ECI Library Matters

Parenting and Working with Families

This month, we are featuring library resources on parenting and working with families. The library has many available resources on these topics. For a complete selection of library materials, please visit the online library catalog at www.texashealthlibrary.com.

In addition to highlighting the table of contents from the latest Early Childhood Intervention journals, abstracts of journal articles on telerehabilitation are included. Telerehabilitation has the potential to increase family participation and aid in the provision of ECI services to rural and other underserved communities.

If you would like to borrow library materials or receive copies of full-text articles, please contact the library at:
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Selected Journal Abstracts on Telerehabilitation

Resources on Parenting and Working with Families:

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Infants and Young Children - January/March 2020
Developmental outcomes of preschool special education. p. 3-20. Elbaum, B.


Impact of child characteristics and mother's educational level on child engagement levels. p. 71-83. Morales-Murillo, C., Garcia-Grau, P., Grau-Sevilla, M. D., & Soucase-Lozano, B.


Journal of Early Intervention - December 2019
Research to practice: Promoting academic and social behaviors in a small group. p. 279-282. Lane, J. D., & Shepley, C.


**Young Exceptional Children - December 2019**


Embedding motor activities into inclusive preschools. p. 177-186. Yang, H.-W., Ostrosky, M. M., Favazza, P. C., Stalega, M. V., & Block, M. E.

Using "snack talk" to support social communication in inclusive preschool classrooms. p. 187-197. Gauvreau, A. N.


**Zero to Three - November 2019**


Mindful practices to enhance diversity-informed reflective supervision and leadership. p. 18–27. Clark, R., Gehl, M., Heffron, M. C., Kerr, M., Soliman, S., Shahmoon-Shanok, R., & Thomas, K.

Maximizing the potential for learning from screen experiences in early childhood: What the research says. p. 29–36. Barr, R., McClure, E., & Parlakian, R.


**Key Points:**

**Question:** Do school-based telehealth programs deliver health benefits at the community level?

**Findings:** In this Medicaid claims data analysis, there was no association found between a school-based telehealth program implemented in a rural South Carolina county and all-cause emergency department visits among children ages 3 to 17 years enrolled in Medicaid. However, an additional analysis of a subsample of children with asthma suggested that this program was associated with a more than 20% overall reduction in emergency department visits.

**Meaning:** Telehealth programs with a focus on chronic pediatric diseases, such as asthma, may improve children's health in rural and medically underserved communities.

**Importance:** Telehealth may improve access to care for populations in rural communities. However, little is known about the effectiveness of telehealth programs designed for children.

**Objective:** To examine the associations of a school-based telehealth program in Williamsburg county (South Carolina) with all-cause emergency department (ED) visits made by children enrolled in Medicaid.

**Design, Setting, and Participants:** This Medicaid claims data analysis was conducted in Williamsburg county and 4 surrounding counties in South Carolina and included children aged 3 to 17 years who were enrolled in Medicaid and living in any of the 5 counties from January 2012 to December 2017. Williamsburg served as the intervention and the 4 surrounding counties without a telehealth program as the control; 2012 to 2014 was designated as the preintervention period, whereas 2015 to 2017 served as the postintervention period. The study was designed with a difference-in-differences specification, in which the unit-of-analysis was a child-month, and a subsample included children with asthma. The data analysis was performed from July 2018 to February 2019.

**Exposures:** The school-based telehealth program implemented in Williamsburg county in 2015.

**Main Outcomes and Measures:** The binary outcome was the status of at least 1 all-cause ED visit by a child in a given month.

**Results:** The full sample included 2,443,405 child-months from 23,198 children in Williamsburg county and 213,164 children in the control counties. The mean (SD) proportions of monthly ED visits in Williamsburg were 3.65% (0.10%) during the preintervention and 3.87% (0.11%) during the postintervention. The corresponding proportions of the 4 control counties were 3.37% preintervention (0.04%), and 3.56% postintervention (0.04%), respectively. The trends in the proportion were paralleled. In the asthma subsample, the proportions in Williamsburg were 3.16% (0.31%) during the preintervention and 3.38% (0.34%) during the postintervention, respectively. The proportions for the control counties were 3.02% preintervention (0.10%) and 3.90% postintervention (0.11%), respectively. There was an interaction of the proportions between the pre/postintervention period and the intervention/control counties in this subsample. The regression analysis of the full sample showed no association of the telehealth program with ED visits. The additional analysis of the asthma subsample showed that this program was associated with a reduction of 0.66 (95% CI, −1.16 to −0.17; *P* < .01) percentage point per 100 children per month in ED visits, representing an approximately 21% relative decrease.

