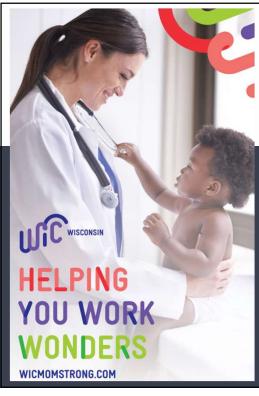


WICMOMSTRONG.COM

Special Supplemental program for Women, Infants, and Children

- WIC is a federal program offered in all U.S states and territories.
- WIC is a nutrition program that is designed to help families improve their health outcomes.



# Special Supplemental program for Women, Infants, and Children

- WIC focuses on specific areas to help improve health outcomes such as:
  - Reducing complications during pregnancy
  - o Reducing iron-deficiency anemia
  - Decreasing the number of low birth weight and premature infants
  - Increasing the number of breastfeeding mothers
  - Improving growth and development of young children
  - Improving access to health care.

2

# WHO IS ELIGIBLE FOR WIC?

WIC services individuals who are:

- Pregnant
- Up to six months postpartum
- Providing their human milk to a WIC enrolled infant up to 12 months old
- Under 5 years of age.

Fathers, grandparents, foster parents, or other guardians may apply for WIC for children up to the age of 5.



# WHO IS ELIGIBLE FOR WIC?

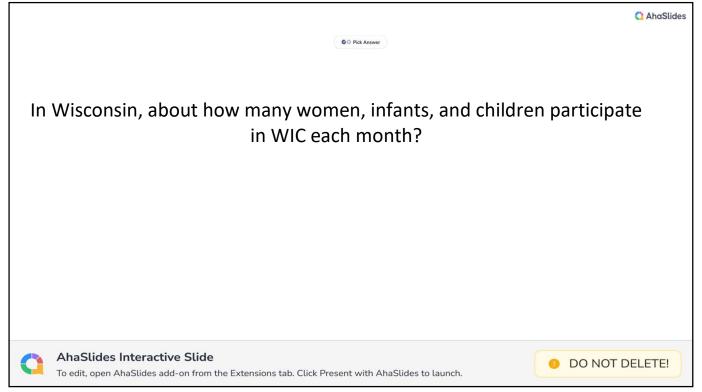
Families are eligible if they have income up to 185% of the federal poverty level or are enrolled in foster care, Kinship Care, or Foodshare.

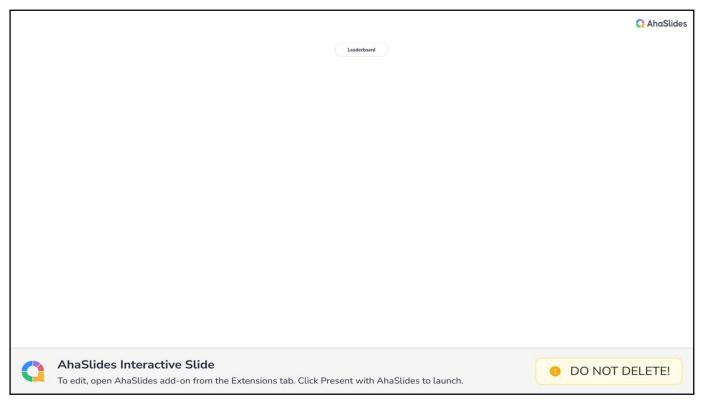
Many families enrolled in Medicaid/BadgerCare Plus also qualify for WIC.

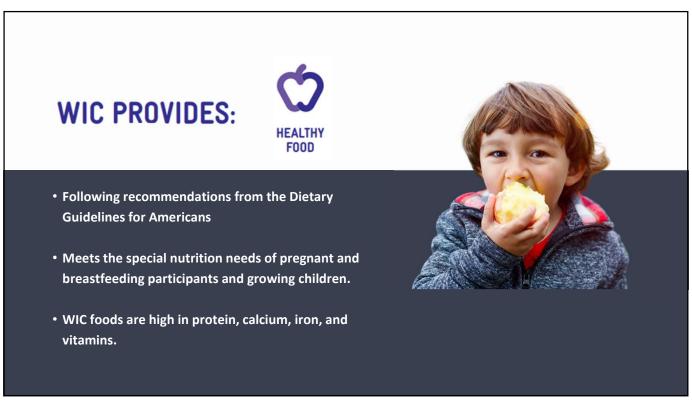
A family of 4 with an income of about \$57,700 will qualify for WIC.



