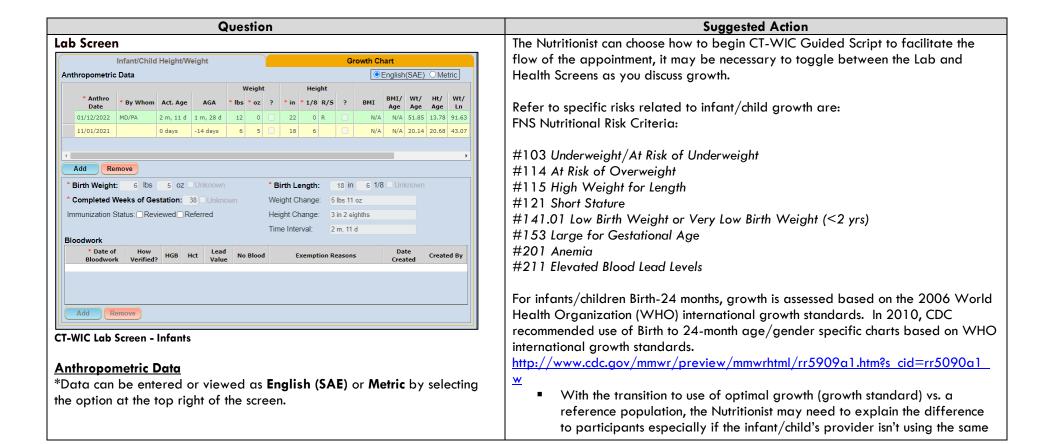
# Connecticut WIC Program Infant Nutrition Assessment Guidance

The Nutrition Assessment Guidance provides an overview of the CT-WIC Screens including mandatory questions (in **bold**) and suggested probing questions. This tool can help you provide appropriate nutrition assessment to participants and identify and assign appropriate risks and is meant to be used in conjunction with the Infant/Child Certification Form and Supplement to Certification Form.

In the Suggested Actions column there are helpful links, references to Nutrition Risks that should be either auto-assigned or manually assigned by the Nutritionist based on the participant response.

The link to <a href="https://connecticut.wicresources.org/">https://connecticut.wicresources.org/</a> Connecticut's online nutrition education resources for staff and participants, is referenced in this tool as well.

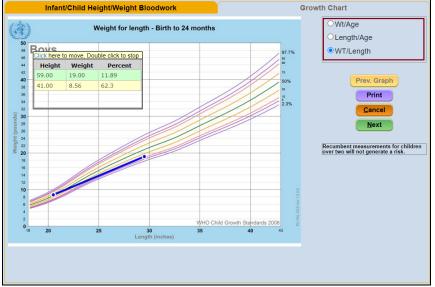


#### Question

### Birth and Growth Data (middle of screen)

\*Completed Weeks of Gestation: When <37 weeks is entered in this field, CT-WIC will automatically calculate the AGA (Adjusted Gestational Age) field in the Anthropometric grid once the infant reaches 40 weeks of age. AGA will continue to be calculated until the child is 24 months (2 years) of age.

#### **Growth Chart**



#### CT-WIC Lab Screen - Growth Chart

Infant growth charts can be accessed on the Lab screen Growth Chart tab. The following growth charts can be viewed for infants: Weight/Age, Length/Age and WT/Length. Charts can be printed if a participant desires a copy.

NOTE: BMI is not calculated until children reach age 2.

### Suggested Action

growth curves. (Refer to <u>Breastfeeding Content Sheet: Supporting</u>

<u>Breastfeeding Using the WHO Growth Standards 0-24 months</u>) for more information about how to interact with pediatricians about infants' growth assessment.)

- When the child transitions from the Birth to 24-month curves to the 2000 CDC age/gender specific growth charts keep in mind these points apply:
  - Child is moving from recumbent (reclined) length to standing height measurements. Note that the difference between recumbent length and stature in national survey data is approximately a 0.8 cm (1/4 inch) difference. Standing height measures less than recumbent length.
    - \*CT-WIC defaults the "R/S" (recumbent/standing) field to "R" from 0 to 24 months of age. When the child is 2 years of age and older, the "R" will change to "S" automatically.
  - Breastfed reference population to a primarily formula-fed reference population.
  - O Weight-for-length chart to BMI-for-age chart.
  - One set of cutoff values to another.

