Newton's law of gravitation:

$$F = G\,\frac{m_1 m_2}{r^2}$$

We compare the gravitational force exerted on a baby by an OB/GYN holding the baby at arm's length with the force exerted by Jupiter on the same baby. When taking the ratio, the baby's mass cancels:

$$\frac{F_J}{F_D} = \frac{M_J/r_J^2}{M_D/r_D^2} = \frac{M_J}{M_D}\left(\frac{r_D}{r_J}\right)^2$$

Assumed values:

$$M_D = 80\,\mathrm{kg} \qquad m_b = 3.5\,\mathrm{kg} \qquad r_D = 0.60\,\mathrm{m}$$

$$M_J = 1.898 \times 10^{27}\,\mathrm{kg}$$

Earth–Jupiter distance:

$$r_J = 6.28 \times 10^{11}\,\mathrm{m} \quad \text{(closest)}$$

$$r_J = 9.28 \times 10^{11}\,\mathrm{m} \quad \text{(farthest)}$$

OB/GYN–baby gravitational force:

$$F_D = G\,\frac{(80)(3.5)}{(0.60)^2} \approx 5.2 \times 10^{-8}\,\mathrm{N}$$

Jupiter–baby gravitational force:
Closest approach:

$$F_J = G\,\frac{(1.898 \times 10^{27})(3.5)}{(6.28 \times 10^{11})^2} \approx 1.1 \times 10^{-6}\,\mathrm{N}$$

Farthest separation:

$$F_J \approx 5.2 \times 10^{-7}\,\mathrm{N}$$

Force comparison:

$$\left.\frac{F_J}{F_D}\right|_{\text{closest}} \approx \frac{1.1 \times 10^{-6}}{5.2 \times 10^{-8}} \approx 22$$

$$\left.\frac{F_J}{F_D}\right|_{\text{farthest}} \approx \frac{5.2 \times 10^{-7}}{5.2 \times 10^{-8}} \approx 10$$