

Q&A about Babies at Evacuation Centers in Disaster Areas



Q1 Can my baby get enough nutrients from breast milk?

A Your baby is fine if he/she is well and pees as usual.

Your baby is fine if he/she is well and pees as usual (i.e. if you change the diaper 6 times a day or more). Breast milk contains nutrients that babies need (even if their mothers do not eat adequately) and protects babies against diseases that are likely to break out in disaster areas. Although you may have less milk when you feel nervous or uneasy, you don't need to worry as it is only temporary. You will have enough milk once you can relax to breastfeed. Try to find a place where you feel comfortable and have some privacy and breastfeed your baby every time and as much as he/she wants.



Q2 What can I do if a baby bottle is not available?

A Your baby can drink from a paper cup.



You can feed your baby with a cup.

Pour milk into a paper cup until it is about halfway full.

1. Make sure your baby is awake and cradle him/her in an upright position.
2. Have the rim of the paper cup touch your baby's lower lip and let him/her drink milk little by little.
3. Let your baby drink on his/her own. Since it is not easy for your baby to drink much milk this way, take about 30 minutes per feeding. You can increase the number of feedings as appropriate.



Pour formula or breast milk into a paper cup until it is about halfway full.



Let your baby drink in an upright position.



Q3 What should I be careful about when using liquid formula?

A Open the container immediately before use and throw away leftover liquid formula.

Ready-to-feed liquid formula can be convenient specifically during a time of disaster when no running water and heat source are available. As with baby formula, liquid formula can be given by using a cup, paper cup or spoon even when no clean baby bottles and nipples are available. Liquid formula manufactured overseas is sometimes included in relief supplies. Please keep in mind that the expiration date format for such formula is different from that for formula manufactured in Japan. If you have never used liquid formula before, start with small quantities. If you have been breastfeeding, you don't necessarily have to use liquid formula. You can continue breastfeeding, which gives your baby a sense of security.



Q4 What can I do when no baby formula/liquid formula is available?

A You can temporarily use cooled boiled water and sugar.

Dissolve a tablespoonful of sugar in about 200 mL of cooled boiled water and give it to your baby. You can also give watery rice gruel. Meanwhile, letting your baby suckle gives you and your baby a sense of comfort (and you might have breast milk again). If your baby is 6 months old or older, you can also give him/her baby food (e.g. mashed cooked rice, banana, etc. mixed with warm water to make a smooth consistency, baby rice crackers dipped and mashed in warm water).



Q5 How can I protect my baby from the cold?

A You can use readily available items such as towels.



Recommended measures include: wrapping your baby with clothes, towels, shawls, etc. in layers to keep warm air in; using a raincoat, plastic wrap, etc. to shut off cold air; putting a cap on your baby's head; covering the floor with newspapers, cardboard, etc.; and laying down your baby in a cardboard box with its bottom covered with newspapers, towels, etc. Make sure none of these measures hinder your baby's breathing. Wrapping yourself with your baby in a blanket keeps him/her warm. Massaging your baby's arms and legs is also effective. For young babies, hold your baby in direct contact with your skin to keep him/her warm. Your baby is fine if he/she laughs when lulled or cries loudly. If your baby looks pale and ill, immediately consult with healthcare staff.



Q6 What can I do if I cannot keep my baby clean (e.g. cannot bathe, baby wipes not available, etc.)?

A You can clean your baby's skin with a small amount of warm water.

Clean your baby with a towel dampened with warm water in the order of face, arms, body (chest/abdomen), back, legs, and the butt area, and wipe moisture with a dry towel. When using soap, make a lather and smooth over your baby's body with your hands, and wipe with a wet towel a few times to remove soap residue. You can use tissues if towels are not available. When you have adequate warm water, rinse your baby's genitals. Finally, wipe your baby once again with a dry towel if available.



Q7 What can I do if I have only a few diapers left or no diapers?

A Make the best use of the diapers you have and craft a diaper out of a plastic bag and a towel.

You can reuse a disposable diaper a few times since the back sheet is waterproof. When you have only a few diapers left, you can reuse a diaper by fitting a sanitary napkin, towel, cotton cloth, etc. inside. When the absorbent layer gets wet, you can remove the layer and use the remaining part as a diaper cover. Soak and wash the used cloth in water with oxygen bleach and detergent, rinse well, and dry to reuse. You can also craft a diaper out of a plastic bag and a towel as

follows:

1. Cut the plastic bag handles and sides, open, and lay out flat.
2. Place a towel in the center. It is recommended to put a gauze or fleece patch on the towel that catches poop.
3. Fasten by tying the handles.



Q8 How can I avoid and treat diaper rash?

A Diaper rash can be avoided and treated basically in the same manner.

1. Wipe off poop with wet tissue, disposable cloth, etc.
2. Fill a plastic bottle with warm or lukewarm water and wash the butt.
3. Wash the butt with soapy water and rinse with warm water at least once a day (once daily washing is adequate).
4. Gently pat your baby dry with dry cloth and put on a diaper. It is important to make sure that your baby's skin is dry before putting on a diaper.



Q9 What should I do if eczema worsens?

A Take care of your baby's skin as best as you can.



Baby eczema naturally resolves as your baby grows up. During a time of disaster, take care of your baby's skin as best as you can. Using an ordinary soap, make a lather, wash the skin, and rinse off soap residue. If your baby has a yellowish scab, apply a cotton wool pad soaked in baby or olive oil before washing so that the scab comes off easily. When your baby's skin is dry, apply white petrolatum. You can thinly apply topical cream to reduce redness or itchiness, if any. If your baby suddenly develops a rash with fever or sullenness, pus-filled blisters, or eczema persists, consult with healthcare staff.



