

### What you can do to help

- Let your baby have periods of undisturbed sleep. Try not to wake your baby if they appear to be sleeping.
- Protect your baby's eyes from the light and try to avoid loud noise. Your baby will have increasing awake periods.
- Try to do cares and interact with your baby during these awake periods.

### Positioning

Your baby's movements are generally smooth. He/she can stretch arms and legs. He/she may still need some support keeping limbs close to the body and supported.

### What you can do to help

- Your baby needs to have their hands close to their face and their legs curled up – like they were in the womb.
- Move your baby slowly and avoid sudden movements.
- Your baby should be positioned on his/her back when asleep in preparation for going home unless their medical condition dictates otherwise. The nursing staff will explain if this is necessary.
- Skin-to-skin contact has many benefits including increasing quiet sleep and improving sleep/wake cycle.

### Nappy changing/bathing

Nappy changing and cares can be challenging for small babies. Your baby may be ready for their first bath.

### What you can do to help

- Try to avoid too much handling immediately before a feed as this can tire your baby and make feeding more difficult.
- Move your baby gently and slowly and don't lift their legs too high.

- Your baby may cope better with bathing if they are wrapped and placed gently into the warm water (swaddled bathing). Ask your baby's nurse to show you what to do. You will be able to do your baby's first bath as this is a special occasion.

### Communicating with your baby

Your baby is familiar with your voice. Talk softly before touching so that your baby knows you are there. Start to touch by resting a still hand before beginning any movement. Be prepared to pace your interaction if baby shows signs of discomfort or fatigue.

### What you can do to help

- Allow your baby as much peace and quiet as possible.
- Talk to your baby when they are awake. You may like to sing or read from a book to them.
- Move your head slowly as your baby is looking at you as they will begin to follow a moving object.
- Your baby will like to be held close and they may snuggle into your body.
- Be patient and watch your baby. Observe when they are calm and when they appear to need rest. You will soon learn to recognise your baby's individual cues. Don't rely on the monitors – learn to understand your baby!

### Further Information

For more information see the Bliss Baby Charity website at: [www.bliss.org.uk](http://www.bliss.org.uk)

Email support service: [hello@bliss.org.uk](mailto:hello@bliss.org.uk)

[www.enherts-tr.nhs.uk](http://www.enherts-tr.nhs.uk)

You can request this information in a different format or another language.

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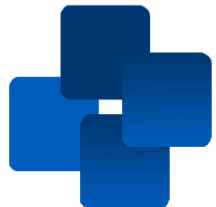
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## Family and Infant Neurodevelopment Education



36-40 weeks gestation



## **Congratulations on the birth of your baby.**

Having a baby in a neonatal unit can be worrying but this leaflet will tell you a little about what to expect from your baby at this age and, importantly, how you can help their development.

This leaflet is not designed to replace information you will get from your baby's doctors, nurses and therapists. If you have concerns or questions about your baby's development please talk to the neonatal staff.

All babies are individuals and each one will develop at a slightly different rate. Your baby's development will be affected by gestation at birth, how much they weigh and by how well they are. Each baby's genetic make up will also play a part in how they develop and mature.

In the womb the baby will experience a variety of sensations – some pleasant, some not so pleasant. The baby will move around in the amniotic fluid and be able to get hands to mouth. They will hear their mother's voice and other sounds from outside. The baby will sleep and be active according to mother's daily pattern of activity.

The newborn preterm baby has to quickly accommodate to their new surroundings. These surroundings affect behaviour and development and it is important that we recognise how your baby reacts and how we can help their development to progress.

This is a time when your baby's brain is growing at a very rapid rate and it is important that what we all do, and how we do it, is as developmentally appropriate as possible.

## **Your baby is 36 – 40 weeks gestation (close to term)**

At this age your baby's senses are still immature. Care for your baby will be gentle. Your baby needs quiet and protection from bright light because the senses are still developing.

The neonatal unit staff will help you to care for your baby. Your baby may not always be ready to be touched or handled, so ask the nurse looking after your baby about their condition first. Ask if you need help or you don't understand what is happening.

### **Touching and holding**

Your baby's movements will be quite smooth with few jerks and tremors. They will be able to tuck in arms and legs. Movements may become disorganised if they are upset. Your baby's skin may be sensitive but he/she will like to be held.

### **What you can do to help**

- Speak softly to your baby before you touch them.
- Your baby may enjoy rhythmic stroking or some gentle rocking to and fro. Avoid abrupt changes in position. Keep your baby's arms and legs tucked in when you move him/her.
- Kangaroo care (skin-to-skin holding) is recommended at this stage if the staff feel that your baby is ready for this, and you feel ready to start.
- Bonding squares that have mother's smell can be placed near your baby helping mum and baby bond.
- Avoid exposing your baby to strong odours, such as perfumes or aftershaves.

## **Feeding**

Your baby will often be waking up before a feed is due. Suck and swallowing will be coming co-ordinated. Your baby may be able to take all feeds from your breast or from a bottle, but some babies may still need some feeds through a tube. He/she will be ready to suck a dummy during tube feeds. Hold your baby while they are being tube-fed.

### **What you can do to help**

- Begin collecting your breast milk as soon as you can so that it is ready for your baby as soon as they are ready. Providing breast milk is one of the best things you can do for your baby. Continue expressing if your baby is not able to take all feeds from the breast or bottle.
- If your baby is bottle-fed keep them wrapped in a light blanket. Shield your baby's eyes from bright lights and try to feed in a calm, quiet environment.
- When 'winding' your baby avoid excessive patting on the back.
- Watch your baby's cues whilst breast or bottle feeding and give them time to co-ordinate suck-swallow-breathe.
- Try to avoid care giving, such as nappy changing, immediately before a feed as this can tire your baby and make feeding more difficult. Give them some time to recover from handling before starting feeding.
- Do kangaroo care as often and for as long as possible, as this may help your milk supply.

## **Sleeping**

Your baby will have periods of deep and light sleep with some awake periods. At this stage your baby will cry robustly. Your baby may begin to sleep for longer periods at night.