

Arizona WIC Training

Baby Behavior Course



Trainer Guidebook

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Trainee Guidebook

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What Will You Learn?

This course will help you understand baby behavior in healthy, full-term babies from birth to six months. Learning baby behavior can provide you with the knowledge to help parents make better feeding decisions and reduce their child's risk of childhood obesity.

After completing the Baby Behavior LMS course, you will be able to:

- ◆ Identify the six infant states.
- ◆ Understand the different types of infant cues and provide recommendations to help caregivers respond accordingly.
- ◆ Understand why babies cry, and provide recommendations to help soothe crying babies.
- ◆ Understand infant sleep cycles, and provide recommendations to increase the amount of sleep among caregivers.

Items Needed for this Course

- ◆ Pen or pencil
- ◆ Access to the Baby Behavior LMS Course

Things to Remember

- ◆ This guidebook is yours to keep.
- ◆ You are encouraged to take notes, highlight, or write in this guidebook.
- ◆ As your trainer chooses, you may work in a group or as an individual.
- ◆ You are encouraged to ask your trainer(s) for help, ask questions about the information in the course, or ask any questions about additional topics related to Baby Behavior training.

TRAINER NOTE: As a trainer, you are assessing trainees for their understanding of the Basic Nutrition competencies for each module. The guidebook training activities are intended to help you assess both trainees' ability to apply basic knowledge and assess their critical thinking skills. Participation by trainees in the face-to-face activities and discussions is required in order for you to thoroughly assess their skills and level of competence.

Baby Behavior Course Instructions

- ☐ Log onto <https://az.train.org/DesktopShell.aspx>
- ☐ Open and complete the Baby Behavior Online LMS Course modules and the corresponding Baby Behavior Activities in this guidebook.
- ☐ As your trainer's direction, complete Baby Behavior LMS Course and guidebook either individually, with the other trainees, or with your trainer.
- ☐ Complete the Baby Behavior Post-Test
- ☐ Meet with your trainer at their direction to discuss each module Baby Behavior LMS Course and the associated activities in this guidebook, either after each module, or after all modules have been completed.

TRAINER NOTE:

Trainer Steps:

- ☐ At your discretion, trainees may work in groups or as individuals.
- ☐ At your discretion, you may review answers with trainees periodically as they complete activities of the Basic Nutrition Guidebook, or after they have fully completed it.
- ☐ "Possible responses" provided throughout the guidebook are suggested responses and are often not the only answers.
- ☐ If training more than one person at a time, be prepared for trainees to finish the coursework at different times. In order to have trainees review the face-to-face portions together, prepare a list of things that trainees who finish first can do during downtime (e.g., ask you questions for more clarification, check email, clinic observation, etc.).

Module 1: Introduction to Baby Behavior

TRAINER NOTE: It is recommended for you to review the competencies below with trainees.

MODULE 1 COMPETENCIES:

1. Trainees will understand that many caregivers are confused regarding their infant's.
2. Trainees will understand that many caregivers have unrealistic expectations regarding their infant's behavior.
3. Trainees will understand that the way caregivers perceive their infant's behavior impacts the way they respond to their infants.
4. Trainees will understand that many caregivers misinterpret their infant's cues, and will often try to feed their infants, even when they're not hungry.

Baby Behavior Module 1 Questions:

TRAINER NOTE: Allow trainees time to answer all questions. Discuss the questions together to check for understanding and consider other appropriate responses.

1. What do you think may be some of the unintended consequences of trying to feed infants anytime they cry, or to try to get them to sleep longer?

Possible Responses:

- Caregivers will fail to address the actual problem the infant is experiencing.
- Caregivers may continue to try to manage their children's behavior with food as their children get older.
- If caregivers' transition from breastmilk to formula there could be a variety of lost benefits associated with breastfeeding.
- If caregivers begin putting cereal in bottles in order to get their children to eat more / sleep longer, there is an increased risk of aspiration.
- Repeatedly overfeeding infants and children may lead to obesity.

TRAINER NOTE: At your discretion, refer trainees to Module 1, slide 4 of the Baby Behavior LMS Course for the correct answers to the above question.

Module 2: Just Being Themselves

MODULE 2 COMPETENCIES:

1. Trainees will be able to identify the 6 infant states: Deep Sleep, Light Sleep, Drowsy, Quiet Alert, Irritable, and Crying.
2. Trainees will understand how Light Sleep is different from Deep Sleep.
3. Trainees will understand that some infants need help from their caregivers to transition from one state to another.
4. Trainees will understand that "repetition to soothe" is a common method of helping to transition babies away from the crying infant state.

Module 2 Questions:

TRAINER NOTE: Allow trainees time to answer all questions. Discuss the questions together to check for understanding and consider other appropriate responses.

