

### **Establish the helmet habit early.**

Have your children wear helmets as soon as they start to ride scooters or tricycles and if they are a passenger on the back of an adult's bike. If they learn to wear helmets whenever they ride something with wheels, it becomes a habit for a lifetime. It's never too late, however, to get your children into helmets. Allow your children to participate in choosing their helmet. They'll be able to let you know if it is comfortable. And if they like the design, they are more likely to wear it.

### **Wear a helmet yourself.**

Children learn best by observing you. Whenever you ride your bike, put on your helmet. Plan bicycle outings during which all family members wear their helmets to further reinforce the message. The most important factor influencing children to wear helmets is riding with an adult who wears a helmet.

### **Talk to your children about why you want them to protect their heads.**

There are many things you can tell your children to convince them of the importance of helmet use.

1. Bikes are vehicles, not toys.
2. You love and value them and their intelligence and need to protect them.
3. They can permanently hurt their brains or even die of head injuries.

Most professional athletes use helmets when participating in sports. Bicycle racers are required to use them when racing in the United States and in the Olympics.

### **Reward your kids for wearing helmets.**

Praise them; give them special treats or privileges when they wear their helmets without having to be told.

### **Don't let children ride their bikes unless they wear their helmets.**

Be consistent. If you allow your children to ride occasionally without their helmets, they won't believe that helmet use really is important. Tell your children they have to find another way to get where they are going if they don't want to use their helmets.

### **Encourage your children's friends to wear helmets.**

Peer pressure can be used in a positive way if several families in the neighborhood make helmet use a regular habit at the same time.

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### **How should a helmet fit?**

A helmet should be worn squarely on top of the head, covering the top of the forehead. If it is tipped back, it will not protect the forehead. The helmet fits well if it doesn't move around on the head or slide down over the wearer's eyes when pushed or pulled. The chin strap should be adjusted to fit snugly.

### **REMEMBER**

Head injuries can occur on sidewalks, on driveways, on bike paths, and in parks, as well as on streets. You cannot predict when a fall from a bike will occur. It's important to wear a helmet on every ride.

From Your Doctor

### **LIVE WELL PEDIATRICS**

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Waldwick, NJ 07463

Phone: 201-612-5100 Fax: 201-612-4499

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# BRIGHT FUTURES HANDOUT ► PATIENT

## 7 AND 8 YEAR VISITS



Here are some suggestions from Bright Futures experts that may be of value to you and your family.

### TAKING CARE OF YOU

- If you get angry with someone, try to walk away.
- Don't try cigarettes or e-cigarettes. They are bad for you. Walk away if someone offers you one.
- Talk with us if you are worried about alcohol or drug use in your family.
- Go online only when your parents say it's OK. Don't give your name, address, or phone number on a Web site unless your parents say it's OK.
- If you want to chat online, tell your parents first.
- If you feel scared online, get off and tell your parents.
- Enjoy spending time with your family. Help out at home.

### EATING WELL AND BEING ACTIVE

- Brush your teeth at least twice each day, morning and night.
- Floss your teeth every day.
- Wear a mouth guard when playing sports.
- Eat breakfast every day.
- Be a healthy eater. It helps you do well in school and sports.
  - Have vegetables, fruits, lean protein, and whole grains at meals and snacks.
  - Eat when you're hungry. Stop when you feel satisfied.
  - Eat with your family often.
- If you drink fruit juice, drink only 1 cup of 100% fruit juice a day.
- Limit high-fat foods and drinks such as candies, snacks, fast food, and soft drinks.
- Have healthy snacks such as fruit, cheese, and yogurt.
- Drink at least 3 glasses of milk daily.
- Turn off the TV, tablet, or computer. Get up and play instead.
- Go out and play several times a day.

### HANDLING FEELINGS

- Talk about your worries. It helps.
- Talk about feeling mad or sad with someone who you trust and listens well.
- Ask your parent or another trusted adult about changes in your body.
- Even questions that feel embarrassing are important. It's OK to talk about your body and how it's changing.

### DOING WELL AT SCHOOL

- Try to do your best at school. Doing well in school helps you feel good about yourself.
- Ask for help when you need it.
- Find clubs and teams to join.
- Tell kids who pick on you or try to hurt you to stop. Then walk away.
- Tell adults you trust about bullies.



