



Ohio Administrative Code

Rule 5180:2-14-13 Infant care and diaper care for an in-home aide.

Effective: [November 12, 2023](#)

(A) What are the requirements for infant daily care?

(1) The in-home aide (IHA) is to:

(a) Allow infants to safely and comfortably sit, crawl, toddle, walk and play according to the infant's stage of development.

(b) Remove each infant from the crib, swing, infant seat, exercise seat or other equipment throughout the day for individual attention.

(c) Provide each non-crawling infant the opportunity for tummy-time, outside of their crib or playpen, each day.

(d) Maintain a daily written record for each infant that is provided to the infant's parent on a daily basis. The record is to include the following information:

(i) Food intake.

(ii) Sleeping patterns.

(iii) Times and results of diaper changes.

(iv) Information about daily activities.

(2) Each infant is to be removed from his or her crib or playpen for all feedings. Infants are to be held or fed sitting up for bottled feedings. A bottle is not to be propped for an infant at any time.

(B) What are the requirements for infant bottle and food preparation?



The IHA is to:

(1) Prepare and serve infant food in a manner appropriate to the developmental needs of each child.

The IHA is to introduce new foods only after consultation with the parent. The IHA is to comply with written feeding instructions from the infant's parent, physician, physician's assistant or certified nurse practitioner (CNP), which is to include the following:

(a) Type of food and/or formula/breast milk.

(b) Amount of food and/or formula/breast milk.

(c) Feeding times or frequency of feedings.

(2) Ensure the parent updates the written feeding instructions as needed.

(3) Not feed any foods, other than formula or breast milk, to infants under four months of age, unless there is written documentation on file from a physician, physician's assistant or CNP.

(4) Ensure that formula, breast milk, or other liquids in a bottle are not heated in a microwave oven.

(a) If formula or breast milk is to be warmed, bottles are to be placed in a container of water not hotter than one hundred twenty degrees or be placed in a commercial bottle warmer. The container of water is to be kept out of reach of children and is to be emptied and cleaned each day. The bottle is to be shaken well, and the formula or breast milk temperature tested before feeding.

(b) Frozen breast milk is to be thawed under cold running water or in the refrigerator.

(5) Ensure that the unused portion of formula, breast milk or food remaining in a container from which the infant has been directly fed is not to be reheated or served again.

(6) If the IHA prepares infant formula it is to be prepared according to the manufacturer's instructions or instructions from the infant's physician, physician assistant or CNP.



- (7) Ensure that open containers of ready-to-feed and concentrated formula are to be covered, dated and refrigerated according to the manufacturer's instructions.
- (8) Label all bottles or prepared food with the infant's name and date of preparation. All formula is to be refrigerated immediately after preparation or if the formula is prepared by the parent. All commercially prepared food is to be stored according to manufacturer's instructions and not served after the expiration date.
- (9) Ensure that if breast milk is provided by the parent, it is to be labeled with the infant's name, the date pumped, and the date the bottle was prepared. The IHA is to follow the chart in appendix A to this rule for storing breast milk.
- (C) What are the requirements for diapering?
- (1) The IHA is to change a child's diaper immediately when wet or soiled.
- (2) Clothing is to be changed immediately when wet or soiled.
- (3) When changing diapers the IHA is to comply with the following:
- (a) The IHA is to wash all soiled areas of the child's body with either a wash cloth which is then appropriately sanitized, or a disposable wipe.
- (b) If a diaper-changing surface is used to change more than one child, the IHA place a disposable separation material between the child and the changing surface. A different separation material is to be used for each diaper change.
- (c) If a diapering product is used on more than one child:
- (i) The container is not to touch the child to avoid cross contamination.
- (ii) The product is to be administered to avoid cross contamination.



- (d) No child is to be left unattended on the diaper changing table.

- (4) The IHA is to store and launder soiled diapers or clothing as follows:
 - (a) The IHA is to store soiled diapers and diapering washcloths, which are to be laundered in the child's home, in a covered container with sanitizing solution.

 - (b) If soiled diapers are to be commercially laundered, a parent is to make the arrangements.

 - (c) The IHA is to store soiled disposable diapers in a plastic-lined covered container that prevents hand contamination and is not easily accessible to children and discard diapers daily or more frequently as needed to eliminate odor.

 - (d) If the IHA is laundering diapers, the IHA is to follow the manufacturer's guidelines.

- (D) Toilet training is to occur based on a child's readiness and consultation with the parent regarding practices in the child's home. The IHA is to ensure that toilet training is never forced.