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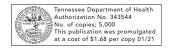
Presented by the Tennessee Department of Health, Tennessee Department of Children's Services, and the Medical Examiner's Office in collaboration with Middle Tennessee State University

Prevention Through Understanding: Investigating Unexpected Child Death









In collaboration with

Tennessee Medical Examiner's Office, Tennessee Department of Health Middle Tennessee State University, Center for Health and Human Services

In partnership with

Middle Tennessee State University, University College
Tennessee Department of Children's Services

2021 Edition



Preface and Acknowledgments

The Sudden Unexplained Child Death Act, signed into law in May 2001 and amended in April 2002, states that all emergency medical technicians, firefighters, and law enforcement officers must receive training on the handling of cases of sudden, unexplained infant death as part of their basic and continuing training requirements (Tenn. Code Ann. § 68-1-1102, 2001 and supp. 2002). In June 2005, Tenn. Code Ann. § 68-1-1103 was signed into law, requiring an investigation into the sudden, unexplained death of **any child from birth through age 17**. The laws mandate that the Tennessee Departments of Health and Children's Services, in cooperation with the state's Medical Examiner's Office, develop the training program, rules, and minimum standards needed to comply with the law. Prevention Through Understanding: Investigating Unexpected Child Death is the result.

In addition to responding to the law, these materials may also be used to learn about Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS).

The welfare of Tennessee's children is important to all of us, and the death of even one child is a tragedy. By developing a more uniform approach to death investigation, we can more accurately determine the cause, manner, and circumstances of sudden, unexpected infant and child deaths. Prevention Through Understanding will provide emergency medical technicians, firefighters, and law enforcement personnel the information they need to respond appropriately and respectfully to one of the most professionally and personally challenging situations faced in death scene investigation.

On behalf of the Medical Examiner's Office and the Departments of Health and Children's Services, we wish to acknowledge those who gave their time, energy, and expertise to make this program possible. We thank the Center for Health and Human Services at Middle Tennessee State University for developing the training video and manuals and through their partnership with MTSU's University College, for facilitating, implementing, and evaluating live and online training opportunities. We also thank the members of the Advisory Group for their invaluable assistance and all those associated with the making of the program's video presentation.

We hope these materials will be of interest and use to you as you perform the unique and difficult duties of your profession. We welcome your feedback and comments.

Please visit the Center for Health and Human Services website at mtsu.edu/chhs for links to training, trainer, and trainee resources, as well as to inquire about professional services offered to meet public health needs. For more information about the educational video and manual, contact the University College, Middle Tennessee State University, Attn: Prevention Through Understanding: Investigating Unexpected Child Death, MTSU Box 54, 1301 East Main Street, Murfreesboro, Tennessee 37132, (615) 898-2177.

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Table of Contents

Section I-Introduction

References

Section 1-introduction	
Purpose	1
Overview of the Law	
Why Target First Responders?	
What Is Included in This Curriculum?	1
Objectives of the In-Service Program	2
Recommended Program Format	2
Recommended Outline	2
Materials Needed	3
Submitting Training Rosters After In-Service	3
What to Consider While Watching the Video	3
Suggested In-Service Discussion Questions	
SIDS Online Training Courses	3
Section II-Teaching the In-Service or Pre-Service Program	
Understanding the Laws Governing Death Scene Investigation	5
Understanding Sudden Infant Death Syndrome	
Facts About SIDS	
SIDS in Tennessee Before and After the Back to Sleep Campaign	
Understanding Child Protective Services/Abuse and Neglect Cases	
Understanding Child Fatality Review Teams	
How to Respond to an Unexpected Child Death Scene	
Compassionate Interaction	
Conducting an Infant or Child Death Scene Investigation	
Completing and Submitting the SUIDI Form	
SUIDI Reporting Form	
How to Use the SUIDI Reporting Form	
	∠ I
Section III–In-Service Forms	
Workshop Post-Assessment	
Workshop Evaluation	25
Appendices	
A. Legislation: Sudden Unexplained Child Death Act	27
Direct On-Scene Education (D.O.S.E.) Program	
B. Sudden Infant Death Syndrome	37
Q&A: Sudden Infant Death Syndrome	37
NIH News: SIDS Infants Show Abnormalities in Brain Area Controlling Breathing	
Glossary of SIDS-Related Terminology	
• SIDS in Tennessee	
C. Tennessee Services and Information	51
Child Safety	51
What Is Child Abuse?	51
Who Should Report Child Abuse?	51
What Happens in an Investigation?	52
What Happens When I Call Central Intake?	52
Child Fatality Review Teams	54
Child Fatality Review Districts	55
TDH Child Death Investigation Report	56
Child Death Review Reporting Form	61
D. Grief Support and Information Resources	81

References82

Prevention
Through
Understanding:
Investigating
Unexpected
Child Death

Tennessee Medical Examiner

The Office of the Chief Medical Examiner (OCME) was incorporated into the State of Tennessee Department of Health July 1, 2012 as a full-time position for the first time in the history of the state. Operating under the Department of Health, the goal is to create statewide consistency of high quality medicolegal death investigation and forensic autopsy services. The purpose is to serve our fellow citizens by protecting the public's health and safety, participating in the criminal justice system, and providing data for vital statistics.

Services provided by the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner:

- Educating and training county medical examiners, county medical investigators, and law enforcement in death investigation.
- Consulting service to county medical examiners and other local and state departments in forensic pathology and medicolegal death investigation.
- Archiving county medical examiner and autopsy reports from throughout Tennessee.
- Supplying copies of autopsy reports and/or reports of investigation by county medical examiners to the public.
- Autopsy Report Request Form (PDF)
- Ensuring payments are made to pathologists for autopsies performed through the medical examiner program.
- "The Chief Medical Examiner shall have investigative authority for certain types
 of death that are in the interests of the state, including mass fatality incidents,
 for the identification, examination and disposition of victims' remains, and
 instances that represent a threat to the public health or safety, or both." TCA
 38-7-103

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Section I-Introduction

Purpose

The purpose of this program is to help reduce the incidence of injury and death to infants and children by accurately identifying the cause and manner of death for those under 18 years of age. This will be accomplished by requiring that a death scene investigation be performed in all cases of sudden, unexpected infant and child death.

Overview of the Law

According to the law, all emergency medical technicians (EMTs), professional firefighters, and law enforcement officers shall receive training on the handling of cases of sudden, unexplained child death—including being sensitive to the grief of family members—as part of their basic and/or continuing training requirements. (Throughout this manual these professionals will also be described as "first responders.") In addition, the chief medical examiner for Tennessee shall develop and implement a program for training child death pathologists. For every sudden, unexplained death of a child under 18, the attending physician or coroner shall notify the county medical examiner, who will coordinate the death investigation. The county medical examiner shall also contact local law enforcement personnel to conduct the death scene investigation, according to the protocol developed by the chief medical examiner. The chief medical examiner's protocol is presented to you through this in-service program.

Why Target First Responders?

Like any other emergency situation, it is important to prepare for responding to a sudden infant or child death scene. This preparation should include an evaluation component to guide future performance. For example, if an infant death is due to Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS), it is important that first reponders handle those tragedies with great care, giving families and care providers the empathy and support they deserve. Conversely, despite the presence of grieving parents and a lack of visible trauma, occasionally a child's death can be the result of a criminal act or negligence. First responders have the difficult task of balancing the need for a thorough investigation with the concerns of the family and others involved in the event, recognizing that only a complete autopsy, medical history, and review of the death scene can determine the cause of an unexpected child death.

What Is Included in This Curriculum?

Prevention Through Understanding: Investigating Unexpected Child Death provides an educational video presentation as well as written information for trainers and trainees. The program manual includes the following:

- 1. Program Objectives
- 2. Recommended Program Format
- 3. Materials Needed for Presenting the Program
- 4. A Section Focused on Teaching the Program
- 5. A Postassessment Questionnaire
- 6. In-Service Tracking and Evaluation Forms
- 7. Appendices and References

Through
Understanding:
Investigating
Unexpected
Child Death

Prevention

Objectives of the In-Service Program

Upon completion of this program, **law enforcement personnel** should be able to conduct a child death scene investigation **using the Sudden Unexplained Infant/Child Death Investigation (SUIDI) form** developed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Tennessee Medical Examiner. All first responder participants should be able to

- 1. discuss the Tennessee law requiring (a) an investigation of all sudden unexplained child deaths in the state, and (b) training of current and future EMT, firefighter, and law enforcement personnel;
- 2. define Sudden Infant Death Syndrome, or SIDS, and be able to describe what SIDS is and what SIDS is not;
- 3. identify specific risk factors for sudden infant death;
- 4. describe the roles of EMTs, firefighters, and law enforcement personnel as witnesses and investigators at a scene and describe how to respond appropriately and obtain information as required by the state medical examiner;
- 5. identify the critical surroundings and environment when responding to a scene;
- 6. demonstrate sensitivity and a nonjudgmental approach to family members and caregivers;
- 7. describe the role of Child Protective Services (CPS) and its investigations relating to child abuse and neglect;
- 8. describe the importance of the Child Fatality Review (CFR) Team; and
- 9. identify resources for grieving families and care providers and support for professionals.

What to Consider While Watching the Video

While viewing the video, please be aware of the following:

- 1. the collaborative nature of the work of all first responders—EMTs, firefighters, and law enforcement—and the significant duties each professional has when responding to the scene of a nonresponsive child;
- 2. the importance of observing the surroundings and preserving the scene environment, understanding that law enforcement officers are typically responsible for investigating a child death scene while EMTs and firefighters are witnesses to the scene;

Continued on page 4

- 3. specific procedures and requirements for investigating a death scene, including interviewing techniques;
- 4. the roles and responsibilities of Child Protective Services (CPS) and Child Fatality Review (CFR) teams; and
- 5. the sensitivity and support shown to family members and care providers.

Suggested In-Service Discussion Questions

- 1. Discuss the Sudden Unexplained Child Death Act. What is its purpose? What are the major elements of the law?
- 2. What is Sudden Infant Death Syndrome? Are all unexplained infant deaths due to SIDS?
- 3. Was there any section of the video that you found particularly meaningful? Please describe it and why it struck you as significant.
- 4. In your experiences with a child's death, what are your memories, what have you learned, and what advice would you pass on to other professionals?
- 5. Discuss the roles of emergency medical technicians, firefighters, and law enforcement at an unexpected child death scene.
- 6. Discuss the role of child protective services and the importance of the scene investigation for the child fatality review team.
- 7. What system does your service have in place for contacting families in the event of acute illness or injury?
- 8. What approach have you found helpful in comforting parents/caregivers in their grief over the loss of an infant or child?
- 9. For law enforcement and other investigators, what questions do you have about using the SUIDI form?

SIDS Online Training Courses

This course is also available in a self-guided format. It is designed for participants to take the course individually and completely online. There are no registration fees but it is required for you to complete a registration process online and score 70% or more to receive credit for this training. Upon successful completion a certificate will be mailed to the address you provided to verify your credit for completing the course.

To Register visit www.sidstrainingtn.org.

Available course:

1. Prevention Through Understanding: Investigating Unexpected Infant Death

Upon completion of this course, you will receive credit for the training requgirements mandated by the State of Tennessee in response to the Sudden Unexplained Child Death Act.

2. Sudden, Unexplained Infant Death Investigation: Guidelines for the Investigator

The purpose of this course is to provide uniform guidelines for the death scene investigators to facilitate a properly documented and effective investigation.

Section II-Teaching the Program

Understanding the Laws Governing Death Scene Investigation

The Sudden Unexplained Child Death Act, signed into law in May 2001 and amended in April 2002, mandates that first responders receive training on handling cases of sudden, unexplained infant death as part of their basic and continuing training requirements. (See Tenn. Code Ann. § 68-1-11, 68-142, 68-3-5, 2001 and 68-1-1102, Supp., 2002.) In June 2005, Tenn. Code Ann. § 68-1-1103 was signed into law, requiring an investigation into the sudden unexplained death of **any child** from birth through age 17. The purpose of the law is to help reduce the incidence of injury and death to infants and children by accurately identifying the cause and manner of death. This is accomplished by requiring that a death investigation be performed in all cases of sudden, unexpected child death.

According to the law, all emergency medical technicians (EMTs), professional firefighters, and law enforcement officers should receive training on the handling of cases of sudden, unexplained child death—including being sensitive to the grief of family members—as part of their basic and continuing training requirements. (As of December 31, 2003, law enforcement officers were no longer required to receive this training as part of their continuing training requirements, but it is still part of their basic training. See Tenn. Code Ann. § 68-1-1102 (d), Supp., 2002, including compiler's notes). In addition, the chief medical examiner for Tennessee shall develop and implement a program for training child death pathologists.