# Sharing growth information with parents: Note, all Anthropometric and Biological data are found on the Lab Screen(s)

- Show or print out plotted measurements
- Reassure parent that growth is normal if it consistently follows the curve of the chart
- Point out that growth patterns are best evaluated over a period vs. one single plot

# Infant (Birth-24 months) with #115 High Weight for Length or #114 At Risk for Overweight

Review Implications for WIC Nutrition Services sections of #115 High Weight for Length or #114 At Risk for Overweight for counseling tips and how to discuss with families what these risks may imply. Parents or caregivers of infants identified with these risks can be provided information on actionable prevention strategies for overweight and obesity including discussions on recognition of satiety cues and age-appropriate physical activity or play.

#### Question

**Training tip:** This online module discusses the importance of accuracy and reliability in taking anthropometric measurements <a href="https://depts.washington.edu/growth/index.htm">https://depts.washington.edu/growth/index.htm</a> (MCHB Growth Chart Training) and reviews appropriate anthropometric equipment selection, calibration, and measurement techniques.

#### \*Bloodwork

This grid does not become enabled until an infant is 9 months of age. Refer to WIC Policy 200-08 Nutrition Assessment and Risk Determination for more information on the periodicity schedule.

* Date of Bloodwork	How Verified?	HGB	Hct	Lead Value	No Blood	Exemption Reasons	Date Created	Created By
03/22/2023				3.50			3/22/2023	BEAULIEUP

### Suggested Action

If measurements obtained are different than what parent reports MD obtained:

- Point out measuring technique used by WIC staff (baby on measuring board with flat surfaces for head and feet; infant undressed to dry diaper for weight)
- Scales are routinely calibrated

**Infant with inconsistent growth** (increase or decrease of >2 channels on growth chart):

As appropriate, have the WIC participant/guardian sign an authorization of release to send a nutrition assessment to the Health Care Provider communicating concerns for growth and requesting feedback on the stated plan.

**Head Circumference**: Connecticut WIC staff doesn't routinely measure head circumference in clinic. However, if head circumference measurements are available from the provider or FNS Nutrition Risk Criterion #152 Low Head Circumference (#9) is selected on the certification form the Nutritionist should follow up with the provider.

**Anemia:** While screening for anemia in infants <12 months of age is typically not completed, occasionally health care providers may choose to conduct this screening at this age. If Hemoglobin and/or Hematocrit levels are available from the provider, results must be documented in CT-WIC.

Anticipatory guidance for anemia prevention, or if anemia is indicated, discuss the following with the parent or caregiver:

- Foods high in iron and vitamin C
- Impact of untreated iron deficiency anemia
- Retest within 6 months of original test (if anemia indicated)
- Referral to provider for use of an iron supplement (if anemia indicated)

Question	Suggested Action
Health Screen, Pg. 1  ** 1. Do you have any questions or concerns about your baby's:    Weight Gain' Growth	Elevated Blood Lead Level: Lead poisoning testing is the law in Connecticut. It is required to test children between the ages of 9 and 35 months. Most providers will test at 12 months and 24 months. If lead levels are available from the provider, results must be documented in CT-WIC.  If an elevated blood lead level is indicated, discuss the following with the parent or caregiver:  • Eating a variety of foods, importance of foods high in calcium, iron, and zinc.  • Impacts of untreated lead poisoning  • Referral to provider for further testing, treatment  • Referral to a Regional Lead Treatment Center (LRTC) in Connecticut (CCMC in Hartford and Yale-New Haven Hospital in New Haven)  • Referral to Local Health Department  Visit the State of Connecticut Department of Public Health Lead Information webpage.  It is good practice to give the participant an idea of how long you expect the visit to take up front. It is one strategy to keep the visit on track. Often, participants' situations can be complicated requiring more time than originally planned. If an appointment is running long, you may want to check in with the participant to ensure that crucial information gathered and to verify, with the participant to ensure that crucial information gathered and to verify, with the participant, if necessary, additional time can be accommodated. If not, make appropriate follow-up plans.
✓ Vitamins/ Minerals  ☐ Herbs	
7. How do you clean your baby's teeth or gums?  8. How often? Not daily.	
How often? Not daily  ** 8. In the past week, have you/child been in an enclosed space where tobacco/nicotine was used? □Yes ☑No	
CT-WIC Health Screen — Infants	

