

## **FIFTEEN MONTH OLD CHECK-UP**

### **FEEDING**

By now you have probably noted ups and downs in your child's appetite. This is normal, and in spite of them, most children receive adequate nutrition. Remember not to try to force a toddler to eat, as this is unnecessary and will only serve to diminish his intake as her resistance to you increases.

If your child is bottlefed, and you have not begun to wean from the bottle, it is time to start. Use a cup at all opportunities.

### **DEVELOPMENT**

Your toddler is now walking on his own. This increases his opportunities for new experiences, both pleasant and dangerous. Be sure the house is child-proofed [REDACTED]

Your child probably says a few words and is indicating his wants by pointing. Be sure to label things when you give them to him. When he starts to name an object (ex. juice), expand the name with an adjective (ex. orange juice).

### **BEHAVIOR**

Separation anxiety is becoming more prominent and may result in crying and upsetting reactions on the part of the child when left with a relative or stranger. Remain with her for a few minutes to let her become accustomed to the situation and then leave. Crying may ensue but usually resolves within a few minutes.

### **TODAY'S VISIT**

Today your child is due for the MMR, (measles, mumps and rubella) immunization. This shot should be given at 15 months of age or older. About 1 out of 5 children will get a rash or a slight fever 1-2 weeks after the measles component of the vaccine and occasionally there is mild swelling of the salivary glands from the mumps vaccine. Approximately 1 out of a million children have a serious reaction. About 1 out of 7 children who get the rubella vaccine will get a rash or some swelling of the glands of the neck 1-2 weeks after the shot and lasts 2-3 days. The fourth Hib will be given today. Your child received this vaccination at 2, 4 and 6 months.

### **IMMUNIZATIONS**

The second MMR will be given between 4-5 years of age.