1. What are some ways that you can tell if an infant is in light sleep or deep sleep?

Possible Responses:

Infants in light sleep will show the following signs:

- Intermittent body movements
- Irregular breathing
- Facial twitches
- Rapid Eye Movement (REM)
- Wake very easily

Infants in deep sleep will show the following signs:

- No body movements
- Rhythmic and regular breathing
- Intermittent bursts of sucking
- Do not respond
- Very hard to wake

TRAINER NOTE: At your discretion, refer trainees to Module 2, slides 6-7 of the Baby Behavior LMS Course for the correct answers to the above question.

2. How would you describe “repetition to soothe” to caregivers who struggle to calm their crying babies?

Possible Response:

Repetition to sooth is a repetitive calming technique a caregiver can use to calm a crying baby. In order for repetition to sooth to be effective, a caregiver should focus on using the same repetitive technique (patting, rocking, swaying, etc.) for several minutes before trying something else if the infant continues to cry.

TRAINER NOTE: At your discretion, refer trainees to Module 2, slide 10 of the Baby Behavior LMS Course for the correct answers to the above question.

Module 3: Baby Cues and Crying

TRAINER NOTE: It is recommended for you to review the competencies below with trainees.

MODULE 3 COMPETENCIES:

1. Trainees will be able to be able to differentiate between engagement and disengagement cues.
2. Trainees will be able to identify hunger and fullness cues.
3. Trainees will understand that infants cry for many reasons, not just because they're hungry.
4. Trainees will understand some reasons for persistent crying, and be able to provide tips for babies they cry persistently.

Module 3 Questions:

TRAINER NOTE: Allow trainees time to answer all questions. Discuss the questions together to check for understanding and consider other appropriate responses.

1. In your own words, describe the difference between engagement and disengagement cues. List examples of each.

Possible responses:

Infants display engagement cues to let caregivers know that they want to be near them, or that they're ready to play and learn. Examples of disengagement cues are:

- Looking intently at faces
- Rooting
- Feeding sounds
- Smiling
- Smooth body movements
- Open eyes
- Relaxed Face
- Feeding posture
- Raising head
- Following voices and faces

Possible responses (continued):

Infants display disengagement cues to let caregivers know that they need something to be different. Examples of disengagement cues are:

- Turning, pushing, or arching away
- Crying
- Choking
- Coughing
- Extending fingers
- Holding hands stiff
- Falling Asleep
- Looking away
- Faster Breathing
- Yawning
- Putting hands to ear
- Grimacing
- Glazed Looks

TRAINER NOTE: At your discretion, refer trainees to Module 3, slides 3-4 of the Baby Behavior LMS Course for the correct answers to the above question.

2. List 5 different hunger cues.

Hunger Cue #1:

Hunger Cue #2:

Hunger Cue #3:

Hunger Cue #4:

Hunger Cue #5:

Possible responses:

- Clenched fists
- Fists over their chest and tummy
- Bringing hands to their face
- Flexed arms and legs
- Mouthing
- Rooting
- Fast Breathing
- Sucking noises or motions

TRAINER NOTE: At your discretion, refer trainees to Module 3, slide 6 of the Baby Behavior LMS Course for the correct answers to the above question.

3. List 5 different fullness cues.

Fullness Cue #1:

Fullness Cue #2:

Fullness Cue #3:

Fullness Cue #4:

Fullness Cue #5:

Possible responses:

- Slowing or decreasing sucking
- Extending arms and legs
- Extending and relaxing fingers
- Pushing away
- Arching away
- Falling asleep

TRAINER NOTE: At your discretion, refer trainees to Module 3, slide 7 of the Baby Behavior LMS Course for the correct answers to the above question.

4. How can a caregiver determine if a baby is crying because they are hungry, or if they are crying for some other reason?

Possible response:

In addition to crying, infants that are hungry will often display additional hunger cues (e.g. clenched fists, fists over their chest and tummy, bringing hands to their face, flexed arms and legs, mouthing, rooting, fast breathing, sucking noises or motions, etc.)

TRAINER NOTE: At your discretion, refer trainees to Module 3, slide 11 of the Baby Behavior LMS Course for the correct answers to the above question.

5. What are some reasons that babies may cry persistently?

Possible responses:

- Immature bodies
- Unable to self-soothe
- Unable to regulate their own states
- Have trouble giving readable cues
- Illness
- Injury
- GI Problems

TRAINER NOTE: At your discretion, refer trainees to Module 3, slide 14 of the Baby Behavior LMS Course for the correct answers to the above question.

6. What tips would you offer to caregivers of babies who cry persistently?

Possible responses:

- ◆ Get help from family and friends
- ◆ Address cues early will help to reduce, but not eliminate, crying.
- ◆ Reduce stimulation in environment
- ◆ Use soothing techniques
- ◆ Seek medical or other professional help

TRAINER NOTE: At your discretion, refer trainees to Module 3, slide 15 of the Baby Behavior LMS Course for the correct answers to the above question.