# 1. Do you have any questions or concerns about your baby's? Please check all that apply.

Weight Gain/Growth Breastfeeding Formula Intake Appetite Health No Concerns Other Use this question to assess what concerns the parent has regarding their infant. This allows you to focus the counseling portion of the visit on those concerns. Briefly address issues raised by the parent then explain gathering additional information helps you to better understand the situation and allows you to ask more focused questions and provide possible solutions/referrals.

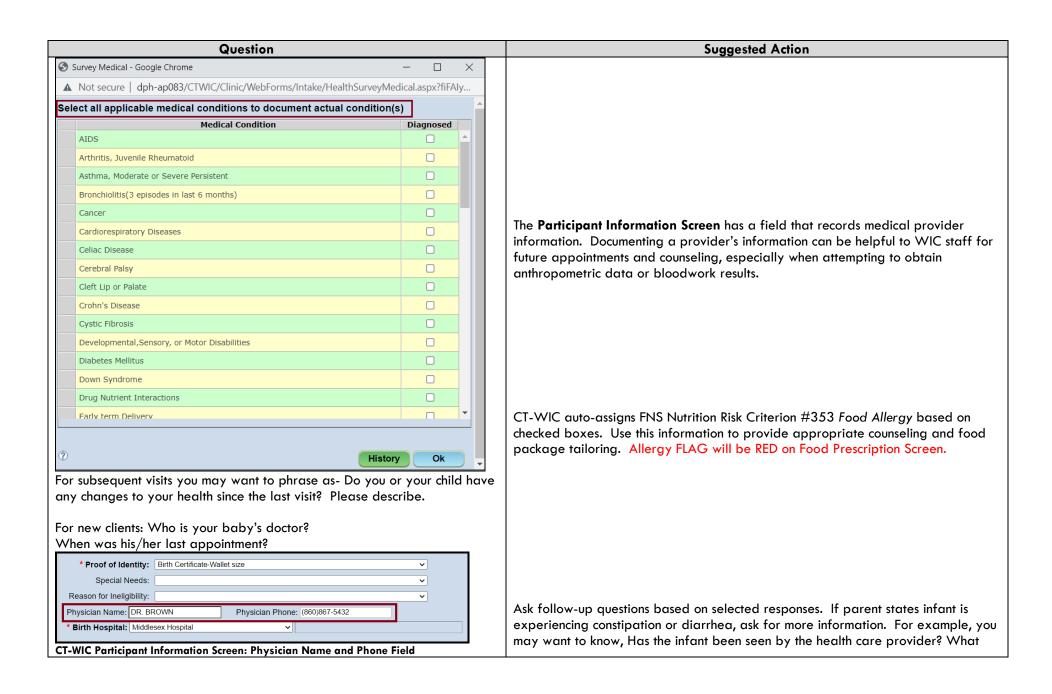
# 2. Does your baby have any health or medical issues/conditions? Yes/No

#### If yes /responded or selected—

Select the applicable medical condition from the Medical Conditions pop-up. Any medical condition selected here will have the FNS Risk system generated on the Nutrition Risk screen once the Nutrition Risk screen is entered.

Find out more information, document in free text box on the Nutrition Risk screen as appropriate. Ask for medical documentation when appropriate.

If information about the child's pediatrician and/or medical conditions is on the medical referral/certification form or the medical documentation form the parent brings to the appointment, verify and document health/clinical and medical risk factors.