**Conclusions and Relevance:** Although we found no association of this program with the ED visits of the overall studied population, this study suggests that telehealth with a focus on chronic pediatric diseases, such as asthma, may deliver substantial health benefits to rural and medically underserved communities. This Medicaid claims data analysis explores the association of a school-based telehealth program with all-cause emergency department visits among children ages 3 to 17 years enrolled in Medicaid in South Carolina.

Purpose: Speech language therapists increasingly are using telehealth to enhance the accessibility of their services. It is unclear, however, how play-based therapy for children can be delivered via telehealth. In particular, modalities such as videoconferencing do not enable physical engagement between therapists and clients. The aim of our reported study was to understand how physical objects such as toys are used in similar and different ways across videoconferenced and “face-to-face” (hereafter, “in-person”) therapy.

Methods: We used conversation analytic methods to compare video-recorded therapy sessions for children delivered across in-person and telehealth settings. Utilising a broader corpus of materials, our analysis focused on four client–therapist dyads: two using videoconferencing, and two who met in-person.

Results: Both videoconferencing and in-person sessions enabled routine affordances and challenges for delivering therapy. Within in-person therapy, therapists made access to objects contingent upon the client producing some target expression. This contingency usually was achieved by restricting physical access to these objects. Restricting access to a toy was not necessary in videoconferenced therapy; therapists instead used techniques to promote engagement.

Conclusions: When delivering play-based therapy via telehealth, our study demonstrates how practitioners adapt the intervention to suit the particular medium of its delivery. Telehealth enhances equitable access for those who cannot physically access rehabilitation services. Telehealth modalities can create practical challenges, however, when delivering interventions such as play-based therapy. Practitioners should intentionally adapt telehealth interventions to suit the particular telehealth modality they are using.


Researchers and clinicians have successfully demonstrated the use of telehealth in supporting parents to conduct functional analyses (FAs) and subsequent functional communication training (FCT). We replicated and extended previous research by utilizing telehealth to train an existing Early Childhood Special Education (ECSE) Behavior Specialist to support parent implementation of behavioral procedures. Board Certified Behavior Analysts (BCBAs) coached the existing Behavior Specialist via telehealth, who in turn trained and supported parents to conduct FAs and implement FCT in a community clinic. In four children, 3 years of age and younger, the function of challenging behavior was successfully identified according to a multielement research design. Challenging behavior reduced, and the selected appropriate communication response increased for all participants, evaluated using an AB research design. This study provides initial evidence that parents in rural settings can successfully implement assessment and intervention procedures with the support of an existing ECSE Behavior Specialist receiving coaching from BCBAs via telehealth.


Intervention services positively impact outcomes of children with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) and their families. However, families face many burdens when accessing high-quality intervention services such as availability of providers, time, and cost; these burdens are often magnified for underserved families. Therefore, the purpose of this study was to investigate the acceptability (n = 17) and cost-effectiveness (n = 18) of a 12-week telehealth intervention among families of young children with ASD. To understand the acceptability of the intervention, caregivers completed a questionnaire about the process.
and content of the intervention. We then used descriptive statistics to calculate estimated cost differences between a Clinic-based Model, an In-Home Model, and a Telehealth Model. Results suggest that families found the intervention highly acceptable and effective, and telehealth would result in exponential savings for both families and providers. Telehealth provides a promising method for serving an increased number of families, particularly those in underserved and rural areas.


Digital Health Interventions (DHIs) can improve mental health literacy (MHL) and help-seeking behaviour in teens and adults. However, it is unclear whether DHIs improve parental MHL, help-seeking behaviour or access to mental health services for their children.

Objective: To perform a scoping review of DHIs aiming to improve MHL, help-seeking behaviour or access to mental health services among parents of 2-12-year-olds with behavioural and emotional problems (BEP).

Method: A search of Ovid MEDLINE found four original articles meeting inclusion criteria.

Results: One of the four articles was a randomised controlled trial, which showed a significant improvement in some measures of MHL, but no change in help-seeking attitudes. The other three studies evaluated interventions, in uncontrolled pre-test and post-test evaluations, on attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder knowledge. Two of these studies showed a significant change in ADHD knowledge. There was no consistency in MHL measures between studies.

