

Shaken Baby Syndrome is 100% preventable!!

-Approximately 20% of SBS victims will die soon after being shaken.

-Many SBS victims will have moderate to severe permanent disabilities; such as profound developmental delays, paralysis, blindness, and some will remain in a permanent vegetative state. The most severe of these cases will never reach typical life expectancy.

-A small percentage of SBS victims will grow as normal, while most others present with (any or all of the following) learning disabilities or delays, seizure disorders, and behavioral disorders.

-Many victims will always require daily assistance in their lives until the day they die.

-Most victims NEVER receive justice.

-When a conviction is received the sentencing is often light.

-Some perpetrators (when the victim is their child) still retain their parental rights; some are even allowed court ordered contact with their victims.

-Many require therapies, doctor appointments with specialist(s), surgeries, medications, equipment, and machines.



Stop Shaken Baby Syndrome Inc.

www.facebook.com/Stop-Shaken-Baby-Syndrome-Inc-1062873773864834
www.facebook.com/groups/1877531179216555/

www.stopshakenbabysyndromeinc.org

Twitter: Stopshakenbaby
Instagram: Stopshakenbabysyndromeinc
Snapchat: Stopshakenbaby

Email: Stopsbs1@yahoo.com

Cindy Franciosa: 1-718-910-9916

Lisa Phillips: 1-570-510-3930

Darcia Phillips: 1-570-947-3977

STOP

SHAKEN BABY SYNDROME

What is Shaken Baby Syndrome...

Shaken Baby Syndrome (SBS) is a medical term used to describe the constellation of signs and symptoms resulting from the violent shaking of an infant or small child; it is also known as non-accidental head trauma. It is a form of child abuse. The degree of side effects after an infant/child is shaken varies widely. Some victims die. Some survive for a period of time. Still others survive with moderate symptoms. *ALL suffer.*



Research has shown that the #1 reason for Shaken Baby Syndrome has been succumbing to the frustrations of an inconsolable crying child; this can be prevented by educating parents and caretakers with coping skills, and sharing that it's not only okay to ask for help, it's vital to a healthy parent-child relationship. The following list summarizes some actions that can be taken in moments of frustration (after the basics are covered), to keep your baby safe.

Take a Break... It is not only OK to walk away from a screaming baby to regroup, but absolutely necessary. Make sure the child is in a safe place (ie their crib) and walk away. It is recommended that you check on the child every 10 minutes until you are calm enough to pick up the child again.

Make a Call... If you are feeling frustrated and overwhelmed by a screaming child, pick up the phone and make a call. If you are a care provider, call the parents. If you are a parent, call a trusted friend or relative and ask for help. Even if there's no one available to come over, sometimes just talking can help. Parents, make sure there is a list of emergency numbers on your fridge, and with anyone watching your baby.

Is the Child ill... Be aware of your child's typical behaviors, and if you feel they are crying an unusual amount, there may be a cause to see the pediatrician. Check for a temperature, change in feeding, rashes, temperament changes, and changes in activity levels. Most pediatricians have 24 hour on call staff, and provide time in the morning for Q&A before the office opens.



Parent Support Groups...

There is nothing wrong with seeking help and support. Often times as parents, we are made to feel that the day we give birth to our children is a magical day in which we fall instantly in love, and all the parenting skills required appear as needed. When the magic fails to materialize, it feels as though there's something wrong with us; we can feel too embarrassed and ashamed to seek help. The truth is, it would be impossible to find a parent who hasn't had struggles, and it is more commendable to seek help and support, than it is to suffer in silence. To find this help, look in your local area hospitals, social media, and online for support groups and information on where to turn for help.