

Bathing

Regular bathing is important for all children. Bathing children with severe disabilities, however, is often not easy. Children whose bodies get stiff or whose knees pull together may be very difficult to clean. As the child gets older and heavier, the difficulties often increase. Here are some aids and ideas that may make bathing easier.

CP

For the baby or small child, some kind of a tub may be a big help.



A rectangular tub of the size you need can be made out of mud or mud bricks (or dried bricks) and covered with a thin layer of cement.

IMPORTANT: Talk or sing to the baby as you bathe her. Tell her each thing you do, and the name of each body part you wash, even if she cannot understand. A child must spend a long time listening before she can say her first words. So **get an early start.**



This is a good way to hold the child who stiffens and bends backward, or throws open her arms when you pick her up.

CP



A mother bathes her child in a cement wash tub. (PROJIMO)

A baby that tends to stiffen backward can sometimes be held like this for bathing.



Gently spread the child's legs as wide as possible to clean between them. Also, lift arms high above the head. In this way, **bathing can be combined with range-of-motion exercises** (see Chapter 42).



CP

As the child grows, make every effort to help her take part in bathing herself. Help her do more and more until she can bathe herself without help, if possible.

Our goal in bathing is SELF-CARE, even for children with severe disabilities.

CP For many children balance is difficult, even while sitting. Anything that can help the child keep his balance, and stay in a position where he has the most control, will help make bathing easier. Here are some aids and suggestions for supporting a child who has difficulty with balance.

The child who has trouble sitting because she stiffens backward may need some kind of back support to sit while bathing.



CAUTION: Be sure water is clean and does not spread disease.

2 old car tires (or inner tubes) tied together

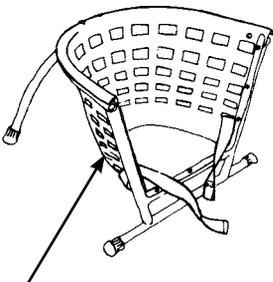


Note: Anything that keeps the hips bent up like this will help keep a child with spasticity from stiffening and bending backward.

Especially for the child who does not have good bowel or urine control, it is very important to carefully clean her butt and between her legs. An inner tube on poles, like this, holds her in a good position for washing.

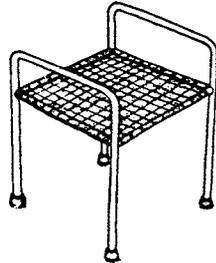


A bath seat made from half a plastic bucket or laundry basket on a tube frame:



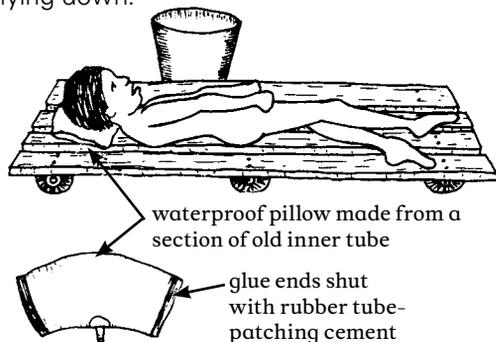
Heat the edges to bend them around the tubing.

A stool with a seat woven from strips of car tire inner tube:



From the *UPKARAN* Manual.

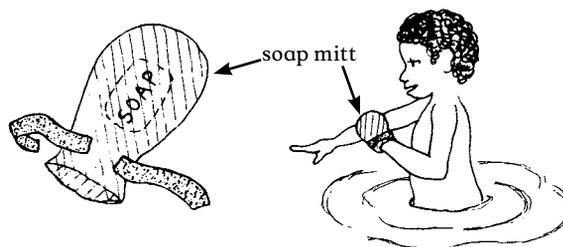
A washing platform of wooden slats for the child who washes (or is washed) lying down:



waterproof pillow made from a section of old inner tube
glue ends shut with rubber tube-patching cement

Also see the bicycle inner tube mat on p. 200.

A soap mitt, made of a piece of towel and a tie string (or *Velcro* straps), lets the child who has difficulty grasping use both the washcloth and soap more easily.



Bath time is a good time to help a child develop many different skills. Encourage her to handle and play with toys in the water, repeat words, and imitate actions. Let her feel the difference between a sponge and a cloth, or dry and wet and soapy. To learn to use both hands together, let her squeeze water out of the sponge.