Conclusions: There is preliminary evidence that DHIs may improve MHL in parents of children with BEP. How this translates to help seeking, access to mental health services or improved outcomes is unknown.


The American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) recommends primary care–based health promotion for obesity prevention at all visits, focusing on nutrition and activity. In this quality improvement project, a primary care innovation was developed to support parents in promoting healthy habits in their children ages 2 to 5 years old. Nurse-led telephone support using motivational interviewing was implemented during two follow-up phone calls aimed at helping parent–child dyads reach self-created activity or nutrition goals. Parent-rated confidence and motivation related to meeting these goals showed significant increases. During the second call, 80% self-reported goal completion and high satisfaction with the visits. Registered nurses reported a significant increase in their self-efficacy of communication with parents. This project showed the feasibility of using nurse telephone visits in an urban low-income primary care setting to improve parental recognition and understanding of healthy habits that align with American Academy of Pediatrics recommendations for obesity prevention.


As prevalence of autism spectrum disorder continues to increase, so too does the need for timely, accessible diagnostic consultation. The present work extends from a previous study which provided preliminary evidence for the feasibility of expert clinicians to utilize
Selected Journal Abstracts on Telerehabilitation (continued)

telemedicine to triage autism spectrum disorder risk in young children. However, it did not examine whether a telediagnostic model had a demonstrable impact on tertiary care center referrals and usage. We therefore examined whether the introduction of telemedicine-based diagnostic consultation for families served by a rural medical facility affected referrals overall as well as to a metropolitan tertiary care diagnostic center. Results suggest that telemedicine diagnostic consultation in partnership with a referring early intervention system may positively impact referrals for diagnostic evaluation as well as the ability of families to schedule and attend appointments.

To receive full-text copies of these articles, please contact the library by telephone at 512-776-7260, toll-free at 1-888-963-7111, ext. 7260, by fax at 512-776-7474, or by email at avlibrary@dshs.texas.gov.

Parenting and Working with Families: New Books

**And yet we rise.** David Borden, 2017. (WS 107.5 B728 2017 ECI).
Meditative, humorous, and raw, this graphic novel dives into the hidden world of parenting a child with significant disabilities. It explores the beauty and heartbreak with frankness and humanity. This book tackles the hard questions: How do parents care for someone who won't get better? How do they deal with grief? This book calls to anyone who knows desperation, loneliness, or sorrow. It packs a powerful message: Not everything must be fixed, and, in fact, even significant disability is normal and natural—not to be feared or fought, but embraced as an integral part of the human experience.

**Autistic logistics: A parent's guide to tackling bedtime, toilet training, tantrums, hitting, and other everyday challenges.** Kate Wilde, 2015. (WS 350.8 P4 W671 2015 ECI).
Have you ever wished that your child with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) came with a manual? This book provides just that, offering clear, precise, step-by-step advice on everything you want to know to tackle bedtime, toilet training, tantrums, and other everyday challenges.

Early childhood is considered a critical but often vulnerable period in a child's development where early identification and intervention can be crucial for improving children's developmental outcomes. Systems and family-centred perspectives are vital to support families and build their capacities to lead normalized lives with improved family quality of life. This book explores the family-centred practices and systems factors which influence families' experiences raising children with complex needs. It also considers the ways in which professionals can work with families to build and support parent and child competence. Conceptual and practical work from Australia, Canada, Europe and the United States present descriptions of and implications for different family system frameworks and early-childhood programs. Contributors in this edited volume bring together contemporary information that bridges the research to practice gap in supporting families of young children with disabilities or delays.
This book explores the emotional experience of the baby in the first year, and that of the mother, father, and other significant adults. It does so in a way that is informed by psychoanalytic understandings, infant observation, developmental science, and decades of clinical experience.

Keeping your child in mind: Overcoming defiance, tantrums, and other everyday behavior problems by seeing the world through your child's eyes. Claudia Gold, 2011. (WS 105.5 C3 G618 ECI 2011).
Being understood by someone you love is one of the most powerful feelings, at all ages. For a young child, it is the most important of all experiences because it allows the child's mind and sense of self to grow. This book shows the magical effect of seeing a problem from a child's point of view. Most parenting books teach parents what to do to solve behavior problems, but this one shows parents how to be with a child. Crises are defused when children feel truly heard and validated; this is how they learn to understand, and, eventually, control themselves.

