## Government of Nagaland Department of Health & Family Welfare



Photograph of Mother & Child

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Family Identification
Mothers Name Age
-ather's Name
Address
Mother's Education : Illiterate / Primary / Middle/
High School / Graduate

"Justify your Responsibility as Parents Get your child fully Immunised"

## National Immunization Schedule

Name of Child: DoB: Sex: Male/Female

Name of Mother: Regd. No:

Vaccine at Age given	Date given	Vaccine at Age given	Date given	Vaccine at Age given	Date given	Vaccine at Age given	Date given	Vaccine at Age given	Date given	Vaccine at Age given	Date given	*Birth dose for Institutional delivery
Vit-A5 (3 yrs.)		(9 months)		Measles 1st dose (9months)		Hep-B1 11/2 months)		DPT1 11/2 months)		OPV1 11/2months)		OPV 0 (within 15 days)
Vit-A6 (3'/, yrs.)		Vit-A2 (16 months)		Measles 2nd dose (16-24 months		Hep-B2 (2½ months)		DPT2 (2'/,months)		OPV2 (21/2months)		Hep-B0 (within 24 hrs)
VII-A7 (4 vrs.)		Vit-A3 (2 yrs.)		TT 10 (10 yrs)		Hep-B3 (31/2 months)		DPT3 (3½ months)		OPV3 (3½ months)		BCG (up to 1 yr)
Vit-A8		VII-A4 (2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> yrs.)		TT 16 16 yrs)		Japanese Encephalitis (16-24 months)		DPT Booster (16-24 months)		OPV Booster (16-24 months)		

Full Immunization provides protection to your child from childhood diseases.

Date given

Vaccine at Age given

5yrs.

Date given

## Regular checkup is essential during pregnancy

iron Tablets	T.T.Injection	Weight	or, proof or Offine	ANC		Registration Months
Take one tablet of Iron and folic acid a day for at least 3 months. Take at least 100 tablets. (Fill in quantity and date issued)	Take two T.T. injections. T.T.1 when pregnancy is confirmed and T.T.2 after 1 month. (Fill in the date)	Have weight checkup at each visit. Gain at least 10-12 kg. during pregnancy. Gain at least 1kg every mth, during the last 6 mths, of pregnancy.	blood and urine examined at each visit.	Mave at least 3 antenatal checkups, after registration	first trimester.	The second second

## ANTENATAL CARE

# OBSTETRIC COMPLICATION IN PREVIOUS PREGNANCY (Please tick (✓) the relevant history)

G, LSCS	D. Anaemia	A. APH	
H. Congenital anomaly in baby	E. Obstructed labor	B. Edampsia	
L Others	F. PPH	C.PIH	

# PAST HISTORY (Please tick (~) the box of the appropriate response/s)

D. Diabetes	A. Tuberculosis
E.Asthma	B. Hypertension
F. Others	C.Heart Disease

### EXAMINATION

General C
ondition
Heart
Lungs
Breasts

## ANTENATAL VISITS

		The same of the same of	-	
	- 1	20	ω	4
Date				
Any complaints				
POG (Weeks)	1			
Weight (Kg)				
Pulse rate				
Blood pressure				
Pallor				
Oedema				
Jaundice				

## ABDOMINAL EXAMINATION

-				
P/V if done	Fetal heart rate per minute	Fetal movements	Lie/Presentation	Fundal height Weeks/cm
		Normal/Reduced/		
		Normal/Fleduced Absent		
		Normal/Reduced		
		Normal/Reduced		

## ESSENTIAL INVESTIGATIONS

3. Blood sugar.	2 Hbs Ag.	1. Urine pregnancy test.	OPTIONAL INVESTIGATIONS	Blood Group & Rh Typing.	Signature of ANM	Urine sugar	Urine albumin	Hemoglobin
Date	Date	Date						
1	11	11		Date				
		- 80		1				
-	1	1	No.					

Participate in monthly fixed village Mother Child Health & Nutrition Day

## Care During Pregnancy





 Consume more food – around 74th times extra than the normal diet
 Consume SNP from the AWC regularly



Take at least two hours of rest during the day.

Use only adequately lodised salt

Ensure nutrition counselling at every ANC

### of these danger signs, take the pregnant If you or anyone in your family sees any woman to the hospital immediately



Bleeding during pregnancy excessive bleeding during delivery or after delivery



without breathlessness Severe Anaemia with or



within one month of delivery ligh lever during pregnancy or



all over the body vision, fits and swelling feadache, bluming of



without labour pains Bursting of water bag

## **Ensure Institutional Delivery**

than 12 hours

abour pain for more



Arrange for Transport

in Advance

in Advance Identify Hospital



Register under Janani Suraksha Yojna (JSY)





under JSY Obtain Benefits



of stay after delivery Engure 48 hours

## Preparation in case of Home Delivery



- ✓ Ciean surface 8 ✓ Clean hands
- Clean blade surroundings
- Clean thread to tie the cord Clean umbilical cord
- Clean set of clothes for newborn

Ensure safe delivery



& Support Ensure Family Care

### **Emergency**

After Delivery



to Hospital Arrange Transport



Initiated Breastfeeding within 1 Hour of Birth Yes No.