For every sudden, unexplained death of a child under 18 years of age, the attending physician or coroner shall notify the county medical examiner, who will coordinate the death investigation. The county medical examiner will contact local law enforcement personnel to conduct the death scene investigation, according to the protocol developed by the chief medical examiner for the state. The law also permits the Tennessee Department of Health to reimburse county governments for autopsies performed in these investigations, provided the Sudden Unexplained Infant/Child Death Investigation (SUIDI) form is used to complete the investigation. The maximum allowable cost per autopsy is \$1,250. Appendix A provides a copy of the full text of the laws. Please see page 9 for a copy of the SUIDI form.

Understanding Sudden Unexpected Infant Death

Definition of Sudden Unexpected Infant Death — This is an umbrella phrase that describes all infant deaths that happen suddenly and unexpectedly. The manner and cause of death are not clear before an investigation is done.

Definition of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) — This refers to the sudden death of an infant less than one year of age that can't be explained after a thorough investigation is conducted. This includes a complete autopsy, examination of the death scene, and review of the medical history.

Definition of Sleep-Related Death — This refers to infant deaths caused by circumstances in the sleep environment such as pillows, blankets or stuffed animals in the crib, a baby sleeping on a surface other than a crib, or a baby sleeping with an adult.

Facts About SIDS

Studies have shown that many sudden unexpected infant deaths are caused by an unsafe sleep environment. These deaths are preventable when parents and caregivers follow these safe sleep recommendations:

- always be placed on their backs to sleep
- sleep alone in a crib or bassinet, although it should be in the same room as an adult caregiver
- no bumper pads, blankets, stuffed animals, toys, or pets in their cribs
- sleep on a firm crib mattress with the mattress covered only by a fitted sheet

Prevention
Through
Understanding:
Investigating
Unexpected
Child Death

SIDS in Tennessee Before and After the Back to Sleep Campaign

The Back to Sleep Campaign is named for its recommendation to place healthy babies on their backs to sleep. Placing babies on their backs to sleep reduces the risk of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS). Originally recommended by the American Academy of Pediatrics in 1992, the Back to Sleep national public education campaign began in 1994. Since that time, there has been a dramatic decrease in SIDS cases nationwide. In the U.S., the incidence of SIDS has fallen approximately 50% since the Back to Sleep Campaign began. Appendix B provides data on SIDS and sleep-related deaths in Tennessee from 2005 to 2010.

The new national Safe to Sleep® campaign, formerly known as the Back to Sleep campaign, has helped educate millions of caregivers about ways to reduce the risk of SIDS and other sleep-related causes of infant death. The campaign builds on the successes of Back to Sleep to address SIDS and other sleep-related causes of infant death and to continue spreading safe sleep messages to members of all communities. These recommendations include sleeping alone and in a crib. Since the start of the campaign, SIDS rates in the United States have decreased by almost 50%, both overall and within various racial/ethnic groups.

Understanding Child Protective Services (CPS) and Abuse and Neglect Cases

The Department of Children's Services responds to over 37,000 reports of child abuse and neglect a year. Every day, more than 100 children are reported abused or neglected in Tennessee. The Child Protective Services (CPS) division strives to protect children whose lives or health are seriously jeopardized because of abusive acts or negligence. The division also supports the preservation of families. According to Tennessee law, all persons (including doctors, mental health professionals, child care providers, dentists, family members, and friends) must report suspected cases of child abuse or neglect to either the Department of Children's Services, the juvenile court judge of jurisdiction, or the county sheriff. Failure to report a suspected case is a violation of the law. Each year, the Tennessee Child Protective Services staff conducts over 30,000 child abuse and neglect investigations affecting more than 40,000 children. These investigations are conducted to determine the condition of the children, to assess their safety, to evaluate their risk of any future harm, and to plan for their well-being.

Department practices risk-oriented case management and considers the following issues:

- investigating referrals of child abuse or neglect
- identifying the risks that contributed to the abuse or neglect
- delivering appropriate services to reduce risks
- evaluating the success of the intervention
- continuing services, if necessary
- closing the case or reuniting the child/children and family

Appendix C provides additional information on Child Protective Services including **24-hour contact information for reporting abuse and neglect**.

Understanding Child Fatality Review (CFR) Teams

The Child Fatality Review and Prevention Act of 1995 established a statewide network of child fatality review teams. These multidiscipline, multiagency teams have been stablished in the 31 judicial districts in Tennessee to review all deaths of children 17 years of age or younger. The purpose of the child fatality review teams is to promote an understanding of the causes of childhood deaths, identify deficiencies in the delivery of services to children and families, and make and carry out recommendations that will prevent future child deaths.

The state child fatality review team reviews reports from local teams, analyzes statistics of the incidence and causes of child deaths, and makes recommendations to the governor and General Assembly to promote the safety and well-being of children.

Tennessee is part of a national movement to identify why children are dying and what preventive measures can be taken.

Law enforcement investigators who fill out the SUIDI form completely and accurately play an important role in helping the Medical Examiner's Office and Child Fatality Review teams confirm or determine the actual cause of a child's death.

Appendix C provides child fatality review team information, a copy of the current CFR data collection form, and fatality review judicial districts.

How to Respond to an Unexpected Child Death Scene

When responding to the scene of an unexpected infant or child death, it is important to maintain nonjudgmental, compassionate interaction with families and caregivers. If resources allow, it may be helpful to make an additional health care provider or professional available to support and assist the family in gathering items for the trip to the hospital. Calling on clergy or other community support persons for this may require that someone stay behind at the scene until additional resources arrive.

Key on-scene actions include

- 1. observing the scene for the position of the child when first responders arrive;
- 2. noting on the baby the presence of any markings, color changes, or bleeding as well as the color and consistency of other body fluids;
- 3. recording the presence of any objects in close proximity that may have been involved in the scene;
- 4. noting the behavior of persons present; and
- 5. documenting all observations and interactions with the family or caregiver in a factual, objective manner, while keeping in mind that all written documentation may be collected as evidence in the investigation.

Some families may want to be in the room during resuscitation efforts. However, their presence can transform a focused, technical environment into a highly emotional one. Remember that the health care provider's first responsibility is to the child patient. Many elements need to be in place so that a family's presence during resuscitation does not jeopardize patient care, including

- 1. available staff to stay with the family to explain and continually assess the family members' ability to withstand this additional trauma;
- 2. a controlled environment, relatively free of chaos; and
- 3. continued assessment of the appropriateness of the presence of family members and a willingness to remove them if the situation requires it (Minnesota Sudden Infant Death Center, 2003).

Compassionate Interaction

Compassionate interaction is crucial in a death scene investigation. A parent or caregiver's immediate reaction to a child's death may be shock, denial, disbelief, or a sense of numbness or unreality. These are completely normal and cushion the impact of the loss until the parents are ready to face the devastating reality of their child's death. Although grief is a normal process and not an illness, often it is helpful for those who are grieving to share what they are feeling with someone outside the family. Doctors, social workers, and other counselors, nurses, and clergy can all be sympathetic. Demonstrating concern for the family/caregiver is helpful, but health care providers must be careful not to place the family/caregiver in a position of having to console the provider or first responder. Tears are acceptable as long as the provider is still able to function and does not seek comfort from the bereaved. Allow the family members to react in their own manner without trying to control their behavior. The grieving process is unique to each individual and to each culture. The variety of reactions should be respected as long as family members do not pose a danger to themselves or to others. Appendix B provides additional information on SIDS and grief. Appendix D and the Bereavement Support Services booklet offer local and national support and information resources.

Prevention Through Understanding: Investigating Unexpected Child Death

Conducting an Infant or Child Death Scene Investigation

Child death investigation is different than many other types of investigations. It involves a combination of witness interviews, unique types of scene evidence, and medical evidence. A thorough investigation is a team effort. All first responders have a duty to perform resuscitation efforts or seek medical help, secure the scene, identify potential witnesses, and determine what, if any, evidence needs to be preserved. Law enforcement personnel typically conduct the actual death scene investigation; other first responder professionals are witnessess to the scene. It is important to remember that in most cases the death is due to natural or accidental causes. Parents will be in shock and may blame themselves for the death of their child. You are initially there to interview, not interrogate. Approach the scene with compassion and concern.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Infant Death Scene Investigation: Guidelines for the Scene Investigator publication included in this kit gives guidelines for conducting a re-enactment scene with dolls. By ensuring photographic documentation of the infant at the scene, a permanent record a permanent record of the body is created, and the infant's terminal position, appearance, and any external trauma is included in this documentation. As explained in the publication, when the infant's body has been moved, doll reenactments allow for the visualization and documentation of the discovered position as well as for the initial placed position. Please reference page 17 for additional guidelines on doll reenactments.

Completing and Submitting the SUIDI Form

The Sudden Unexplained Infant/Child Death Investigation (SUIDI) form is provided on the following pages. It was developed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and is endorsed by the Tennessee Medical Examiner's Office. The information solicited on the SUIDI form is required for all unexplained infant and child deaths under 18 years of age, particularly the SUIDI Top 25.

Law enforcement personnel will conduct the investigation at the request of the county medical examiner. Law enforcement personnel assigned to the investigation will complete the SUIDI form and submit it to the county medical examiner; a copy shall be provided to the child death pathologist assigned to conduct the autopsy.

The SUIDI Top 25 is listed below. A copy of the complete SUIDI form begins on the following page. Guidelines titled, "How to Use SUIDI Reporting Forms" appear after the form. These pages may be copied as needed. For more information and for electronic versions of the SUIDI form and guide, please go to www.cdc.gov/sids.

SUIDI Top 25

Forensic pathologists consider the following information critical to the determination of the cause and manner of death with regard to the investigation of sudden, unexplained child death. The following scene/case information should be collected and provided to the forensic pathologist BEFORE the performance of the forensic autopsy:

- 1. Case information
- 2. Evidence of asphyxia
- 3. Sharing sleep surfaces
- 4. Change in sleep conditions
- 5. Evidence of hyperthermia/hypothermia
- 6. Environmental scene hazards
- 7. Unsafe sleeping conditions
- 8. Diet or recent change in diet
- 9. Recent hospitalizations
- 10. Previous medical diagnosis
- 11. History of acute life threatening events
- 12. History of medical care without diagnosis
- 13. Recent fall or other injury
- 14. History of religious, cultural, or ethnic remedies 25. Pathologist contact information

- 15. COD due to natural causes other than SIDS
- 16. Prior sibling deaths
- 17. Previous encounters with police or social service agencies
- 18. Request for tissue or organ donation
- 19. Objection to autopsy
- 20. Pre-terminal resuscitative treatment
- 21. Death due to trauma (injury), poisoning, or intoxication
- 22. Suspicious circumstances
- 23. Other alerts for pathologist's attention
- 24. Description of the circumstances surrounding the death



Sudden Unexpected Infant Death InvestigationReporting Form

For use during the investigation of infant (under 1 year of age) deaths that are sudden, unexpected, and unexplained prior to investigation.

