YOUR 15 TO 18 MONTH OLD

POINTS TO REMEMBER

SAFETY

- ALWAYS make sure your child's car safety seat is properly installed in the back seat according to the manufacturer's instruction and the vehicle owner's manual. The back seat is the safest place for children to ride. DO NOT switch your child to forward-facing car safety seat before they are at least 1 year old and weigh at least 20 pounds. REMEMBER your child's safety depends on you. Always use your safety belt too. NEVER leave your child alone in a vehicle. NEVER leave your child alone with a pet or another young child.
- KEEP cigarettes, lighters, matches, and alcohol out of your child's sight and reach.
- ALWAYS CLOSELY WATCH your child when he/she is around water. NEVER leave your child alone or trust another young child to supervise him/her around water (i.e. bathtub, mop water, bathroom commode, and swimming pools). Empty mop water, bathtubs, and swimming pools immediately after use.
- INSTALL smoke detectors on every level of your home. CHANGE the batteries twice a year when the time changes in the spring and fall. DEVELOP an escape plan in the event of a fire in your home.
- CONTINUE TO KEEP YOUR HOME SAFE. Use safety locks on cabinets. Keep medicine and
 poisonous products in a safe, secure, locked place. Be sure there are childproof caps on all
 medications. If your child accidentally takes medication, or puts a poisonous product in his/her
 mouth, call the POISON HOTLINE 1-800-722-5725.
- IF IT is necessary to keep a gun in your home, it should be stored unloaded and locked, with the
 ammunition locked separately from the gun. The best way to keep your child safe from injury or
 death from guns is to never have a gun in your home.
- PLACE plastic safety plugs in electrical sockets and make sure electrical wires, electric cords, outlets, and all appliances are protected from your child. Keep your child away from peeling paint.
- NEVER UNDER ESTIMATE the power of a 15-18 month old child to climb. ALWAYS CLOSELY
 WATCH your child around stairs, and place gates at the top and bottom of stairs. Place the crib
 mattress as low as it will go in the baby bed.
- GET DOWN ON THE FLOOR at your baby's eye level to look for hazards (coins, button, ropes, curtain or mini-blind cords, pins or needles, pencils or ballpoint pens, sharp or rough edges of furniture).
- ALWAYS check the bath water with your wrist to make sure the water is not too hot before
 putting your child in the bathtub. The hottest temperature at the faucet should be no higher
 than 120 degrees Fahrenheit.
- WHEN COOKING, ALWAYS turn pan handles toward the back of the stove. KEEP your child away from hot stoves, space heaters, curling irons, wood stoves, fireplaces, and candles.
- NEVER leave heavy objects or hot liquids close to the edge of a table or on tablecloths where there is a danger your child could get the edge of the tablecloth and pull it down.
- CHECK toys for small or damaged parts, and do not allow your child to play with toys with rough, broken or sharp edges. DO NOT allow your child to play with latex balloons, plastic bags or marbles.
- IF you or your child is experiencing emotional, physical or sexual abuse, TELL your health care provider or call the ABUSE HOTLINE 1-800-752-6200 for help.

NUTRITION

- FEED your child at family mealtimes and OFFER him/her two to three nutritious snacks a day.
- GIVE YOUR CHILD snacks rich in complex carbohydrates (a slice of whole grain bread or crackers), and limit foods high in sugar and fat such as candy, soft drinks and chips.
- IF your child is taking a bottle, it is important to begin weaning now.

ASK your health care provider about the WIC program

HEALTHY TEETH

- CHILDREN this age do not yet have the hand coordination to clean their own teeth well. Brush
 the child's teeth twice a day (after breakfast and before bed) with a soft toothbrush and PLAIN
 WATER to help with healthy teeth. FLOURINATED TOOTHPASTE is only recommended when
 the child can successfully spit it out!
- DO NOT put your child to bed with a bottle.
- SCHEDULE your toddler's first dental visit if it has not already occurred.

CARE and INTERACTIONS

- PRAISE your child for good behavior and show affection. Pick your child up, cuddle, hug and talk to him/her.
- TEACH language development by reading books, singing songs, and talking about what you and your child are seeing and doing together.
- LIMIT the number of family rules and consistently enforce them. MAKE consistent rules for all the family members (bedtime, teeth brushing, meal time and naps).
- TEACH about physical activity. LIMIT the amount of television your child watches to 1-2 hours per day.
- USE DISCIPLINE as a method of teaching and protecting, not a punishment. To discipline a
 child, use distraction, gentle reminders or the removal of an object. If necessary, remove the
 child for a time-out from the situation and what is bothering him/her. DISCOURAGE your child
 from hitting, biting and other aggressive behaviors.
- DO NOT begin toilet training too early. DISCUSS details of toilet training with the health professional at the next visit.

GROWTH and DEVELOPMENT

The following milestones are typical for babies as they develop.

A 15 MONTH OLD CHILD	AN 18 MONTH OLD CHILD
Has a vocabulary of 3-6 words	Has a vocabulary of 15-20 words
Feeds self with fingers, drinks from a cup	Feeds himself with spoon or fork
Listens to a story	Mimics words and objects
Walks well, stoops, climbs stairs, can stack 2 blocks	Walks backwards, runs stiffly, throws a ball
Indicates what he/she wants by pointing, grunting, or pulling	Shows affection and blows kisses
Makes gestures and imitates activities of others	Scribbles and imitates drawing with crayons

Reference: Hagan JF, Shaw JS, Duncan PM, eds. 2008: Bright Futures: Guidelines for Health Supervision and Infants, Children, and Adolescents, Third Edition, Elk Grove Village, IL: American Academy of Pediatrics.