	Question			Suggested Action
3. Does your baby I Milk Egg Soy Peanut None  ** 3. Does your o		e allergies?  f these allergies?		did the HCP say? How long has the infant been experiencing these symptoms? Any changes to the infant's intake? If so, what? Over, the goal of this question is to determine if there are any current health concerns related to intake and provide referral to health care provider as needed.
□ Egg	Soy	□ None		
CT-WIC Health Screen: Q3				
Flags—				
Medical Condition Inadequate Storage	Milk Allergy Egg Allergy	Peanut Allergy Soy Allergy	Kosher	
4. Has your baby be Constipation Diarrhea Eczema Reflux Infections Wheat/Gluten Intoler Other  5. Does your bay tal Vitamins/Minerals Herbs Herbal Supplements A Other Why?	ance ke? Check all tha			This question provides an opportunity to learn about various supplements, vitamins, and medications the participant is giving to their baby. Vitamin D is a necessary dietary supplement per AAP Clinical Report: Prevention of Rickets and Vitamin D deficiency in infants, children, and adolescents (2008.) Recommendation is 400 IU of vitamin D children who are ingesting less than 1 liter per day of vitamin D-fortified formula. The 2020-2025 Dietary Guidelines also has a section on Vitamin D intake for Infants and Toddlers, Chapter 2, pg. 56.  Based on assessment and if applies, Nutritionist may assign #411.10 Feeding dietary supplements with potentially harmful consequences (Excessive Supplementation) or #411.11 Routinely not providing dietary supplements recognized by public health policy (Not providing fluoride or Vitamin D in required amounts)

Question	Suggested Action
6. Does your baby eat any foods that contain honey? Yes/No? If Yes, is selected CT-WIC auto-assigns FNS Nutrition Risk Criterion #411.5 Feeding foods to an infant that could be contaminated with harmful microorganisms or toxins	The 2020-2025 Dietary Guidelines also has a section on Vitamin D intake for Infants and Toddlers, Chapter 2, pg. 61. This section of the DGA reviews the honey recommendations.  Ask if honey has been given to the infant, by itself or mixed in with food or drink. Honey contains botulism spores and when ingested the spores release a toxin in the body. The toxin is absorbed in the intestines and can cause nervous system issues such as muscle weakness. This can also cause poor sucking and feeding issues. If the infant is experiencing these issues after consuming honey, recommend the parent/caregiver call the pediatrician right away.  Place holder for CT-DHP information
<ul> <li>7. How do you clean your baby's teeth or gums? How often?</li> <li>8. Does anyone smoke inside the home? Yes/No CT-WIC auto-assigns FNS Nutrition Risk Criterion #904 Environmental Tobacco Smoke if checked.</li> </ul>	These questions are required for CT-WIC and CDC data collection. It is also in the Federal regulations and CT's State Plan to provide pregnant women and parents of children information on the risks of tobacco/nicotine, substances, and alcohol and resources available. These can be sensitive questions to ask/answer so be aware and use cues from the participant when using probing questions.  Ask about secondhand smoke exposure. If parent or guardian is a smoker, emphasize that it will be more difficult to quit with other smokers around. Discuss need for smoke-free environment for baby/children. Stress that secondhand smoke will stay on clothing and hand, and that all smokers should change clothes and wash hands prior to holding baby.  Ask about parent's tobacco use and desire and/or plans to quit. Ask about methods to quit that have been used. Refer to the Connecticut QUITLINE 1-866 END-HABIT (1-866-363-4224).



**CT-WIC BF Information Screen** 

Has the baby ever breastfed (given breastmilk)? Yes/No

Is the baby currently breastfeeding? Yes/No

## Frequency?

Exclusively

Fully Mostly

Limited

For Infant categories, these questions are required for CT-WIC data collection and Food Package assignment. The Breastfeeding Information Screen allows you to set the infant feeding category of all infants at a certification appointment.

**NOTE:** Breastfeeding Status Changes <u>must</u> be completed on the Cert Action screen by clicking on the BF Status Change pop-up. The questions on the BF Status Change pop-up are the same as the questions on the BF Information screen, but for the status change to work in CT-WIC, it must be completed from the Cert Action screen.

Based on the answers provided, fields on this screen will either be enabled, or disabled.

