Child Development Overview/Parenting Responsibilities

- preparedness for parenting
- financial, emotional, social, physical
- legally responsible for child's needs
- demands and rewards of parenting
- nurturing and bonding

Self-Concept

- what a person thinks/feels about himself
- impacts development in all areas
- ways to develop positive self-concept

Theories

- Erik Erikson—Eight Stages of Man—emotional development—trust vs. mistrust, autonomy vs. doubt, initiative vs. guilt, etc.
- Jean Piaget—cognitive development—sensorimotor, preoperational, concrete operation, formal operation.

Prenatal Development

- parts and functions of the reproductive system
- conception
- heredity, genes, chromosomes
- genetic birth defects, sex-linked, dominant, recessive
- healthy pregnancies (no drugs, no alcohol, no smoking, exercise, nutrition, prenatal care)
- ultrasound, amniocentesis

Birth Defects

- hereditary—PKU, down's syndrome, muscular dystrophy
- environmental—fetal alcohol syndrome, neural tube defects
- combination—cleft lip/palate, club foot/hand

Pregnancy

- teen pregnancies and risks to mother and baby
- signs and symptoms of pregnancy
- discomforts during pregnancy
- fraternal, identical, conjoined twins
- complications of pregnancy—Rh factor, stillbirth, toxemia, spontaneous abortion, miscarriage, induced abortion, low birth weight, premature.
- zygote, embryo, fetus
- umbilical cord, placenta, amniotic fluid, amniotic sac, uterus
- 40 weeks!
- characteristics of first, second, and third trimesters

Labor & Delivery

- vaginal delivery
- caesarean (c-section)
- breech
- anesthesia (natural & epidural)
- episiotomy
- fontanelles
- forceps/vacuum extractor
- first, second, third stages of labor
- postpartum—time after the delivery, mother's need for rest
- midwife, birthing room, delivery room
Growth & Development
- parenting styles—democratic, permissive, authoritative (authoritarian)
- reasons for misbehavior
- discipline and guidance
- guidance techniques (natural/logical consequences, positive statements, redirection, limited choices, time out, reverse attention)
- encouragement is BEST form of positive reinforcement
- safe environment to explore
- immunizations (MMR, DTP, HIB, Hepatitis B, Polio, Chicken Pox)
- illness and first aid treatments
- auto safety—car seat in center of back seat, under 12 in back of car, seat belts!
- patterns of growth (simple to complex, head to foot, near to far)
- Physical, Social, Emotional, Moral, Cognitive

Neonates & Infants
- Apgar score
- fontanelles
- circumcision
- reflexes
- feeding on demand—when they are hungry
- weight triples in first year
- height increases by one-half in first year
- learn through senses
- solitary play
- object permanence—knowing an object exists even when out of sight
- play is a child's work
- shaken baby syndrome
- SIDS—sudden infant death syndrome

Toddlers
- walking is the beginning of toddler years
- growth slows down
- independence—self-feeding, self-clothing, toilet training
- egocentric, negativism, temper tantrums
- nouns are first words used
- reading is an important learning activity
- parallel play

Preschoolers
- very active, growth spurts (size varies due to individual growth patterns)
- large & small muscle skills (gross and fine motor skills)
- sharing
- gaining inner/self-control
- making friends & cooperative play
- difference between fantasy/make-believe
- conservation—Piaget’s theory—even though one property of an object changes, the other properties remain the same (liquid and mass)

Decisions that Affect Children
- selecting quality child care (safety, finance, convenience, location, flexibility, nurturing, appropriate schedule and environment)
- abuse—sexual, physical, emotional  neglect—physical, emotional
- stressful times for children—divorce, moving, surgery, death, illness