

First Weeks at Home with a Newborn

Preventing Fatigue and Exhaustion

For many mothers the first weeks at home with a new baby are often the hardest in their lives. You will probably feel overworked, even overwhelmed. Inadequate sleep will leave you fatigued. Caring for a baby can be a lonely and stressful responsibility. You may wonder if you will ever catch up on your rest or work. The solution is asking for help. No one should be expected to care for a young baby alone.

Every baby awakens one or more times a night. The way to avoid sleep deprivation is to know the total amount of sleep you need per day and to get that sleep in bits and pieces. Go to bed earlier in the evening after your baby's final feeding of the day. When your baby naps you must also nap. Your baby doesn't need you hovering while he or she sleeps. If sick, your baby will show symptoms. While you are napping take the telephone off the hook and put up a sign on the door saying MOTHER AND BABY SLEEPING. If your total sleep remains inadequate, hire a baby sitter or bring in a relative. If you don't take care of yourself, you won't be able to take care of your baby.

The Postpartum Blues

More than 50% of women experience postpartum blues on the third or fourth day after delivery. The symptoms include tearfulness, tiredness, sadness, and difficulty in thinking clearly. The main cause of this temporary reaction is probably the sudden decrease of maternal hormones. Since the symptoms commonly begin on the day the mother comes home from the hospital, the full impact of being totally responsible for a dependent newborn may also be a contributing factor. Many mothers feel let down and guilty about these symptoms because they have been led to believe they should be overjoyed about caring for their newborn. In any event, these symptoms usually clear in 1 to 3 weeks as the hormone levels return to normal and the mother develops routines and a sense of control over her life.

There are several ways to cope with the postpartum blues. First, acknowledge your feelings. Discuss them with your partner or a close friend as well as your sense of being trapped and that these new responsibilities seem insurmountable. Don't feel you need to suppress crying or put on a "supermom show" for everyone. Second, get adequate rest. Third, get help with all your work. Fourth, renew contact with other people; don't become isolated. Get out of the house at least once a week--go to a mommy-and-me group, or visit a friend, (but you should not take your baby into crowds the first month) . By the fourth week, setting aside an evening a week for a "date" at home with your partner is also helpful. Take-out food and a rental movie can help you tap back into your relationship. If you don't feel better by the time your baby is 1 month old, see your health care provider about the possibility of counseling for depression. If the blues are making it impossible for you to care for yourself and your baby, get help as soon as possible.

Helpers: Relatives, Friends, Sitters

As already emphasized, everyone needs extra help during the first few weeks alone with a new baby. Ideally, you were able to make arrangements for help before your baby was born. The best person to help (if you get along with her) is usually your parent or parent-in-law. If not, teenagers or adults can be hired to come in several times a week to help with housework or look after your baby while you go out or get a nap. If you have other young children, you will need daily help. Clarify that your role is looking after your baby. Your helper's role is to shop, cook, houseclean, and wash clothes and dishes

The Partner's Role

The partner needs to take time off from work to be with his/her spouse during labor and delivery, as well as on the day she and their child come home from the hospital. If the couple has a relative who will temporarily live in and help, the partner can continue to work after the baby comes home. However, when the relative leaves, the partner can take saved-up vacation time as paternity leave. At a minimum he/she needs to work shorter hours until the mother and baby have settled in.

The age of noninvolvement of the partner is over. Not only does the mother need the partner to help her with household chores, but the baby also needs to develop a close relationship with the partner. Today's partner helps with feeding, changing diapers, bathing, putting to bed, reading stories, dressing, disciplining, homework, playing games, and calling the doctor when the child is sick. The partner needs to be the mother's support system. They need to relieve her in the evenings so she can nap or get a brief change of scenery.

A partner may avoid interacting with his baby during the first year of life because they are afraid they will hurt their baby or that they won't be able to calm the child when the baby cries. The longer a partner goes without learning parenting skills, the harder it becomes to master them. At a minimum, a partner should hold and comfort his baby at least once a day.

