Healthy Eating Habits

1. Introduce solid foods only when a child is developmentally ready for them. Parents should consult with their child’s doctor before introducing solid foods.

2. Don’t feed food or cereal from a bottle or syringe type feeder.

3. Have the infant or toddler sitting up straight in a comfortable high chair or on a chair at the table.

4. Don’t feed a child who is laughing, crying, or coughing.

5. Do not allow children to eat in their crib or bed and always closely supervise any child while s/he is eating.

6. Eat with the children and model taking small bites and chewing slowly.

7. Avoid foods that cause choking.

8. Follow serving recommendations on food containers.

9. Learn how to tell whether or not a child is choking and complete training in First Aid and CPR.

For additional information on Preventing Choking in Young Children


USDA Food Safety: www.foodsafety.gov


WIC: http://www.state.ma.us/dph/fch/wic.htm
www.safekids.org
www.state.ma.us/dph/fch/injury/index.htm

Tips to Prevent Choking in Infants and Toddlers

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Choking Prevention

At least one child dies from choking on food every five days in the United States. More than 10,000 children are taken to hospital emergency rooms each year for food-choking injuries. Children under five are at greatest risk for choking injury and death. Deaths from choking are preventable by serving appropriate foods to children.

It is important to remember that young children may not have enough muscles to chew and swallow certain foods properly.

Steps to Help Children Avoid Choking Include:
1. Be aware of the eating abilities of infants and toddlers.
2. Children must be supervised at all times.
3. Avoid foods that cause choking.
4. Provide First Aid/CPR to children who are choking.

Foods to avoid to prevent choking

Do NOT serve these foods to children under 4 years of age:

- Peanuts or other nuts
- Seeds
- Spoonfuls of peanut butter or other nut/seed butters
- Whole kernel corn Popcorn
- Chewing gum
- Cherry tomatoes
- Hard or chewy candy
- Whole grapes, berries, cherries
- Fruit with pits
- Whole pieces of canned fruit
- Apple slices with peel
- Large chunks of cheese
- Sausage
- Hard pieces of partially cooked vegetables
- Plain wheat germ
- Fish with bones
- Tough or large chunks of meat
- Cookies
- Hotdogs (whole or sliced into rounds)
- Raw carrots (in rounds)
- Potato/corn chips, pretzels
- Whole beans
- Marshmallows, including mini-marshmallows
- Whole olives
- Peas and other raw vegetables
- Ice cubes
- Cooked vegetables that are stringy or hard to chew
- Lollipops
- String Cheese

Non Food

- Nails, tacks, screws
- Jewelry
- Buttons
- Batteries
- Paper Clips

Items to Avoid

- Balloons
- Small toys or toy parts
- Coins
- Safety Pins
- Crayon pieces

Description of foods that may cause choking and may not be listed in “foods to avoid”

Some of the most popular foods with young children are often the ones that cause choking. Be cautious and observant when feeding young children.

Avoid Foods With These Characteristics:
1. Firm, smooth, or slippery foods that can easily slide down the throat before chewing.
2. Dry, small, or hard foods that are difficult to chew and easy to swallow whole.
3. Tough or sticky foods that don’t break apart readily and are hard to remove from the airway.
4. Large pieces of food.
5. Round or tube-shaped foods.

Tips to Make Foods Safer

- Cut into quarters lengthwise, then into small pieces.
- Peel fruits and cut in half lengthwise.
- Chop finely or into thin strips.
- Spread peanut butter THINLY on crackers or bread.