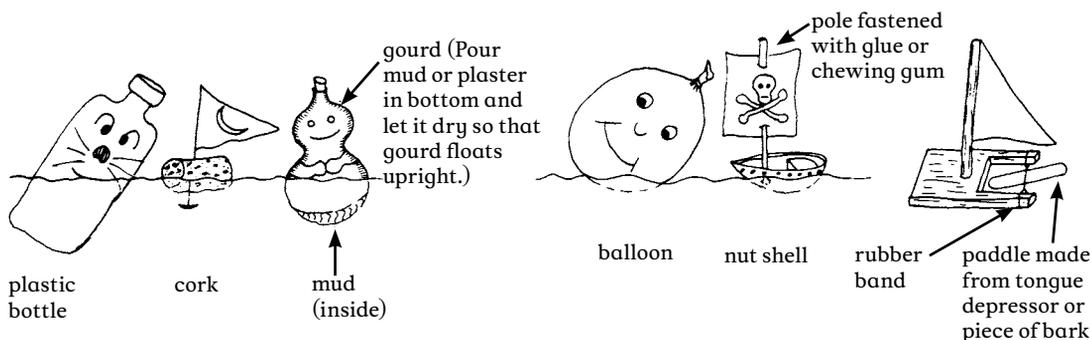
To help the child learn how to bathe herself, let her first wash her toys and dolls. Show her how and encourage her to copy you.

For a child who is afraid of the water, letting her bathe a doll or toy first may calm her fears.

Toys that float in the water make bathing more fun. Use corks, bits of wood, or plastic bottles with lids on them. Making little boats with sails or paddle wheels makes it more fun and helps the child learn to use her hands better. The child with weak lips or who drools can play by blowing the boat across the water.



For the child with limited control or strength, it is often easier to play in the water with toys that float than it is to play with toys out of the water.



Drying the child can also become a game that aids development. Rub the child, sometimes gently and sometimes briskly, with a rough cloth or towel. Name the different parts of her body as you rub them. Remember, as you bathe and dry the child, talk about each thing you do—or sing a song about it! Move the towel with the music, and encourage the child to move with you. Use your imagination to make it more fun and to help her learn.

Use bath time as an opportunity for learning and play.

CARE OF THE TEETH AND GUMS

Many children with disabilities develop problems in their teeth and gums. There are many reasons:

- In children who have difficulty with mouth and tongue control, food often sticks to gums and teeth and is not cleaned away by the natural movement of the tongue.
- Many children with disabilities (even those with no eating difficulties) are fed soft, sticky “baby foods” long after they should be eating rougher, more solid adult foods. So their gums get soft, weak, and unhealthy.
- Sometimes children with disabilities are given extra sweets—which increases tooth decay.
- Some medicines for seizures (epilepsy) cause swollen, unhealthy gums (see p. 238).
- Dental care is more difficult in some children with disabilities—especially those with cerebral palsy. (In some places, dentists refuse to care for these children.)

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For these reasons, **it is important to care for the gums and teeth of children with disabilities.**

STEPS IN CARING FOR GUMS AND TEETH:

1. **Avoid foods and drinks with lots of sugar**—especially between meals.
2. **Start child on solid food as early as he can take them.** Toast, crackers, carrots, raw fruit, and other foods that rub the teeth and gums clean are especially helpful.
3. **Clean the child’s teeth and gums,** if possible after every meal.

Before the baby has teeth, clean his gums with a soft cloth over your finger. First, dip the cloth in boiled water with a little salt or baking soda in it.



RIGHT
This is a good position to clean the child’s teeth and gums. Be sure the head bends down.



WRONG
If his head bends up, he will be more likely to choke or gag.

After the child has teeth, clean them with a small, soft toothbrush. Or use a piece of thick cloth or a bit of towel wrapped on a stick.



Or use a stick from a Neem tree or other non-poisonous plant.



Sharpen one end to form a “toothpick.”

Crush the other end to form a “brush.”

Toothpaste is not necessary. Instead you can use salt, salt mixed with baking soda, or a burned and powdered piece of bread, chapati, or tortilla, or just water.

Clean all surfaces of the teeth well, and also rub or brush the gums.



The child will be more likely to clean her teeth regularly if you have a special place, adapted to her needs.

4. Help the child learn to do whatever she can to clean her own teeth and gums. At first you can guide her hand, then have her do a little more each time, and praise her when she does it well.

REMEMBER: Brushing the gums is just as important as brushing the teeth!

For more information, see *Where There Is No Dentist*, Chapter 5, “Taking Care of Teeth and Gums” (see p. 637).