

Shaken Baby Syndrome Video: New Parents

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<p>Dr. Kacica: Three seconds is all it takes to change a life forever. Most of the time Shaken Baby Syndrome occurs when adults frustrated and angry with children shake them violently. Shaken Baby Syndrome is child abuse. One in four shaken babies die. Others are left permanently disabled mentally and physically.</p>	<p>Dr. Kacica: Twa segonn sèlman ka chanje yon vi pou tout tan. Anpil fwa Sendwòm Tibebe yo Souke rive lè granmoun ki dekouraje epi fache ak timoun souke yo avèk sovajri. Sendwòm Tibebe yo Souke se abi sou timoun. Sou chak kat tibebe yo souke yonn mouri. Lòt nan yo rete andikape mantalman ak fizikman anpèmanans.</p>
<p>Patrick: There is nobody on the planet that has ever walked the planet that will be like her or had been like her. She is a unique human being. As unique as you can be.</p>	<p>Patrick: Pa gen pèsonn sou planèt la, ki janm mache sou planèt la ki pral tankou li oswa ki te tankou li. Li se yon moun espesyal. Pa gen moun pi espesyal pase li.</p>
<p>Darryl: Cynthia loved to smile. She loved to be held by everyone. In fact she was even brought to her sister's school for show and tell. She was a big hit in both classes.</p>	<p>Darryl: Cynthia te renmen souri. Li te renmen tout moun kenbe li. An reyalite yo te menm mennen li nan lekòl sè li pou montre ak pale. Li te yon gwo siksè nan toude klas yo.</p>
<p>Dr. Dias: Shaken Baby Syndrome is a form of child abuse and it results when a baby is thrown, slammed or violently shaken and the results include damage to the brain, bleeding around the surface of the brain, bleeding in the backs of the eyes the retinas of the eyes and in some cases rib or lung bone fractures.</p>	<p>Dr. Dias: Sendwòm Tibebe yo Souke se yon fòm abi sou timoun epi li rive lè yo voye jete yon tibebe, yo lage li byen fò oswa yo souke li ak sovajri, epi rezilta ki gen ladan se domaj nan sèvo, emoraji ozalantou sifas sèvo a, emoraji nan dèyè zye, retin zye yo epi nan kèk ka zo kòt oswa zo poumon kase.</p>
<p>Darryl: Cynthia was dropped off at 7:45am for care at a certified childcare provider. Actually, my wife's best friend. She had five</p>	<p>Darryl: Cynthia te depoze a 7:45 am pou yo okipe li nan yon sèvis gadri sètifye. Anfèt, se pi bon zanmi madanm mwen. Li te gen senk timoun</p>

<p>children of her own. At that time she was happy, healthy and safe. Sometime in the early afternoon they believe about 1:30 she was shaken. The childcare provider then would call my wife and tell her to come straight home after work to pick up Cynthia. Arriving shortly after 6 pm she knew that there was something wrong with our child and rushed her to the hospital. There were no signs of life. They would try everything medically possible to revive her but no more could be done and she was pronounced dead at 6:59 PM on November 17th of 2000.</p>	<p>pou tèt pa li. Nan moman sa a, li te kontan, ansante ak an sekirite. Yo kwè nan yon lè bonè nan apremidi ozalantou 1:30, yo te souke li. Sèvis gadri a lèsa, te rele madanm mwen epi di l vin lakay toudwat apre travay pou pran Cynthia. Lè li rive yon ti tan apre 6 pm li te santi gen yon bagay ki pa nòmal nan timoun nou an epi li kouri avèk li lopital. Pa te gen okenn siy lavi. Yo te eseye tout bagay posib sou plan medikal pou fè li revni, men yo pa te ka fè plis epi yo te deklare li mouri a 6:59 PM le 17 novanm 2000.</p>
<p>Patrick: She was born happy and healthy on June 5, 2005. She was shaken by her baby nurse when she was just five days old. Broke four ribs, both collar bones and caused a severe brain injury. She lost about 60 percent of her rear cortex and has been challenged ever since.</p>	<p>Patrick: Li te fèt ak kè kontan epi an sante nan dat 5 jen 2005. Enfimyè pou tibebe a te souke li lè li te gen senk jou sèlman. Li te kase kat zo kòt, toude klavikil epi te lakòz yon chòk grav nan sèvo. Li pèdi apeprè 60 pousan nan kòtèks dèyè, epi depi lè sa li gen andikap.</p>
<p>Dr. Kacica: As seen in Darrell and Patrick’s situations their daughters suffered because someone lost control. It’s a story that happens too often. A babysitter, a childcare provider a parent becomes upset and usually without even thinking about what they are doing can cause devastating injuries, even death.</p>	<p>Dr. Kacica: Jan ou ka wè, nan ka Darrell ak Patrick, pitit fi yo soufri paske yon moun pèdi kontwòl li. Se yon istwa ki rive twò souvan. Yon bebisitè, yon anplwaye gadri, yon paran fache, epi anjeneral san yo pa menm reflechi sou sa y ap fè, yo ka lakòz blesi ki bay gwo donmaj, epi menm lanmò.</p>
<p>Narrator: Shaken Baby Syndrome is most often an act of unthinking, lashing out at a baby. Especially when the baby has been crying a lot. Babies have heavy heads and</p>	<p>KÒMANTATÈ: Sendwòm Tibebe yo Souke se leplisouvan yon zak san reflechi, epi yo pase raj sou yon tibebe. Espesyalman lè tibebe a t ap kriye anpil. Tèt tibebe yo lou men</p>