Frequency is only enabled and answered for infants currently breastfeeding or given expressed breastmilk.

Select based on the following definitions: **Exclusively** = (only breastfeeding or expressed breastmilk given since applies to infants' birth-6 months); **Fully**= (only breastmilk or expressed breastmilk given at the current time); **Mostly** = (more than half of milk feeds are breastmilk or expressed breastmilk); **Limited** (less than half of milk feeds are breastmilk or expressed breastmilk). The answer to this question sets the participant category and food package parameters for this participant. See Breastfeeding/Postpartum Women Nutrition Assessment Guidance for more details on breastfeeding intensity definitions.

Question	Suggested Action
Date Breastfeeding Ceased  Reason Breastfeeding Ceased	This will be enabled only when the <i>Is the baby currently breastfeeding</i> question is answered as "No". Enter the date breastfeeding ended.  Once the <i>Date Breastfeeding Ceased</i> has been entered, you will need to select from a drop-down menu, the reason the baby stopped breastfeeding or stopped being given expressed breastmilk. If the reason is selected is "Other" document in the
Is the baby currently receiving any supplemental formula? Yes/No	Breastfeeding Notes Screen.  If the answer to this question is "No", the First formula at weeks and Reason Formula Added fields will be disabled. If the answer is "Yes", Date and Reason Formula Added fields will be enabled.
First formula at weeks	Fill in the number of weeks when formula added. Note, if formula was added anytime from 0-7 days, enter 0 weeks.
Reason Formula Added  Verified?	Select from a drop-down menu the Reason Formula Added. If the reason is selected is "Other" document in the Breastfeeding Notes Screen.  This should be reflected as the date the New Category for the participant was "verified" based on the answer to the preceding breastfeeding questions.
New Category	This field should auto-populate based on the answered to the preceding questions.  Once the screen is saved, this field clears out. This is because the New Category is now captured in the BF Status History grid at the top of the screen.
How is breastfeeding going?  How many times is a baby breastfeeding or given breastmilk in a day (24-hour period)	The following are not mandatory system questions, but to ensure appropriate breastfeeding assessment it is expected that all breastfeed infants have at least the number of times breastfeeding or given breastmilk in a day entered.  Other questions related to infant input and output are also appropriate here.
Are there any concerns about breastfeeding?	

ıtrition	Question Screen(s), Pg. 1		
, ii iii oii	Scieen(s), rg. i		
<b>™</b> * 1. How	do you know when your baby is hungry? hands in mouth		
2. How n	nany times in 24 hours are you feeding your baby?		
	Breastmilk 9 times/24 hours 2 ounces/bottle		
<b>™</b> 3. How	do you know if your baby is full/satisfied? pushes away from breast or bottle		
<u> </u>	aby is formula fed		
<b>™</b> * 4. How	do you feel it is going? good		
HX *	Current Formula: any milk based		
	☑ Powder ☐ Concentrate ☐ Ready-to-Feed ☐ Other		
<b>™</b> 5. How	are you mixing/preparing the formula? Please describe.		
directi	ons on can		
<b>™</b> * 6. Do y	ou ever feed your baby from a bottle? ☑Yes □No		
<b>™</b> * 7. Do v	ou hold your baby while he/she drinks from a bottle? ☑Yes □No		
•			
*8. What do you do with formula/breastmilk left in a bottle after a feeding? throw out			
<b>™</b> 9. Do yo	ou put any other foods or fluids in your baby's bottle? □Yes ☑No		
<b>⊞</b> If	yes, what?		
WIC Nu	rition Screen, page 1		

How do you know if your baby is hungry?

How many times in 24 hours are you feeding your baby?

### Breastfeeding \_\_?\_\_ times in 24 hours

FNS Nutrition Risk Criterion #411.7 Routinely limiting the frequency of breastfeeding of the exclusively breastfeeding infant when breast milk is the sole source of nutrients, may be manually selected for IBE infants (< 6 months of age) who are being offered the breast less than 8 times in a 24 hour period.

Formula \_\_?\_\_ times in 24 hours. \_\_?\_\_ ounces/bottle

How do you know if your baby is full or satisfied?

