

*Please use these tools to help you understand a new way of being in connection with your baby during the peri-natal period.*  
The baby shall be referred to as she in this text.

**First in importance are the skills of *grounding* and *pacing*.** This is so important to “know/feel” in your body. As you begin to understand the baby’s experience of birth and being in our world, you will learn how important slowing down and pacing is for babies, so the baby can stay current with what is going on in her environment.

- ***Grounding:*** Feel your feet on the floor or the weight of your body on the floor or chair, the place with the most weight (using gravity) where you have the most contact with the floor or chair. This is a place to which you can bring your attention. Take a moment and feel this place. Doing this slows your internal rhythm or pace and helps you to become more present. Every time you take a breath you down-regulate (or slow down) your autonomic (automatic) nervous system, meaning you move away from an activated, fast-moving internal rhythm to a slower, more-balanced state of being. This enables you to establish a better connection with your baby.
- ***Pacing:*** Follow your baby’s cues or body language; they mean something. Notice - is she fussy, is she looking at you or looking away, is she squirming or settled quietly and just watching you? If she is on the active side, it means you need to slow your pace with frequent pauses to ground yourself (grounding is a way to slow the pace: as you feel the weight of your body making contact with the seat or floor, this process takes time to remember to do, but it will begin to help slow things down). Pauses are part of nature and definitely part of your baby’s rhythm. Your baby’s brain waves are 6-10 times slower than yours. The baby needs you to slow down so the baby does not get overwhelmed.

***Pacing and grounding help you be more present and are the MOST important parts of being in tune (or attuned) with your baby!*** The baby responds or reacts to your inner emotional state, so you need to become aware of your energetic presence and then slow down and ground so you can be in tune (attuned) with your baby. In utero, remember, your baby is conscious, aware, super-sensitive, intelligent and building neural connections. She is very much experiencing whatever you are experiencing, *only more so*, more sensitive and more aware of her environment. Once she is born, she does not have the muscle control you have and she does not have the capacity to speak language with the words you use. But she **DOES** understand the intent of what you are saying. She is always communicating with you, telling you her story. Once you understand this big piece, the rest is simple. There are no secrets you can keep from your baby, so **talk** to your baby, and more importantly **listen** to what your baby is showing you and telling you. Acknowledge that she is telling you something important. Then remember to tell her what is going on.

***Differentiation:*** It is important to differentiate your experience from your baby’s (whether the baby is inside or the baby is outside). Your baby feels **everything** you feel; she is synchronized with you, her mother. If you are upset, tell her what you are feeling and that it is your experience. It is not about her, though you know she can feel it. To your baby, the whole entire world is you, her mother. Differentiation helps create healthy boundaries. In the same way that children of divorce think they caused the divorce because the world revolves around them, your baby needs to be told that she did not cause what is bothering you. It did not happen because of her. During the first few weeks after the birth, the mother and infant are still in many ways undifferentiated, like still being in utero or inside the mothers’ womb, one and the same. You and your baby have been together as one from the beginning. It takes time (usually years) to complete the separation that begins at birth. Babies are undifferentiated physically, emotionally and psychologically from their mothers until birth. At birth they become physically separate (differentiated) and yet are still undifferentiated emotionally and psychologically. The mother may not be aware of the extent of this connection because the baby is now outside of her body, but baby will not know she is separate from her mother for many months. The mother and the baby are deeply linked emotionally and delicately tuned into each other.

***Talk to your baby! Then, more importantly listen to your baby! What is she communicating to you? Respond, let her know that you hear her, make sense of what she is saying, and respond appropriately back.***

***Tell your baby what you are going to do before you do it*** – Before changing her diapers, before putting on a new shirt, before picking her up, say, “I’m getting ready to do this.” ***Then again right before you do it*** say, “Here comes the new diaper (or shirt or whatever).” Babies are slower and need time to take in what you say. It would be good to take a pause after telling them what you are going to do. With the slower pacing and pausing, the baby learns that she can trust you.

***Tell your baby what is going on*** – Examples: that you are worried about a bill, that you are going to a big meeting, that you just had a fight with your partner and you are upset, whatever it is about. You could say it is not her fault but you know she feels your strong emotions. Even if you do not totally acknowledge how strong the feeling is inside you, your baby feels what is going on inside you but does not know why. Then, take a breath so the baby can feel the safety of you and her surroundings.

***Tell the baby what you want her to do*** – Example: in labor, ask the baby to turn a certain way so she will come out more easily. If the baby needs resuscitation, tell her “I need you to take a big breath and come into your body...That’s it! Now you can take another breath, and another one...” You can say this even if the care providers are working on the baby.