INFANT DEMOGRAPHICS

1.	Infant information.	. Full name:			Da	ate of birth:	(mm/dd/yyyy)	
	Age:	SS#:		Case number:				
	Primary residence	address:						
	City:			State:			Zip:	
2.	Race: O White	O Black/African Am.	Asian/Pacific	Islander OAm	n. Indian/Alaskan N	Native C	Hispanic/La	tino Other
3.	Sex: OMale	○ Female						
P	REGNANCY HIST	ORY						
1.	Birth mother inform	mation. Unavailable	Full name:					
	Maiden name:			Date of birth	: (mm/dd/yyyy)		SS#:	
	Current address:							
	Same as infan	t's primary residence addr	ess above	City:				
	State:		Zip:	Email add	dress:			
2.	How long has the b	oirth mother been at this a	ddress?	Years:	Months:	Days:		
3.	Previous address(e	es) (cities/counties/states) in t	he past 5 years:					
4.	Did the birth mothe	er receive prenatal care?	○ Yes ○ No	O Unknown				
	If yes: At how many	y weeks or months did pre	natal care begin?	Week	s Month	s		
	How many p	renatal care visits were co	mpleted?					
5.	Where did the birth	mother receive prenatal o	are? Physician/P	rovider:				
	Hospital or Clinic:					Phone:		
	Address:							
	City:		State:			Zip:		
6.		er have any complications, sure, bleeding, gestational diab		•	ing her pregnancy	? OYes	○ No	Unknown

PREGNANCY	LICTODY	continuos

7. During her pregnancy, did the birth mother use any of the following?

Substance	Use	s	pecify Type	Frequency
Over the counter medications	S Yes ONo OUnknown			
Prescribed medications	○Yes ○No ○Unknown			
Herbal remedies	○Yes ○No ○Unknown			
Alcohol	○Yes ○No ○Unknown			
Illicit drugs (e.g., heroin)	○Yes ○No ○Unknown			
Tobacco (e.g., cigarettes or e-cigarettes)	○Yes ○No ○Unknown			
Other	○Yes ○No ○Unknown			
INFANT HISTORY				
	nistory information. <i>(check all that a</i> health care provider	_	nt or primary caregiver 🔲 Otl	ner family member
2. Were there any complicati	ons during delivery or at birth? (e	e.g., emergency C-section,	or infant needed oxygen)	
○Yes ○No ○Unkno	own <i>If yes</i> , describe:			
3. Did the infant have abnorm <i>If yes</i> , describe:	nal newborn screening results?	○Yes ○No ○I	Jnknown	
4. Infant's length at birth:	○IN ○CM			
5. Infant's weight at birth:	○ LBS and OZ ○ G	М		
6. Compared to the due date	, when was the infant born?			
C Early (before 37 weeks)	○Late (after 41 weeks) ○On t	ime How many v	veeks? Infant's due dat	e: (mm/dd/yyyy)
7. Was the infant a singleton	or multiple birth?	n OTwin OTrip	let Quadruplet or higher	
	Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome (N	IAS)? (NAS is a drug witho	Irawal syndrome in newborns exposed	d to substances,
If yes, did the infant need p	pharmacologic treatment?	Yes O No O Unk	nown	
9. Fill out the contact informa	ation for the infant's regular pedia	atrician and birth hospi	tal.	
Item	Regular Pediatri	cian	Birth Hos	pital
Date 0	Of last visit:		Of discharge:	
Name of hospital or clinic				
Address				

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Phone number

10. Describe the two most recent times the infant was seen by a health care provider. (include ER and clinic visits, hospital admissions, observational stays, regular pediatrician, and phone calls)

Visit type	1 st most recent visit	2 nd most recent visit
Reason for visit		
Action taken		
Date		
Physician's name		
Hospital or clinic		
Address		
Phone number		

11. Did the infant have any of the following?

Symptom	Withi	n 72 hrs (of incident
Fever	○Yes	○No	Unknown
Cough	Yes	○No	Unknown
Diarrhea	Yes	○No	Unknown
Excessive sweating	Yes	○No	Unknown
Stool changes	Yes	○No	Unknown
Lethargy or sleeping more than usual	Yes	○No	Unknown
Difficulty breathing	Yes	○No	Unknown
Fussiness or excessive crying	Yes	○No	Unknown
Exposure to anyone who was sick (e.g., at home or at daycare)	Yes	○No	Unknown
Decrease in appetite	Yes	○No	Unknown
Falls or injuries	Yes	○No	Unknown
Other, specify:	Yes	○No	Unknown

Symptom	Within 72 hrs of incident	At any time
Allergies or allergic reactions (food, medication, or other)	○ Yes ○ No ○ Unknown	◯ Yes ◯ No ◯ Unknown
Abnormal growth, weight gain, or weight loss	○ Yes ○ No ○ Unknown	◯ Yes ◯ No ◯ Unknown
Apnea (stopped breathing)	○ Yes ○ No ○ Unknown	◯ Yes ◯ No ◯ Unknown
Cyanosis (turned blue or gray)	○ Yes ○ No ○ Unknown	◯ Yes ◯ No ◯ Unknown
Seizures or convulsions	○ Yes ○ No ○ Unknown	◯ Yes ◯ No ◯ Unknown
Cardiac (heart) abnormalities	○ Yes ○ No ○ Unknown	◯ Yes ◯ No ◯ Unknown
Colic (frequent prolonged crying/chronic inconsolable fussiness)	○ Yes ○ No ○ Unknown	◯ Yes ◯ No ◯ Unknown
Feeding issues (e.g., reflux)	○ Yes ○ No ○ Unknown	○ Yes ○ No ○ Unknown
Vomiting	○ Yes ○ No ○ Unknown	◯ Yes ◯ No ◯ Unknown
Choking	○ Yes ○ No ○ Unknown	○ Yes ○ No ○ Unknown
Other, specify:	○ Yes ○ No ○ Unknown	◯ Yes ◯ No ◯ Unknown

If yes to any of the above, describe:

Prescription medications, over-the-counter medications) Vaccine or medication name Dose last given (mm/dd/yy) Date given (mm/dd/yy) Approx. time given (mm/dd/yy) Reasons given or comments									
14. Was the infant last placed to sleep with a bottle? Yes No Unknown If yes, was the bottle propped? (object used to hold bottle while infant feeds) Yes No Unknown If yes: What object propped the bottle? Could the infant hold the bottle? Yes No Unknown									
 15. Who was the last person to feed the infant? (name and familial relationship to infant) 16. Did the death occur during feeding?									
Consumed?	If yes, describe	If yes, newly introduced?	If yes, was this the last thing consumed	If last fed, indicate quantity	If last fed, indicate date				
			prior to incident?	qualitity	and time?				
Breastmilk		○ Yes ○ No ○ Unknown	prior to incident?	quantity	and time?				
Breastmilk Formula		Yes No Unknown Yes No Unknown		quantity	and time?				
			○ Yes ○ No	quantity	and time?				
Formula		○ Yes ○ No ○ Unknown		quantity	and time?				
Formula Water		Yes ○ No ○ Unknown Yes ○ No ○ Unknown	Yes No Yes No Yes No	quantity	and time?				

INFANT HISTORY, continued	
20. Did the infant have any birth defect(s)? OYes ONo OUnknown	
If yes, describe:	
21. Was the infant able to roll over on his or her own? <i>(check all that apply)</i> Front to back Back to front	
22. Indicate the infant's ability to lift or hold his or her head up. ○ Unable ○1 second ○5 seconds ○≥10 seconds	Unknown
23. Was the infant meeting or not meeting growth and developmental milestones? (e.g., sitting up, crawling, rolling over, or feeding well. Inclucation caregiver, supervisor, or medical professional had any concerns.)	de if the
24. Is there anything else that may have affected the infant that has not yet been documented? (e.g., exposed to fumes, infant unusually he placed with positional support or wedge, or international travel)	avy,
INCIDENT SCENE INVESTIGATION	
1. Incident scene (place infant found unresponsive or dead). Type of location? (e.g., primary residence, daycare, or grandmother's house)	
Address: City:	
State: Zip:	
2. Was the infant in a new or different environment? (not part of the infant's normal routine) Yes ONO Unknown If yes, describe:	
3. Did the death occur at a daycare? Yes No Unknown	
If yes: How many children younger than 18 years of age were under the care of the provider at the time of the incident? (including their own children)	
How many adults aged 18 years or older were supervising the child(ren)?	
How long has the daycare been open for business?	
Is the daycare licensed? Yes ONo OUnknown	
If yes: License number? Licensing agency?	
4. How many people live at the incident scene? Children (younger than 18 years) Adults (18 years or older)	
5. What kind of heating or cooling sources were being used at the incident scene? (e.g., A/C window unit, wood-burning fireplace, or open window)	ndow)
6. Was there a working carbon monoxide (CO) alarm at the incident scene? Yes ONO Unknown	
7. Indicate the temperature of the room where the infant was found unresponsive, and the surrounding area. (fill in temperatures) Thermostat setting: Incident room: Outside: Time of reading:	
8. Which of these devices were operating in the room where the infant was found unresponsive? <i>(check all that apply)</i> Fan Appea monitor Humidifier Vaporizer Air purifier None Unknown	
Other, specify:	
9. What was the source of drinking water at the incident scene? (check all that apply) Public or municipal water Bottled water Well water Unknown	
Other, specify:	

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INCIDENT SCENE INVESTIGATION, continued			
 10. Which of the following were present at the lnsects	Smokey smell Pets Dampness Rodents or vermin None De: De: Dernalia, describe: Int scene. (e.g., cleanliness, hazards, or overcrowding)	ng)	
INCIDENT CIRCUMSTANCES			
1. Who was the usual caregiver(s)? (name(s) and	d familial relationship to infant)		
2. Who was the caregiver(s) at the time of the	incident? (name(s) and familial relationship to infant)	rt)	
3. Who found the infant unresponsive? (If careg Full name: Address: State: Email address: Work address:	Ci	city: late of birth: er:	
Familial relationship to infant? (e.g., birth mo	they are adjeting as adjeting as feater parent)		
4. Describe what happened. (include details about			
5. Was there anything different about the infar <i>If yes</i> , describe:	nt in the last 24 hours? Yes No	○ Unknown	
6. What was the temperature in the incident ro7. Was there a crib, bassinet, or portable crib a <i>If yes</i>, was it in good or usable condition? (a)		Other Unknown No Unknown	

INCIDENT CIRCUMSTANCES, continued				
8. Where was the infant (P)laced bef	ore death, (L)ast known al	live, (F)ound, and (U)sually p	placed? (write P, L, F,	or U, leave blank if none)
Crib	Portable Crib	Waterbed	Stroller	Playpen/play area (not portable crib)
Bassine	Sofa/couch	Swing	Futon	Bouncy chair
Bedside sleeper	Chair	Baby box	Floor	Rocking sleeper
Car seat	Unknown	Held in person's arms		In-bed sleeper
Other, specify:				
Adult bed — <i>If yes</i> , what	type?	ull Queen OKi	ng OUnknown	
	Other, specify	r:		
9. Describe the condition and firmne	ess of the surface where th	ne infant was found.		
10. Was the infant wrapped or swad If yes: Describe the arm position Describe swaddle. (include	n. Arms free and out	○ Unknown ○ Arms in ○ One	arm in and one arm	out
11. What was the infant wearing? (e	,, ,	r)		
12. What was the infant's usual slee		○ Back ○ Stom	0	○ Unknown
13. Describe the circumstances of in				
Date	Placed	Last k	known alive	Found
Time	+			
Location (e.g., living room or bedroom)				
Position (e.g., sitting, back, stomach, side, or unknown)				
Face position (e.g., down, up, left, right, or unknown)				
Neck position (e.g., hyperextended or head back, hyperextended or chin to chest, neutral, or turned)				

14.	Was the infant's airway	obstructed by a person o	or object when found? (inclu	des obstruction d	of the mouth or i	nose, or compres	sion of the neck	or chest)
	Ounobstructed	O Fully obstructed	O Partially obstructed	Ounknown				
	If fully or partially, what	t was obstructed or comp	ressed? (check all that apply)	Nose	Mouth	Chest	Neck	