Based on the infant category, questions on this screen will be enabled or disabled.

**Suggested Action** 

Based on type of feeding method: breastfeeding, combination, or formula, provide

education and counseling as indicated.

- It is important to assess the mother's knowledge of hunger cues- Ask parent "How does your baby let you know he is hungry?" If needed, provide parent information on infant hunger cues; review that crying is a late hunger cue. Responding to hunger cues will help baby learn to trust that the parent will provide for her needs. Based on response to question, the Nutritionist may manually assign, FNS Nutrition Risk Criterion #411.7 Routinely limiting the frequency of breastfeeding of the exclusively breastfeeding infant when breast milk is the sole source of nutrients, for IBE infants (< 6 months of age) who are being offered the breast less than 8 times in a 24-hour period.
- Satiety cues—ask parent, "How does your baby let you know he is full?" If indicated, inform parent what baby may do to indicate satiety. Responding to infant satiety will avoid overfeeding and help baby learn to quit eating when full, which may have implications to avoid overeating later in life. If formula feeding, explain baby does not always have to finish drinking everything in the bottle.

Question	Suggested Action
If baby is breastfed, ask about output.	<ul> <li>Counsel on need to have all caregivers sensitive to baby's hunger/satiety cues.</li> <li>Discuss importance of holding baby for every feeding.</li> </ul>
How many wet diapers does your baby have in 24 hours?	- Discuss importance of notating baby for every feeding.
How many bowel movements in 24 hours?	Used in combination, with the other infant feeding questions these questions give you valuable information on baby's intake. This series of questions assess for adequacy of intake, especially in newborns. It can help determine mother's perception of how infant feeding is going regardless of method. Questions related to infant output can help assess adequate intake, especially in exclusively breastfed newborns. Specifically, probing on wet diapers and bowel movements can help reassure the mother that the breastfed infant's intake is adequate. Conversely, if output is inadequate, it can also provide information on when a referral for lactation support is indicated.
	Assess for special needs: Assess pumping needs (if necessary—includes sick babies, mother returning to work, other separation situations); Refer mom to IBCLC or CLC in local agency as needed.  Assess for other lactation issues (including pain, perceived insufficient milk supply, poor positioning, engargement, sleepy baby); refer mom to outside IBCLC or CLC in local agency as needed.  If baby is nursing for long time periods (45-60 min/feeding), refer mom to outside IBCLC or CLC in local agency as needed.
	Reassurance for BF mom:  Feeding frequency normally decreases as baby gets older  It is normal to feed as often as every 2 hours throughout the day and night.
If your baby is formula-fed, how do you feel it is going?  Current formula?  Power  Concentrate  Ready-to-Feed  Other	Points to discuss for mom giving formula— Inquire about type and how formula is being mixed.  Assess for correct mixing technique and review proper formula dilution if needed.  Review importance of checking formula can appearance and product expiration date before purchasing

