Social- learning how to fit in with group

Readiness and motivation are essential for learning to occur

Many factors influence development of a person’s characteristics and traits

- Progressive differentiation of the self from other people and the environment

Influences on growth and development

- Prenatal- before born
- Perinatal- during the birth process
- Childhood
- Sociocultural- healthcare available
- Age of parents make difference in health

Theorists

- Psychoanalytic:
  - Freud
  - Erikson
- Cognitive: Piaget
- Moral: Kohlberg
- Developmental tasks: Havighurst
- Existential: Maslow

Sigmund Freud

- Theory of personality:
  - Ego- based in reality
    - Controls impulses, suppresses id
    - Think before we act
  - Id- unconscious mind
    - Basic motivations
    - Wants instant gratification
  - Superego- conscience
    - Right from wrong
- States of psychosexual development
  - Oral
- **IM injection**
  - Given at 2, 4, 6 mos., 4yrs.

- **Hepatitis B (HBV): liver disease**
  - Can lead to chronic liver disease
  - Contracted through blood, semen, body fluid (STD)
  - Mother can give to baby
  - Must have 3rd vaccine or series needs repeated
  - IM injection
  - Given at birth, 2, 6 mos.

- **Rotavirus**
  - Accounts for 30-50% of all hospitalizations for gastroenteritis of children less than 5 yrs. of age
  - Severe vomiting and diarrhea = dehydration
  - 500,000 deaths per year around the world
  - Six prevalent strains of rotavirus
  - 20-60 deaths in U.S.
  - Most common between 3mos. And 3yrs.
  - Oral, given at 2, 4, 6 mos.

- **Haemophilus Influenzae (HIB vaccine)**
  - The flu type B can lead to severe bacterial infection, bacterial meningitis
  - Cause difficulty in breathing
  - Responsible for 3 million serious illnesses about 386,000 deaths per year (just from respiratory issue)
  - Long term can cause mental problems
  - Found in noses and throats
  - IM injection
  - Given at 2, 4, 6, 18 mos.

- **Pneumococcal**
  - Respiratory disease spread by droplets in the air
  - Kills more people in the U.S. each year than all other vaccine-preventable diseases combined
  - Causes high fever, cough, shortness of breath
  - Eventually will enter the blood stream, can get meningitis, can cause death
  - IM injection
  - Given at 2, 4, 6, 15 mos.
PEOPLE NEED TO GET VACCINATED

Assessment of the Newborn: birth-28 days

- Physiologic adaptation
  - First adaptation is from nice warm environment to cold delivery room

- APGAR
  - Done at 1st minute of life then at 5 minutes
  - Apgar score: heart rate, respirations, muscle tone, reflex irritability, color
    - Scored at 0, 1, or 2
    - Most get between 8-10
    - Below 7 they need close monitoring

- Must Keep Warm
  - Neonates have poor thermo regulating mechanism
  - Babies cannot adjust own temperature right away
  - Lose heat 4 ways:
    - Evaporation- losing heat by removing water from surface of skin
    - Radiation- electromagnetic waves losing heat
    - Convection- heat loss from losing air or liquid
    - Conduction- transferring heat from one surface to another
  - Acrocyanosis- pink body, blue extremities
  - Mottled- bluish color

- Developmental tasks of neonate
  - Maintain physiological equilibrium, adjust to outside world
  - Develop attachment to primary caregiver
  - Develop symbol system
  - Acquire sense of trust
  - Establish beginning view of themselves

- Newborn Maturity Rating Scale
  - Done within first few hours after birth
  - Determines neuromuscular and physical maturity
  - Plot length, head circumference and weight according to gestation to determine in which category the infant falls
  - Classification of newborns from U of Colorado Medical Center

- Gestational age determine classification
  - Pre-term neonate: before 37 wks.
• Signs of mistrust in the newborn: failing to thrive, sleep poorly, eat poorly
• The child or adult in a stage of mistrust: poor confidence, etc.
• How to promote trust in the newborn: meet their needs; prompt, loving, consistent responses

Sleep wake cycles

• Sleep 16-20 hrs. in 1st month
• Sleep after feeding
• Wake to eat every 3-4 hrs. for bottle fed; 1-3 hrs. for breast fed
• Sleep wake states
  o Deep sleep- no expression
  o Active sleep- see them dreaming
  o Drowsiness
  o Quiet alert wakefulness- looking around
  o Active alert wakefulness
  o Crying

Nutrition

• Breast is BEST
  o Mom and baby bond, it is free, easily digested, ideal food, sterile, nutritionally adequate, more antibodies, less likely to over feed, important for premature
  o Colostrum: 1st milk that comes in
    ▪ Yellowish, thin, full of carbs and antibodies, acts as laxative.
    ▪ First 2-4 days
  o Do not feed if have HIV or AIDS, galactosemia (child has problem with sugar metabolism), chemo, radiation treatments, shouldn’t smoke or drink (1 drink is OK)
  o Breast feeding issues
    ▪ Engorgement- breasts full of milk, hard
    ▪ Painful nipples- goes away after 1-2 wks.
    ▪ Low milk supply- dehydration, some meds
      • Nurse more frequently
    ▪ Poor latch- not good latch on nipple