This illustrated guidebook provides a step-by-step guide for parents of children with autism spectrum disorder and other social communication difficulties. Presented in a user-friendly format, the book's research-based strategies show parents how to turn everyday activities with their child into opportunities for interaction and communication.

This guide explains how to implement positive behavior support to address behavioral difficulties, and how to engage families as true partners in the process.

Parenting and Working with Families: Selected Books


Parenting and Working with Families: Selected Books (continued)

**Autism intervention every day!: Embedding activities in daily routines for young children and their families.** Merle J. Crawford, 2016. (WS 350.8 P4 C899 2016 ECI).

**Autism sisterhood.** Michele C. Brooke, 2010. (203.6 B872a 2010 ECI).


**Child, family, and community: Family-centered early care and education.** Janet Gonzalez-Mena, 2013. (LC 409.3 G643c 2013 ECI).

**Childhood speech and language disorders: Supporting children and families on the path to communication.** Suzanne M. Ducharme, 2016. (WM 475 D826 2016 ECI).


**The common sense guide to your child’s special needs: When to worry, when to wait, what to do.** Louis Pellegrino, 2012. (LC 3969 P45 2012 ECI).

**The complete single mother: Reassuring answers to your most challenging concerns.** Andrea Enberger, 2006. (WS 105.5 C3 E57c 2006 ECI).

**Cultural reciprocity in special education: Building family-professional relationships.** Maya Kalyanpur, 2012. (275 K14 2012 ECI).

**DEC recommended practices: Enhancing services for young children with disabilities and their families.** 2015. (LC 4019.3 D291 2015 ECI).


**Double duty: The parents’ guide to raising twins, from pregnancy through the school years.** Christina Baglivi Tinglof, 2009. (515 T588 2009 ECI).


Early childhood intervention: Shaping the future for children with special needs and their families. Christina Groark and Steven Eidelman, 2011. (LC 4019.3 G873e 2011 ECI volumes 1, 2 & 3).


Family: Knowing families, tailoring practices, building capacity. 2017. (LC 4019.3 F198 2017 ECI).


The fourth trimester: Understanding, protecting and nurturing an infant through the first three months. Susan Brink, 2013. (WS 103 B858 2013 ECI).


Parenting and Working with Families: Selected Books (continued)


Just one of the kids: Raising a resilient family when one of your children has a physical disability. Kay Harris Kriegsman, 2013. (WS 105.5 F2 K89 2013 ECI).


Parental psychiatric disorder: Distressed parents and their families. 2015. (WM 140 P228 2015 ECI).


Reflective supervision and leadership in infant and early childhood programs. Mary Claire Heffron, 2010. (LC 4109.3 H461r 2010 ECI).


Tackling the tough stuff: A home visitor’s guide to supporting families at risk. Angela M. Tomlin, 2016. (LC 4019.3 T659t 2016 ECI).


Parenting and Working with Families: Selected Books (continued)


For or About Fathers: Selected Books


For Grandparents: Selected Books


For Siblings: Selected Books

Big sister now: A story about me and our new baby. Annette Sheldon, 2006. (805.1 S544b 2006 ECI).


**Life with baby: Parenting from birth to 3 months.** 33 min. 2019. (DD0823).
Viewers learn how to respond to babies with sensitivity and support. They see the importance of fostering a child's healthy physical, emotional, and cognitive development. Parents come to understand their baby's cues for hunger, safety, and calmness. They create feelings of safety and security when they recognize their baby's emotions and respond with kindness and consistency.

**Life with baby: Parenting from birth to 12 months.** 24 min. 2019. (DD0824).
This program demonstrates the ways babies are born ready to think, feel, and learn. Right from the start, a baby’s brain is growing and developing. They communicate their needs to their caregivers. They learn through experience and by processing information through their five senses.

**Secret life of babies.** 47 min. 2014. (DD0821).
What can a baby see and hear? How does a baby explore the world? Why can they swim underwater? How do they communicate? And why do toddlers have temper tantrums? The first three years are the most important of a human's entire life. It's when we learn to walk, talk, and socialize. But as an adult, baby behavior is both mystifying and fascinating. Using special filming techniques, this program reveals the natural history of a baby starting with newborns and following their growth and development as they become toddlers.

