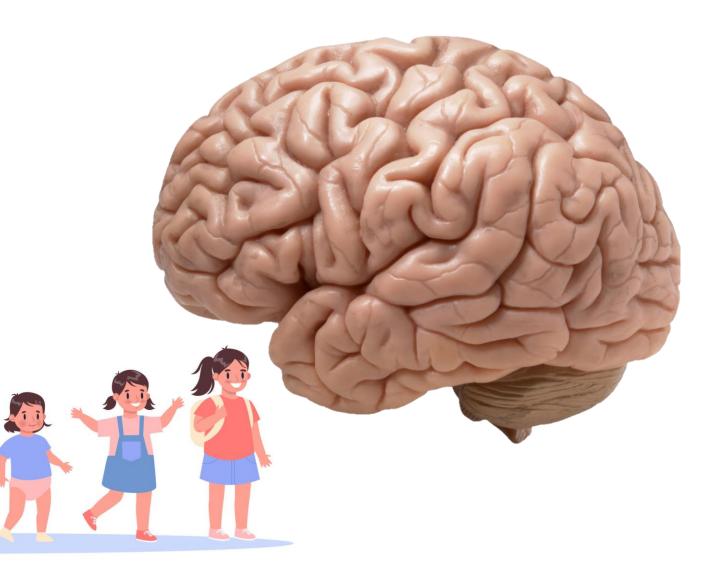




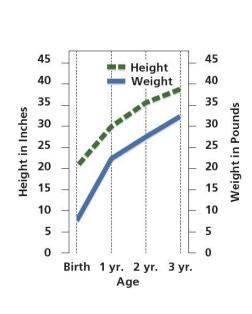
10.1: Brain Development

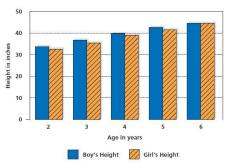
- Between 6 to 11 years old
- Adult size by about age 7
 - Myelination
 - Memory
 - Attention Span
 - Coordination

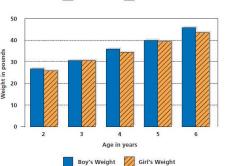


10.2: Physical Growth

• Jump (sim), Steady, Jump (diff)







Female Babies: 0 - 11 Months		
Age	Weight	Length
0 Month	7.3 lb. (3.31 kg)	19.4" (49.2 cm)
1 Month	9.6 lb (4.35 kg)	21.2" (53.8 cm)
2 Month	11.7 lb. (5.3 kg)	22.1" (56.1 cm)
3 Month	13.3 lb. (6.03 kg)	23.6" (59.9 cm)
4 Month	14.6 lb. (6.62 kg)	24.5" (62.2 cm)
5 Month	15.8 lb. (7.17 kg)	25.3" (64.2 cm)
6 Month	16.6 lb. (7.53 kg)	25.9" (64.1 cm)
7 Month	17.4 lb. (7.9 kg)	26.5" (67.3 cm)
8 Month	18.1 lb. (8.21 kg)	27.1" (68.8 cm)
9 Month	18.8 lb. (8.53 kg)	27.6" (70.1 cm)
10 Month	19.4 lb. (8.8 kg)	28.2" (71.6 cm)
11 Month	19.9 lb. (9.03 kg)	28.7" (72.8 cm)
www.sprintmedical.in		

Male Babies: 0 - 11 Months		
Age	Weight	Length
0 Month	7.4 lb. (3.3 kg)	19.6" (49.8 cm)
1 Month	9.8 lb. (4.4 kg)	21.6" (54.8 cm)
2 Month	12.3 lb. (0.01 t)	23.0" (58.4 cm)
3 Month	14.1 lb. (6.4 kg)	24.2" (61.4 cm)
4 Month	15.4 lb. (7 kg)	25.2" (64 cm)
5 Month	16.6 lb. (7.53 kg)	26.0" (66 cm)
6 Month	17.5 lb. (7.94 kg)	26.6" (67.5 cm)
7 Month	18.3 lb. (8.3 kg)	27.2" (69 cm)
8 Month	19.0 lb. (8.62 kg)	27.8" (70.6 cm)
9 Month	19.6 lb. (8.9 kg)	28.3" (71.8 cm)
10 Month	20.1 lb. (9.12 kg)	28.8" (73.1 cm)
11 Month	20.8 lb. (9.43 kg)	29.3" (74.4 cm)
www.sprintmedical.in		