<p>weak neck muscles. So, when a baby is shaken the delicate brain moves back and forth inside the skull causing serious brain injury. A baby's brain and the blood vessels connecting the skull to the brain are fragile and immature. When a baby is shaken the brain bounces about the skull causing the blood vessels to tear away and blood to pool inside the skull causing permanent damage to the baby's brain.</p>	<p>misk kou yo fèb. Kidonk, lè yo souke yon tibebe, sèvo li ki frajil deplase ale vin anndan zo tèt li epi sa lakòz blesi grav nan sèvo. Sèvo yon tibebe ananm ak veso san ki konekte zo tèt la ak sèvo a frajil epi yo poko fin fòme. Lè yo souke yon tibebe, sèvo a mate sou zo tèt la epi sa lakòz veso san yo rache epi san gaye chita andedan zo tèt la epi sa lakòz domaj anpèmanans nan sèvo tibebe a.</p>
<p>Shaking can cause:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brain Injury • Cerebral Palsy • Blindness • Learning and Behavior Problems • Seizures • Paralysis • Death 	<p>Lè w souke li sa ka lakòz:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blesi nan sèvo • Paralizi serebral • Avèg • Pwoblèm pou Aprann ak Pwoblèm Konpòtman • Kriz • Paralizi • Lanmò
<p>Dr. Dias: It's vitally important for parents to talk with anyone who is going to be caring for their child about the effects of violent infant shaking and about Shaken Baby Syndrome.</p>	<p>Dr. Dias: Li ekstrèmman enpòtan pou paran pale ak kèlkanswa moun ki pral okipe pitit yo osijè efè ki genyen nan souke tibebe avèk sovajri ak osijè Sendwòm Tibebe yo Souke.</p>
<p>Narrator: Besides crying an adult may lash out at a baby because of problems they are having in their own lives such as financial worries or a recent separation. Even a problem as seemingly simple as not getting enough sleep may push a person's stress level high enough to lose control.</p>	<p>KÒMANTATÈ: Apa paske l ap kriye yon granmoun ka pase raj li sou yon tibebe poutèt pwoblèm li genyen nan pwòp vi pa li tankou pwoblèm finansye oswa yon separasyon ki resan. Menm yon pwoblèm ki sanble tou senp tankou pa dòmi ase ka pouse nivo estrès yon moun wo ase pou yo pèdi kontwòl.</p>
<p>Darryl: There was no profile for someone that would shake a baby.</p>	<p>Darryl: Pa te gen okenn jan pou dekri yon moun ki ka souke yon tibebe. Nou</p>

We know that any adult could shake a baby in a moment of frustration and anger and change lives forever.	konnen nenpòt granmoun ka souke yon tibebe nan yon moman dekourajman ak kòlè epi li chanje plizyè vi pou tout tan.
Narrator: Recognizing and reporting abuse can help to prevent it from escalating to the point where the child is seriously injured or dies.	KÒMANTATÈ: Si w rekonèt epi rapòte abi, sa kapab ede yo anpeche li vin pi grav nan pwen kote timoun nan blese gravman oswa mouri.
Look for signs such as:	Chèche siy tankou:
• Tired	• Fatige
• Limp	• Bwete
• Lazy	• Parese
• Extreme irritability	• Chimerik alekstrèm
• Decreased appetite	• Apeti diminye
• No smiling or making noises	• Pa souri ni fè bri
• Difficulty swallowing, sucking or breathing	• Difikilte pou vale, souse oswa respire
• Unable to lift head	• Pa kapab leve tèt
• Unable to focus or track with their eyes	• Pa kapab konsantre ni suiv avèk zye
• Different size pupils	• Nwazyè yo pa gen menm gwosè
• Vomiting	• Vomisman
• Difficulty staying awake	• Difikilte pou rete reveye
Dr. Dias: If you think your baby's been shaken it's very important to seek medical attention immediately. You need to call 911 and bring the baby to the Emergency Room immediately to get medical help.	Dr. Dias: Si ou panse yo te souke tibebe w, li enpòtan anpil pou jwenn swen medikal tousuit. Ou dwe rele 911 epi mennen tibebe a nan Sal Dijans tousuit pou jwenn swen medikal.
Narrator: Learn to recognize your stress before it becomes critical and give yourself a time-out. If possible, call a family member or trusted friend to help you for a while so you can take a break. If no one else can help place the baby on their back in a safe place	KÒMANTATÈ: Aprann rekonèt estrès ou anvan li vin grav epi bay tèt ou yon brek. Si sa posib, rele yon manm fanmi oswa yon zanmi ou fè konfyans pou yo ede ou pou yon ti tan pou ou ka pran yon ti repo. Si ankenn lòt moun pa ka ede w, mete tibebe a sou do nan yon kote ki san danje tankou

