

Sunprotection for Babys and Children

During the first few months of life, baby's skin does not tan and has no natural protection against the sun. Babies should therefore be kept out of direct sunlight as much as possible during the first 12 months of life. When dressing your baby, follow the 4-H rule: hat, shirt, pants, and high sun protection factor (SPF).

Six important, practical tips for dealing with the sun.

Avoid the midday sun between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. Choose special sun Wear sunglasses protection clothing with a UV 400 with 'UV Standard ratina 801' **Apply sunscreen** Apply sunscreen generously and thoroughly to areas exposed to the sun evenly Reapply sunscreen, *forehead, ears, nose, e.g. after swimming chin, shoulders and soles

Requirements for sunscreen:

- High sun protection factor SPF 50+
- UVA and UVB protection
- Fragrance-free



of the feet

Questions about sun protection filters

What is the difference between chemical and mineral filters?

Chemical filters absorb the molecules of the sun's rays and convert them into heat. Mineral filters, on the other hand, contain pigments that reflect sunlight. In Europe, sun filters are tested by the SCCS (Scientific Committee on Consumer Safety) for possible health risks based on scientific studies. Manufacturers are only allowed to use UV filters if there is no risk associated with their use.

Why do we use chemical filters in HiPP Babysanft sunscreen?

Waterproof sunscreen with a high sun protection factor and exclusively mineral UV filters is usually difficult to spread on the skin and leaves a white film, which makes application less appealing. HiPP sunscreen has a pleasant consistency and is easy to apply.

When is sun protection necessary?

Even when the sky is cloudy, up to 80% of UVA radiation reaches the earth. The UV index* can be used to check the current value for the day. No sun protection is required up to a UV index of 2.

*www.uv-index.de or www.bfs.de

If sunburn does occur

Sunburn is not only painful, it also increases the risk of developing skin cancer. Damage to the skin begins before the sunburn appears and the skin turns red. This also increases the risk of long-term damage.

- Cooling lotions containing aloe vera or dexpanthenol provide relief.
- Avoid exposure to the sun and give your child plenty to drink.
- Do not use creams containing fat or oil under any circumstances! These make it more difficult for the doctor to diagnose the condition and can infect the wound.

Seek medical attention immediately in the following cases

- Sunstroke and severe sunburn, especially if accompanied by other symptoms such as vomiting, chills and fever
- Burns with blisters please never open them by yourself due to the risk of infection.



Here you can find the literature



hcp.hipp.com

Gentle sun protectio

for sensitive skin

- ✓ SPF 50+
- ✓ UVA and UVB protection
- ✓ Fragrance-free
- ✓ Waterproof
- ✓ dermatologically tested
- / With valuable organic almond oil





