

Emergency rooms are not one size fits all.



Babies are NOT mini-adults.

Babies require specialized medical care.

Did you know that your local ER may or may not be prepared to treat your child?



1 in 141 babies die each year. How accurately and quickly even routine illnesses and emergencies are treated can mean the difference between life and death for a baby or young child.

Joining the R Baby Foundation® funds life-saving hospital programs and educates and empowers parents. R Baby advocates for all ERs to be prepared for children and for a clearer definition of pediatric emergency rooms for the best specialized care.

Together we can make sure your hospital is ready for your child.



Donate. Share your story. Research your ER. Volunteer.
Sign our petition. [Save babies at rbabyfoundation.org](http://Savebabiesatrbabyfoundation.org)

When to Take Your Baby to the Emergency Department (ED)

1. Crying Changes:

While it may be hard to tell if your baby is crying from colic, a baby who has changed from his/her normal behavior and is inconsolable despite usual attempts to soothe, may be sick.

2. Color Changes:

Changes in your baby's skin color can be a sign that something is not quite right. Specific changes to be wary of include: turning blue, especially around the lips or face; yellow, pale or mottled skin (or any other changes from your baby's normal skin tone); and a rapidly spreading rash.

3. Tone Changes:

Infants are not known for their superior muscle tone, but you know how your baby normally feels; the strength of their grip and how they support themselves. Be aware if this changes or if your baby feels unusually limp, weak or different than "normal."

4. Sleeping Pattern Changes:

Changes that might indicate a problem with your newborn include your baby sleeping much more than usual or acting less alert, or if he/she is difficult to wake.

5. Breathing Changes:

Changes in breathing patterns, including the following, are especially concerning: slow or rapid breathing, irregular breathing patterns, flaring nostrils, belly or ribs moving unusually with breathing, labored breathing or not breathing at all.

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All Parents Should Know:

To prepare before an emergency by researching your nearest pediatric emergency department, and if you suspect an emergency, do not hesitate to protect and advocate for your child by making sure your concerns are heard, asking for a pediatric specialist and a second opinion if something doesn't feel right.



Join us to save babies' lives by improving pediatric emergency care.

Learn more at rbabyfoundation.org