<p>like a crib or play pen without blankets or pillows. Take this time to relax. Breathe slowing and deeply. Listen to music, read or exercise. The most important thing is to stop before you lose control.</p>	<p>bèsò oswa pak tibebe san dra ni zòrye. Pran tan sa a pou w rilaks. Respire lantman epi afon. Koute mizik, li oswa fè egzèsis. Bagay ki pi enpòtan se kanpe anvan ou pèdi kontwòl.</p>
<p>It's just as important that caretakers and others who are around your baby understand the dangers of shaken baby syndrome. Talk to them about how to recognize the symptoms of stress and how to handle stress. Let them know that if they feel their stress level is becoming difficult for them to handle they should call you immediately.</p>	<p>Li enpòtan menm jan tou pou moun k ap okipe li ak lòt moun ki bòkote tibebe w lan konprann danje ki genyen nan Sendwòm Tibebe yo Souke. Pale ak yo sou fason pou rekonèt sentòm estrès ak kijan pou okipe estrès. Fè yo konnen si yo santi nivo estrès yo vin difisil pou sipòte yo dwe rele ou tousuit.</p>
<p>Dr. Dias: All babies during the first few months of life cry a lot. And, most babies have a fussy period. This usually occurs in the late afternoon or the early evening. Some babies will cry more than others. But, all babies have a period of inconsolable crying that may be difficult or even impossible to control completely. It's important to understand that crying doesn't mean that your baby is being bad or that you have done something wrong.</p>	<p>Dr. Dias: Tout tibebe pandan premye mwa nan lavi yo kriye anpil. Epi, pifò tibebe gen yon peryòd yo akaryat. Sa rive anjeneral nan fen apremidi oswa bonè nan aswè. Kèk tibebe kriye plis pase lòt. Men, tout tibebe gen yon peryòd y ap kriye epi yo enkonsolab ki ka difisil oswa menm enposib pou kontwole nèt. Li enpòtan pou ou konprann kriye pa vle di tibebe w lan dezagreyab, ni li pa vle di ou te fè yon move bagay.</p>
<p>To calm a baby, check to see if your baby is hungry, is too hot or too cold or needs a diaper change. Check to see if your baby is sick or has a fever. Feed your baby slowly and burp often. Rock your baby. Skin to skin contact will soothe and relax both baby and the adult. Run a vacuum cleaner or make other "white noise". While sitting, lay</p>	<p>Kalme yon tibebe, tcheke pou wè si tibebe a grangou, èske li twò cho oubyen twò frèt oubyen èske li bezwen chanje kouchèt. Tcheke pou wè si tibebe w lan malad oubyen si li gen lafyèv. Bay tibebe w lan manje dousman epi fè l rann gaz souvan. Dodine tibebe w lan. Kontak po ak po ap kalme epi detann ni tibebe a ni granmoun lan. Limen yon aspiratè</p>

<p>your baby face down across your knees and gently pat or rub their back. Play soft music, sing or hum to your baby. Take your baby for a ride in a stroller. And, if everything else fails let your baby cry it out.</p>	<p>oswa fè lòt "bri blan". Pandan w chita, mete tibebe w lan kouche sou vant sou kuis ou epi bat oswa fwote do li lejèman. Jwe mizik dous, chante oswa fredone pou tibebe w lan. Mennen tibebe w lan fè yon pwomnad nan pousèt. Epi, si tout lòt bagay pa mache kite tibebe a kriye pou l kalme.</p>
<p>Dr. Kacica: It is always better to take a break from a stressful situation then let it escalate to hurting a baby. Never, ever shake a baby.</p>	<p>Dr. Kacica: Li toujou pi bon pou pran yon ti repo nan yon sitiasyon estrès pase w kite li vin pi grav jouk rive nan fè yon tibebe mal. Jamè, o gran jamè, pa souke yon tibebe.</p>
<p>For more information on caring for babies and young children visit www.health.ny.gov or call 1-800-522-5006</p>	<p>Pou jwenn plis enfòmasyon pou okipe tibebe ak jenn timoun, ale nan www.health.ny.gov oswa rele 1-800-522-5006</p>