**Parenting and Working with Families: Selected DVDs**

**Baby instructions.** 66-67 min. 2010. (DD0732-DD0733).


**Finding the words finding the ways: Exploring reflective supervision and facilitation.** 80 min. 2012. (DD0614).

**How to raise emotionally health children.** 23-25 min. 2013. (DD0682-DD0684).

**Learning happens.** 29 min. 2010. (DD0411-DD0412).


**Multiples, more of everything.** 26-29 min. 2009. (DD0396-DD0397).


**Parenting basics library.** 9-12 min. 2016. (DD0734-DD0741; DD0764-DD0770).

**Parenting: Self-care for moms: Birth to 6 months.** 11 min. 2016. (DD0764).

**Parenting: Self-care for moms: 7 to 12 months.** 9 min. 2016. (DD0765).

**Preschooler observation series.** 21-26 min. 2012. (DD0495-DD0498).

**Preventing abusive head trauma: The crying connection.** 16 min. 2013. (DV0779).
Reflective supervision for infant mental health practitioners. 136 min. 2012. (DD0613).

Routines-based interview. 120 min. 2012. (DD0560).

Rules, rituals, and routines. 55 min. 2010. (DD0500).


Softening: Loving a child with special needs. 39 min. 2012. (DD0818).


Stories from our hearts: Teen parenting and grandparent custody. 17 min. 2011. (DD0805).

Supportive adult-child interactions. 53 min. 2011. (DD0494).

Welcome to Holland: Resiliency in families raising children with special health care needs. 48 min. 2010. (DD0464).


Parenting and Working with Families: Selected eBooks

The following books as well as many more titles are available electronically to ECI state and program staff. They may be accessed on a computer, table, laptop, or mobile device. For access information, please contact the library at library@dshs.texas.gov or call (512) 776-7559 or toll-free 1-888-963-7111 x7559.

Ask an expert: Answers every parent needs to know: Issues from toddler tantrums and meltdowns to peer pressure and teen self-esteem. Claire Halsey, 2009. Find out how to tame a toddler tantrum, how to limit screen time for kids, and how to encourage children’s independence. This expert guide answers real-life questions with problem-solving strategies.

Beyond behavior management: The six life skills children need. Jenna Blimes, 2012. This book provides a strength-based approach to guiding and managing young children’s behavior by helping them build and use essential life skills such as collaboration, self-regulation, and adaptability.

Children of substance abusing parents. Shulamith Straussner, 2011. This book is intended as a reference for all mental health professionals and students who need to understand and treat this population. It offers a look at treatment options and programmatic interventions across the life span. The contributors include a range of experts who provide evidence-based clinical and programmatic strategies for working with children of alcohol and other substance-abusing parents of any age and in almost any practice setting.
This book describes the trauma that can be experienced by children in foster care and the effect of that trauma on their behavior. The author summarizes successful evidence-based strategies that develop the parent-child bond. Although the book was written for foster parents, it would be useful to anyone working with children who are or have been in foster care.

Greenspan explains how parents can nurture empathy, curiosity, emotional balance, and self-discipline.

Help! There’s a toddler in the house!: Proven strategies for parents of 2- to 6-year-olds to survive and thrive through the mischief, mayhem, and meltdowns. Thomas M. Reimers, 2011.
The naughty as well as challenging behaviors of young children can drive even the most patient parents to their wits’ end. In these pages, parents learn how to cope with and correct many of the most common behavioral problems that little ones demonstrate.

Letters to the home front: Positive thoughts and ideas for parents bringing up children with developmental disabilities, particularly those with an autism spectrum disorder. John Clements, 2013.
Bringing up a child with developmental disabilities, especially autism, presents many challenges for parents, and the focus of attention is almost invariably on the child. This practical and compassionate book looks at a range of issues from the parents’ point of view, from whether their child really loves them, to challenging received wisdom on matters such as sensory integration and boarding school.

How do you keep the whole family in mind when carrying out assessments? How do you balance the needs of adults and children? How do you ensure that children’s welfare and safety are everyone’s priority when families face complex difficulties? This book brings together what social workers in adult and children services need to know about assessment across both services.

There is a strong connection between culture and parenting. What is acceptable in one culture is frowned upon in another. This applies to behavior after birth, encouragement in early childhood, and regulation and freedom during adolescence. There are differences in affection and distance, harshness and repression, and acceptance and criticism. Some parents insist on obedience; others are concerned with individual development. This clearly differs from parent to parent, but there is just as clearly a connection to culture. This book includes chapters on China, Colombia, Jordan, Kenya, the Philippines, Thailand, Korea, Vietnam, Native Americans, Mexico, Pakistan, Nigeria and several other countries.
This book explains why the planning cycle is important when caring for and supporting young children. It looks at the links between observation, planning, and assessment. Taking a holistic approach to supporting children’s learning, it shows how a range of observation strategies can provide insight into children’s social, emotional, physical, and cognitive development and demonstrates how practitioners can develop appropriate planning and observation techniques for babies and toddlers.

