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July 24, 2024

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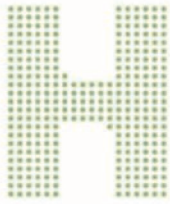
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Welcoming your newborn to Humana Healthy Horizons

We welcome your newborn to Humana Healthy Horizons

Congratulations on your new arrival! Your baby became a member of Humana Healthy Horizons® as of the month they were born. You don't have to enroll them. If you want to enroll your baby in different health plan, call South Carolina Healthy Connections, Monday – Friday, 8 a.m. – 6 p.m.

We know you're facing many changes in your life and have a lot to think about. But we want to remind you of a few things you can do now for your new baby—and yourself:

- Begin your postpartum visits with your provider 1-3 weeks after your baby is born, or sooner if recommended by your provider.
- Schedule a visit with your primary care provider to decide on the healthcare you may need over the next few months.
- Talk to your doctor or midwife about your family planning options.
- Take your baby to their doctor for vaccines and checkups.

Healthcare for babies

Children should see their doctors regularly from birth to 21 years to make sure they stay healthy. Members up to age 21 can get any medically necessary health service to treat, prevent or improve a health problem at no cost. This set of federal benefits is called Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnostic and Treatment (EPSDT) services. The purpose of EPSDT is to find and treat health problems early. That way your child can have the best health possible. Visit [Humana.com/SouthCarolinaKids](https://www.humana.com/SouthCarolinaKids) for more information.

If you haven't picked a doctor for your baby, you can find one by:

1. Using our Find a Doctor service at [Humana.com/FindADoctor](https://www.humana.com/FindADoctor)
2. Reviewing our Provider Directory at [Humana.com/SouthCarolinaDocuments](https://www.humana.com/SouthCarolinaDocuments)
3. Calling Member Services at the number on the back of your ID card





Enroll in HumanaBeginnings

Our HumanaBeginnings® program gives you extra care and support now that your baby is here, like:

- Coordination with your hospital, breastfeeding and newborn team
- Education and support for partners
- Family-planning information
- Newborn support care when needed
- Free car seat and breast pump
- Help getting other treatments and local services

A rewards program as unique as you are

We want to help you live your best life in your best health possible. Go365 for Humana Healthy Horizons® is a wellness program that rewards you for taking healthy actions. You can redeem your rewards for e-gift cards. There are rewards for certain postpartum activities. Learn more at [Humana.com/SouthCarolinaGo365](https://www.humana.com/SouthCarolinaGo365).

Remember, you have access to:

- Your care manager
- Other care management support at 866-432-0001 (TTY: 711), Monday – Friday, 8 a.m. – 8 p.m.

Humana Healthy Horizons is a Medicaid plan that does more—like more rewards and help for you and your family. We go above and beyond to bring you what you need, not just during big life events, but each and every day. We call that human care.

Wishing you and your baby much health and happiness.



Feeding your newborn

Humana Healthy Horizons is here to help you give your baby the best nutrition possible. That way your baby thrives and grows! Here are some tips:

What to feed your baby

Breast milk is the ideal food for babies (with some rare exceptions). Breast milk can be given to the baby directly from the breast. You can also pump breast milk and feed with a bottle. It is recommended to breastfeed within the first hour of a baby's life and continue as often and as much as baby wants. The American Academy of Pediatrics recommends breastfeeding exclusively for six months. That means no other food or drinks other than vitamin D. Then you can start adding in healthy foods that are right for their age while you breastfeed for up to 2 years old and beyond.

Infant formula should be used when breastfeeding is not possible.

Vitamin D supplements help your baby absorb calcium and phosphorus. Ask your baby's doctor if you should add vitamin D to your baby's diet.

Newborns should not drink water, juice, cereal or other fluids.

When to feed your baby

Watch for the signs your baby is ready to eat.