Visitors

Only close friends and relatives should visit you during your first month at home. They should not visit if they are sick. To prevent unannounced visitors, the parents can put up a sign saying MOTHER AND BABY SLEEPING. NO VISITORS. PLEASE CALL FIRST. Friends without children may not understand your needs. During visits the visitor should also pay special attention to older siblings.

Feeding Your Baby: Achieving Weight Gain

Your main assignments during the early months of life are loving and feeding your baby. All babies lose a few ounces during the first few days after birth. However, they should rarely lose more than 7% of the birth weight (usually about 8 ounces for a 7 pound birth weight). Most bottle-fed babies are back to birth weight by 7 days of age, and breast-fed babies by 10 days of age. Then infants gain approximately ½ to 1 ounce per day during the early months.

A breast-feeding mother often wonders if her baby is getting enough calories, since she can't see how many ounces the baby takes. Your baby is doing fine if he or she demands to nurse every 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 hours, appears satisfied after feedings, wets at least 4 or more diapers each day, and passes soft stools every day. Whenever you are worried about your baby's weight gain, bring your baby to your health care provider's office for a weight check. Feeding problems detected early are much easier to remedy than those of long standing. A special weight check 1 week after birth is a good idea for infants of a first-time breast-feeding mother or a mother concerned about her milk supply.

Dealing with Crying

Crying babies need to be held. They need someone with a soothing voice and a soothing touch. You can't spoil your baby during the early months of life. Overly sensitive babies may need an even gentler touch.

Sleep Position

Remember to place your baby in his crib on his back. As of 1992, this is the sleep position recommended by the American Academy of Pediatrics for healthy babies. The back (supine) position reduces the risk of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS).

Taking Your Baby Outdoors

You can take your baby outdoors at any age. You already took your baby outside when you left the hospital, and you will be going outside again when you take him or her for the two-day or two-week checkup.

Dress the baby with as many layers of clothing as an adult would wear for the outdoor temperature. A common mistake is overdressing a baby in summer. In winter, a baby needs a hat because he or she often doesn't have much hair to protect against heat loss. Cold air or winds do not cause ear infections or pneumonia.

The skin of babies is more sensitive to the sun than the skin of older children. Keep sun exposure to small amounts (10 to 15 minutes at a time). Protect your baby's skin from sunburn with longer clothing and a bonnet.

Camping and crowds should probably be avoided during your baby's first month of life. Also, during your baby's first year of life try to avoid close contact with people who have infectious illnesses.

Medical Checkup on the Third or Fourth Day of Life

Early discharge from the newborn nursery has become commonplace for full-term babies. Early discharge means going home in the 24 hours after giving birth. In general this is a safe practice if the baby's hospital stay has been uncomplicated. These newborns need to be re-checked 2 days after discharge to see how well they are feeding, urinating, producing stools, maintaining weight, and breathing. They will also be checked for jaundice and overall health. In some cases, this special re-check will be provided in your home.

Fever

Infants are not supposed to have fevers. If you suspect a fever, the temperature must be taken rectally. Any temperature greater than 100.5 in the first month is considered a medical emergency. You must call your doctor.

Final Important Points

- 1. We recommend all parents of infants to see their physician for TDaP Shot and Seasonal Flu Shot.**
- 2. Strongly recommend reading Eat, Sleep, Poop by Scott Cohen, MD.**
- 3. When you feel like you and your baby are latching well and have developed a good rhythm you can introduce a bottle-- Usually between 3-6 weeks. Do not wait longer than this to introduce a bottle because your infant may have trouble learning.**
- 4. Breastfeeding babies need extra vitamin drops (Tri-Vi-Sol, D-VI-SOL or VyDaylin) These are drops FOR BABIES, not the mothers.**
- 5. Learn about child safety-- child safety seat use, in-home smoke detector use, flame retardant sleepwear, hot water heater temperature <120F, window/stair guards, pool fence, safe storage of drugs, toxins, firearms & matches.**
- 6. Poison Control number is --215-386-2100--- for any possible ingestion, call this number first, even before you call us.**