

	<p>Be alert to danger of unsupervised animals and household pets. Use safety glass on large glassed areas, such as sliding glass doors. Teach child name, address, and phone number and to ask for help from appropriate people (cashier, security guard, policeman) if lost; have identification on child (sewn in clothes, inside shoe). Teach stranger safety:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid personalized clothing in public places. • Never go with a stranger. • Tell parents if anyone makes child feel uncomfortable in any way. • Always listen to child's concerns regarding others' behavior. • Teach child to say "no" when confronted with uncomfortable situations.
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*Detailed guidelines for swimming pool safety may be found at <http://www.poolsafely.gov>.

Motor Vehicle Safety

Motor vehicle injuries cause more accidental deaths in all pediatric age groups after age 1 year than any other type of injury or disease and are responsible for a significant number of all accidental deaths among children 1 to 4 years old. Many of the deaths are caused by injuries within the car when restraints have not been used or have been used improperly. Unrestrained children riding in the vehicle's front seat are at highest risk for injury. Approved restraints properly installed and applied can reduce the majority of fatalities and injuries (Weaver, Brixey, Williams, et al, 2013).

Car Restraints

Nurses are responsible for educating parents regarding the importance of car restraints and their proper use. Five types of restraints are available: (1) infant-only devices, (2) convertible models for both infants and toddlers, (3) booster seats, (4) safety belts, and (5) devices for children with special needs (see Chapter 17). Chapter 9 discusses the infant-type restraints; convertible restraints and boosters are included here. Convertible restraints are suitable for infants and toddlers in the rearward-facing position (Fig. 11-9). The American Academy of Pediatrics (2015) and National Highway Traffic Safety Administration now recommend that children up to 2 years old ride in rear-facing car safety seat until the child has outgrown the manufacturer's weight and height recommendation (Durbin and Committee on Injury, Violence, Poison Prevention, 2011). Many rear-facing car safety seats can accommodate children weighing up to a maximum of 35 pounds