Preemie primer: A complete guide for parents of premature babies from birth through the toddler years and beyond. Jennifer Gunter, 2010.
Having a premature baby can be a crash course in both medicine and health economics, not just in parenting. Parents face complex information, difficult decisions, and overwhelming grief and worry. This book is a comprehensive resource, covering topics from delivery, hospitalization, and preemie development to parenting multiples, handling health issues, and finding special-needs programs.

With candor, grace, and a healthy dose of humor, Hopper takes us into the final weeks of her pregnancy, the first weeks of her daughter Stella’s life, and the isolated world she and her husband inhabited when they took their daughter home. She is down-to-earth and honest about the hard realities of having a baby, as well as the true joys of motherhood.

Retro baby: Cut back on all the gear and boost your baby’s development with more than 100 time-tested activities. Anne H. Zachary, 2014.
Baby bouncers, carriers, electronic toys, and “educational” videos are intended to make our children smarter and our lives easier, but can their overuse negatively impact infant development? Absolutely. This book helps caregivers understand the potential dangers of extended equipment use and overexposure to technology.

Sooner or later, most parents face challenges at bedtime. From infants and toddlers, to school-age kids and adolescents, sleeptime problems can affect everyone in the family. No matter what your child’s difficulty may be, getting to sleep, staying asleep, bed-wetting, fears or nightmares, it’s never too late to take steps to correct it.

This book aims to raise the standard of services provided to families without homes through practices that are strengths-based and culturally competent. This book provides a contextual overview of family homelessness. An ecological and developmental framework for understanding the implications of homelessness from infancy through adulthood are presented with reference to existing research. The book also addresses innovative designs for providing collaboration between and among diverse services that interface with families experiencing homelessness.

Understanding families: Supportive approaches to diversity, disability, and risk, 2nd ed. Marci J. Hanson and Eleanor W. Lynch, 2013.
This book helps readers work with a broad range of families who have diverse structures, backgrounds, and circumstances. Readers learn to communicate and collaborate effectively with every family they serve; support families of children with disabilities; advance strong parent–child attachment and interactions; address risk factors such as poverty, addiction, and violence; promote the mental health of young children; and more.
What makes children happy, confident and successful? This book provides a practical model for helping children flourish and achieve their personal potential in every area of their lives. Drawing on ideas from positive psychology and child development theory, the model explores the five key areas of wellbeing: personal strengths, emotional wellbeing, positive communication, learning strengths, and resilience.

Having a baby is a life-changing event for parents, and giving birth prematurely can bring a complex set of challenges and emotions to an already intense experience. In this book, Dr. Laurent guides parents through life with a premature baby, giving them the tools they need to parent confidently.

Selected Websites

Selected Websites for Parenting and Working with Families:

The American Academy of Pediatrics has created the website, Healthy Children, to assist parents with scientific information about raising children. See www.healthychildren.org.

Raising the children of the opioid epidemic: Solutions and support for grandfamilies, provided by the organization Generations United, explains what custodial grandparents need to know about the challenge of raising their grandchildren. Download the information at https://dl2.pushbulletusercontent.com/qdCNUO2JMZZKzKRjyIlwbgjMtf39xkKa/16-Report-SOGF-Final.pdf

Texas Parent to Parent is a website was created by parents for families of children with disabilities, chronic illnesses, and other special needs throughout Texas. See www.txp2p.org.

Keep Connected is a website that provides resources for parents on how to strengthen relationships with their young children. See https://keepconnected.searchinstitute.org/bringing-out-the-best-in-your-family/.

Selected Website for Fathers:

National Center for Fathering is a non-profit, scientific, and education organization founded by Dr. Ken Canfield in response to the dramatic trend towards fatherlessness in America. It provides practical, research-based training and resources that equip men with practically every fathering situation to be the involved fathers their children need. See http://www.fathers.com.

Selected Website for Siblings:

Sibling Support Project is a national effort dedicated to the lifelong concerns of brothers and sisters of people who have special health, developmental, or mental health concerns. See www.siblingsupport.org.