***Tell the story of what happened*** - Telling the story acknowledges what happened. Naming how *you* feel, again, encourages differentiation. Naming helps the nervous system to feel heard. When the baby feels heard, the nervous system settles. Naming is a basic tool for mindfulness of what you are experiencing in the moment. It is an acknowledgement of what *is*. The story must be told **slowly** (pacing) with **pauses, eye contact** and **grounding**. Then, reflect back what you see from the baby (following the baby's cues). You could say something like: "You are sorry (empathy) for what may have happened, I know you felt that, it was not your fault and you did nothing wrong. I know that was a lot! You are safe now, here let me help you feel safe. (You, the mother, should take a breath, be present) I love you!"

### ***Rupture and Repair***

Ruptures are mis-attunements, mis-understandings, mis-connections, interruptions. Ruptures happen all the time: in utero, during labor, after the birth, as we grow up and in **all** of our relationships.

Repairs can happen whenever there is a rupture. First, you, the mother, needs to do something so that you are a safe place for the baby/child. Take a breath and ground. You, the mother, can say "I'm sorry that happened to you, I did not know" or "I was sad (tired, angry, confused) and I know you felt that. It is not about you (again, differentiation) but rather about me and my..." Then, you could also say something like "I love you, you are safe now." These are all examples of repairs. Repairs lead to stronger attachment and trust than if the rupture had never occurred. Repairs can be done at any age.

You might want to check out Dan Siegel's "*Parenting from the Inside Out*".

### **Things to remember:**

- We are the story of what has happened to us up until now, from conception through birth and to the present. The story is laid down emotionally, psychologically and physically, in our connective tissue, in the fluids of our body and our bones. The story of what happened to us wants to get told to someone who is listening. Hearing the story and acknowledging what happened with empathy is the repair and where healing occurs. How your baby moves and acts is actually her way of telling you her story, which is her history. The question to ask is, "What is the story here?" Your baby is always showing you her story or history. Can you slow down and be present to hear what your baby is saying?

You are the regulator/architect of your baby's brain and nervous system and the baby forms according to whatever you are feeling/experiencing. For example: If your baby is crying for what seems to be no reason, notice how that makes *you feel* inside and notice that *you* may be upset. Then calm/settle/ground yourself. Take a breath. Your baby may be responding to or regulating herself off of your nervous system. How are *you* feeling in that moment? Your baby responds to what is happening in your nervous system. In telling the story and naming what is happening or happened, you are helping the baby integrate the story (experience) of what is going on. The more you pause in story telling, especially when you feel your own emotions rise, the better for you and your baby.

- Take an Oxytocin Moment. Oxytocin is released when you do anything pleasurable. This is especially important during gestation as the release of Oxytocin helps baby's brain become wired with a calm temperament and the capacity to self-regulate emotional states. This is the capacity to return to a calm and focused state after being excited (upset, angry, hurt). Oxytocin is what heals the body and helps prevent complications in the mother. Do this prenatally to establish a common, well-worn "mental groove" so that you will have the capacity to return to it after the birth. It is a great habit to get into for your health and to be in tune with your baby.
- After birth, your baby may not know she is out, that she made it. Adults understand that there is an inside and an outside, but she may not know this. She may be stunned by what has just happened. Birth is a big experience for both mother and baby. Something you could say, slowly, might be, "You are out now, you made it, you can take a breath now." You can do this anytime something intense happens, (possibly an interruption in the birth sequence). Once it is over, you could say, (so that the nervous system which may be on emergency mode can respond)... "You made it, it is over, and you are safe now. Yes, that was a lot, and it is over". After birth, you could say, "I am so happy you are here, I love you." Feel your feet; it would be good if you, the mother, took a breath here too. Take a moment to look around. Acknowledge to yourself as well that you made it, it is over and you are safe!
- The most important time to talk to your baby **is** when things are happening and during any complications or big events.
- It can be a good thing to have someone track the baby's journey through the birth process and after. Maybe consider having a "baby doula", someone that tracks the baby's journey and is there for the baby. Have them tell the baby they are following her passage/journey through the birth process. Just like a mother has a birth attendant and/or a doula, she (the baby) has someone there for her for the whole process. The "baby doula" would listen to what the baby might be communicating and supporting just what it might be like in there for the baby.
- Feel your feet, take a breath, and slow yourself down. Look around. This really helps slow the energy in you and of course that helps your baby as well.

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