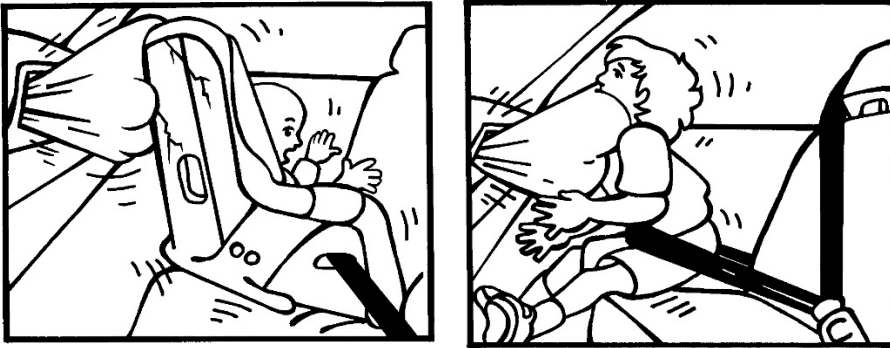


Airbags: Important Safety Information

Airbags can protect teen and adult lives when used with seat belts. However, airbags are dangerous for babies and young children. Here is important safety information from the American Academy of Pediatrics about airbags and car safety seats.



Important Safety Information About Airbags

- Never put an infant in the front seat of a car, truck, SUV, or van with a passenger airbag.
- Side airbags improve safety for adults in side impact crashes, but children who are not properly restrained and are seated near a side airbag may be at risk for serious injury. Check your vehicle owner's manual to see what it says about children and side airbags.
- New "advanced" airbags make travel safer for adults, but it is not yet known how they will affect the safety of children. Even though these new airbags may be safer, the back seat is still the safest place for children younger than 13 years to ride.
- Eliminate potential risks of airbags to children by buckling them in the back seat for every ride.
- Plan ahead so that you do not have to drive with more children than can be safely restrained in the back seat.
- For most families, installation of airbag on/off switches is not necessary. Airbags that are turned off provide no protection to older children, teens, parents, or other adults riding in the front seat.
- Airbag on/off switches should only be used if your child has special health care needs for which your child's doctor recommends constant observation during travel and no other adult is available to ride in the back seat with your child.
- If no other arrangement is possible and an older child must ride in the front seat, move the vehicle seat back as far as it can go, away from the airbag. Be sure the child is restrained properly for their size. Keep in mind that your child may still be at risk for injuries from the airbag. The back seat is the safest place for children to ride.

Important Safety Reminders About Car Safety Seats

The safest place for all infants and children younger than 13 years to ride is in the back seat. All children should be properly secured in car safety seats, in belt-positioning booster seats, or by the lap and shoulder belts correct for their size.

- All infants and toddlers should ride in a rear-facing car safety seat until they reach the highest weight or height allowed by their car safety seat's manufacturer.
- All children who have outgrown the rear-facing weight or height limit for their car safety seat should use a forward-facing car safety seat with a harness for as long as possible, up to the highest weight or height allowed by their car safety seat's manufacturer.
- All children whose weight or height is above the forward-facing limit for their car safety seat should use a belt-positioning booster seat until the vehicle seat belt fits properly, typically when they have reached 4 feet 9 inches in height and are between 8 and 12 years of age.
- When children are old enough and large enough to use the vehicle seat belt alone, they should always use lap and shoulder seat belts for optimal protection.

For More Information

American Academy of Pediatrics

www.aap.org and www.HealthyChildren.org

Illustrations courtesy of Automotive Safety Program at Riley Hospital for Children.

The American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) is an organization of 67,000 primary care pediatricians, pediatric medical subspecialists, and pediatric surgical specialists dedicated to the health, safety, and well-being of all infants, children, adolescents, and young adults.

In all aspects of its publishing program (writing, review, and production), the AAP is committed to promoting principles of equity, diversity, and inclusion.

The information contained in this publication should not be used as a substitute for the medical care and advice of your pediatrician. There may be variations in treatment that your pediatrician may recommend based on individual facts and circumstances.

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