Female Babies: 12 - 23 Months		
Age	Weight	Length
12 Month	20.4 lb. (9.25 kg)	29.2" (74.1 cm)
13 Month	21.0 lb. (9.53 kg)	29.6" (75.1 cm)
14 Month	21.5 lb. (9.75 kg)	30.1" (76.4 cm)
15 Month	22.0 lb. (9.98 kg)	30.6" (77.7 cm)
16 Month	22.5 lb. (10.2 kg)	30.9" (78.4 cm)
17 Month	23.0 lb. (10.43 kg)	31.4" (79.7 cm)
18 Month	23.4 lb. (10.61 kg)	31.8" (80.7 cm)
19 Month	23.9 lb. (10.84 kg)	32.2" (81.7 cm)
20 Month	24.4 lb. (11.07 kg)	32.6" (82.8 cm)
21 Month	24.9 lb. (11.3 kg)	32.9" (83.5 cm)
22 Month	25.4 lb. (11.52 kg)	33.4" (84.8 cm)
23 Month	25.9 lb. (11.75 kg)	33.5" (85.1 cm)
www.sprintmedical.in		

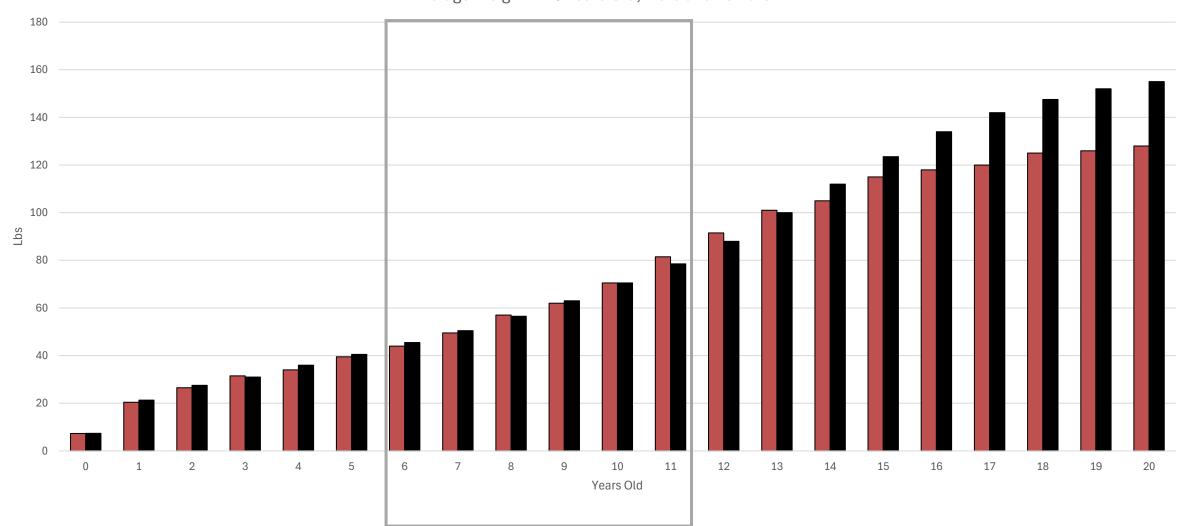
Male Babies: 12 - 23 Months		
Age	Weight	Length
12 Month	21.3 lb. (9.66 kg)	29.8" (75.7 cm)
13 Month	21.8 lb. (9.89 kg)	30.3" (76.9 cm)
14 Month	22.3 lb. (10.12 kg)	30.7" (77.9 cm)
15 Month	22.7 lb. (10.3 kg)	31.2" (79.2 cm)
16 Month	23.2 lb. (10.52 kg)	31.6" (80.2 cm)
17 Month	23.7 lb. (10.75 kg)	32.0" (81.2 cm)
18 Month	24.1 lb. (10.93 kg)	32.4" (82.2 cm)
19 Month	24.6 lb. (11.16 kg)	32.8" (83.3 cm)
20 Month	25.0 lb. (11.34 kg)	33.1" (84 cm)
21 Month	25.5 lb. (11.57 kg)	33.5" (85 cm)
22 Month	25.9 lb. (11.75 kg)	33.9" (86.1 cm)
23 Month	26.3 lb. (11.93 kg)	34.2" (86.8 cm)
www.sprintmedical.in		