7

ltem		Prese	nt?	If yes,	positio	on in <u>r</u>	elation	to infant?	the in		ct obstruc outh, nose neck?
Adult(s) (18 years or older)	○Yes	○No	Olnknown	○0ver	○Unc	ler C	Next to	Olnknown	○Yes	○No	Unknov
Other child(ren) (younger than 18 years)	○Yes	○No	OUnknown	○0ver	OUnc	ler C	Next to	Olnknown	○Yes	○No	Unknov
Animal(s)	○Yes	○No	OUnknown	○0ver	OUnc	ler C	Next to	OUnknown	○Yes	○No	Unknov
Mattress	○Yes	○No	OUnknown	○0ver	OUnc	ler C	Next to	Olnknown	○Yes	○No	Unknov
Comforter, quilt or other	○Yes	○No	OUnknown	○0ver	OUnc	ler C	Next to	OUnknown	○Yes	○No	OUnknow
Fitted sheet	○Yes	○No	OUnknown	○0ver	OUnc	ler C	Next to	Olnknown	○Yes	○No	OUnknow
Thin blanket	○Yes	○No	OUnknown	○0ver	OUnc	ler C	Next to	Olnknown	○Yes	○No	Unkno
Pillow(s)	○Yes	○No	OUnknown	○0ver	OUnc	ler C	Next to	OUnknown	○Yes	○No	OUnkno
Cushion	○Yes	○No	OUnknown	○0ver	OUnc	ler C	Next to	OUnknown	○Yes	○No	Unkno
Nursing or u-shaped pillow	○Yes	○No	OUnknown	○0ver	OUnc	ler C	Next to	OUnknown	○Yes	○No	Unknov
Sleep positioner (wedge)	○Yes	○No	Olnknown	○0ver	○Unc	ler C	Next to	Olnknown	○Yes	○No	Unkno
Bumper pads	○Yes	○No	OUnknown	○0ver	OUnc	ler C	Next to	Olnknown	○Yes	○No	OUnkno
Clothing (not on a person)	○Yes	○No	OUnknown	○0ver	OUnc	ler C	Next to	Olnknown	○Yes	○No	Unkno
Crib railing or side	○Yes	○No	OUnknown	○0ver	OUnc	ler C	Next to	Olnknown	○Yes	○No	Unkno
Wall	○Yes	○No	OUnknown	○0ver	OUnc	ler C	Next to	OUnknown	○Yes	○No	OUnkno
Toy(s)	○Yes	○No	OUnknown	○0ver	OUnc	ler C	Next to	Olnknown	○Yes	○No	OUnkno
· - J \-/											
Other, specify: If yes to adult(s) or child(ren) shar.	,	ĺ	OUnknown	Over	OUnd	ow.	Next to Next to	O Unknown	○Yes	○No	○ Unkno
Other, specify:	<u> </u>	ce with		mplete ta	able be	ow. Imp	NA Daired I	by drugs bhol?	Fell asl	eep feec	ling infan
Other, specify: If yes to adult(s) or child(ren) shar. Name of individual(s) sharing	ring sleep surfac	ce with	the infant, co	mplete ta	able be	ow. Imp	□ NA Daired I Or alco	by drugs bhol? ○Unknown	Fell asl	eep feed	ling infan
Other, specify: If yes to adult(s) or child(ren) shar. Name of individual(s) sharing	ring sleep surfac	ce with	the infant, co	mplete ta	able be	OW. Imp	NA Daired I Or alco	by drugs bhol? Unknown	Fell asl Yes Yes	eep feed	Unknow
Other, specify: If yes to adult(s) or child(ren) shar. Name of individual(s) sharing	ring sleep surfac	ce with	the infant, co	mplete ta	able be	ow. Imp	□ NA Daired I Or alco	by drugs bhol? ○Unknown	Fell asl	eep feed	ling infan
Other, specify: If yes to adult(s) or child(ren) shar. Name of individual(s) sharing	Relationsh to infant	ce with	Age Heig	mplete ta	able be	OW. Imp	NA Daired I Or alco	by drugs bhol? Unknown	Fell asl Yes Yes	eep feed	ling infan
Other, specify: If yes to adult(s) or child(ren) shar. Name of individual(s) sharing sleep surface with infant If yes to impaired, describe: 6. Were there any secretions present If yes, describe: (include where they they shared)	Relationsh to infant t at the scene? were found) (wedging is an obs	ce with ip	Age Heig	mplete ta	ight compress	Yes Yes Yes	NA Daired I Or alco No No No	oy drugs ohol? OUnknown OUnknown	Fell asl Yes Yes Yes	eep feed	ling infan
Other, specify: If yes to adult(s) or child(ren) sharing sleep surface with infant If yes to impaired, describe: 6. Were there any secretions present If yes, describe: (include where they to the child of the ch	Relationsh to infant t at the scene? were found) (wedging is an obs	ce with ip	Age Heig	mplete ta	ight compress	Yes Yes Yes	NA Daired I Or alco No No No	oy drugs ohol? OUnknown OUnknown	Fell asl Yes Yes Yes	eep feed	ling infan
Other, specify: If yes to adult(s) or child(ren) sharing sleep surface with infant If yes to impaired, describe: 6. Were there any secretions present If yes, describe: (include where they to being stuck or trapped between inanim	Relationsh to infant t at the scene? were found) (wedging is an obstrate objects) (Yes	Age Heig es No of the nose or no the nose or mo	mplete ta	ight compression	Yes Yes Yes	NA Daired I Or alco No No No	Oy drugs Ohol? Unknown Unknown Unknown	Fell asl Yes Yes Yes	eep feed	ling infan
If yes to adult(s) or child(ren) sharing sleep surface with infant If yes to impaired, describe: Were there any secretions present If yes, describe: (include where they to being stuck or trapped between inanim If yes, describe: Was there evidence of overlay? (or the start of	Relationsh to infant t at the scene? were found) (wedging is an obstrate objects) (yesstruction Yes	Age Heig es No of the nose or no the nose or mo	mplete ta Int Wei Unkn mouth, or con uth, or con	ight compression	Yes Yes Yes	NA Daired I Or alco No No No	Oy drugs Ohol? Unknown Unknown Unknown	Fell asl Yes Yes Yes	eep feed	ling infan
If yes to adult(s) or child(ren) sharing sleep surface with infant If yes to impaired, describe: Were there any secretions present if yes, describe: (include where they to being stuck or trapped between inanim if yes, describe: Was there evidence of overlay? (or a person rolling on top of or against an	t at the scene? were found) (wedging is an obstruction of the scene) (werlay is an obstruction of the scene)	yesstruction Yes	Age Heig es No of the nose or no No No the nose or mo	mplete ta int Wei Unkn mouth, or c Unknown uth, or con Unknown	ight compression	Yes Yes Yes	NA Daired I Or alco No No No	Oy drugs Ohol? Unknown Unknown Unknown	Fell asl Yes Yes Yes	eep feed	ling infan

20. Describe the infant's appearance when found. (indicate all that apply)

Appearance		Present?	Describe and specify location
Discoloration around face, nose, or m	nouth	○Yes ○ No ○Unkno	own
Secretions or fluids (e.g., foam, froth,	or urine)	○Yes ○ No ○Unkno	own
Skin discoloration (e.g., livor mortis, p. darkness, or color changes)	pale areas,	○Yes ○ No ○Unkno	own
Pressure marks (e.g., pale areas, or b	blanching)	○Yes ○ No ○Unkno	own
Rash or petechiae (e.g., small, red bloon skin, membrane, or eyes)	ood spots	○Yes ○ No ○Unkno	own
Marks on body (e.g., scratches or bru	uises)	○Yes ○ No ○Unkno	own
Other:		○Yes ○ No ○Unkno	own
☐ Sweaty ☐ Warm to touch ☐ Other, specify: 22. Did EMS respond? ☐ Yes If yes, was the infant transported 23. Was resuscitation attempted? (If yes: By whom? (e.g., EMS, bystal) Date: (mm/dd/yyyy) Was rescue breathing don The following questions refer to the 24. Has the caregiver ever had a chill If yes, explain: (include familial relations)	No Ur Yes Yes No nder, or parent) Time Yes caregiver(s) a Id under their of	e: No Unknown t the time of death. are die suddenly and une	Type of compression? (check all that apply) Two finger One hand Two hands respectedly? Yes No Unknown
25. Were the infant and caregiver in		at the time of the incide	nt, but not sharing the same sleep surface?
26. Was the infant's caregiver using			?? (indicate all that apply)
Substance	Care	jiver used?	Frequency
Over the counter medications	○Yes ○	No OUnknown	
Prescription medications	○Yes ○	No OUnknown	
Opioids	○Yes ○	No OUnknown	
Tobacco, specify: (e.g., cigarettes or e-cigarettes)	○Yes ○	No OUnknown	
Alcohol	○Yes ○	No OUnknown	
Herbal remedies	○Yes ○	No OUnknown	
Other, specify:	○Yes ○		
Was the infant's caregiver asked If yes, what were the results?	to consent to	olood or urine for drug/al	lcohol testing? Yes No Unknown

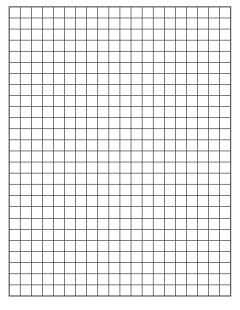
INVESTIGATION SUMMARY

1. Arrival dates and times.

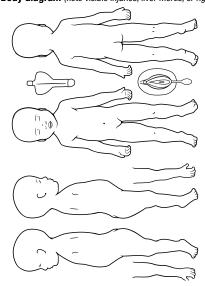
Person(s) involved	Hospita	al		Incident scene
Infant				N/A
Law enforcement				
Death investigator				
	an investigation? (check all that a r from medical examiner or cor		ve services orcement, specify:	
\square Other, specify:				
3. Indicate when the fo	m was completed. Date:	: (mm/dd/yyyy)	Time:	
•	on was interviewed, does the i erences or inconsistencies of re	•	0	○N/A n alive on chair)
☐ Materials collecte ☐ Witness(es)/careo	iver(s) interviewed	_	911 tape obtained	☐ Photos or video taken☐ EMS run sheet or report obtained
Was the family offeredWas a doll scene ree	. 5	◯ Yes	nown	
If no, why?	iacunent performed: Ores	, ONO ONKHOWN		
<i>If yes</i> : How was it do	cumented? (check all that apply)	☐ Photographed ☐ Vide	eoed 0ther, speci	fy:
Where was it	performed? Olncident scene	OHospital O0ther, speci	ify:	
Indicate wher	the doll reenactment was perfe	ormed. Date performed:	(mm/dd/yyyy)	Time performed:
Were photos ¡	rovided to the pathologist?	Yes ONo OUnkn	own	
Do the scenar	ios given during the doll reenac	ctment(s) match what was s	een during the prelim	inary investigation?

INVESTIGATION DIAGRAMS

1. Scene diagram (illustrate the infant's sleep environment)



2. Body diagram (note visible injuries, livor mortis, or rigor mortis)



3. Scene and doll reenactment photos (include with form)

SUMMARY FOR PATHOLOGIST

1. Investigator information. Name: Agency:		
Phone: Email address:		
2. Indicate when the investigation took place. Date: mm/dd/yyyy) Time:		
3. Indicate when the infant was pronounced dead. Date: (mm/dd/yyyy) Time:		
4. Indicate when it is estimated the infant died. Date: (mm/dd/yyyy) Time:		
5. Location of death: (e.g., home or hospital)		
6. Data sources consulted to complete this form. (check all that apply)	Prenatal	
Sleeping Environment	Yes	No
Asphyxia (e.g., evidence of overlying, wedging, choking, nose or mouth obstruction, re-breathing, neck or chest		
compression, or immersion in water)	O	
Sharing of sleep surface with adults, children, or pets	0	0
Change in sleep condition (e.g., unaccustomed stomach sleep position, location, or sleep surface)	0	\bigcirc
Hyperthermia or hypothermia (e.g., excessive wrapping, blankets, clothing, or hot or cold environments)	0	\bigcirc
Environmental hazards (e.g., carbon monoxide, noxious gases, chemicals, drugs, or devices)	0	$\stackrel{\circ}{\rightarrow}$
Unsafe sleep condition (e.g., non-supine, couch, adult bed, stuffed toys, pillows, or soft bedding)		
Infant History	Yes	No
Diet (e.g., solids introduced)	0	$-\bigcirc$
Recent hospitalization Previous medical diagnosis	0	-
History of acute life threatening events (e.g., apnea, seizures, or difficulty breathing)	0	$\stackrel{\circ}{\rightarrow}$
History of medical care without diagnosis	$\overline{}$	$\stackrel{\smile}{\cap}$
Recent fall or other injury	Ö	$\overline{}$
History of religious, cultural or alternative remedies	Ö	Ŏ
Cause of death due to natural causes other than SIDS (e.g., birth defects or complications of preterm birth)	0	0
Family Information	Yes	No
Prior sibling deaths	0	0
Sudden or unexpected death before the age of 50 or heart disease (e.g., cardiomyopathy, Marfan or Brugada syndrome, long or short QT syndrome, catecholaminergic polymorphic ventricular tachycardia) among the infant's blood relatives (e.g., siblings, parents, grandparents, aunts, uncles, or first cousins)	0	0
Previous encounters with police or social service agencies	0	0
Request for tissue or organ donation	0	0
Objection to autopsy	0	0
Exam	Yes	No
Preterminal resuscitative treatment	0	0
Signs of trauma or injury, poisoning, or intoxication	0	0
Other	Yes	No
Suspicious circumstances	0	0
Other alerts for pathologist's attention	\cap \neg	\cap \cap

SUMMARY FOR PATHOLOGIST, continued

Phone:

	If yes to any of the above, explain in detail: (description of circumstances)							
8.	Medical examiner or pathologist information.							
	Name:							
	Agency:							

Visit https://www.cdc.gov/sids/SUIDRF.htm for Additional Investigative Scene Forms of Body Diagram, EMS Interview, Hospital Interview, Immunization Record, Infant Exposure History, Informant Contact, Law Enforcement Interview, Materials Collection Log, Non Professional Responder Interview, Parental Information, Primary Residence Investigation, and Scene Diagram.

Email address:

Fax:

How to Use the Sudden Unexpected Infant Death Investigation Reporting Form

Sudden Unexpected Infant Death Investigation (SUIDI) Reporting Form: A Guide for Investigators

The SUIDI Reporting Form is a guide for all investigators of infant deaths. The form is designed to facilitate the collection of information in a consistent and sensitive manner. <u>Training materials</u> on how to complete the form are available.

