



Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

Blood Pressure: \_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_

## Well Child Care at 8 Years

### Nutrition

With supervision, your child may enjoy helping to choose and prepare the family meals. This will help teach him good food habits. Mealtime should be a pleasant time for the family. Keep healthy snacks on hand. Choose meals that have foods from all food groups: meats, dairy products, fruits, vegetables, and cereals and grains. Most children should limit the intake of fatty foods. Children watch what their parents eat, so set a good example. Bring healthy foods home from the grocery store. Milk is a healthier choice than soda pop. Kids should drink soda pop rarely.

### Development

Growth in height and weight during this year should remain steady. If your child has rapid weight gain or no weight gain for more than 4 months, then you should check with your doctor. Kids usually have a lot of energy at this age. Make sure there is ample opportunity to run and play outdoors. Physical skills vary widely at age 8. Find activities that fit the physical aptitudes of your child. Ask your doctor for more information about choosing a sport that fits your child's interests and body type. Fine motor skills improve greatly during this age. Children often develop improved writing. Let your child know that you see how he or she is improving. Social Skills: Finding compatible friends are very important. Children at this age are imaginative and get along well with friends their own age. They are becoming very concerned about what other kids think about them. They are beginning to understand that the emotions others experience are similar to their own.

- Talk with your child about both the enjoyable and difficult aspects of friendships.
- Teach your child about helping people "save face" when they are angry or embarrassed.
- Be sure your child has the opportunity to learn about leadership. Group activities allow your child the chance to learn leadership skills.

### Behavior Control

Use more encouraging than discouraging words when speaking with your child. Kids have a strong need to feel like they are valued in the family and with their friends.

- Tell your child every day that you love him.

- Find words that encourage schoolwork and friendships. Tell your child when you notice that he is on time or getting her work done on schedule.
- Try to keep rules to a minimum. Keep rules that are fair and consistently enforced. The role of peers in the life of children at this age increases, and children may resist adult authority at times.
- Teach your child to apologize and require that your child help people who they have hurt.
- Help your child develop a strong sense of right and wrong.
- Don't make demands upon your child that are above his ability.
- Allow your child some choice when alternatives exist.
- Don't allow competition to get out of hand. Allow a child to compete against himself and set personal best records.

The ingredients to build a strong conscience include a warm and caring family, a strict code of conduct, and consistent and firm enforcement of the rules. Model how you wish your child to behave. It is important to begin discussing sexuality. They may come to you with questions. Do not impose information on them. Once kids realize that parents feel comfortable discussing sex, kids will often ask their parents for information. Parents and kids should discuss the values that parents want their children to have about sexuality.

### **Reading and Electronic Media**

The elementary school years are a period which parents and children can enjoy reading together. Reading will promote learning in school, too. Make reading a part of the pre-bedtime ritual. Limit TV, computers, and electronic game time to a total of 1 or 2 hours per day. Make sure that home computers/tablets have some kind of filter or parental control. Encourage participation in family games and other activities. Carefully select the programs you allow your child to view. Be sure to watch some of the programs with your child and discuss the show. Avoid violent programming and using the TV as an electronic babysitter. Do not put a television in your child's bedroom.

### **Dental Care**

Brushing teeth regularly after meals is important, but it is most important to brush teeth at bedtime. It is also a good idea to make an appointment for your child to see the dentist.

### **Safety Tips**

Accidents are the number one cause of deaths in children. Kids like to take risks at this age but are not well prepared to judge the degree of those risks. Therefore, children still need close supervision at this age. Parents should model safe choices.

#### **Fires and Burns**

- Practice a home fire escape plan.
- Check your smoke detector battery.
- Keep a fire extinguisher in or near the kitchen.

- Teach child emergency phone numbers and to leave the house if fire breaks out.

#### Falls

- Make sure windows are closed or have screens that cannot be pushed out.
- Do not allow play in areas where a fall could lead to a serious injury.
- Do not allow your child to play on a trampoline unsupervised.

#### Car Safety

- Everyone in a car should always wear seat belts or be in an appropriate booster seat.

#### Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

- Supervise children when crossing busy streets. Children at this age will generally look in both directions, but they do not reliably look over their shoulders for oncoming cars.
- Make sure your child always uses a bicycle helmet. Model this behavior when you ride a bicycle.
- Your child is not ready for riding on busy streets. However, begin to teach your child about riding a bicycle where cars are present.
- Purchase a bicycle that fits your child well. Don't buy a bicycle that is too big for your child. Bikes that are too big are associated with a great risk of accidents.

#### Water Safety

- Even children who are good swimmers need to be closely supervised around swimming pools and open water.

#### Sun Protection

- Always apply Sunscreen with an SPF great than 15 when your child is outside. Reapply every 2 hours.
- Have your child wear a hat
- Avoid prolonged time in the sun between 11:00am and 3:00pm
- Wear sun protection clothing for summer.

#### Strangers

- Discuss safety outside the home with your child.
- Make sure your child knows her address and phone number and her parents' place(s) of work.
- Teach your child never to go anywhere with a stranger.

#### Smoking

- Children who live in a house where someone smokes have more respiratory infections. Their symptoms are also more severe and last longer than those of children who live in a smoke-free home.
- If you smoke, set a quit date and stop. Ask your healthcare provider for help in quitting. If you cannot quit, do NOT smoke in the house or near children.
- Teach your child that even though smoking is unhealthy, he should be civil and polite when he is around people who smoke.

## **Immunizations**

Your child should already be current on all recommended vaccinations. An annual influenza shot is recommended for children up until 18 years of age. Additional vaccines are also sometimes given when children travel outside the country. The next routine vaccines are given to children at 11 years of age. Ask your doctor if you have any questions about immunizations. Be sure to bring your child's shot record to all visits with your child's doctor.

## **Next Visit**

The American Academy of Pediatrics recommends that your child's next routine check-up be at 9 years of age

# **Normal Development: 8 Years Old**

## **Physical Development**

- Accident prone, especially on the playground.
- Has more control over small muscles. Writes and draws with more skill.
- Has a casual attitude toward clothing and appearance.
- Seems to be all hands and arms.
- May be concerned about height and weight.
- Seems to have boundless energy.

## **Emotional Development**

- Starts to realize that others also feel angry, afraid, or sad.
- Is easily embarrassed.
- Gets discouraged easily.
- May put them down or be very modest.

## **Social Development**

- Can be argumentative and bossy.
- Can be generous and responsive.
- Shows greater ability to understand the needs and opinions of others.
- Always seeking compatible friends.
- Especially likes to belong to informal "clubs" formed by children themselves.

- Also likes to belong to more structured adult-led groups such as Scouts.
- Starts to display a sense of loyalty.
- Enjoys secrets.
- Shows some hostility toward the opposite sex.
- May question duty to help with household chores.

## **Mental Development**

- Is often idealistic.
- Is keenly interested in projects and collections.
- Is proud of completing tasks.
- Resists adult guidance at times.

These guidelines show general progress through the developmental stages rather than fixed requirements for normal development at specific ages. It is perfectly natural for a child to reach some milestones earlier and other milestones later than the general trend. If you have any concerns about your child's own pattern of development, check with your healthcare provider.

Reference: Relayhealth and Bright Futures 2017

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