Early signs:

- Moving hands to the mouth
- Sucking on fists and fingers
- Lip smacking

Later signs:

- Fussiness
- Crying

Feeding your baby during the early signs of hunger makes the process easier for both you and your baby.

Signs your baby is full or needs a break:

- Baby stops sucking
- Baby closes their mouth
- Baby turns away from the nipple or the bottle

Try burping your baby or taking a break before offering more.

Things to consider:

- How much your baby eats may vary. Babies go through growth spurts and may need more food or may want to eat more often.
- You should expect to breastfeed or pump every 2-3 hours.
- Watch your baby more than the clock. Respond to early signs of hunger!



Feeding your newborn

- **Look for:**
 - Weight gain
 - Wet diapers: 1 wet diaper on day 1 of life; 3 wet diapers on days 2–3; 4–5 wet diapers on days 4–6; 6–8 wet diapers by day 6 (about 1 wet diaper for each feeding)
 - Bowel movements
- Call the doctor if your baby isn't gaining weight, has too few wet diapers, is not passing stools or does not show interest in eating.
- Your pediatrician will weigh your baby at each visit and ask how much your baby is eating. This will help you know if baby's growth is on track.

How to feed your baby:

1. If using a breast pump and/or bottles, make sure all equipment is cleaned before each use. Read the instructions for your pump and bottle.
2. Wash your hands before making bottles or feeding your baby.
3. Baby's milk does not need to be warmed before feeding, but if you choose to warm your baby's bottle:
 - Never use a microwave. It causes hot spots that can burn your baby's mouth and throat.
 - Place the bottle under running warm water.
 - Test the temperature. Put a few drops on the back of your wrist before giving it to your baby.

4. If feeding infant formula, make sure:
 - It is not expired.
 - The container is sealed and in good condition.
 - It is stored in a cool, dry, indoor place.
 - Once you open the container, use it within one month. Put the date on the lid when you open it.
 - The formula is meant for newborns and not toddlers.
 - The water you mix with the formula is from a safe source.
 - You use the amount of water listed on the instructions.
5. Use quickly or store safely.
 - Once you prepare infant formula, you must use it within two hours or store in the fridge and use within 24 hours.

HumanaBeginnings is here to support you. Please call your care manager with any questions or concerns.

Make sure to make and keep your postpartum visits and to call your OB-GYN, midwife, nurse practitioner, or primary care provider with any concerns.

The year after your baby is born is the postpartum period (some people call it "the fourth trimester"). During this time women experience a lot of changes and challenges, physically and emotionally. Please reach out to the HumanaBeginnings team for support.

For more information, visit:

- <https://www.womenshealth.gov/breastfeeding/learning-breastfeed>
- <https://www.cdc.gov/nutrition/infantandtoddlernutrition/formula-feeding/choosing-an-infant-formula.html>





Helping your baby sleep safely

Make sure your baby is sleeping safely with these tips:

- Place your baby on their back for all sleep times.
 - Placing the baby on their back keeps them safe from choking.
 - Babies who sleep on their backs are less likely to die of sudden unexpected infant death syndrome.
 - If your baby rolls over on their own during sleep (from back to stomach) do not flip them over. Putting your baby to sleep on their back is what matters most to lower risks.
- Your baby should sleep alone in their own bed on a firm surface that is made for infants.
- Use a wearable blanket or sleep sack to keep baby warm without blankets in the sleep space.
- Keep your baby's face and head uncovered during sleep.
- Give babies their own sleep space in your room, apart from your bed.
- Use a firm and flat sleep surface, like a mattress in a safety-approved crib.
- Cover the bed with a fitted sheet and put no other bedding or soft items in the sleep space.

A safe sleep space for babies has no bumpers, pillows, blankets or toys. It's a good idea to keep your baby in the room where you sleep for at least the first six months and even for your baby's first year. Do not put your baby to sleep in an armchair, couch, car seat, infant carrier, infant sling, stroller or swing.