Importance of the Reporting Form

- Contains key questions that medical examiners should ask before an autopsy is done.
- · Guides investigators through the steps involved in an investigation.
- Improves classification of SIDS and other SUIDs by standardizing data collection.
- Produces information that researchers can use to recognize new health threats and risk factors for infant death so that future deaths can be prevented.

Improvements in the SUIDI Reporting Form

- · Changed the U from unexplained to unexpected at request of the National Association of Medical Examiners.
- · Reduced redundancy and streamlined existing questions.
- · Color coded sections for ease.
- · Clarified with instructions and definitions.
- · Reordered and retitled sections.
- · Updated existing questions.
- · Added questions.
- Revised <u>Supplemental form</u> for collecting information about contacts and evidence are available for jurisdictions to consider using if equivalents
 are not available.

Filling out the SUIDI Reporting Form

This reporting form is designed as a questionnaire that can be read to the person being interviewed, or used to guide a more free flowing conversation. Questions can be answered by placing an "X" in the corresponding checkbox or filling in the blank provided. The 12-page form is divided into eight sections, described below.

Infant Demographics

This section is filled out first by the person (e.g., coroner, death scene investigator, law enforcement, or medical examiner) investigating the circumstances of the infant death. Some terms to note:

- SS#. Social security number.
- Case number. Jurisdictional or office internal case number.
- Primary residence. Place where the infant lived at time of their death.

Pregnancy History

This section is filled out by the person interviewing/consulting the biological mother, or someone who knows her and her history well (e.g., health care provider, medical record, or maternal grandmother).

Infant History

This section is filled out by the person investigating the infant death. Additional information may be obtained from the infant's health care provider, medical record, or another caregiver.

Incident Scene Investigation

This section is filled out by the person investigating the infant death.



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Incident Circumstances

This section is filled out by the person interviewing the witness(es). This should be a careful documentation of the scene including documentation of the infant's airway when found. It includes:

- Usual caregiver. Person who took care of the infant more than 50% of the time.
- Placed. When the infant was originally put to sleep
- Last known alive. Where and when the infant was last observed to be alive (e.g., last time parent heard the infant cry).
- Found. When the infant was discovered to be not breathing or breathing but in distress.

Investigation Summary

This section is filled out by the person doing the bulk of the investigation and summarizes everything done as part of the investigation.

Investigation Diagrams

This section is filled out by the person investigating the infant death, and includes a scene diagram and a body diagram. It should supplement, and not be used instead of, the doll reenactment.

The investigator should indicate the following on the scene diagram:

- · North direction.
- · Windows and doors.
- · Wall lengths and ceiling height.
- · Location of furniture including infant's bed or sleep surface.
- · Infant body location when found.
- · Position of other persons or animals found near infant.
- · Location of heating and cooling devices.
- · Location of other objects in room.

The investigator should indicate the following on the body diagram:

- · Discoloration around face, nose, or mouth.
- · Secretions (drainage or discharge from anywhere on body).
- · Skin discoloration (livor mortis).
- · Pressure mark areas (pale areas, blanching).
- · Rash or petechiae (small, red blood spots on skin, membranes or in eyes).
- · Marks on body (scratches or bruises).
- · Location of medical devices.
- · Body temperature.

Summary for Pathologist

This section is filled out by the person investigating the infant death. This section summarizes all the information collected during the witness interview and investigation of the incident or death scene. Some terms to note:

- Asphyxia. Condition of severely deficient supply of oxygen to the body that can rapidly lead to unconsciousness and death
 (e.g., compression of infant's chest and/or neck due to wedging or a person lying on the infant, or obstruction of the nose and/or mouth).
- Hyperthermia. Life-threatening condition where core body temperature is abnormally high (e.g., above 40°C [104°F]).
- Hypothermia. Life-threatening condition where core body temperature falls below 35°C (95°F).
- · Apnea. Condition where an infant stops breathing for a short period of time. Can occur in the delivery room or any time afterwards.

Section III-In-Service Forms

Workshop Post-Assessment

Please answer the following questions after completing the workshop.

- According to Tennessee law, which group or groups of first responders is/are required to receive training on cases of sudden, unexpected infant and child death?
 - a. EMS
 - b. Police
 - c. Firefighter
 - d. All of the above
- 2. Sudden infant death is the diagnosis given for the sudden death of an infant under one year of age that remains unexplained after a complete investigation. A complete investigation includes an examination of the death scene, an autopsy, and
 - a. A review of symptoms and illnesses the infant had before dying
 - b. A review of any other pertinent medical history
 - c. A child fatality review team review
 - d. Answers a and b
- 3. Who is responsible for conducting the death scene investigation?
 - a. EMS, by request of the county medical examiner
 - b. Typically law enforcement, by request of the county medical examiner
 - c. The state medical examiner
 - d. None of the above
- 4. SIDS is the major cause of death in infants between
 - a. 2 months and 4 months of age
 - b. 1 month and 1 year of age
 - c. 1 month and 6 months of age
 - d. Newborn and 1 year of age
- 5. The Child Safety Division conducts investigations to
 - a. Determine the condition of a child
 - b. Evaluate the risk of any future harm
 - c. Plan for a child's well-being
 - d. All of the above
- 6. A diagnosis of exclusion means
 - a. No autopsy was performed for religious reasons
 - b. A cause of death could not be determined
 - c. After an autopsy, an examination of the death scene, and review of the clinical history, all causes of undiagnosed natural death are ruled out
 - d. After an autopsy and scene review, the medical examiner withheld the findings
- 7. The following are all risk factors for SIDS except
 - a. Placing a baby to sleep on his/her stomach
 - b. Exposing a baby to smoke
 - c. Having a previous SIDS death in the family
 - d. Placing a baby to sleep on a soft sleep surface
- 8. The following are all protective factors for SIDS except
 - a. Breastfeeding
 - b. Co-sleeping
 - c. Sleeping alone on a firm mattress
 - d. Keeping temperature regulated so baby doesn't get overheated
- 9. Placing children on soft, collapsible bedding is dangerous because of which of the following?
 - a. This sleep position causes SIDS.
 - b. This sleep position decreases children's ability to keep their airways open.
 - c. This sleep position allows children to fall into sleep apnea.

Prevention Through Understanding:

Investigating Unexpected Child Death

- 10. The first responder's duties are to
 - a. Seek medical help
 - b. Secure the scene
 - c. Identify potential witnesses
 - d. Determine what, if any, evidence needs to be preserved
 - e. All of the above
- 11. Observing that a colleague's behavior has changed after an infant death scene call, you should first
 - a. Wait six months before intervening
 - b. Report your observations to the supervisor
 - c. Approach your colleague with your observations
 - d. Arrange for a post-traumatic stress debriefing intervention
- 12. The decision to not transport a child who has died is usually made by
 - a. The police on the scene
 - b. Medical direction
 - c. Standing orders
 - d. The coroner
 - e. The EMS health care providers
- 13. Identify which of the following are members of the local CFR teams.
 - a. Department of Health regional officer
 - b. Juvenile Court representative
 - c. Local law enforcement officer
 - d. All of the above
- 14. Identify which of the following statements may describe a grieving family member's behavior.
 - a. Strong feelings of guilt or anger
 - b. Unreasonable fears that they, or someone in their family, may be in danger
 - c. Being overprotective of surviving children and fearful about future children
 - d. All of the above
- 15. Taking time out during a SIDS call to talk privately with your partner about the family's behavior is
 - a. Necessary for potential court action
 - b. Helpful to calm the situation
 - c. Detrimental to patient care
 - d. None of the above
- 16. What is the maximum allowable cost, reimbursed to county governments, for conducting autopsies on children who have died suddenly and without apparent explanation?
 - a. \$1,500 per autopsy
 - b. \$1,250 per autopsy
 - c. There is no maximum allowable cost for reimbursment
 - d. The state does not reimburse for autopsies in any amount
- 17. What is the SUIDI Top 25?
 - a. Critical information needed when investigating a sudden unexplained infant death, in order for forensic pathologists to determine the cause and manner of death
 - b. The most crucial 25 questions on the SUIDI form that must be filled out by an investigator
 - c. The top 25 reasons why a baby might die suddenly and unexpectedly
- 18. Where in your materials can you find the SUIDI form, instructions for filling out the form, and the SUIDI Top 25?
 - a. At the end of Section II in the manual
 - b. In the Appendix of the manual
 - c. In the Guidelines for the Scene Investigator booklet
 - d. Answers a and c

Workshop Evaluation

Please complete this evaluation and turn it in to your instructor.

Providing this information will help improve future sessions.

Instructor Name _____ Location/Building _____ City _____ State ____ County ____ Zip ____ Please answer the following questions. 1. Check your affiliation ■ EMS ☐ Firefighter ■ Law Enforcement ☐ Other 2. How many hours a week do you work in a first responder role? □ 0-3 hours **□** 4–8 hours ■ 9–19 hours ■ 20–40 hours **□** 40+ hours 3. How knowledgeable were you about Sudden Infant Death Syndrome before this workshop? ■ Somewhat ■ Not very □ Fairly ■ Very 4. Before this workshop, how would you rate your comfort level when caring for pediatric patients? ☐ Anxious ☐ Comfortable ■ Very comfortable 5. Before this workshop, how would you rate your comfort level when caring for families of pediatric patients? ■ Anxious ☐ Comfortable ■ Very comfortable 6. Has this workshop changed your attitude about responding to a sudden, unexpected infant or child death? ☐ Yes ☐ No Please describe: 7. Do you have a family member or close friend who has suffered from a sudden unexplained child death? Yes ■ No

8.		On a scale of 1 to 4, where 1 is Strongly Disagree, 2 is Disagree, 3 is Agree, and 4 is strongly Agree, please circle your responses to the statements below.									
	a)	The objectives for this workshop were clearly presented.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)					
	b)	I have learned new ideas and/or skills.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)					
	c)	The video was easy to understand and held my interest.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)					
	d)	The manual was easy to follow and a good reference.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)					
	e)	I will use the SUIDI form and instructions if/when I have to investigate a sudden unexplained child death.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)					
	f)	Overall, I was favorably impressed with the workshop.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)					
9.	Wh	at aspect(s) of the workshop did you find most helpful?									
10.	Wh	What aspect(s) of the workshop did you find least helpful?									
11.	Car	n you think of ways in which we can improve this program	in the	e futu	ıre?						

Thank you for your input and consideration.

Instructor: Contact hour certificates will be mailed to trainers upon receipt of tracking and evaluation forms. Please send evaluation copies to Attn: Prevention Through Understanding, MTSU University College, MTSU Box 54, 1301 East Main Street, Murfreesboro, TN 37132, or fax to (615) 494-8777.

Appendix A

Rules of Tennessee Department of Health Maternal and Child Health

CHAPTER 1200-15-03

INVESTIGATIONS OF SUDDEN, UNEXPLAINED INFANT AND CHILD DEATHS TABLE OF CONTENTS

1200-15-03-.01 Purpose 1200-15-03-.02 Definitions 1200-15-03-.04 Reimbursement of County Governments

1200-15-03-.03 Standards for Investigations

1200-15-03-.01 PURPOSE.

The purpose of this chapter is to establish minimum standards for conducting and completing an investigation, including an autopsy if deemed necessary, into sudden, unexplained infant and child deaths.

Authority: T.C.A. §§ 68-1-1101, 68-1-1102, and 68-1-1103. **Administrative History:** Original rule filed May 11, 2010; effective October 29, 2010; however on October 28, 2010 the Department of Health withdrew the rules. Original rule filed January 24, 2012; effective June 30, 2012.

1200-15-03-.02 DEFINITIONS.

For purposes of this chapter,

- (1) "Autopsy" means the post mortem examination of a deceased infant or child by a licensed pathologist to determine cause of death.
- (2) "Child" means a person who is at least one year of age and has not reached his or her eighteenth birthday.
- (3) "Department" means the Tennessee Department of Health.
- (4) "Infant" means a baby who was born alive and has not reached his or her first birthday.
- (5) "Sudden, unexplained infant or child death" means the unexpected death of an infant or a child with no known or apparent cause.

Authority: T.C.A. §§ 68-1-1101, 68-1-1102, and 68-1-1103. **Administrative History:** Original rule filed May 11, 2010; effective October 29, 2010; however on October 28, 2010 the Department of Health withdrew the rules. Original rule filed January 24, 2012; effective June 30, 2012.

1200-15-03-.03 STANDARDS FOR INVESTIGATIONS.