# 7 AND 8 YEAR VISITS—PATIENT

## PLAYING IT SAFE

- Make sure you're always buckled into your booster seat and ride in the back seat of the car. That is where you are safest.
- Wear your helmet and safety gear when riding scooters, biking, skating, in-line skating, skiing, snowboarding, and horseback riding.
- Ask your parents about learning to swim. Never swim without an adult nearby.
- Always wear sunscreen and a hat when you're outside. Try not to be outside for too long between 11:00 am and 3:00 pm, when it's easy to get a sunburn.
- Don't open the door to anyone you don't know.
- Have friends over only when your parents say it's OK.
- Ask a grown-up for help if you are scared or worried.
- It is OK to ask to go home from a friend's house and be with your mom or dad.
- Keep your private parts (the parts of your body covered by a bathing suit) covered.
- Tell your parent or another grown-up right away if an older child or a grown-up
  - Shows you his or her private parts.
  - Asks you to show him or her yours.
  - Touches your private parts.
  - Scares you or asks you not to tell your parents.
- If that person does any of these things, get away as soon as you can and tell your parent or another adult you trust.
- If you see a gun, don't touch it. Tell your parents right away.

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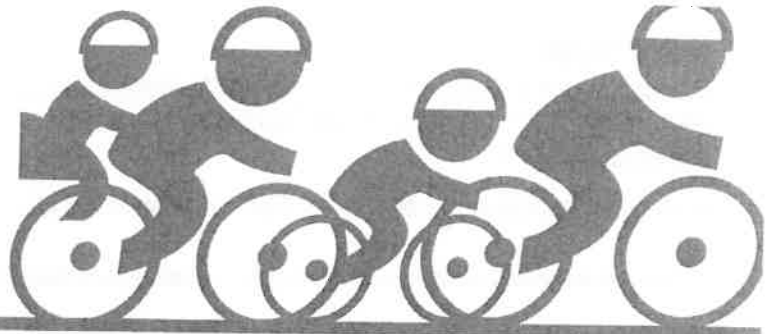
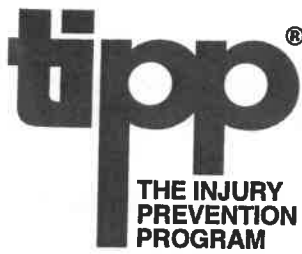
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# Safe Bicycling Starts Early



## Safe Bicycling Starts Early

When a child receives his or her first tricycle or bicycle, a lifelong pattern of vehicle operation is begun. A bike is not just a toy, but a vehicle that is a speedy means of transportation, subject to the same laws as motor vehicles.

### Training Children in Proper Use of Their Bicycles

1. Parents should set limits on where children may ride, depending on their age and maturity. Most serious injuries occur when the bicyclist is hit by a motor vehicle.
  - a. Young children should ride only with adult supervision and off the street.
  - b. The decision to allow older children to ride in the street should depend on traffic patterns, individual maturity, and an adequate knowledge and ability to follow the "Rules of the Road."
2. Children must be provided with helmets (approved by the Consumer Product Safety Commission [CPSC]) and taught to wear them properly on every ride, starting when they get their first bike or tricycle.
3. The most important "Rules of the Road" for them to learn are
  - a. Ride with traffic.
  - b. Stop and look both ways before entering the street.
  - c. Stop at all intersections, marked and unmarked.
  - d. Before turning, use hand signals and look all ways.
4. Children should never ride at dusk or in the dark. This is extremely risky for children and adults. Your child should be told to call home for a ride rather than ride a bike.
5. Children should receive training in bicycle riding, including "Rules of the Road," and should have their privilege with the bike withheld if they ignore safety rules or don't wear a helmet.
6. Children should learn how to keep their bikes in good repair, with parents checking the tires, brakes, and seat and handlebar height annually.

From Your Doctor

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**Dear Parent:**

Your child is old enough to start learning how to prevent injuries. The games below are designed to help him or her think about safety. Read the messages with your child and talk about them. Then take this safety sheet home and post it where everyone can see it.

It takes time to form a safety habit. Remind each other about these safety messages. Make safety a big part of your lives.



**Bike Safety**  
Always wear a



when you ride your

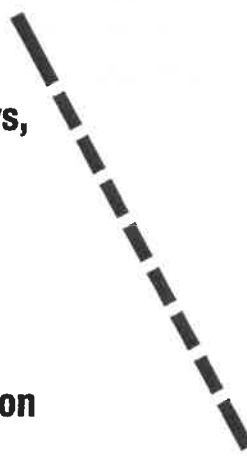


Get the Helmet Habit!



Directions: Can you find the word "HELMET" in 9 different places (any direction)?

1. When turning or stopping,
2. LOOK both ways,
3. Always ride
4. Always stop at
5. When you ride on the sidewalk
6. Riders must always



at street corners and driveways.

STOP signs and the curb.

wear their helmet.

watch out for people.

always use hand signals.

with the traffic, to the right.

**"Rules of the Road"**

teaches you to ride your bike safely.

Directions: Here are 6 important "Rules of the Road." Draw a line from the first part of the rule to the correct ending to complete the sentence. The first one is done for you.