Module 4: Infant Sleep

TRAINER NOTE: It is recommended for you to review the competencies below with trainees.

MODULE 4 COMPETENCIES:

1. Trainees will be familiar with caregivers' misconceptions regarding infant sleep.
2. Trainees will be familiar with infant sleep cycles.
3. Trainees will understand the importance of night waking.
4. Trainees will be familiar with some of the reasons for excessive night waking.
5. Trainees will be able to provide caregivers with some recommendations to increase the amount of sleep they get.

Module 4 Questions:

TRAINER NOTE: Allow trainees time to answer all questions. Discuss the questions together to check for understanding and consider other appropriate responses.

1. What advice would you offer to a caregiver who is considering switching to formula in order to get their infant to sleep longer.

Possible response:

“You’ve done a great job by breastfeeding your baby thus far, and I would encourage you to continue since there are so many benefits of breastfeeding, and switching to formula will not help your baby sleep longer at night. It’s also important to remember that night waking is normal. Babies need to wake frequently at night in order to ensure that their needs are met. Your baby will naturally start sleeping longer when she gets a little older.”

TRAINER NOTE: At your discretion, refer trainees to Module 4, slide 2 of the Baby Behavior LMS Course for the correct answers to the above question.

2. Match the description of each infant sleep cycle with the associated age range:

Sleep Cycles:

____ Starts in light sleep state, transitions to deep sleep after 5-10 minutes, starts to have one longer deep sleep period at night

____ Starts in deep sleep state, less likely to be easily awakened after being put down to sleep

____ Starts in light sleep state, transitions to deep sleep after 20 to 30 minutes, wakes easily after being put down to sleep

Age Ranges:

- a. newborn
- b. 2-3 months
- c. 4+ months

Correct Responses:

___B___ Starts in light sleep state, transitions to deep sleep after 5-10 minutes, starts to have one longer deep sleep period at night

___C___ Starts in deep sleep state, less likely to be easily awakened after being put down to sleep

___A___ Starts in light sleep state, transitions to deep sleep after 20 to 30 minutes, wakes easily after being put down to sleep

TRAINER NOTE: At your discretion, refer trainees to Module 4, slides 5-7 of the Baby Behavior LMS Course for the correct answers to the above question.

3. What are some of the benefits of light sleep and night waking?

Possible responses:

- ◆ “Light sleep and dreaming are important to babies’ brain development.”
- ◆ “Newborns’ stomachs are tiny, so they need to eat small amounts frequently.”
- ◆ “Newborns who are too hot or cold need to wake up and attract the attention of the caregiver to help change the environment.”
- ◆ “The hormonal cycles of breastfeeding mothers are interrupted by night feeds.”
- ◆ “Most breastfeeding mothers who wake to feed their babies at night will not resume their periods until their baby is older.”

TRAINER NOTE: At your discretion, refer trainees to Module 4, slide 8 of the Baby Behavior LMS Course for the correct answers to the above question.

4. What are 5 reasons that may cause excessive night waking?

Reason #1

Reason #2

Reason #3

Reason #4

Reason #5

Possible responses:

- ◆ Baby’s body is immature
- ◆ Not enough to eat
- ◆ Too much stimulation before naptime or bed time
- ◆ Illness or injury
- ◆ TV or intermittent stimulation
- ◆ Changes in routine

TRAINER NOTE: At your discretion, refer trainees to Module 4, slide 10 of the Baby Behavior LMS Course for the correct answers to the above question.

5. What advice would you offer to a caregiver who complains of not getting enough sleep.

Possible responses:

- “Keep their babies close at night”
- “Keep the lights low when they feed, burp, or change the baby’s diaper”
- “Try to sleep whenever they get the chance”
- “Ask for help with housework, the yard, and taking care of other children”

TRAINER NOTE: At your discretion, refer trainees to Module 4, slide 11 of the Baby Behavior LMS Course for the correct answers to the above question.

Module 5: Support for Caregivers

TRAINER NOTE: It is recommended for you to review the competencies below with trainees.

MODULE 5 COMPETENCIES:

1. Trainees will know the ideal times to share messages about crying, sleep, and cues with caregivers.
2. Trainees will be able to share key messages about crying and sleep with caregivers.

Module 5 Questions:

TRAINER NOTE: Allow trainees time to answer all questions. Discuss the questions together to check for understanding and consider other appropriate responses.

1. When is the best time to share messages with caregivers about crying?

Possible response:

“The ideal time to educate parents about crying is either before the baby is born or very shortly after birth.”

TRAINER NOTE: At your discretion, refer trainees to Module 5, slide 2 of the Baby Behavior LMS Course for the correct answers to the above question.