Female Toddlers: 2 - 12 Years		
Age	Weight	Length
2 Years	26.5 lb. (12.02 kg)	33.7" (85.5 cm)
3 Years	31.5 lb. (14.29 kg)	37.0" (94 cm)
4 Years	34.0 lb. (15.42 kg)	39.5" (100.3 cm)
5 Years	39.5 lb. (17.92 kg)	42.5" (107.9 cm)
6 Years	44.0 lb. (19.96 kg)	45.5" (115.5 cm)
7 Years	49.5 lb. (22.45 kg)	47.7" (121.1 cm)
8 Years	57.0 lb. (25.85 kg)	50.5" (128.2 cm)
9 Years	62.0 lb. (28.12 kg)	52.5" (133.3 cm)
10 Years	70.5 lb. (31.98 kg)	54.5" (138.4 cm)
11 Years	81.5 lb. (36.97 kg)	56.7" (144 cm)
12 Years	91.5 lb. (41.5 kg)	59.0" (149.8 cm)
www.sprintmedical.in		

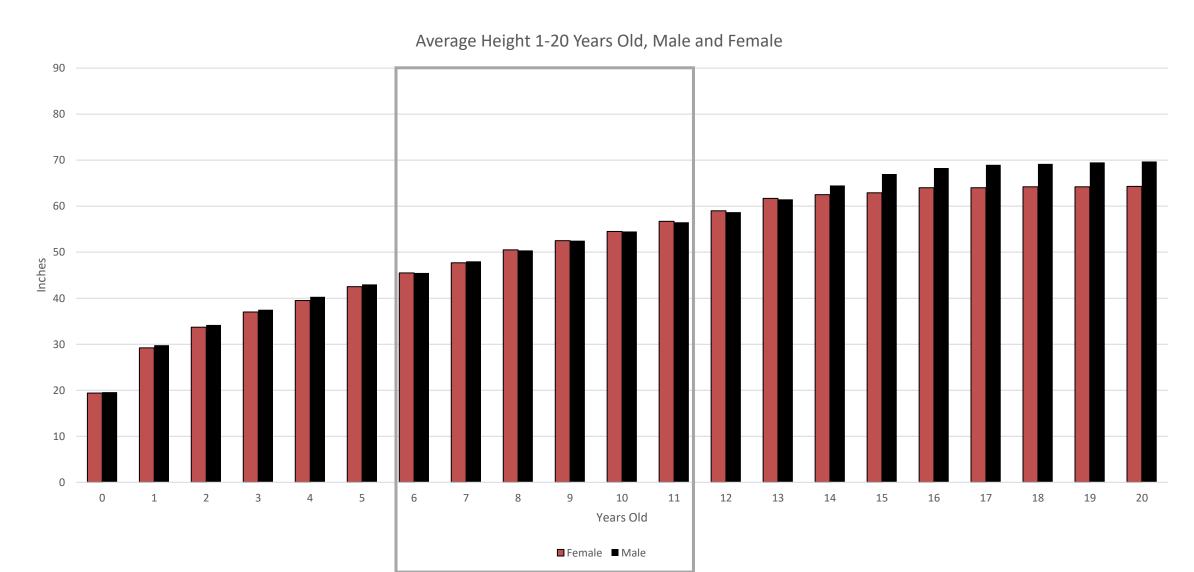
Male Toddlers: 2 - 12 Years		
Age	Weight	Length
2 Years	27.5 lb. (12.47 kg)	34.2" (86.8 cm)
3 Years	31.0 lb. (14.06 kg)	37.5" (95.2 cm)
4 Years	36.0 lb. (16.33 kg)	40.3" (102.3 cm)
5 Years	40.5 lb. (18.37 kg)	43.0" (109.2 cm)
6 Years	45.5 lb. (20.64 kg)	45.5" (115.5 cm)
7 Years	50.5 lb. (22.9 kg)	48.0" (121.9 cm)
8 Years	56.5 lb. (25.63 kg)	50.4" (128 cm)
9 Years	63.0 lb. (28.58 kg)	52.5" (133.3 cm)
10 Years	70.5 lb. (32 kg)	54.5" (138.4 cm)
11 Years	78.5 lb. (35.6 kg)	56.5" (143.5 cm)
12 Years	88.0 lb. (39.92 kg)	58.7" (149.1 cm)
www.sprintmedical.in		

