



WOODCREEK PEDIATRICS

Puyallup Office • 1706 S Meridian, Suite 130 • Puyallup
Sunrise Office • 11102 Sunrise Blvd E, Suite 103 • Puyallup
Bonney Lake Office • 10004 204th Ave E, Suite 1300 • Bonney Lake

CONVENIENCE CARE by WOODCREEK

Puyallup Office • 1706 S Meridian, Suite 120 • Puyallup
Sunrise Office • 11102 Sunrise Blvd E, Suite 104 • Puyallup

253-848-8797

NORMAL DEVELOPMENT: 2 YEARS OLD

PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT

- Is always in motion.
- Tires easily.
- Runs and climbs.
- Walks up and down stairs alone.
- Starts to walk on tiptoes.
- Goes from random scribbling to somewhat more controlled movements.
- Can button and unbutton large buttons.
- Develops greater independence in toileting needs (still needs some help).
- May have trouble settling down for bedtime.
- Primary teeth finish coming in.

EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

- Gets upset and impatient easily.
- Shows anger by crying or striking out.
- Gets frustrated when not understood.
- Wants own way.
- May assert self by saying "no".
- Goes back to acting like a baby at times.
- Is upset when daily routine changes.
- Has sharp mood changes.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

- Likes to imitate others.
- Gets more interested in brothers and sisters.
- Knows gender.
- May have an imaginary playmate.
- Enjoys playing among, not with, other children.
- Does not share.
- Claims everything is "mine".
- May scratch, hit, bite, and push other children.

MENTAL DEVELOPMENT

- Is much more interested in language.
- Uses 3- to 5-word phrases by end of second year.
- Understands more words than can speak.
- Likes to "do-it-myself".
- Can build a tower of 5 or 6 blocks.
- Cannot be reasoned with much of the time.
- Cannot make choices.

Each child is unique. Some behaviors and physical milestones tend to happen at certain ages, but a wide range of growth and behavior for each age is normal. It is natural for a child to reach some milestones earlier and other milestones later than the general trend.

If you have any concerns about your child's own pattern of development, check with your healthcare provider.

Written by Donna Warner Manczak, PhD, MPH and Robert Brayden, MD.

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Well Child Care at 2 Years

Nutrition

Family meals are important for your child. They teach your child that eating is a time to be together and talk with others. Letting your child eat with you makes her feel like part of the family. Let your child feed herself. Your toddler will get better at using the spoon, with fewer and fewer spills. It is good to let your child help choose what foods to eat. Be sure to give her only healthy foods to choose from. For many children, this is the time to switch from whole milk to 2% milk. Televisions should never be on during mealtime.

It is very important for your child to be completely off a bottle. Ask your doctor for help if she is still using one.

Development

Spend time teaching your child how to play. Encourage imaginative play and sharing of toys, but don't be surprised that 2-year-olds usually do not want to share toys with anyone else.

Mild stuttering is common at this age. It usually goes away on its own by the age of 4 years. Do not hurry your child's speech. Ask your doctor about your child's speech if you are worried.

Toilet Training

Some children at this age are showing signs that they are ready for toilet training. When your child starts reporting wet or soiled diapers to you, this is a sign that your child prefers to be dry. Praise your child for telling you. Toddlers are naturally curious about other people using the bathroom. If your child seems curious, let him go to the bathroom with you. Buy a potty chair and leave it in a room in which your child usually plays. It is important not to put too many demands on the child or shame the child about toilet training. When your child does use the toilet, let him know how proud you are.

Behavior Control

At this age, children often say "no" or refuse to do what you want them to do. This normal phase of development involves testing the rules that parents make. Parents need to be consistent in following through with reasonable rules. Your rules should not be too strict or too lenient. Enforce the rules fairly every time. Be gentle but firm with your child even when the child wants to break a rule. Many parents find this age difficult, so ask your doctor for advice on managing behavior.