5







# **Food Packages**

- Formula
- Infant cereal, fruit & vegetables, meats\*
- Whole milk (1 year old)
- 1% or skim milk (2+)
- Cheese
- Yogurt
- Soy & lactose free milk also available\*
- Tofu also available\*

- Peanut butter
- Beans
- Whole grain foods
- Cereal
- 100% fruit juice
- Fruit & vegetable \$\$
- Eggs
- Canned fish\*

9

# **WIC PROVIDES:**





- Refer families to WIC for
  - Peer Counselors
  - Breastfeeding experts.



# **WIC PROVIDES:**



- WIC connects families to health and community services, resources, and programs
- WIC nutrition professionals will encourage participants to see providers and keep appointments.



11

# **WIC PROVIDES:**

- Lead screenings
- Fee exempt well water testing program
- Farmers Market nutrition program
- Fit Families Program



# **WIC and our Community**

#### **Partners & Referrals**

- Dental Services
- FoodWise & Food Pantries
- o Family Resource Center
- Homeless Shelters
- HeadStart & Birth to 3
- PH Nursing (PNCC, immunizations, safe sleep, reproductive health, etc.)
- BadgerCare
- Domestic & Child Abuse Programs
- Mental Health Resources
- Substance Use Programs
- Primary Care Providers

#### **WIC Supports the Community**

- Brings \$\$ into the grocery stores & supports local farmers
- Fosters community partnerships that improve access to healthy foods
- Provides a one-stop-shop for families to access community resource information.

13

# **WIC PROVIDES:**



- WIC nutrition professionals provide ongoing assessments and routine follow-ups.
- WIC works with families to address:
  - Healthy eating habits
  - Dietary needs
  - Meal planning
  - Feeding concerns



# **WIC PROVIDES:**



- Nutrition education is designed to assist participants in identifying behavior changes that may have a positive impact on their health for the rest of their lives.
- 92% of mothers whose children were receiving WIC at 3.5 years or age indicated the nutrition education they received was as important as the food they received.

(Borger et al., 2020)



15

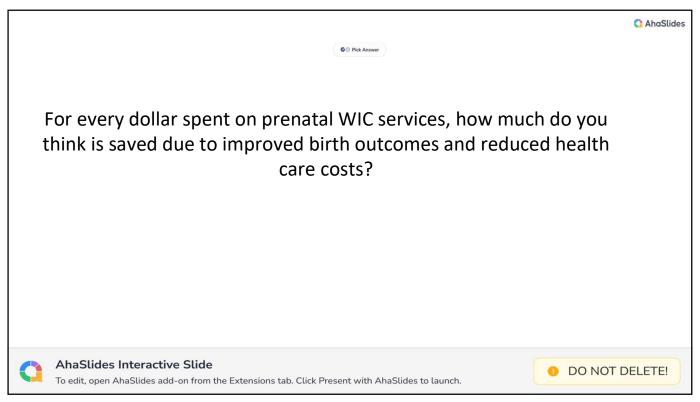
### **WIC Works!**

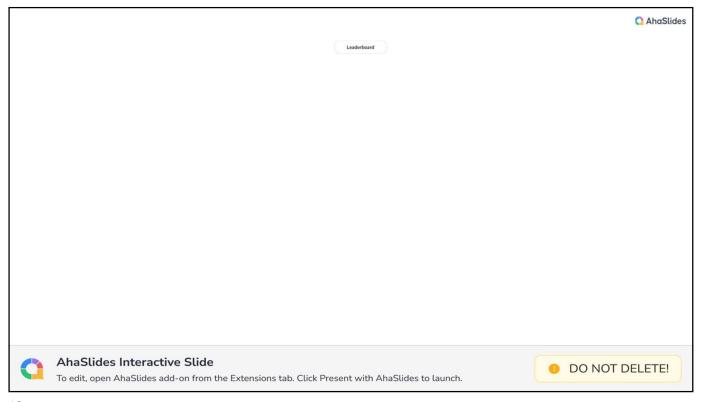
- **WIC participation** leads to healthier infants, more nutritious diets, and better health care for children. <sup>3</sup>
- ✓ WIC moms experience longer pregnancies, fewer premature births.<sup>2</sup>
- ✓ WIC moms give birth to healthier babies. 3
- **WIC moms are twice as likely** to plan to breastfeed and to breastfeed longer. <sup>1</sup>
- Breastfeeding reduces the risk of diseases and infections for both moms and infants.