10.2: Physical Growth (Weight)

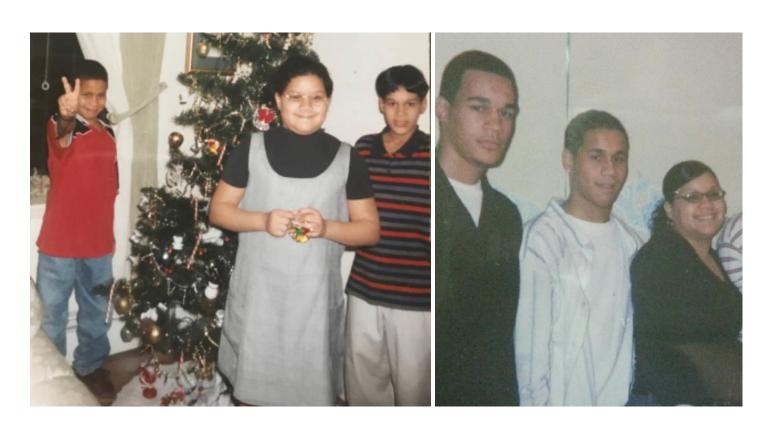




10.2: Physical Growth (Height)



10.2: Physical Growth







10.4: Exercise, Physical Fitness, and Sports

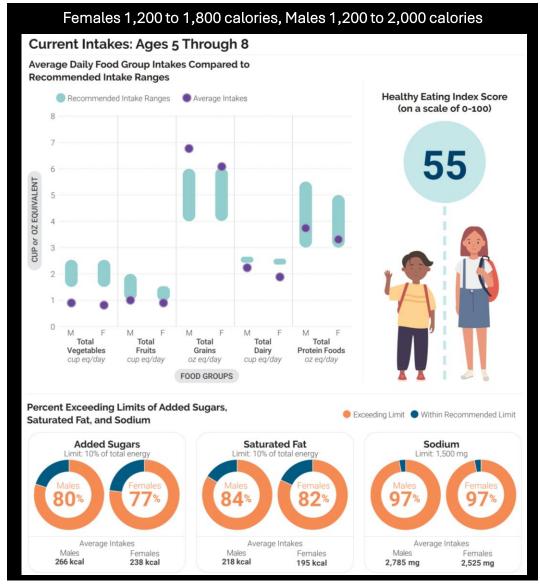
- Organized Sports
 - Build social skills
 - Improve athleticism
 - Sense of competition
 - Adult's demands
- Limited opportunities based on factors
 - Gender: girls less likely
 - SES: low SES less likely
 - Race/ethnicity: Minoritized youth less likely
 - Location: youth in cities less likely
 - Less Recess time \rightarrow Impact on Health
 - Obesity

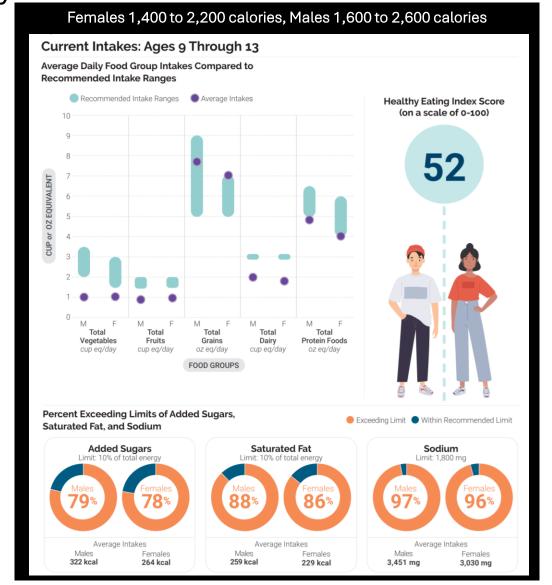




10.3: Nutritional Needs: Daily Intake

https://www.dietaryguidelines.gov/sites/default/files/2021-03/Dietary_Guidelines_for_Americans-2020-2025.pdf https://www.myplate.gov/eat-healthy/what-is-myplate