- (1) The standards for conducting and completing an investigation, including performance of an autopsy, into a sudden, unexplained infant death shall include the standards applicable to infants found in T.C.A. § 68-1-1102, and the standards authorized or required by Tennessee Code Annotated Title 38, Chapter 7. The same standards shall apply to sudden, unexplained child death.
- (2) In addition to the standards found in T.C.A. § 68-1-1102 and Title 38, Chapter 7, the standards for conducting and completing an investigation, including performance of an autopsy, into a sudden, unexplained infant or child death shall be those found in the most current version of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's publication, "Sudden, Unexplained Infant Death Investigation Reporting Form," for infants, and the Department's "Sudden, Unexplained Child Death Investigation Reporting Form," for children. The Department shall provide access to these publications upon request. The pathologist performing the autopsy shall complete the appropriate form.

Authority: T.C.A. §§ 68-1-1101, 68-1-1102, 68-1-1103, and 68-3-502. **Administrative History:** Original rule filed May 11, 2010; effective October 29, 2010; however on October 28, 2010 the Department of Health withdrew the rules. Original rule filed January 24, 2012; effective June 30, 2012.

1200-15-03-.04 REIMBURSEMENT OF COUNTY GOVERNMENTS.

The Department shall reimburse county governments for the cost of each autopsy performed for an investigation into a sudden, unexplained infant or child death that is carried out in accordance with the investigation standards in this chapter. The Department shall reimburse up to the maximum allowable of \$1,250.00 per autopsy, including travel costs. The Tennessee Department of Finance and Administration's Comprehensive Travel Regulations shall govern the reimbursement rate for travel costs.

Authority: T.C.A. §§ 68-1-1101, 68-1-1102, and 68-1-1103. **Administrative History:** Original rule filed May 11, 2010; effective October 29, 2010; however on October 28, 2010 the Department of Healthwithdrew the rules. Original rule filed January 24, 2012; effective June 30, 2012.

June, 2012 (Revised) 27

Sudden Unexplained Child Death Act

TENNESSEE CODE ANNOTATED
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*** CURRENT THROUGH THE 2002 SESSION OF THE 102ND GENERAL ASSEMBLY ***

*** ANNOTATIONS CURRENT THROUGH DECEMBER 20, 2002, ***

TITLE 68. HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION HEALTH
CHAPTER 1. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
PART 11. SUDDEN, UNEXPLAINED CHILD DEATH

GO TO CODE ARCHIVE DIRECTORY FOR THIS JURISDICTION

Tenn. Code Ann. § 68-1-1102 (2002)

68-1-1102. Purpose — Training — Notice and investigation — Autopsy [Amended effective December 31, 2003. See the Compiler's Notes]

- (a) The purpose of this part is to help reduce the incidence of injury and death to infants by accurately identifying the cause and manner of death of infants under one (1) year of age. This shall be accomplished by requiring that a death investigation be performed in all cases of all sudden, unexplained deaths of infants under one (1) year of age.
- (b) The chief medical examiner shall develop and implement a program for training of child death pathologists. The protocol and policies shall be based on nationally recognized standards.
- (c) All emergency medical technicians and professional firefighters shall receive training on the handling of cases of sudden, unexplained child death as a part of their basic and continuing training requirements. The training, which shall be developed jointly by the departments of health and children's services, shall include the importance of being sensitive to the grief of family members.
- (d) [Amended effective December 31, 2003. See the Compiler's Notes] All law enforcement officers shall receive training on the investigation and handling of cases of sudden, unexplained child death as part of their basic and continuing training requirements. The training, which shall be developed jointly by the departments of health and children's services, shall include the importance of being sensitive to the grief of family members and shall be consistent with the death scene investigation protocol approved by the chief medical examiner.
- (e) In the case of every sudden, unexplained death of an infant under one (1) year of age, the attending physician or coroner shall notify the county medical examiner who shall coordinate the death investigation.
- (f) The county medical examiner shall inform the parent or parents or legal guardian of the child, if an autopsy is authorized.
- (g) The county medical examiner shall ensure that the body is sent for autopsy to a child death pathologist as defined in this part. Parents or legal guardians who refuse to allow an autopsy based on the grounds of religious exemption shall personally file a petition for an emergency court hearing in the general sessions court for the county in which the death occurred.
- (h) The county medical examiner shall contact the appropriate local law enforcement personnel to conduct a death scene investigation according to the protocol developed by the chief medical examiner. Such investigation shall be initiated within twenty-four (24) hours of the time the local law enforcement personnel are contacted by the county medical examiner.

- (i) The county medical examiner shall send a copy of the death scene investigation and the medical history of the child to the pathologist conducting the autopsy.
- (j) A copy of the completed autopsy, medical history, and death scene investigation shall be forwarded to the chief medical examiner.
- (k) The cause of death, as determined by the certified child death pathologist, may be reported to the parents or legal guardians of the child. A copy of the autopsy results, when available, may be furnished to the parent or parents or legal guardian of the child, upon request, within forty-eight (48) hours of such request, except where the cause of death may reasonably be attributed to child abuse or neglect, in the judgment of the certified child death pathologist.
- (l) Sudden infant death syndrome shall not be listed as the cause of death of a child, unless the death involves an infant under one (1) year of age which remains unexplained after a thorough case investigation, including performance of a complete autopsy, examination of the death scene, and review of the child's clinical history.
- (m) Any individual or entity providing information pertinent to the investigation and related autopsy in a suspected case of sudden, unexplained infant death syndrome shall not be civilly liable for breach of confidentiality concerning the release of such information.

HISTORY: Acts 2001, ch. 321, § 2; 2002, ch. 591, §§ 1, 2.

NOTES:

COMPILER'S NOTES. Former § **68-1-1102** (Acts 1983, ch. 390, § 3), concerning the sudden infant death syndrome program, was repealed by Acts 2001, ch. 321, § 2 effective July 1, 2001.

Acts 2002, ch. 591, §§ 1 and 2 amend subsection (d), effective December 31, 2003. Prior to December 31, 2003, subsection (d) will read as set out above. After December 31, 2003, subsection (d) will read:

"(d) All law enforcement officers shall receive training on the investigation and handling of cases of sudden, unexplained child death as part of their basic training requirements. The training, which shall be developed jointly by the departments of health and children's services, shall include the importance of being sensitive to the grief of family members and shall be consistent with the death scene investigation protocol approved by the chief medical examiner. Additionally, whenever changes occur in policies or procedures pertaining to sudden infant death syndrome investigations, the department of health shall promptly notify the various law enforcement associations within the state. Such changes shall then be communicated in a timely manner to the respective law enforcement agencies for dissemination to their enforcement personnel."

AMENDMENTS. The 2002 amendment, effective December 31, 2003, in (d), deleted "and continuing" preceding "training requirements" at the end of the first sentence, and added the last sentence. See the Compiler's Notes.

EFFECTIVE DATES. Acts 2002, ch. 591, § 3. December 31, 2003.

TENNESSEE ADVANCE LEGISLATIVE SERVICE STATENET

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TENNESSEE 102ND GENERAL ASSEMBLY

PUBLIC CHAPTER NO. 591

SENATE BILL NO. 2561

2002 Tenn. ALS 591; 2002 Tenn. Pub. Acts 591; 2002 Tenn. Pub. Ch. 591; 2001 Tenn. SB 2561

BILL TRACKING SUMMARY FOR THIS DOCUMENT (see below)

SYNOPSIS: AN ACT To amend Tennessee Code Annotated, Section **68-1-1102**, relative to law enforcement training for investigation and handling of cases of sudden, unexplained child death.

To view the next section, type .np* TRANSMIT.

To view a specific section, transmit p* and the section number. e.g. p*1

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF TENNESSEE:

[*1] SECTION 1. Tennessee Code Annotated, Section **68-1-1102**(d), is amended by deleting the language "and continuing" in the first sentence of the subsection.

[*2] SECTION 2. Tennessee Code Annotated, Section **68-1-1102**(d), is further amended by adding the following language at the end of the subsection:

Additionally, whenever changes occur in policies or procedures pertaining to SIDS investigations, the Department of Health shall promptly notify the various law enforcement associations within the state. Such changes shall then be communicated in a timely manner to the respective law enforcement agencies for dissemination to their enforcement personnel.

[*3] SECTION 3. This act shall take effect December 31, 2003, the public welfare requiring it.

HISTORY:

Approved by the Governor April 9, 2002.

SPONSOR: By Clabough Substituted for: House Bill No. 3088 By Caldwell

TENNESSEE BILL TRACKING STATENET

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2001 TN S.B. 2561

102ND GENERAL ASSEMBLY

SENATE BILL 2561

2001 Bill Tracking TN S.B. 2561

DATE-INTRO: JANUARY 17, 2002

LAST-ACTION: APRIL 9, 2002; Signed by GOVERNOR.

SYNOPSIS: Relates to law enforcement training for investigation and handling of cases of sudden, unexplained child death.

STATUS:

01/17/2002	INTRODUCED.
01/28/2002	To SENATE Committee on JUDICIARY.
02/05/2002	From SENATE Committee on JUDICIARY: Recommend passage with amendment.
02/05/2002	To SENATE Committee on CALENDAR.
02/11/2002	In SENATE. Amendment No. 1 adopted on SENATE floor.
02/11/2002	In SENATE. Read third time. Passed SENATE. *****To HOUSE.
02/14/2002	In HOUSE. Read second time. Local Bill held on desk.
03/25/2002	In HOUSE. Substituted on HOUSE floor for H 3088.
03/25/2002	In HOUSE. Amendment No. 1 adopted on HOUSE floor.
03/25/2002	In HOUSE. Read third time. Passed HOUSE. *****To SENATE for concurrence.
04/03/2002	In SENATE. SENATE concurred in HOUSE amendment numbers 1.
04/04/2002	****To GOVERNOR.
04/09/2002	Signed by GOVERNOR.

SUBJECT: LAW AND JUSTICE, LAW AND JUSTICE PERSONNEL, HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES, MEDICAL SPECIALTIES AND SERVICES, Pediatrics, CHILDREN'S SERVICES AND RIGHTS, Children's Services and Rights- Misc, LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT, PUBLIC EMPLOYEES, Public Employee Training, CRIMINAL LAW, Criminal Procedure and Investigations, Police Officers and Sheriffs and Certification

SPONSOR: Clabough

SUBJECT: EMPLOYEE TRAINING (90%); CHILD WELFARE (90%); INVESTIGATIONS (90%);

LOAD-DATE: July 18, 2002

PUBLIC ACTS, 2001 CHAPTER NO. 321 HOUSE BILL NO. 1242

By Representatives Caldwell, John DeBerry, Pleasant Substituted for: Senate Bill No. 329 By Senator Clabough

AN ACT to amend Tennessee Code Annotated, Title 68, Chapter 1, Part 11; Title 68, Chapter 142 and Title 68, Chapter 3, Part 5, relative to sudden, unexplained child deaths.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF TENNESSEE:

- SECTION 1. Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 68-1-1101, is amended by deleting the existing language in its entirety and by substituting instead the following:
 - (a) This act shall be known and may be cited as the "Sudden, Unexplained Child Death Act".
 - (b) The legislature hereby finds and declares that:
 - (1) Protection of the health and welfare of the children of this state is a goal of its people and the unexpected death of a child is an important public health concern that requires legislative action;
 - (2) The parents, guardians, and other persons legally responsible for the care of a child who dies unexpectedly have a need to know the cause of death;
 - (3) Collecting accurate data on the cause and manner of unexpected deaths will better enable the state to protect children from preventable deaths, and thus will help reduce the incidence of such deaths; and
 - (4) Identifying persons responsible for abuse or neglect resulting in unexpected death will better enable the state to protect other children who may be under the care of the same persons, and thus will help reduce the incidence of such deaths.
 - (c) As used in this part and in § 68-3-502 and unless the context otherwise requires:
 - (1) "Sudden infant death syndrome" means the sudden death of an infant under one (1) year of age which remains unexplained after a thorough case investigation, including performance of a complete autopsy, examination of the death scene, and review of the clinical history;
 - (2) "Certified child death pathologist" means a pathologist who is board certified or board eligible in forensic pathology and who has received training in, and agrees to follow, the autopsy protocol, policies and guidelines for child death

investigation, as prescribed by the chief medical examiner for the state of Tennessee; and

- (3) "Chief medical examiner" means the individual appointed pursuant to title 38, chapter 7, part 1.
- SECTION 2. Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 68-1-1102, is amended by deleting the existing language in its entirety and by substituting instead the following language:
 - (a) The purpose of this part is to help reduce the incidence of injury and death to infants by accurately identifying the cause and manner of death of infants under one (1) year of age. This shall be accomplished by requiring that a death investigation be performed in all cases of all sudden, unexpected deaths of infants under one (1) year of age.
 - (b) The chief medical examiner shall develop and implement a program for training of child death pathologists. The protocol and policies shall be based on nationally recognized standards.
 - (c) All emergency medical technicians and professional firefighters shall receive training on handling of cases of sudden, unexplained child death as a part of their basic and continuing training requirements. The training, which shall be developed jointly by the departments of health and children's services, shall include the importance of being sensitive to the grief of family members.
 - (d) All law enforcement officers shall receive training on the investigation and handling of cases of sudden, unexplained child death as part of their basic and continuing training requirements. The training, which shall be developed jointly by the departments of health and children's services, shall include the importance of being sensitive to the grief of family members and shall be consistent with the death scene investigation protocol approved by the chief medical examiner.
 - (e) In the case of every sudden, unexplained death of an infant under one (1) year of age, the attending physician or coroner shall notify the county medical examiner who shall coordinate the death investigation.
 - (f) The county medical examiner shall inform the parent or parents or legal guardian of the child, if an autopsy is authorized.
 - (g) The county medical examiner shall ensure that the body is sent for autopsy to a child death pathologist as defined in this part. Parents or legal guardians who refuse to allow an autopsy based on the grounds of religious exemption shall personally file a petition for an emergency court hearing in the general session court for the county in which the death occurred.
 - (h) The county medical examiner shall contact the appropriate local law enforcement personnel to conduct a death scene investigation according to the protocol developed by the chief medical examiner. Such investigation shall be initiated within twenty-four (24) hours of the time the local law enforcement personnel are contacted by the county medical examiner.