  1
- Children enrolled in WIC are more likely to have regular medical care and up-to-date immunizations. <sup>2</sup>
- Children who receive WIC benefits demonstrate improved intellectual development. <sup>2</sup>
- ✓ WIC helps get children ready to start school.<sup>2</sup>
- Children who participate in WIC do better in school. 3

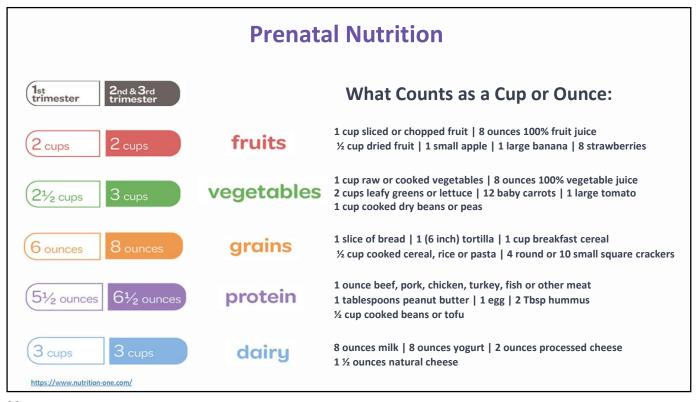
WIC Works: Addressing the Nutrition and Health Needs of Low-Income Families for More Than Four Decades | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (cbpp.org

How WIC Helps | Food and Nutrition Service (usda.gov)









## **Prenatal Nutrition**

#### Calcium

(Recommended 1,000 – 1,300 mg per day)

- o Grow and build health bones and teeth
- Helps nerves and muscles
- o Maintains blood pressure
- Sources include:
  - Milk, cheese, yogurt
  - Soy milk and tofu
  - Dark green leafy vegetables (Broccoli, Collard Greens, and Kale
  - Edamame
  - Canned sardines and salmon



21

#### **Prenatal Nutrition**

#### Vitamin D

(Recommended 600 IU per day)

- Helps absorption of calcium and phosphorus
- Shapes and supports bones and muscles
- Helps prevent disease (rickets)
- Produced by skin from sun exposure.
- It is difficult to get from diet alone.
- Sources include:
  - Dairv
  - Fatty Fish (Trout, Salmon and Tuna)
  - Beef Liver
  - Egg Yolk
  - Mushroom



# **Prenatal Nutrition**

#### Protein

(Recommended: 71 Grams per day)

- Building blocks that help baby grow and keep mom and baby healthy
- Sources include:
  - Meat
  - Beans or peas
  - Nuts and seeds
  - Tofu
  - Eggs



23

#### **Prenatal Nutrition**

#### **Fiber**

(Recommended 20-30 grams per day)

- Whole grains, fruits, and vegetables are a great source of fiber.
- Whole grains includes iron and folate which help with growing a healthy brain and spine.
- Fiber help prevent constipation.
- Recommended to choose whole grains for at least ½ of the grain foods consumed daily.
- Recommended to keep ½ of the plate for fruits and vegetables.







#### **Prenatal Nutrition**

#### Iron

(Recommended 27mg per day)

- Iron carries oxygen to cells.
- Helps with baby's growth and development.
- Baby store iron to use after birth.
- Iron Food Sources:
  - Meat, Eggs, Beans, Nuts, Tuna,
     Shrimp, Fortified grains, Dried fruit
- o Vitamin C helps absorb iron
- Vitamin C Food Sources:
  - Melons, Tomatoes, Orange Juice, Bell Peppers, Cauliflower, Grapefruit, Strawberries, Kiwi, and Mango.