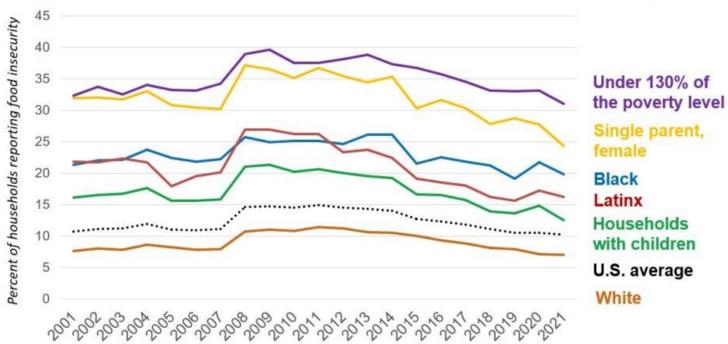




10.3: Nutritional Needs: Food Insecurity

- Millions of children grow up in food-insecure households with inadequate diets due to both the amount of available food and the quality of food.
- Deficiencies in nutrients and vitamins





10.3: Nutritional Needs: Food Insecurity



https://blogs.worldbank.org/en/agfood/food-security-trends-2024-and-beyond



10.5: Physical Health











Vision
• Myopia (nearsighted)



Hearing

 Number of ear infections is less than early childhood



Dental

- Loss of baby teeth
- Arrival of permanent teeth (6-7 YO)



Diabetes

- Type 1- lack of insulin production due to an overactive immune system
- Type 2- the body has trouble controlling blood sugar



Asthma

 Chronic lung disease that inflames and narrows the airways







Phobias



Anxiety



Post-Traumatic Stress Syndrome



Obsessive Compulsive Disorder



Depression



Autism Spectrum Disorder



Attention Deficit Disorder



Disruptive Behavior Disorders

MENTAL HEALTH

MENTAL ILLNESS

What is Mental Health?

Mental health is a state of well being in which the person realizes his or her own abilities, can cope with the normal stresses of life, can work productively and fruitfully and is able to make a contribution to his or her community.

Indicators of Good Mental Health

Resiliency to Stress

Empathy

Flexibility

Spirituality

Optimism

Stable Relationships

Productive Behavior Respect for Self and Others

Self Confidence

Sense of Belonging

Ability to take care of self and others

Clear Thinking

Sense of Well-being and Contentment

What is Mental Illness?

Mental Illness is defined as a health condition that affects a person's thinking, feeling, behavior or mood. Such conditions may affect someone's ability to relate to others and function each day.

Indicators of Mental Illness?

Pulling Away from People and Usual Activities

Feeling Numb or Like Nothing Matters

Feeling Helpless or Hopeless

Experiencing Sever Mood Swings

Thinking of Harming Yourself of Others

Inability to Perform Daily Tasks



















Phobias

An extreme or irrational fear of or aversion to something.

SIGNS & SYMPTOMS

- * SIGNS of PANIC ATTACK
- * FEELING:
 - ~ TRAPPED or in DANGER
 - ~ FEAR of LOSS of CONTROL
 - ~ FEAR of DYING
 - ~ DETACHMENT from ONESELF

* CHILDREN

- ~ CRYING
- ~ TANTRUMS
- ~ CLINGING
- ~ RITUALS or REPETITIVE BEHAVIORS
- ~ AVOIDING SITUATIONS or CAREGIVER
- * AWARENESS of IRRATIONALITY of PHOBIA, but UNABLE to CONTROL RESPONSE

























An extreme or irrational fear of or aversion to something.



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Wv7q0DV-dtU



















Anxiety

When children do not outgrow the fears and worries that are typical in young children, or when there are so many fears and worries that interfere with school, home, or play activities, the child may be diagnosed with an anxiety disorder.