When putting your baby to sleep, remember the ABCDs:

- **Alone:** Always place your baby alone in their crib to sleep. Remove all bumpers, pillows or toys from the crib.
- **Back:** Always place your baby on their back and not on their side or stomach.
- **Crib:** Always place your baby in a safety-approved crib or bassinet in your room.
- **Danger:** Do not use drugs or alcohol when caring for your baby.

According to the National Sleep Foundation, babies should get 14–17 hours of sleep in a 24-hour period. Newborns will sleep throughout the day and wake every couple of hours to eat. Breastfeeding has shown to reduce the risk of sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS). If you have questions about your baby's sleep, talk with your pediatrician.



Helping your baby sleep safely

To reduce the risk of SIDS and other causes of infant death during sleep:

- Avoid alcohol and using substances after your baby is born.
- Do not smoke or allow smoking around your baby or where your baby spends time.
- Dress your baby in sleep clothing, such as a wearable blanket. Do not over-bundle.
- Give your baby a pacifier—but do not attach the pacifier to anything, like clothing, stuffed toys or blankets.
- Give your baby “tummy time” when they’re awake and someone is watching.
- Breastfeed your baby for at least six months if able to do so.

The National Institutes of Health has more information about tummy time available at <https://safetosleep.nichd.nih.gov/safesleepbasics/tummytime>.

Have questions about safe sleep? Call your HumanaBeginnings care team!





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Action plan for depression and anxiety around pregnancy

Having a baby brings a mix of emotions, including feeling sad and feeling overwhelmed. Many women experience deeper signs of depression and anxiety before and after birth. Be prepared. Watch for the signs.

If you...

- Feel like you just aren't yourself
- Have trouble managing your emotions
- Feel overwhelmed but are still able to care for yourself and your baby

You may be experiencing mood swings that happen to many pregnant women and new moms.

These feelings typically go away after a couple of weeks.

- Take special care of yourself. Get your partner to watch the baby, get a babysitter, or team up with another mom to share child care so that you can rest and exercise.
- Continue to watch for the signs of depression and anxiety in the yellow and plum sections on the next page. If things get worse, find someone to talk to. Talk to a healthcare provider if you feel unsure.
- You can talk to HumanaBeginnings Care Team at **866-432-0001 (TTY: 711)**.



Action plan for depression and anxiety around pregnancy

If you...

- Have feelings of intense anxiety that hit with no warning
- Feel foggy and have difficulty completing tasks
- Feel “robotic,” like you are just going through the motions
- Have little interest in things that you used to enjoy
- Feel very anxious around the baby and your other children
- Have scary, upsetting thoughts that don't go away
- Feel guilty and feel like you are failing at motherhood

You may be experiencing postpartum depression and anxiety.

These feelings will not go away on their own.

- Get help. Contact your healthcare provider or visit a clinic.
- Call Postpartum Support International at **800-944-4PPD (4773)** to speak to a volunteer who can provide support and resources in your area.
- Call or text the National Maternal Mental Health Hotline at **833-852-6262** or **833-TLC-MAMA** for 24/7 confidential support.
- Call the 24-hour Healthy Connections Crisis Hotline at **305-646-0112 (TTY: 711)**.
- Talk to your partner, family, and friends about these feelings so they can help you.

If you...

- Feel hopelessness and total despair
- Feel out of touch with reality (you may see or hear things that other people don't)
- Feel that you may hurt yourself or your baby



Get help now!

- Call **911** for immediate help.
- Call or text **988** the Suicide and Crisis Lifeline.

Depression and anxiety happen. Getting help matters.

To learn more, visit <http://nichd.nih.gov/MaternalMentalHealth>.

To find a mental health provider in your area, call **800-662-HELP (4357)**.



Guide to family planning

It's nice to feel like you're in control. Like you know what's coming so you can prepare for it. Planning for the growth of your family is no different. You want to have some control over when you choose to have children.

There are many options for birth control and family planning. Here is some information you may find helpful.