- (i) The county medical examiner shall send a copy of the death scene investigation and the medical history of the child to the pathologist conducting the autopsy.
- (j) A copy of the completed autopsy, medical history, and scene investigation shall be forwarded to the chief medical examiner.
- (k) The cause of death, as determined by the certified child death pathologist may be reported to the parents or legal guardians of the child. A copy of the autopsy results, when available, may be furnished to the parent or parents or legal guardian of the child, upon request, within forty-eight (48) hours of such request, except where the cause of death may reasonably be attributed to child abuse or neglect, in the judgment of the certified child death pathologist.
- (I) Sudden infant death syndrome shall not be listed as the cause of death of a child, unless the death involves an infant under one (1) year of age which remains unexplained after a thorough case investigation, including performance of a complete autopsy, examination of the death scene, and review of the child's clinical history.
- (m) Any individual or entity providing information pertinent to the investigation and related autopsy in a suspected case of sudden, unexplained infant death syndrome shall not be civilly liable for breach of confidentiality concerning the release of such information.
- SECTION 3. In order to implement the provisions of this part, the commissioner of health shall:
 - (1) Promulgate rules and regulations in accordance with the Uniform Administrative Procedures Act, compiled in title 4, chapter 5, as may be necessary to obtain in proper form all information relating to the occurrence of a sudden unexplained child death which is relevant and appropriate for the establishment of a reliable statistical index of the incidence, distribution and characteristics of cases of sudden, unexplained child death;
 - (2) Collect such factual information from physicians, coroners, medical examiners, hospitals, and public health officials who have examined any child known or believed to have experienced sudden, unexplained death; provided that no information shall be collected or solicited that reasonably could be expected to reveal the identity of such child;
 - (3) Make such information available to physicians, coroners, medical examiners, hospitals, public health officials, and educational and institutional organizations conducting research as to the causes and incidence of sudden, unexplained child death:
 - (4) Cause appropriate counseling services to be established and maintained for families affected by the occurrence of sudden infant death syndrome; and
 - (5) Conduct educational programs to inform the general public of any research findings which may lead to the possible means of prevention, early identification, and treatment of sudden infant death syndrome.

SECTION 4. Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 68-3-502(c)(2), is amended by deleting the existing language in its entirety, and by substituting instead the following:

Sudden infant death syndrome shall not be listed as the cause of death of a child, unless the death meets the definition set forth in title 68, chapter 1, part 11.

SECTION 5. Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 68-142-108(e), is amended by deleting the period at the end of subdivision (1) and by adding the following language:

and for the purposes of the "Sudden, Unexplained Child Death Act," pursuant to title 68, chapter 1, part 11.

SECTION 6. Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 68-142-108(e), is further amended by deleting the period at the end of the first sentence in subdivision (2), after the words "or local teams" and by adding the following language:

and for the purposes of the "Sudden, Unexplained Child Death Act," pursuant to title 68, chapter 1, part 11.

SECTION 7. This act shall take effect on July 1, 2001, the public welfare requiring it.

Direct On-Scene Education (D.O.S.E.) Program

What is D.O.S.E.? In 2012, Lt. James Carroll of the Ft. Lauderdale (Fla.) Fire and Rescue Department consulted with Healthy Mothers, Healthy Babies of Broward County, Inc. out of concern for the growing number of sleep-related infant deaths he and his crew were responding to; this meeting resulted in the creation of Direct On-Scene Education™ (D.O.S.E.). The D.O.S.E program is an innovative attempt to eliminate sleep-related infant deaths by utilizing first responders to educate families and caregivers about the ABC's of Safe Sleep for infants. Since its inception, D.O.S.E. has become a model program adopted and implemented by several agencies, including the Tennessee Department of Health (TDH).

D.O.S.E. utilizes the trust and importance of first responders in the community. When responding to calls from households with an infant or expectant mother, first responders are trained to initiate an "environmental check". If any hazards are found in the infant's current or planned sleep environment, they remove the hazards and verbally educate the caregiver(s) on safe sleep practices. In the event that participating agencies come in contact with a family who is unable to afford a crib, they are able to donate a pack-N-play to the home or refer the resident(s) to a resource site that can. Participating agencies also leave a Safe Sleep Kit at each residence, which includes materials on the ABC's of Safe Sleep. First responders are on scene to help, giving their message more of an opportunity to make a lasting impression.

What are the expectations? TDH provides each participating agency with Safe Sleep Kits. The kits include a door hanger, flyer, and dry erase board – all delivering the same simple message, "Babies should sleep ALONE, on their BACK, and in a CRIB". Each participating agency has a "Baby Safe Administrator" who oversees implementation of the program. The Baby Safe Administrator is an individual with a passion for the program and experience in community education; and someone who is able to engage and motivate their colleagues, and help them understand the importance of Safe Sleep education. The administrator is also responsible for ordering D.O.S.E. kits and reporting the number of kits distributed every month by submitting a quick survey to TDH. TDH also reports the monthly Safe Sleep Kit distribution numbers to Lt. lames Carroll.

How does my agency get involved with D.O.S.E.? The best way to get involved is by contacting Rachel Heitmann to request information on the D.O.S.E program. TDH staff is also available to provide education and training on the program.

Contact information: Rachel Heitmann, MS

Director, Injury Prevention, Infant Mortality Reduction and Death Review Division of Family Health and Wellness Andrew Johnson Tower, 8th Floor 710 James Robertson Parkway, Nashville, TN 37243

615-741-0368

Rachel.Heitmann@tn.gov

$Appendix \ B \ {\tt Sudden \ Infant \ Death \ Syndrome}$

Back Is Best For Baby's Sleep

and other tips to reduce the risk of SIDS and other sudden unexpected infant deaths (SUID)



Prevention

Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) is the sudden, unexpected death of a baby younger than one year. SIDS is the leading cause of death for babies one month to one year of age and claims the lives of nearly 2,500 babies every year. In addition, there are up to 2,000 sudden unexpected infant deaths (SUID) caused by suffocation or accidents during sleep each year.

What Is SIDS?

While SIDS affects families of all ethnic, social and economic backgrounds, we do know that African American and Native American babies are two to three times more likely to die from SIDS than Caucasian babies. Babies born too early or at a low birth rate are at increased risk, as are babies born to mothers who smoke during pregnancy and those who do not receive good prenatal care. Most SIDS deaths happen between two and four months of age, with 90 percent happening before six months of age.

While the exact cause of SIDS is not yet known, recent research has given us more information on what may cause these babies to die. Some babies are more likely to die than others because of a problem in their brainstems. We do not know which babies have this problem, but there are many things parents and caregivers can do to help protect their baby.

By following the important rules in this brochure, you will be giving your baby the best possible chance to reach not only his or her first birthday, but many happy birthdays beyond!

What can I do to help reduce the risk of SIDS/SUID?

· Always put your baby to sleep on his or her back. Side and tummy positions are not safe.

- · Use a firm mattress in a crib that meets current safety standards. For guidelines visit www.jpma.org. The mattress should fit snugly in the crib and be covered with only a tight-fitting crib sheet.
- · Never place your baby to sleep on any soft surface.

 This includes adult beds, waterbeds, sofas, chairs, cushions, quilts and other soft surfaces.
- · Remove all soft, fluffy or loose bedding from your baby's sleep area. This includes pillows, quilts, blankets, stuffed toys and other soft items.
- · Do not use soft or pillow-like bumper pads, wedges or positioners in your baby's sleep area. These items do not help keep your baby safe and can be dangerous when your baby begins turning over and moving around the crib.
- · Use a wearable blanket or other type sleeper instead of loose blankets. *This will keep your baby warm and safe.*
- · Room share with your baby, but don't bed share. Adult beds are not safe for sleeping babies. Feed and bond with your baby in bed, but when it's time to go to sleep, place your baby alongside your bed in his or her own separate space. This will make breastfeeding easier and help reduce the risk of SIDS, suffocation and accidents during sleep.
- · Do not let your baby sleep in a car seat, infant carrier, bouncy seat, swing or other product. Never leave your baby unattended while using these products. If your baby falls asleep, move him or her to a firm, flat surface as soon as possible.
- · Never fall asleep with your baby on a couch or armchair!

Prevention

What other things can I do to protect my baby?

- Good prenatal care is important. See a doctor as soon as you think you might be pregnant and keep all your appointments.
- If possible, feed your baby only breast milk for at least the first six months. Breastfeeding is important to your baby's overall health and well-being and can help protect your baby from illness and infection.
- Do not smoke while you are pregnant and do not allow anyone to smoke around your baby after he or she is born.
 Exposure to tobacco greatly increases the risk of SIDS and other illnesses.
- · Do not drink alcohol or take drugs while you are pregnant.
- Take your baby for scheduled well-baby checkups. Make sure your baby receives his or her shots on time.

Pacifiers can greatly reduce the risk of SIDS!

New research shows that giving your baby a pacifier **every time you place him or her down to sleep** can greatly reduce the risk of SIDS. Follow these simple steps for safe, effective pacifier use:

- Offer your baby a pacifier at naptime and nighttime.
- If you are breastfeeding, wait one month before using a pacifier.
- · Never use a pacifier to replace nursing or feeding.
- It is not necessary to put the pacifier back in your baby's mouth if it falls out — he or she will still be protected.
- Never attach a pacifier around your baby's neck or to clothing.
- Stop using a pacifier after one year when the risk of SIDS decreases.



Educate everyone who takes care of your baby!

Let everyone who takes care of your baby know about these important rules. This includes grandparents, aunts, uncles, child care providers, friends, babysitters and EVERYONE who cares for your baby.



Make sure your baby has a safe place to sleep when visiting or traveling, too!

Babies should always sleep on their backs!

One of the best things you can do to help reduce the risk of SIDS is to place your baby on his or her back to sleep, even for naps. Not everyone knows how important this is. When your mother and grandmother had babies, doctors told them to place babies on their stomachs for sleep. But research now shows that fewer babies will die of SIDS if they sleep on their backs. In fact, before the national Back to Sleep campaign, 3,500 more babies died from SIDS each year.

Placing your baby to sleep on his or her back is the only safe sleep position. Almost all babies will be comfortable sleeping on their back if placed that way from the time they are born. Let your doctor and nurse know that you want your baby placed only *Back to Sleep* in the hospital. Your doctor will let you know if there is a medical reason to use a different sleep position.

Some mothers and grandmothers worry that babies may choke on spit-up or vomit if they sleep on their backs. Doctors have NOT found this to be true. Millions of babies around the world sleep safely on their backs.

Many products are made to keep babies on their backs during sleep. But there is no proof that using these products will reduce the risk of SIDS. In fact, positioners and wedges can actually increase the risk of SIDS and accidental infant deaths when your baby starts moving around or rolling over during sleep.

Prevention

Make sure there is nothing soft, loose or fluffy in your baby's sleep area!

Research shows that soft bedding and other items placed in your baby's sleep area can increase the risk of SIDS and accidental suffocation. This includes blankets, quilts, pillows, soft or pillow-like bumper pads,

stuffed animals and other soft items.