Question	Suggested Action
	<ul> <li>Adequate formula intake varies. Refer to age-appropriate Infant Feeding</li> </ul>
	Guide for typical intakes.
	<ul> <li>Discuss importance of holding baby for every feeding.</li> </ul>
How are you mixing/preparing the formula?	Based on assessment, FNS Nutrition Risk Criterion #411.6 Routinely feeding inappropriately diluted formula may be manually assigned if parent or caretaker is not following manufacturer's instructions for preparation.
Do you ever feed your baby from a bottle?	This question is required for all infants, even breastfeeding to assess for safe
Do you hold your baby while he/she drinks from the bottle? Yes/No?	handling of expressed breastmilk and/or formula. If "Yes" is checked, it will enable questions 7-9. If "No" 7-9 remain disabled.
	Based on the response, either affirm the preferred behavior or provide counseling or education on the risks of propping the bottle, which include but are not limited
What do you do with formula/breastmilk left in the bottle after a	to, choking, disregard of infant feeding cues and/or satiety, limited interaction
feeding?	during mealtimes. CT-WIC auto-assigns FNS Nutrition Risk Criterion #411.2
Nutrition Risk Criterion #411.9 Routinely using inappropriate sanitation in preparation, handling and storage of expressed breastmilk or formula	Routinely using nursing bottles or cups improperly, if "No" is checked
	Address food safety issues with human milk collection or handling and formula
	preparation and storage. Published guidelines on the handling and storage of
	infant formula indicate that it is unsafe to feed an infant prepared formula which, for example: has been held at room temperature longer than 1 hour or longer than
	recommended by the manufacturer; has been held in the refrigerator longer than
	recommended by the manufacturer; remains in a bottle one hour after the start of
	feeding; and/or remains in a bottle from an earlier feeding, is fed using
	improperly cleaned bottles. (1, 9, 20). See WIC Works Resource system for
	detailed explanation of how to discuss appropriate human milk storage guidelines with participants. For purposes of WIC Eligibility Determination, there is not a
	clear cut-off value to determine unsafe refrigeration limits for human milk due to
	lack of consensus among leading organizations.
Do you put any other foods or fluids in your baby's bottle?	
Yes/No	Based on response, counsel appropriately.
CT-WIC auto-assigns FNS Nutrition Risk Criterion #411.2 Routinely using	Discuss importance of breast milk or formula as main part of baby's food intake and the need to delay introduction of <b>all</b> other foods until 6 months.
nursing bottles or cups improperly if "Yes", is checked.	and the need to delay infroduction of <b>an</b> other roods utilit o months.

Question	Suggested Action
	If baby is developmentally ready for cereal, counsel parent to begin with <b>spoon-feeding</b> of smooth, thin cereal (1 tsp dry infant cereal mixed with 1 Tb breast milk or iron-fortified formula).
	Explain how holding off on solids until baby demonstrates developmental readiness promotes positive feelings associated with feeding for the baby and increases baby's success with feeding.
Nutrition Screen(s), Pg. 2	
* 10. Is your baby drinking anything other than breastmilk or formula? Yes \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	This series of questions now replaces the traditional 24-food frequency or dietary recall. The goal is to use these basic questions to engage the participant in a conversation about the baby's developmental progression and mealtime behaviors.
11. Have you offered your baby a cup? Yes No  If yes, what do you put in the cup?	Refer to the age-appropriate Nutrition Guide found at <a href="https://connecticut.wicresources.org/">https://connecticut.wicresources.org/</a> for specific information.
* 12. Does your baby take a bottle at naptime or bedtime? Yes No  If yes, what do you put in the bottle?	
13. Has your baby started? Check all that apply.  Baby cereal Baby vegetables Strained/baby meats Eggs Mashed beans Table/finger foods  Other	Discuss importance of breast milk or formula as main part of baby's food intake and the need to delay introduction of <b>all</b> other foods until 6 months.
<ul> <li>14. Does your baby eat with the rest of the family?  Yes No</li> <li>What do you do if your baby doesn't try/eat a new food you've offered?</li> </ul>	
tts * 15. Does your family have enough food? □ Yes ☑ No tts * 16. Do you have access to a refrigerator and stove/hot plate? □ Yes ☑ No tts 17. Do you have adequate storage? □ Yes □ No  CT-WIC Nutrition Screen, Pg. 2	
New foods, Drinks and Healthy Habits	Juice—  Advise delay of juice until at least 6 months
Is your baby drinking anything other than breastmilk or formula? Water	<ul> <li>Discuss avoidance of substituting juice for formula or breast milk feedings</li> <li>After 6 months, when juice is initiated, limit to no more than 4 ounces/day in a cup</li> </ul>
100% Juice Other	Offer juice in small open-mouth cups