Birth control methods: How well do they work?

Some birth control methods work better than others

Some birth control methods work better than others. The chart that follows compares how well different methods work to prevent pregnancy.

The most effective way to prevent pregnancy is to not have sex (abstinence). However, it's a good idea even for people who don't plan to have sex to learn about birth control.

Couples who do have sex need to use birth control properly and consistently to prevent pregnancy. For example, the birth control pill can be effective in preventing pregnancy. But if pills are skipped, it isn't an effective method. Condoms can be an effective form of birth control too. But forgetting to use one or not using one correctly is not an effective way to prevent pregnancy.

Birth control methods chart and ratings

For every 100 couples using each type of birth control, this chart shows how many of these couples will get pregnant within a year. Some birth control methods may be less effective for teen users. For example, teens who use fertility awareness (also called the rhythm method) may have an even greater chance of getting pregnant than adults because their bodies have not yet settled into a regular menstrual cycle.

We list the effectiveness of different birth control methods based on their typical use rates. Typical use refers to how the average person uses that method of birth control (compared with "perfect" use, which means no mistakes are made in using that method).



Guide to family planning

Here are the ratings and what they mean:

- **Completely effective:** No couples will become pregnant while using that method.
- **Very effective:** 1–2 out of 100 couples become pregnant while using that method.
- **Effective:** 2–12 out of 100 couples become pregnant while using that method.
- **Moderately effective:** 13–20 out of 100 couples become pregnant while using that method.
- **Less effective:** 21–40 out of 100 couples become pregnant while using that method.
- **Not effective:** More than 40 out of 100 couples become pregnant while using that method.

Besides preventing pregnancy, abstinence and condoms provide some protection against sexually transmitted diseases (STDs). Most other birth control methods do not provide much protection against STDs, so condoms should also be used.

Birth control methods: comparison chart

Birth control method	Couples using this method who get pregnant in a year	How well it works to prevent pregnancy	Protection against STDs?
Abstinence	None	Completely effective	Yes
Birth control implant	Fewer than 1 out of 100	Very effective	No
IUD	Fewer than 1 out of 100	Very effective	No
Birth control patch ("the patch")	9 out of 100	Effective	No
Birth control pill ("the pill")	9 out of 100	Effective	No
Birth control ring ("the ring")	9 out of 100	Effective	No
Birth control shot	6 out of 100	Effective	No
Emergency contraception (morning after pill)	Up to 11 out of 100 (if taken within 72 hours after unprotected sex)	Effective	No
Male condom	18 out of 100	Moderately effective	Yes
Diaphragm	12 out of 100	Moderately effective	No
Female condom	21 out of 100	Less effective	Yes
Fertility awareness	24 out of 100	Less effective	No
Spermicide	29 out of 100	Less effective	No

Birth control method	Couples using this method who get pregnant in a year	How well it works to prevent pregnancy	Protection against STDs?
Withdrawal (“pulling out”)	27 out of 100	Less effective	No
Sex without birth control	85 out of 100	Not effective	No

Choosing a birth control method based on how well it works is important. But also think about:

- How easy the birth control method is to use
- How much it costs
- Whether you have a health condition or take medicine that could affect how well a particular birth control method works

Note: All information is for educational purposes only. For specific medical advice, diagnoses, and treatment, consult your doctor.

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Call If You Need Us

If you have questions or need help reading or understanding this document, call us at **866-432-0001 (TTY: 711)**. We are available Monday through Friday, from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., Eastern time. We can help you at no cost to you. We can explain the document in English or in your first language. We can also help you if you need help seeing or hearing. Please refer to your Member Handbook regarding your rights.

Important!

At Humana, it is important you are treated fairly.

Humana Inc. and its subsidiaries do not discriminate or exclude people because of their race, color, national origin, age, disability, sex, sexual orientation, gender, gender identity, ancestry, ethnicity, marital status, religion, or language. Discrimination is against the law. Humana and its subsidiaries comply with applicable Federal Civil Rights laws. If you believe that you have been discriminated against by Humana or its subsidiaries, there are ways to get help.