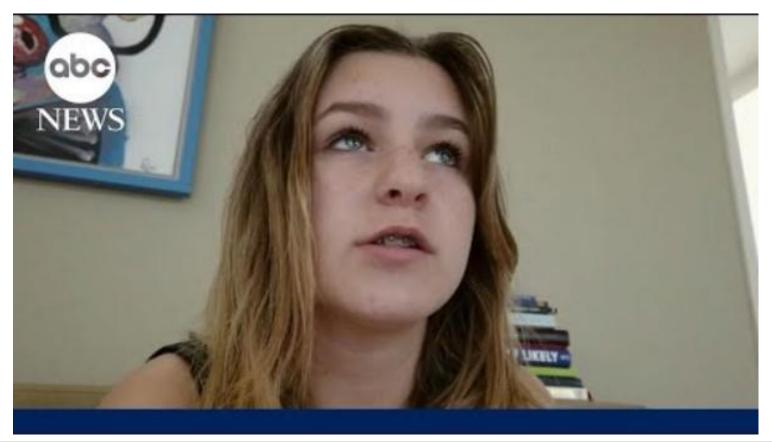






Anxiety

When children do not outgrow the fears and worries that are typical in young children, or when there are so many fears and worries that interfere with school, home, or play activities, the child may be diagnosed with an anxiety disorder.















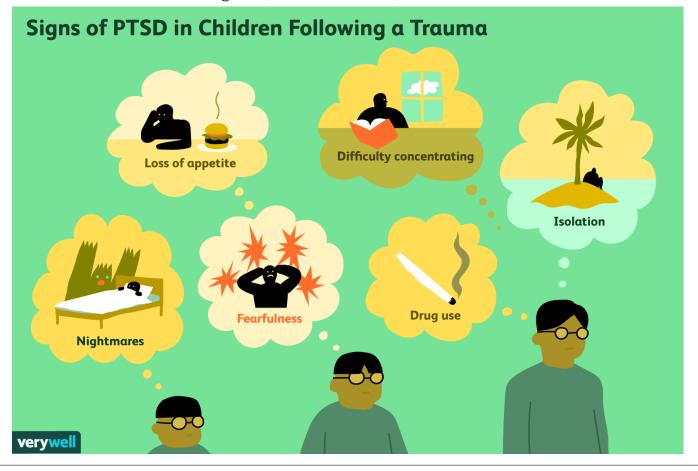






Post-Traumatic Stress Syndrome

Disorder that develops when a person has experienced or witnessed a traumatic event. e.g. war, natural disaster, abuse.





















Post-Traumatic Stress Syndrome

Disorder that develops when a person has experienced or witnessed a traumatic event. e.g. war, natural disaster, abuse.



https://youtu.be/bFJHbCMV7kc?si=sxx88i50msQFt1w6



















Obsessive Compulsive Disorder

being exposed to a certain stimuli (internal or external) will then trigger an upsetting or anxietycausing obsession, which can only be relieved by doing a compulsion.

SYMPTOMS OF **OBSESSIVE-COMPULSIVE DISORDER**



Repeated thoughts about contamination and dirt



Fear of losing control



Fear of losing possessions or



Persistent worries about uncertainty



Scary feelings about Desperately avoiding aggression, sexual activity or religious subjects



trigger situations



Persistent thoughts about hurting yourself or someone



of yourself performing violent



Repeatedly checking things like locking doors or turning off the stove



Arranging things in a specific way



Excessive attention on superstitious thoughts or luck



Repetitive and unpleasant sexual thoughts or images



















Obsessive Compulsive Disorder

being exposed to a certain stimuli (internal or external) will then trigger an upsetting or anxiety-causing obsession, which can only be relieved by doing a compulsion.



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AAumaH3HPyc











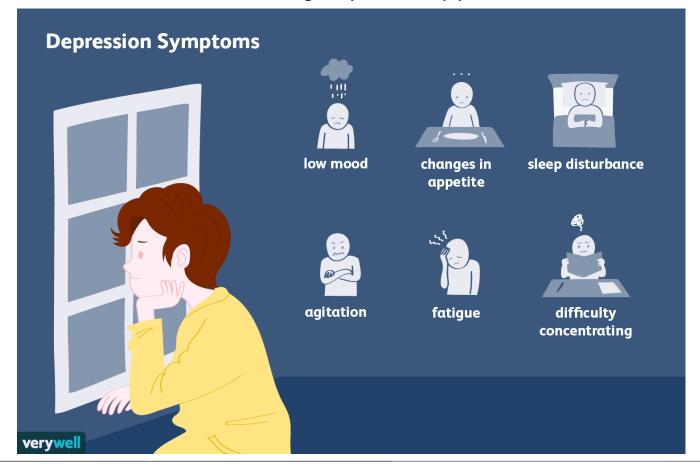






Depression

When children feel persistent sadness and hopelessness, and/or are uninterested in things they used to enjoy.



