Family Planning Counselling

# Ensure early and exclusive breastfeeding 0-6 months

## **NEWBORN CARE**

- Keep the child warm
- Start breastfeeding within 1 hour after birth.
- For the first 6 months, feed the baby only mother's milk
- Do not bathe the child for the first 48 hours
- Keep the cord dry
- Keep the child away from people who are sick
- Give special care if child weighs less than 2.5 kg. at birth Weigh your child at birth

## DANGER SIGNS - SEE HEALTH WORKER

- Weak sucking or refuses to breastfeed
- Baby unable to cry/difficult breathing
- Yellow pairns and soles
- Fever or cold to touch



Lethargic or unconscious

## POST NATAL CARE

Date of delivery Place of delivery Type of Delivery  N. Instr. CS  Term/Preterm If at institution period of stay post delivery	Complications, If any (Specify)	Sex of baby M F *Weight of baby kg. gms	Initiated exclusive breast feeding within 1 hour of birth Y N	* (Three extra visits if birth weight < 2.5kg)
If at institu	Complications, If any (Specify)	baby kg.	nitiated exclusive breast feeding within 1 hour of birth Y N	(Three extra visits if birth weight < 2.5kg)

## POST PARTUM CARE

Any complaints	1" Day	1" Day 3" Day 7" Day 6" Week	7" Day
Pallor Pulse rate			
Blood pressure			
Temperature			
Breasts Soft/engorged			
Nipples Cracked/normal			
Uterus Tenderness Present/absent			
Bleeding P/V Excessive/normal			
Lochia Healthy/foul smelling			
Episiotomy/Tear Healthy/Infected			
Family planning Counselling			
Any other complications and referral			

## CARE OF BABY

Any other complications	Skin pustules Present/absent	Condition of umbilical stump	Jaundice	Temperature	Chest indrawing Present/absent	Breathing (fast/difficult)	Sucking (good/ poor)	Activity (good /lethargic)	Convulsions	Vomiting	Diamhea	Stool passed	Urine passed	
		Ī				7						Ī		1" Day
														3 <sup>rd</sup> Day
			-											7" Day
														1" Day 3" Day 7" Day 6" Week

# Full Immunization provides protection to your child from childhood diseases.

Date given

Vaccine at Age given

VII-A9

Vaccine at Age given

VII-A5

(31, yrs.)

(4 yrs.

VII-A

Date given

Vaccine at Age given

(9 months)

(16 months

(2 yrs.)

Date given

Date given

Vaccine at Age given

11/2 months)

Hep-B2 (2½ months)

Hep-B3 (31/2 months)

Japanese Encephalitis

16-24 months

Date given

Vaccine at Age given

DPT1 11/2 months)

DPT2 (21/2 months)

DPT3 (31/, months)

OPT Booster (16-24 months

0 to 3 months

Date given

Vaccine at Age given

OPV1

OPV2 (21/2 months)

(3½months)

OPV

(16-24 months)

Date given

Institutional delivery

(within 15

Hep-B0 (within 24

BCG (up to 1 yr)

Vaccine at Age given

Measles 1st dose

Measies 2nd dose

(10 yrs)

16 18

16-24 months

Date given

## National Immunization Schedule

Name of Mother:

Name of Child:

Sex: Male/Female

## Feeding, playing and communicating with children helps them grow and develop well

### 0 to 6 months

## Feeding

- Start breastfeeding immediately after birth – within 1 hour
- Exclusively breastfeed for 6 months.
   Do not give any other food or drinks and not even water
- Breastfeed as many times as the child wants
- Breastfeed day and night

### What you can do

Smile at your child, look into child's eyes and talk to your child





Provide ways for the child to see, hear, feel and move

### What children can do

Around 3 months, most children can

Smile in response



Track a ribbon bow



Begin to make sounds



### Feeding, playing and communicating with children helps them grow and develop well

### 3 to 6 months

### What you can do Have large colourful objects for your child to





Talk to & respond to your child. Get a conversation going with sounds or gestures

### What children can do

Around 6 months, most children can

Hold head steady when held upright



Reach out for objects

### 6 to 12 months

Feeding





- On completion of 6 months, start with small amounts of soft mashed cereal, dal, vegetables and fruits
- Increase the quantity, frequency and thickness of the food gradually
- Understand child's signals for hunger and respond accordingly
- Feed the child 4-5 times a day and continue breastfeeding

### Continue breastfeeding during illness.

Always use adequately iodised salt for the family

### 6 to 12 months

### What you can do

Give your child clean safe items to handle and things to make sounds with.



