CHILD PASSENGER SAFETY AWARENESS



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Introductions

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Welcome

- What you learn today will prepare you to:
 - Discuss basics of vehicle passenger safety
 - Make decisions for children that will make them as safe as possible in a vehicle
 - Select and use car seats that are appropriate for children you are caring for
 - Access additional resources on child passenger safety

Car Crashes and Safety

- Crashes affect children and their families in every country.
- Injuries are reduced by the safety that is built into a car.
- Crashes are different for young children who need extra protection to be safe.
 - Children should ride in a back seat.
 - Car seats and booster seats protect children until the adult seat belt fits.

MVC-RELATED INJURIES ARE THE #2 TOP INJURY WE SEE AT UNC for Pediatric TRAUMA



MVC-RELATED FATALITIES ARE THE LEADING CAUSE OF FATALITIES IN CHILDREN



Car Crashes Impact Us All



Kids Need Adults to Keep Them Safe



Kids Do What Adults Do

- Kids are more likely to buckle up if adults are buckled up.
- Seat belts secure adults body at the strongest parts of the body – the hips and shoulder
- Seat belts are not designed for small bodies – car seats hold children at the hips and shoulders instead



What People Say About NOT Buckling UP

- I would rather be thrown out of the car.
- I will be trapped in the car.
- I can hold myself in place in a crash.
- I am afraid of the car catching on fire.
- I am a good driver.

What People Say About Not Buckling Up



Making Kids Safer In Cars



Why Car Seats Work

Car seats keep the child in the car.

They protect the head, spine and neck.

They spread crash forces over a large part of the body.

They hold a child at the shoulders and hips the strongest parts of the body.





Back Seats Are Safer

Children should stay rear-facing and in the back seat as long as possible!

- Farther away from crashes to the front of the car which are most common
- No airbags

American Academy of Pediatrics recommends staying rear-facing until the wt and ht limits of the car seat are reached for Rear-Facing.



••••• CAR SEAT RULES OF THUMB

Always Check Your Label



The One Inch Test – To make sure the car seat is tightly installed



Conduct a Pinch Test





Check Recline Indicators (Except Boosters)





Types of Car Seats

Kids Younger Than Age 2

- Must be in seats that can go rear facing
 - RF Only or Convertible
- Look at labels on the car seat for the harness location.
- Place infant's body all the way back in the car seat.
- Place harness retainer clip, if there is one, at the armpit level.
- Straps should come through slots AT or BELOW shoulders.
- Tighten the harness for a snug fit.



Rear-facing only

- For babies from birth and under age 2
 - Comfortable
 - Rear-facing protects the head, neck and spine the best
 - Reclined to keep the head back so baby can breathe







- Convertible: Birth max weight and ht capacity of seat
- Can be used rear or forward facing depending on the child's weight and height
- Use rear-facing for as long as possible



Installation – Rear-Facing Basics

- Use the correct seat belt path
- Check the recline angle
- Install car seat tightly
 - Using seat belt

or



Using lower anchors

This class <u>DOES NOT</u> prepare you to install car seats. Encourage caregivers to purchase only car seats that meet a government standard. Follow all instructions.







Rear or Forward-Facing?



When Can Children Face the Front?

- **The Law:** in NC states that children must remain rearfacing until the age of one years old
- Best Practice: Stay facing the back as long as possible (until they are too heavy/tall to be rear-facing according to their car seat's instructions) recommended by the American Academy of Pediatrics

Forward Facing Only Seats

- Have a 5 Point Harness
- Look at labels on the car seat for the harness location.
- Place harness retainer clip at the armpit level.
- Straps should come through AT or ABOVE the shoulders
- Make the harness tight.
- Use for as long as possible.





Combination Seats – FF - Booster

- 5 Points harness is used as a FF seat until child reaches height appropriate to use the seatbelt
- The 5-point harness is removed
- Child uses it as a booster with seat belt.



Top Tethers = More Safety

- Tethers help keep a child's head back in a crash.
- It connects the top of the car seat to the vehicle.



Buckling the Forward-Facing Seat in the Car

- Read the labels to find the seat belt path
- Secure the car seat using the seat belt or lower anchor straps
 - Either is safe
 - Choose seat belt or lower anchor- do not use both at the same time
- Follow the directions to buckle it in tightly

This class <u>DOES NOT</u> prepare you to install car seats. Encourage caregivers to purchase only car seats that meet a government standard. Follow all instructions. ³³

Tether vs. No Tether



Belt Positioning Booster

- 4 to 12 years
- Use with lap and shoulder seat belt



Older, Bigger Kids In Boosters



Incorrect belt fit because there is no booster seat



Correct belt fit with a booster

Common Misuse

- Shoulder Strap not utilized with seat belt
- Incorrect strap path used on car seat
- Both Latch and Seatbelt used to secure seat
- Turn child to forward facing too early
- Tether NOT to be used in Rear-facing







A Word About Car Seat Expiration Dates



Booster Benefit



Lap and Shoulder Belt Benefit



After Booster ? Seat Belt

- Seat belts are made to fit adults.
- To best protect children, must fit correctly
- Shouldn't move child to front seat of the car until 13 if possible



Local Resources

• Find Your Local Checking Station by visiting

https://www.safekids.org/inspection-stations

- During Covid-19 Call UNC Trauma at 984-974-2437 for a CPS
 Consultation
- Online Resources
 - <u>Tarheel Trauma</u> <u>Pediatric Trauma Prevention</u>
 - Buckleupnc.org
 - Safekids.org
 - Safe Kids World Wide FB, Safe Kids Orange County, Safe Kids Chatham County FB

Thank You For Coming!

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