Question	Suggested Action
CT-WIC auto-assigns FNS Nutrition Risk Criterion #411.3 Routinely offering complementary foods* or other substances that are inappropriate in type or timing if Juice is checked and infant is <6 months.	Other—  Counsel parent to provide breast milk or formula only in bottles.  Sodas, fruit beverages, or teas are not appropriate for infants.  If parent reports giving baby water, discuss importance of not substituting water for formula or breast milk feeds. Water should only be provided if physician has recommended it. Too much water may over-hydrate infant and may cause "water intoxication".  Based on assessment, FNS Nutrition Risk Criteria #411.2 Routinely using nursing
Have you offered your baby a cup? Yes/No If yes, what do you put in the cup?	bottles or cups improperly may be manually assigned by Nutritionist on Nutrition Risk drop down menu.  Based on response, risk code FNS Nutrition Risk Criterion #411.2 Routinely using nursing bottles or cups improperly is auto assigned. Affirm mom for positive behavior; provide information on risks of bottle use at nap and bedtime.
Does your baby take a bottle at naptime or bedtime? If yes, what do you put in the bottle?  CT-WIC auto-assigns FNS Nutrition Risk Criterion #411.2 Routinely using nursing bottles or cups improperly if "Yes", is checked.  Has your baby started? Check all that apply.  Baby cereal Baby vegetables Baby fruits Strained/baby meats Eggs Yogurt Mashed beans Table/Finger foods Other	6-8 months—  Discuss developmental readiness for progressing solid food textures.  Baby is ready for more texture, when:  Able to sit alone easily  Can bite off food  Can chew with rotary motion  Can move food side-to-side in mouth  Baby is ready for Finger foods, when:  Palmar (whole hand) grasp changes to pincer grasp (thumb and forefinger)  Discuss progression of feeding solid foods:  Offer one new food each week  Offer plain foods rather than mixtures  Offer new foods along with familiar foods  As solid food intake increases, breastfeeds or formula intake may decrease

Question	Suggested Action
Does your baby eat with the rest of the family? Yes/No What do you do if your baby doesn't try/eat a new food you've offered?	9-12 months— Discuss skills baby can be expected to develop:  Picking up small pieces of table foods  Drinking from open-mouth cup  Controlling food in mouth  Improved chewing  Talk about meal schedule:  Offer 3 meals and 2-3 small snacks/day  Offer meals in family-style setting  Discuss what to offer at meals and snacks:  Offer variety of table foods—soft meats and vegetables, cheese, eggs, mashed cooked legumes, small slices of bread, tortilla or cracker, dry cereals.  Offer expressed breast milk, iron-fortified formula or water in a cup at each meal and snack.  Limit juice to 4 ounces/day in an open-mouth cup  Avoid using spill-proof cups.  Discuss parent's job and infant's job in feeding:  Parent offers healthy choices in a family-style meal setting  Baby decides whether to eat food that's offered, and if so, decides how much to eat.  Based on the information gathered, you may provide information/resources to address the parent's concerns, questions or identified barriers to positive health outcomes. Nutritionist may need to manually assign, FNS Nutrition Risk Criteria #411.4 Routinely using feeding practices that disregard the developmental needs or stage of the infant or #411.8 Routinely feeding a diet very low in calories or essential nutrients.
Does your family have enough food? Yes/No	These questions allow the nutritionist to gauge household food security and provide appropriate referrals. Document referrals made in Referral Screen.

Question	Suggested Action
Do you have access to stove, refrigerator, or hot plate? Yes/No	
Do you have adequate (food) storage? Yes/No?	If No, then Inadequate Storage FLAG is highlighted RED on Food Prescription Screen.
Mid-Certification  Mid-Certification Assessment Screen (IBP)	For Infant Mid-Certification, update the Lab and Breastfeeding Screens as needed
Date: 5/27/2022  *** * 1. Has the baby's health changed in the last few months?	and complete the Mid-Certification Screen. Note that questions are enabled or disabled based on infant category.
* 2. How do you feel the baby is growing?	
* 3. How do you feel the baby is eating?	
4. Is your baby drinking?  Water 100% juice Other  5. How does the baby feed himself/herself?	
6. Has the baby started? Check all that apply.  Baby cereal Strained baby meats Mashed beans Baby vegetables Eggs Table/finger foods Baby fruits Yogurt Other	
<ul> <li>7. Does the baby eat with the rest of the family?  Yes No</li> <li>8. What do you do if the baby doesn't try/eat a new food you've offered?</li> </ul>	
9. Does your family have enough food? □Yes □No	
CT-WIC Mid-Certification Screen	