Play games like peek-a-boo. Tell the child names of things & people.

### Around 9 months most children can

Sit up from lying position



Pick up with thumb and finger



Sit without support

Around 1 year most children can

Stand well without support

What children can do



Say papa/mama

If the child seems slow, increas feeding, talking and playing. If the child is still slow, take the child to a doctor

### Feeding, playing and communicating with children helps them grow and develop well

Child need extra food after illness

### 1 to 2 years

Feeding





- Continue to offer a wide variety of foods including family foods, such as rice/ chappati, dark green leafy vegetables, orange & yellow fruits, pulses and milk products
- Feed the child about 5 times a day
- Feed from a separate bowl and monitor how much the child eats
- Sit with the child and help her finish the serving
- Continue breastfeeding upto 2 years or beyond

### What you can do

Give your child things to stack up & to put into containers and take out.





Ask your child simple questions. Respond to your child's attempts to talk.

### 1 to 2 years

What children can do

Around 11/2 years most children can

Express wants



Put 3 pebbles in a cup



Around 2 years most children can Stand on one foot with help



Say one other word



Imitate household work

If the child seems slow, increas feeding, talking and playing. If the child is still slow, take the child to a doctor

### Feeding 2 to 3 years



- Continue to feed family foods 5 times a day
- Help the child feed herself / himself
- Supervise feeding
- Ensure hand washing with soap before leeding

### What you can do

compare things; make simple toys for your child. Help your child count and



Encourage your child to talk & respond to your child's questions. and games. Teach your child stories, songs,

## Always use adequately iodised salt for the family Child needs extra food effer liness

### What children can do

Around 3 years most children can

Around 2½ years most children can

Point to 4 body parts



Feed self spilling little



Name one colour correctly

Name 3 out of 4 objects

Copy & draw straight line









### Department of Health & Family Welfare Government of Nagaland Nagaland: Kohima

# FULL IMMUNIZATION CERTIFICATE

-	11000	10.00	100	2041
has received Full Immunization	Under (Name of the Health Unit):	Registration No:	Son/Daughter of Mr/Ms	This is to certify that Mr/Ms
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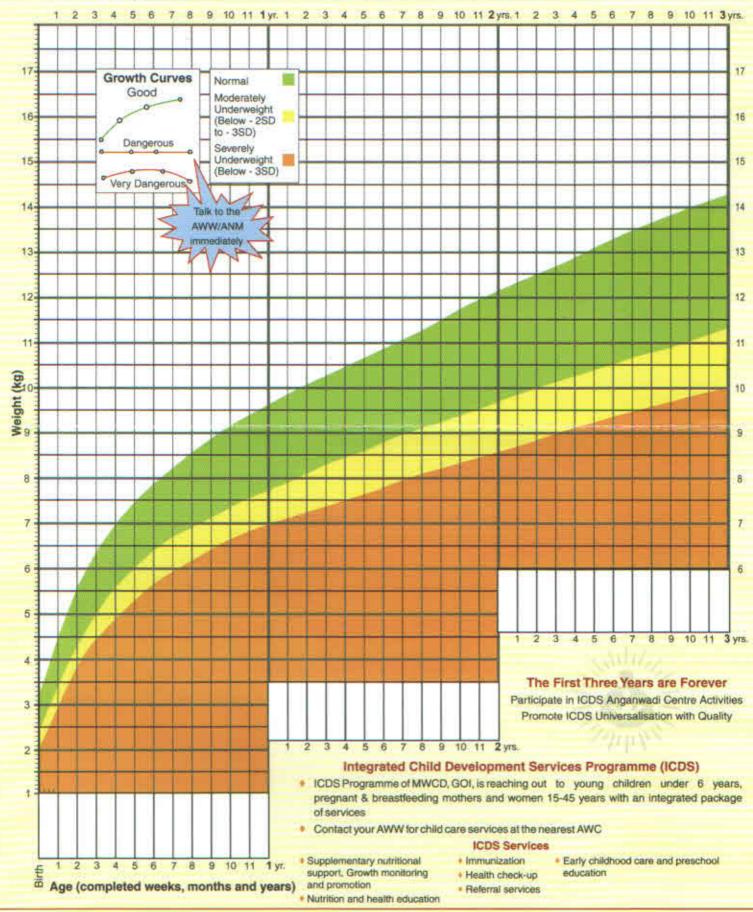
Name & Signature with Seal of the Health Unit I/c

Concurred By

Name & Signature with Seal of the District Immunization Officer



### BOY: Weight-for-age - Birth to 3 years (As per WHO Child Growth Standards)



Nutrition and health education



### GIRL: Weight-for-age - Birth to 3 years (As per WHO Child Growth Standards)