25

#### **Prenatal Vitamin**

#### Folic Acid, Iron, and Iodine



- Folic Acid (Recommended 400-800 micrograms per day)
  - Used by the body to make new cells
  - Helps prevent birth defects anencephaly and spina bifida
- Folic Acid Food sources:
  - fortified breakfast cereal, fortified whole grains, beans, peas, spinach, asparagus, brussels sprouts, romaine lettuce, avocado, broccoli, and mustard greens.
- Iron (Recommended 27 milligrams per day)
  - Combination of a prenatal vitamin and eating iron rich foods helps ensure enough iron is consumed for a healthy pregnancy.
  - Gummy vitamins do not include iron

#### **Prenatal Vitamin**

#### Folic Acid, Iron, and Iodine



- Iodine (Recommended 220 micrograms per day)
  - Used to make thyroid hormones, regulates metabolism, growth, and development.
  - Helps builds bones, nervous system, and brain.
- Women who don't consume dairy products, eggs, and seafood may not consume enough iodine to meet increased needs during pregnancy.
- Iodine Deficiency
  - Postpartum hyperthyroidism, perinatal mortality, neonatal hypothyroidism
  - Increased risk for abortion, higher mortality, birth defects, neurological disorders and brain damage.



# **Prenatal Weight**



- Risks of Gaining Too Much
  - Increased risk of gestational diabetes and high blood pressure
  - Causes problems with labor and delivery
- Excess intake of calories during pregnancy is associated with:
  - Mothers: Miscarriage, Diabetes, Pre-eclampsia
  - Children: Obesity and Type 2 Diabetes
- Nutritional insufficiency in the fetal period is related to:
  - Glucose intolerance, Diabetes, Hypertension, and Coronary Disease later in life.

29

# **Pregnancy Concerns & Nutrition**

#### Nausea/Vomiting Tips:

- o Eat small meals every 2-3 hours
- Avoid strong smells
- Open a window or use a fan
- Eat foods that don't need to be cooked
- Avoid spicy foods & fried foods
- o Eat a salty food
- o Try a sour food
- Drink liquids between meals
- Sip on ginger ale
- Move slowly
- Nibble on dry crackers
- Get plenty of rest
- o If you smoke, try to quit



# **Pregnancy Concerns & Nutrition**



#### Heartburn

- o Eat small amounts of food slowly
- Avoid overeating
- o Limit liquids to small amounts with meals
  - Drink most liquids between meals
- Wear loose fitting clothes
- o Wait 2-3 hours to lie down after eating
- o Raise the head of the bed

31

# **Pregnancy Concerns & Nutrition**

# Constipation

- oEat foods high in fiber
- oDrink more water
- olncrease your physical activity





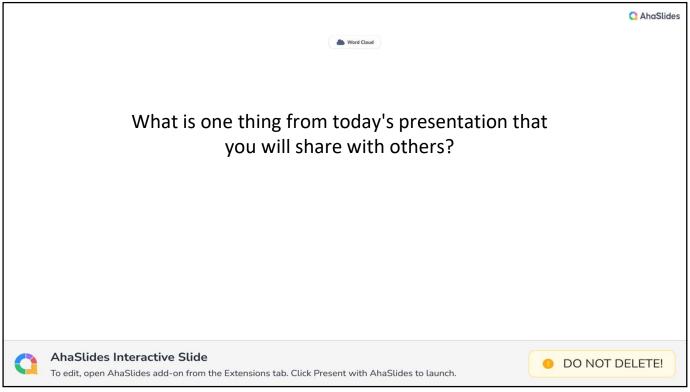
# **Food Safety for Baby & Parent**

#### Avoid

- Raw Seafood: may contain parasites or bacteria
- Unpasteurized juice, cider, milk, & cheese: may contain E. Coli or Listeria
- Undercooked eggs: may contain Salmonella
- Premade deli salads: may contain Listeria
- Raw sprouts: may contain E coli or Salmonella
- Cold hot dogs & luncheon meat: may contain listeria
- Undercooked meat & poultry: may contain E. Coli, Salmonella, Campylobacter, and/or toxoplasma gondii

# Caffeine • Stimulant & Diuretic • Crosses the Placenta • Limit to 12oz per day

35





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