Depression

When children feel persistent sadness and hopelessness, and/or are uninterested in things they used to enjoy.



https://youtu.be/a1Y1ocyudjs













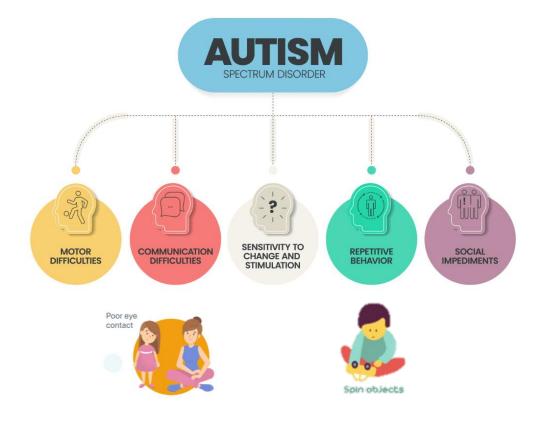






Autism Spectrum Disorder

A developmental disorder that affects communication and behavior. Autism is known as a "spectrum" disorder because there is wide variation in the type and severity of symptoms people experience.





















Autism Spectrum Disorder

A developmental disorder that affects communication and behavior. Autism is known as a "spectrum" disorder because there is wide variation in the type and severity of symptoms people experience.



https://youtu.be/aPknwW8mPAM













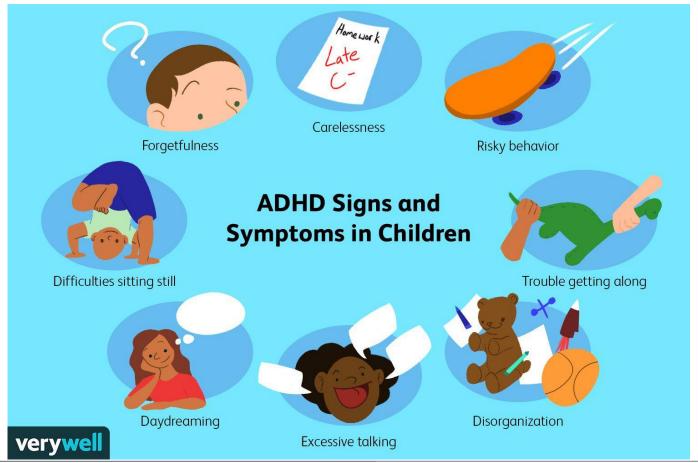








a persistent pattern of inattention and/or hyperactivity–impulsivity that interferes with functioning or development





















Attention Deficit Disorder

a persistent pattern of inattention and/or hyperactivity–impulsivity that interferes with functioning or development



https://youtu.be/ewbD2Dw0NLo





Disruptive Behavior Disorders















OPPOSTITIONAL DEFIANT DISORDER(ODD)

Oppositional defiant disorder (ODD) is a behavioral disorder characterized by a ongoing pattern of defiant, disobedient, and hostile behavior beginning in childhood or adolescence. It is part of a group of disruptive behavior disorders that also includes attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and conduct disorder. Of these three, ODD is seen as the most gentle.





https://www.therecoveryvillage.com/mental-health/disruptive-behavior-disorder/









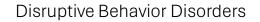














https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jkmOnEFCyI0



10.7: Managing Symptoms- Staying Healthy



Basics For A Child's Positive Physical Health

- Nutritious food
- Adequate shelter and sleep
- Exercise Exercise
- (Marketions)
- Healthy living environment



Basics For A Child's Positive Mental Health

- Unconditional love from family
- Fostering self-confidence and high self-esteem
- Opportunity to play with other children
- Encouraging teachers and supportive caretakers
- Safe and secure surroundings
- Appropriate guidance and discipline

*information from Mental Health America