Here are some good methods for helping children learn about rules:

- Divert and substitute. If a child is playing with something you don't want him to have, replace it with another object or toy that he enjoys. This approach avoids a fight and does not place children in a situation where they'll say "no."
- Teach and lead. Have as few rules as necessary and enforce them. These rules should be rules important for the child's safety. If a rule is broken, after a short, clear, and gentle explanation, immediately find a place for your child to sit alone. It is very important that a "time-out" comes immediately after a rule is broken. The rule for how long a time-out should last is 1 minute for each year of age. Ask your doctor if you have questions about time-out.
- Make consequences as logical as possible. Remember that encouragement and praise are more likely to motivate a young child than threats and fear. Do not threaten a consequence that you do not carry out. If you say there is a consequence for misbehavior and the child misbehaves, carry through with the consequence gently.
- Be consistent with discipline. Don't make threats that you cannot carry out. If you say you're going to do it, do it.
- Be warm and positive. Children like to please their parents. Give lots of praise and be enthusiastic. When children misbehave, stay calm and say, "We can't do that. The rule is _____." Then repeat the rule.

Reading and Electronic Media

Children learn reading skills while watching you read. They start to figure out that printed symbols have certain meanings. Young children love to participate directly with you and the book. They like to open flaps, ask questions, and make comments. It is important to set rules about television

watching. Limit TV and video to no more than 1 to 2 hours of quality programming per day. If you allow TV, watch with your child and discuss. Choose other activities instead of TV, such as reading, games, singing, and physical activity.

Dental Care

- Brushing teeth regularly after meals is important. Think up a game and make brushing fun.
- Make an appointment for your child to see the dentist.

Safety Tips

Child-proof the home. Go through every room in your house and remove anything that is either valuable, dangerous, or messy. Preventive child-proofing will stop many possible discipline problems. Don't expect a child not to get into things just because you say no.

Fires and Burns

- Practice a fire escape plan.
- Check smoke detectors. Replace the batteries if necessary.
- Check food temperatures carefully. They should not be too hot.
- Keep hot appliances and cords out of reach.
- Keep electrical appliances out of the bathroom.
- Keep matches and lighters out of reach.
- Don't allow your child to use the stove, microwave, hot curlers, or iron.
- Turn your water heater down to 120°F (50°C).

Falls

- Teach your child not to climb on furniture or cabinets. Do not place furniture (on which children may climb) near windows or on balconies.
- Install window guards on windows above the first floor (unless this is against your local fire codes.)
- Use stair gates or lock doors to dangerous areas like the basement.

Car Safety

- Use an approved toddler car seat correctly.
- Sometimes toddlers may not want to be placed in car seats. Gently but consistently put your child into the car seat every time you ride in the car.
- Give the child a toy to play with once in the seat.
- Parents wear seat belts.
- Never leave your child alone in a car.

Pedestrian Safety

- Hold onto your child when you are near traffic.
- Provide a play area where balls and riding toys cannot roll into the street.

Water Safety

- Continuously watch your child around any water.

Poisons

- Keep all medicines, vitamins, cleaning fluids, and other chemicals locked away.
- Put poison center number on all phones.
- Buy medicines in containers with safety caps.
- Do not store poisons in drink bottles, glasses, or jars.

Smoking

- Children who live in a house where someone smokes have more respiratory infections. Their symptoms are also more severe and last longer than those of children who live in a smoke-free home.
- If you smoke, set a quit date and stop. Set a good example for your child. If you cannot quit, do NOT smoke in the house or near children.

Immunizations

Routine infant vaccinations are usually completed before this age. However some children may need to catch up on recommended shots at this visit. An annual influenza shot is recommended for children up until 18 years of age. Ask your doctor if you have any questions about whether your child needs any vaccines.

Next Visit

The American Academy of Pediatrics recommends that your child have a routine checkup every year. Be sure to bring your child's shot records to every annual visit.

Written by Robert Brayden, MD., Professor of Pediatrics, University of Colorado School of Medicine.

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