**MODULE 6: PEDIATRIC FEEDING – INFANTS**

Learner Objectives:

1. Give 2 reasons why feeding a premature infant may be a difficult task.
2. Describe 3 ways an infant is challenged physiologically when feeding.
3. State the 3 main therapeutic interventions a caregiver can implement to support bottle feeding.
4. List 2 indicators of when a modified swallow study may be warranted.

Quiz Items:

1. **A baby can begin bottle feeding as early as \_\_\_\_ weeks, chronologic age, when sucking bursts and pauses are observed.**
	1. 30
	2. 32
	3. 34
2. **How does bronchopulmonary dysplasia affect feeding?**
	1. Even though the baby is working to breathe, it doesn’t affect feeding.
	2. The lungs are displaced and it makes the baby unstable.
	3. The increased work of breathing would make it difficult to swallow safely while still remaining stable.
3. **If the baby is having difficulty breastfeeding, an alternative would be cup feeding by a trained or experienced individual.**
	1. True
	2. False
4. **The dysregulated infant was just placed as NPO. As the treating ST, best practice would be to:**
	1. Continue attempting PO feeds since it’s always safe as the ST.
	2. Encourage the family to pair the pacifier with feeds for positive association.
	3. Perform Oral Motor Exercises since they are a passive exercise and does not harm the infant.
	4. Discontinue seeing the patient until they are more regulated.
5. **A 38 week old infant who is just beginning to PO feed should automatically be taken for a swallow study before bedside feedings have been attempted to determine risk of aspiration.**
	1. True
	2. False

Quiz Answers:

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