- You may file a complaint, also known as a grievance:
Discrimination Grievances, P.O. Box 14618, Lexington, KY 40512-4618.
If you need help filing a grievance, call **866-432-0001** or if you use a **TTY**, call **711**.
- You can also file a civil rights complaint with the
South Carolina Department of Health and Human Services, Civil Rights Division
1801 Main Street, P.O. Box 8206, Columbia, South Carolina 29202,
888-808-4238, TTY: 888-842-3620, civilrights@scdhhs.gov. Complaint form is available at https://www.scdhhs.gov/sites/default/files/SCDHHS%20Civil%20Rights%20Discrimination%20Complaint_0.pdf.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office for Civil Rights
electronically through their Complaint Portal, available at
<https://ocrportal.hhs.gov/ocr/smartscreen/main.jsf>, or at **U.S. Department of Health and Human Services**, 200 Independence Avenue, SW, Room 509F, HHH Building, Washington, DC 20201, **800-368-1019, 800-537-7697 (TDD)**. Complaint forms are available at <https://www.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/ocr-cr-complaint-form-package.pdf>.

Auxiliary aids and services, free of charge, are available to you.
866-432-0001 (TTY: 711)

Humana provides free auxiliary aids and services, such as qualified sign language interpreters, video remote interpretation, and written information in other formats to people with disabilities when such auxiliary aids and services are necessary to ensure an equal opportunity to participate.





Humana Healthy Horizons in South Carolina is a Medicaid product of Humana Benefit Plan of South Carolina, Inc.

Language assistance services, free of charge, are available to you.
866-432-0001 (TTY: 711)

English: Call the number above to receive free language assistance services.

Español (Spanish): Llame al número que se indica arriba para recibir servicios gratuitos de asistencia lingüística.

繁體中文 (Chinese): 您可以撥打上面的電話號碼以獲得免費的語言協助服務。

Tiếng Việt (Vietnamese): Gọi số điện thoại ở trên để nhận các dịch vụ hỗ trợ ngôn ngữ miễn phí.

한국어 (Korean): 무료 언어 지원 서비스를 받으려면 위 번호로 전화하십시오.

Français (French): Appelez le numéro ci-dessus pour recevoir des services gratuits d'assistance linguistique.

Tagalog (Tagalog – Filipino): Tawagan ang numero sa itaas para makatanggap ng mga libreng serbisyo sa tulong sa wika.

Русский (Russian): Позвоните по вышеуказанному номеру, чтобы получить бесплатную языковую поддержку.

Deutsch (German): Wählen Sie die oben angegebene Nummer, um kostenlose sprachliche Hilfsdienstleistungen zu erhalten.

ગુજરાતી (Gujarati): મફત ભાષા સહાય સેવાઓ મેળવવા માટે ઉપર આપેલા નંબર પર કોલ કરો.

العربية (Arabic): اتصل برقم الهاتف أعلاه للحصول على خدمات المساعدة اللغوية المجانية.





Português (Portuguese): Ligue para o número acima para receber serviços gratuitos de assistência no idioma.

日本語 (Japanese): 無料の言語支援サービスを受けるには、上記の番号までお電話ください。

Українська (Ukrainian): Зателефонуйте за вказаним вище номером для отримання безкоштовної мовної підтримки.

हिंदी (Hindi): भाषा सहायता सेवाएं मुफ्त में प्राप्त करने के लिए ऊपर के नंबर पर कॉल करें।

ខ្មែរ (Cambodian): ហៅមកលេខទូរស័ព្ទខាងលើ ដើម្បីទទួលបានសេវាកម្មបកប្រែភាសាដោយមិនអស់ប្រាក់ ។

SCHLCMJEN





Humana
Healthy Horizons.
in South Carolina

Healthy Connections 

