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**Paulo B. Pinho, MD**  
**Mili Patel, PA-C**  
**225 Millburn Avenue – Suite 303**  
**Millburn, NJ 07041**  
**Office (973) 912-7273**  
**Fax (973) 912-7275**

## **9 MONTH VISIT**

**Date of Visit:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Height:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Weight:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Head Circumference:** \_\_\_\_\_

### **DEVELOPMENTAL MILESTONES (obtained from MedlinePlus):**

Physical and motor-skill markers:

- Gains weight at a slower rate -- approximately 15 grams per day, 1 pound per month
- Increases in length by 1.5 centimeters per month
- Becomes more regulated in bowel and bladder systems
- Shows parachute reflex to protect self from falling
- Is able to crawl
- Remains sitting for prolonged periods
- Pulls self to standing position
- Has a pincer grasp between thumb and index finger
- Feeds self
- Throws or shakes objects

Sensory and cognitive markers:

- Is developing depth perception

- Achieves "object constancy", the understanding that objects continue to exist even when not seen
- Responds to simple commands
- Responds to name
- Understands the meaning of "no"
- Imitates speech sounds
- May be afraid of being left alone
- Plays interactive games

Play recommendations:

- Provide picture books
- Provide different stimuli:
  - Go to the mall (people)
  - Go to the zoo (animals)
- Play ball
- Build vocabulary by reading and naming people and objects in the environment
- Teach hot and cold through play
- Provide large toys that can be pushed to encourage walking

### **VACCINES:**

Recombivax (Hepatitis B)

### **DIETARY EXPECTATIONS (obtained from [www.kidshealth.org](http://www.kidshealth.org)):**

By about 8 months old, most babies are pros at handling the iron-fortified infant cereals and pureed vegetables and fruits that have been introduced as part of their diet along with breast milk or formula. Over the next few months, your child will start to explore table foods.

### **YOUR CHILDS CHANGING EATING HABITS:**

As you expand your child's palate, continue to give new foods a trial run (a few days to a week) to look for any allergic reactions. Do not feed your child whole eggs, citrus fruits, fish and seafood, nuts (including peanuts and peanut butter), or honey.

During this transition, you may want to introduce meats and offer your child new, coarser textures that require a little more chewing. You can purchase baby foods that offer your infant new tastes and textures, or you can fork-mash, cut up, or grind whatever foods you may be serving the rest of the family. You should cook it a little longer, until it's very soft, and cut it into small pieces that your baby can handle to decrease the risk of choking.

By the time babies are around 9 months old, they usually have the dexterity and coordination to take food between forefinger and thumb so that they can try feeding themselves with their

fingers. (You may want to provide a safe baby spoon as well.) If you haven't already, have your baby join the rest of the family at meals. At this age, he or she should enjoy being at the table. You've probably already introduced your baby to a sippy cup, so let him or her keep working on it. (Juice should always be given in a cup, not a bottle.)

### **FEEDING SAFETY:**

Never leave your baby unattended while eating in case he or she chokes. Avoid foods that could present a choking hazard such as whole grapes, raw vegetables, hard fruits, raisins, white bread, pieces of hard cheese, hot dogs, popcorn, and hard candies.

If you're unsure about whether a finger food is safe, ask yourself the following questions:

- Does it melt in the mouth? Some dry cereals will melt in the mouth, and so will light and flaky crackers.
- Is it cooked enough so that it mashes easily? Well-cooked vegetables and fruits will mash easily. So will canned fruits and vegetables. (Make sure to choose canned foods that don't have added sugar or salt.)
- Is it naturally soft? Cottage cheese, shredded cheese, and small pieces of tofu are soft.
- Can it be gummed? Pieces of ripe banana and well-cooked pasta can be gummed.

### **THE AIRPLANE GAME:**

Keep your child's temperament in mind when you're trying to introduce new foods. If you encounter resistance to new textures, serve them in small portions and mix them with food you know your child likes. A child who likes a lot of stimulation may enjoy it when you "play airplane" with the spoon to get the food into his or her mouth. A more sensitive child, however, may need the focus kept on eating with minimum distractions.

### **HOW MUCH FOOD IS TOO MUCH?:**

Infant formula and breast milk continue to provide important nutrients for growing infants, but babies will start to drink less as they approach the first birthday. They're getting more nutrients now from the variety of foods they've learned to eat and enjoy.

You may be concerned that you're feeding your child too much or not enough. Pay attention to your child's cues that he or she is hungry or full. A child who is full may suck with less

enthusiasm, stop, or turn away from the breast or the bottle. With solid foods, your baby may turn away, refuse to open his or her mouth, or spit the food out.

Let your baby finger feed or hold a spoon while you do the actual feeding. This is good preparation for the toddler years when your child will take charge of self-feeding. And if you haven't already, consider establishing more regular mealtimes.