Q10 What should I do if my baby gets constipated?

A It is recommended to gently massage your baby's tummy in a clockwise direction.



Lay your baby down on his/her back and gently massage his/her tummy in a clockwise direction. In the same position, you can also hold your baby's legs with your hands and move them back and forth and from side to side. If your baby still cannot poop, looks painful, or his/her belly is more bloated than usual, gently massage the anus area with your fingers. If a cotton swab is available, dip the cotton swab in petroleum jelly or oil (alternatively, your saliva or water), then insert only the tip (about 2 cm) inside your baby's anus, gently circling the swab around the anus. If constipation still persists, consult with healthcare staff.

**Q11 What should I do when my baby has diarrhea?****A Give fluids to your baby.**

Even if your baby has diarrhea, you don't need to worry if he/she can drink breast milk or formula and the number of poops is 4 to 5 a day or poop and pee can be distinguished. Give your baby breast milk, formula, isotonic drink for babies, etc. Keep your baby's butt clean to avoid diaper rash (see Q8). If your baby cannot drink fluids including breast milk and formula, or the number of poops leaking out of the diaper is 5 or more a day, consult with healthcare staff. Wash your hands or disinfect with alcohol after changing a diaper wherever possible.

**Q12 What should I do if my baby vomits?****A Your baby is fine if he/she is in a good mood and can drink breast milk or formula.**

Babies can vomit for a number of reasons. If your baby is in a good mood after vomiting and drinks breast milk or formula well, you can wait to see if he/she vomits again. Meanwhile, throwing up of milk is normal. If vomiting persists due to stomach flu, etc., giving fluid induces vomiting. When your baby vomits twice or thrice in a row, don't give him/her any fluids for a few hours. Then give him/her small quantities of fluid (breast milk, formula, or isotonic drink). If your baby does not vomit, gradually increase the amount. If vomiting persists for 2 or 3 days, if your baby also has diarrhea, cannot pee, or looks ill, consult with healthcare staff. If your baby is younger than 3 months of age and has a fever, looks pale, or is dozy, immediately consult healthcare staff.

**Q13 What should I do if my baby suffers from a runny or stuffy nose?****A Your baby is fine if he/she can drink breast milk or formula.**

Having a runny or stuffy nose, your baby has trouble drinking milk. You don't need to worry, however, if he/she can drink, even if not in large quantities. Give your baby breast milk or formula in small quantities while taking regular breaks. Gently wipe away nasal discharge. If the amount of nasal discharge is so large that you think it should be removed, you or another adult can gently suck your baby's nose to bring it out. Meanwhile, it has long been known that putting 2 or 3 drops of breast milk in a baby's nose works to alleviate stuffy nose. If your baby drinks obviously less than he/she used to or he/she seems to have difficulty breathing (i.e. caving of lower throat), consult with healthcare staff.

**Q14 What should I do if my baby severely coughs or wheezes?****A Your baby is fine if he/she can sleep and drink breast milk or formula.**

Even if your baby coughs or wheezes, your baby is fine if he/she can sleep and drink breast milk or formula. If he/she cannot drink a large quantity of milk at a time, give milk in small quantities frequently. If your baby cannot sleep due to coughing or wheezing, seems to have difficulty breathing, vomits when coughs, drinks less milk than usual (i.e. weak sucking, less than half the usual amount), or coughs with sounds like a dog's barking or seal's call, consult with healthcare staff as soon as possible.

**Q15 What should I do if my baby is feverish (and a thermometer is not available)?****A Your baby is fine if he/she can drink, sleep, and is playful as usual.**

Babies are not good at regulating their body temperature and it rises for a number of reasons even though babies are not ill. Check if your baby has been staying close to a heater, if room temperature is high, if he/she is heavily clothed, etc. Even if your baby has a fever, your baby is fine if he/she behaves as usual (i.e. drinking breast milk or formula, sleeping, being playful = being in a good mood). When your baby has a fever, frequently give breast milk, formula, other fluids, etc. to avoid dehydration, and keep an eye on him/her. If your baby is younger than 3 months of age, vomits frequently, cannot drink breast milk or formula, or looks ill and unwell, consult with healthcare staff.

**Q16 What should I do if I feel overly tired or stressed?****A You have been working very hard and it is time to ask your family and those around you for support.**

During a time of disaster, everyone can suffer from various symptoms including having difficulty sleeping, having no desire to do anything, becoming irritated, becoming overly sensitive, and getting nervous. Now that you have your baby whom you want to take good care of, it is quite natural that you feel stress. Don't try to do everything by yourself, but ask your family and those around you for support. You can take a break and relax by leaving your baby in the care of others even for a short period of time. It is recommended to discuss with others about requests for setting up of nursing room and rooms for families with children, securing of place and time for children to play, etc. Typically, the symptoms disappear naturally in a few months. When you find it hard to cope with the symptoms or they persist, consult with healthcare staff.

**Q17 What should I do if my baby cries at night frequently?****A Your baby feels uneasy just like you. Cradle him/her in your arms.**

Normally, babies often cry at night. So, during a time of disaster when even adults become nervous, it is natural that babies also feel uneasy and cry at night. If your baby doesn't stop crying after breastfeeding, changing a diaper, adjusting temperature, etc., don't try to stop him/her from crying, but gently cradle him/her in your arms. When you don't want to bother people around you, you can leave your place and go outside to let your baby breathe fresh air for a change.

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