

washing specks of dirt out of sore eyes.

A first-aid kit is a must-have when you have young children. The list below includes the items you may need for most minor injuries. You might want a kit in your car, at home or to take with you on trips. Be sure to keep your kit out of the reach of your children.

## Your kit should include the following:

	Emergency contact list. Tape, glue or sew	<b>Insect repellent.</b> Your pharmacist can advise on
	contact details for your family doctor, your local	which one is most suitable for your baby.
	hospital and your two closest neighbours inside your kit.	Adhesive bandages in various sizes and shapes. For cuts and scrapes.
	Baby thermometer. A digital thermometer is the easiest way to take a baby's temperature. You can use it for an underarm, rectal, or oral reading (with the proper cleaning of course!).	Children's sunscreen lotion. Choose one with a high SPF factor.  Sterile gauze and assorted bandages. Include
	Babies' non-aspirin liquid pain reliever (acetaminophen and, if 6 months or older, ibuprofen). You will need a measuring spoon or	a triangular bandage, a finger bandage, plus a plus a one-inch and two-inch strip for holding dressings and compresses in place.  Adhesive tape. To hold bandages in place.
	dosing syringe. Always follow the dosage instructions on the label.	A pair of sharp scissors. For cutting plasters
	Antiseptic wipes and antibacterial ointment.	and tape to size.
	For cuts and scrapes. To clean a wound, gently	Cotton balls or pads. To apply ointments
	work away from the centre using the wipes to remove dirt and germs. Then apply the cream to	Tweezers. To remove splinters and thorns.
	elp prevent infection.	<b>Disposable sterile gloves</b> . Useful if you want to protect yourself and others from germs.
	Anti-itch ointment such as calamine lotion.  To help soothe rashes, insect bites and stings.  Sterile water. A small bottle is useful for	A first-aid manual. It's a good idea to read it before you have a need to use it.
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