2. When is the best time to share messages with caregivers about sleeping?

Possible response:

During pregnancy or very shortly after birth.

TRAINER NOTE: At your discretion, refer trainees to Module 5, slide 3 of the Baby Behavior LMS Course for the correct answers to the above question.

3. When is the best time to share messages with caregivers about cues?

Possible response:

“Shortly after the baby is born is the perfect time to teach parents about baby cues.”

TRAINER NOTE: At your discretion, refer trainees to Module 5, slide 8 of the Baby Behavior LMS Course for the correct answers to the above question.

4. What are 3 key messages you could share with caregivers about crying?

Key Message #1

Key Message #2

Key Message #3

Possible responses:

- “Crying is an important way that babies communicate when they really need something”
- “There are many reasons babies cry”
- “Understanding and responding to cues will reduce crying”
- “Use repetition to soothe when needed”
- “Persistent crying affects only a few babies, and those babies don’t necessarily have colic or digestive issues”

TRAINER NOTE: At your discretion, refer trainees to Module 5, slide 2 of the Baby Behavior LMS Course for the correct answers to the above question.

5. What are 3 key messages you could share with caregivers about sleeping?

Key Message #1

Key Message #2

Key Message #3

Possible responses:

- ◆ “Babies have two types of sleep, light and deep, and babies need both to be healthy”
- ◆ “Their sleep patterns change over time, and eventually they wake up less”
- ◆ “Some parents may need to wait to put their newborns down until the babies stop dreaming because babies in light sleep wake easily”
- ◆ “Parents can encourage light sleep and dreaming by laying babies on their backs to sleep”
- ◆ “Babies need to wake up often and feed”
- ◆ “You will need help at home because you will not get enough sleep after your baby is born”
- ◆ “Babies’ sleep patterns change over time, and eventually they wake up less”

TRAINER NOTE: At your discretion, refer trainees to Module 5, slide 3 of the Baby Behavior LMS Course for the correct answers to the above question.

Module 6: Caregiver-Infant Interaction

TRAINER NOTE: It is recommended for you to review the competencies below with trainees.

MODULE 6 COMPETENCIES:

1. The trainee will understand the 3 steps necessary to promote successful caregiver-infant interactions.

Module 6 Questions:

TRAINER NOTE: Allow trainees time to answer all questions. Discuss the questions together to check for understanding and consider other appropriate responses.

1. What are the 3 steps necessary to promote successful caregiver-infant interactions?

Step 1:

Step 2:

Step 3:

Possible responses:

- ◆ **Engage:** Say something about the baby's behavior that the caregiver will recognize
- ◆ **Validate:** Use the baby's name and appropriate pronoun. Highlight the baby's skills in communicating with the caregiver
- ◆ **Provide basic relevant information** to help meet the baby's needs. Focus on cues, crying and sleep.

TRAINER NOTE: At your discretion, refer trainees to Module 6, slide 1 of the Baby Behavior LMS Course for the correct answers to the above question.

Module 7: Course Summary

TRAINER NOTE: It is recommended for you to review the competency below with trainees.

MODULE 7 COMPETENCIES:

1. The trainee will be able to answer frequently asked questions about baby behavior.

Module 7 Questions:

TRAINER NOTE: Allow trainees time to answer all questions. Discuss the questions together to check for understanding and consider other appropriate responses.

1. The following are frequently asked questions (FAQs) that caregivers have regarding their baby's behavior. Indicate what you think would be the best response for each question below.
 - a. "Why does my baby wake so easily?"

Possible response:

There are two different types of sleep: light sleep and deep sleep. Babies in light sleep are dreaming, move periodically, and are very easy to wake, whereas babies in deep sleep are motionless and are much more difficult to wake. Young babies fall asleep in light sleep, so it's a good idea to wait to see signs of deep sleep before laying them down. Once babies are around 4-5 months, they begin falling asleep in deep sleep, and it becomes much easier to lay them down right after they fall asleep without waking them.

b. “When will my baby sleep through the night?”

Possible response:

Babies sleep for progressively longer stretches of time as they get older. Many babies are able to sleep around 6 to 8 consecutive hours at night by 6 months of age, which many doctors consider “sleeping through the night”.

c. “I’ve tried everything! Why won’t my baby stop crying?”

Possible response:

Sometimes trying to many strategies in a short period of time can be overly stimulating to babies. Try “repetition to sooth” by using the same one or two actions over and over again for several minutes before trying something else. These actions could include things like swaying, patting, rocking, singing, and stroking.

d. “Won’t immediately responding to all of my baby’s cues spoil her?”

Possible response:

Immediately responding to your baby’s cues won’t spoil her. Conversely, by responding to her cues early, you’ll help her to practice and repeat effective cues, and reduce her crying.