These items can block the flow of fresh air to your baby. Instead of fresh air, your baby will re-breathe his exhaled air, which doesn't have enough oxygen. This "re-breathing" may increase the risk of SIDS. Loose blankets and quilts can also cover your baby's head and cause suffocation.

When your baby is awake, tummy time is important!

Place your baby on his or her stomach for "tummy time" when he or she is awake and being watched (supervised).



Tummy time while awake is good for your baby. It helps develop neck and shoulder muscles. It also helps prevent "flat spots" on the back of your baby's head. Flat spots are almost always temporary. They usually go away a few months after your baby begins to sit up or crawl.

There are other things you can do to help prevent flat spots:

- Alternate the direction in the crib where you place your baby to sleep.
- · Alternate the arm you hold your baby in for feedings.
- Don't let your baby spend too much time in car seats, infant carriers, bouncers, swings and other similar items.

Remember, most babies are born healthy and most stay that way as they grow.

Don't let the fear of SIDS spoil your joy of having a new baby!



First Candle is the nation's leading nonprofit dedicated to promoting safe pregnancies and the survival of babies through the first years of life.

With programs of research, education and advocacy, we are working to ensure that every baby is given the best possible chance to survive and thrive. Until we reach that goal, we will continue to provide compassionate grief support to all those affected by the death of a baby.

For more information on other ways to help your baby survive and thrive, to access family support services or to make a donation, please call toll-free 800.221.7437 or visit www.firstcandle.org.



NIH News: SIDS Infants Show Abnormalities in Brain Area Controlling Breathing

October 31, 2006

Infants who die of sudden infant death syndrome have abnormalities in the brainstem, a part of the brain that helps control heart rate, breathing, blood pressure, temperature and arousal, report researchers funded by the National Institutes of Health. The finding is the strongest evidence to date suggesting that innate differences in a specific part of the brain may place some infants at increased risk for SIDS.

The abnormalities appeared to affect the brainstem's ability to use and recycle serotonin, a brain chemical which also is used in a number of other brain areas and plays a role in communications between brain cells. Serotonin is most well known for its role in regulating mood, but it also plays a role in regulating vital functions like breathing and blood pressure.

The study appears in the November 1 Journal of the American Medical Association and was conducted by researchers in the laboratory of Hannah Kinney, M.D., at Children's Hospital Boston and Harvard Medical School as well as other institutions.

"This finding lends credence to the view that SIDS risk may greatly increase when an underlying predisposition combines with an environmental risk-such as sleeping face down- at a developmentally sensitive time in early life," said Duane Alexander, M.D., Director of the NIH's National Institute of Child Health and Human Development.

SIDS is the sudden and unexpected death of an infant under 1 year of age, which cannot be explained after a complete autopsy, an investigation of the scene and circumstances of the death, and a review of the medical history of the infant and his or her family. Typically, the infant is found dead after having been put to sleep and shows no signs of having suffered.

In previous studies, researchers have hypothesized that abnormalities in the brainstem may make an infant susceptible to situations in which they re-breathe their own exhaled breath, depriving them of oxygen. This hypothesis holds that certain infants may not be able to detect high carbon dioxide or low oxygen levels during sleep, and do not wake up.

To conduct the current study, researchers examined tissue from the brainstems of 31 infants who died of SIDS and 10 infants who died of other causes. The tissue was provided by the office of the chief medical examiner in San Diego, California, and was collected from infants who died between 1997 and 2005.

The lower brainstem helps control such basic functions as breathing, heart rate, blood pressure, body temperature, and arousal. The researchers found that brainstems from SIDS infants contained more neurons (brain or nerve cells) that manufacture and use serotonin than did the brainstems of the control infants, explained the study's first author, David Paterson, PhD, a researcher at Children's Hospital in Boston.

Serotonin belongs to a class of molecules known as neurotransmitters, which serve to relay messages between neurons. Neurons release neurotransmitters, which fit into special sites, or receptors, on surrounding neurons, somewhat like a key fits into a lock. Once in place, the neurotransmitter either promotes or hinders electrical activity in the receiving neuron-next in line in a particular brain circuit-causing it to release its neurotransmitters, which either excite or inhibit still more neurons, and so on.

Although the brainstem tissue from the SIDS infants contained more serotonin-using neurons, these serotonin-using neurons appeared to contain fewer receptors for serotonin than did the brainstems of control infants. Dr. Paterson noted that there are at least 14 different subtypes of serotonin receptor. In their study, the researchers tested the infants' brainstem tissue for a serotonin receptor known as "subtype 1A."

Tissue from both the SIDS infants and the control infants contained roughly equal amounts of a key brain protein, serotonin transporter protein. This protein recycles serotonin, collecting the neurotransmitter from the surrounding spaces outside the neuron and transporting it back into the neuron so it can be used again. Dr. Paterson explained, however, that because the SIDS infants had

proportionately more serotonin-using neurons than did the control infants, they would also be expected to have more serotonin transporter protein. So even though they had equal amounts of serotonin transporter protein, the levels were nevertheless reduced-relative to the increased number of serotonin-using neurons- and, for this reason, unlikely to meet the needs of these cells.

Dr. Paterson added that from the observations in this study it was not possible to determine how much serotonin the infants' brainstems contained when the infants were alive. He noted, however, that the pattern of abnormalities-more serotonin neurons, an apparent reduction of serotonin 1A receptors, and insufficient serotonin transporter-suggested that the level of serotonin in the brainstems of SIDS infants was abnormal.

"Our hypothesis right now is that we're seeing a compensation mechanism," Dr. Paterson said. "If you have more serotonin neurons, it may be because you have less serotonin and more neurons are recruited to produce and use serotonin to correct this deficiency."

The researchers also found that male SIDS infants had fewer serotonin receptors than did either female SIDS infants or control infants. The finding may provide insight into why SIDS affects roughly twice as many males as females.

"These findings provide evidence that SIDS is not a mystery but a disorder that we can investigate with scientific methods, and some day, may be able to identify and treat," said Dr. Hannah Kinney, the senior author of the paper.

A large body of research has shown that placing an infant to sleep on his or her stomach greatly increases the risk of SIDS. The NICHD-sponsored Back to Sleep campaign urges parents and caregivers to place infants to sleep on their backs, to reduce SIDS risk. The campaign has reduced the number of SIDS deaths by about half since it began in 1994. The campaign also cautions against other practices that increase the risk of SIDS, such as soft bedding, smoking during pregnancy, and smoking around a baby after birth.

Despite the fact that the Back to Sleep Campaign recommendations had been widely distributed by the time the study began, a large proportion of the SIDS cases in the study by Drs. Paterson, Kinney and their coworkers were correlated with known SIDS risk factors: 15 (48 percent) were found sleeping on their stomachs, 9 (29 percent) were found face down, and 7 (23 percent) were sharing a bed, at the time of death.

"The majority (65 percent) of the SIDS cases in this data set, however, were sleeping prone or on their side at the time of death, indicating the need for continued public health messages on safe sleeping practices, the study authors wrote."

Information and free materials on ways parents and caregivers can reduce the risk of sudden infant death syndrome are available on the Back to Sleep Campaign Web site at http://www.nichd.nih.gov.

Additional information about the search for ways to identify infants most at risk for SIDS in the accompanying backgrounder, "Searching For Those At Greatest Risk For SIDS," at http://www.nichd.nih.gov/news/releases/sids_serotonin_backgrounder.cfm.

Prevention

Glossary of SIDS-Related Terminology

Apnea-Transient cessation of breathing.

Apnea of Prematurity–Periodic breathing with respiratory pauses longer than 20 seconds in a premature infant of less than 37 weeks gestation; may be accompanied by changes in color or in muscle tone.

Apparent Life Threatening Event (ALTE)–An episode that is frightening to the observer and is characterized by some combination of apnea, color change, change in muscle tone, and choking or gagging, replacing the term "near-miss" SIDS.

Arrhythmia-Any variation from the normal rhythm of the heartbeat.

Autopsy-See Postmortem.

Botulism–An often fatal poisoning caused by the bacterium Clostridium botulinum. Infant deaths from botulism have been misdiagnosed as SIDS.

Bradycardia–Slowing of the heart rate. (See tachycardia.)

Brainstem–The base of the human brain, which lies just above the spinal cord and controls breathing and other involuntary activities.

Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation (CPR)–A procedure whereby a victim who is not breathing or has no pulse is massaged so that blood flow and oxygen exchange are maintained.

Cause (of SIDS)-A condition or event directly responsible for the death of an individual infant.

Coroner–An officer of the law who holds inquests in regard to violent, sudden, or unexplained deaths. (See medical examiner.)

Co-Sleeping–The practice of having an infant sleep in the same bed with its parents.

Crib Death/Cot Death-Synonyms for SIDS

Diagnosis of Exclusion–SIDS is known as a diagnosis of exclusion because it is reported as the cause of death only as a last resort, when all other causes have been eliminated from consideration.

DPT Vaccine–The vaccine, often given at about two months of age, to inoculate children against diptheria, pertussis (whooping cough), and tetanus. Links between this vaccine and SIDS have not been supported by research findings.

Forensic Medicine-The application of medical knowledge to legal issues.

Gastroesophageal Reflux–An excessive or pathologic tendency toward the reverse flow of stomach contents into the esophagus and sometimes into the throat, from whence refluxed material can be inhaled into the lungs.

Homeostatic Control Mechanisms–Innate behaviors of an infant to automatically regulate body conditions such as temperature, oxygen, and carbon dioxide levels in the blood, or heart rate.

Hypoxia-The condition wherein too little oxygen reaches tissues and organs.

International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision (ICD-9)–A guide for the classification of morbidity and mortality information for statistical purposes published by the World Health Organization.

Medical Examiner–A physician trained specifically in forensic medicine and pathology who conducts death investigations. (See coroner.)

Metabolic Disorder–An abnormality of a physical or chemical process underlying vital cellular or organ function.

Monitoring–Using an apparatus to observe and/or record physical signs such as respiration, pulse, and blood pressure.

Pathology–1–The study of disease, its essential nature, cause, and development and the structural and functional changes it produces. 2. A condition that might lead to sickness, disability, or death. No pathologies have been discovered that are strongly associated with subsequent SIDS deaths.

Petechiae–Pinpoint hemorrhages often found on the surfaces of organs or in the lining of the chest cavity. Petechiae are a characteristic finding in autopsies of SIDS victims.

Postmortem–An examination of the body after death, usually with such dissection as will expose the vital organs for determining the cause of death or the character and extent of changes produced by disease; an autopsy.

Predisposition–A latent susceptibility to disease that may be activated under certain conditions, such as by physiologic stresses.

Prone (Sleep position)–Sleeping on one's stomach. Evidence suggests that prone sleeping increases the risk of SIDS. (See supine.)

Risk Factor–A statistically derived rating of how much more common the factor under study is in the population suffering from the disease than in populations without the disease.

Risk factors for SIDS include

- · prone sleeping,
- · secondhand smoke,
- · over- or under-dressing infants,
- · male gender,
- · age between 2 and 4 months,
- · bottle-feeding, and
- subsequent SIDS sibling—a son or daughter born to parents after they have lost an infant to SIDS.

Subsequent SIDS Sibling–A son or daughter born to parents after they have lost an infant to SIDS.

Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS)–When an (often) apparently healthy baby suddenly dies, for no apparent reason. SIDS is defined as the death of an infant between the ages of one month and one year which remains unexplained after a thorough postmortem, investigation of the death scene, and review of the clinical history.

Supine (Sleep position)–Sleeping on one's back. Evidence suggests that supine sleeping reduces the risk of SIDS. (See prone.)

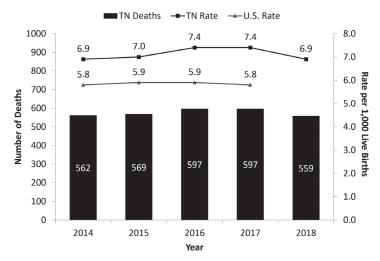
Surviving SIDS Sibling–A son or daughter born to parents before they have lost an infant to SIDS.

Syndrome–A set of signs and symptoms that occur together often enough to constitute a specific condition or entity.

Tachycardia-A more rapid than normal heart rate. (See bradycardia.)

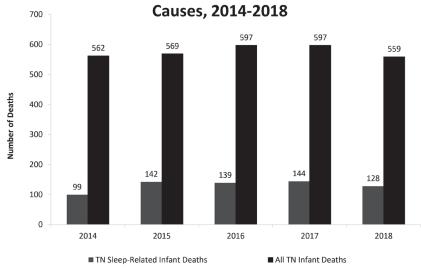
SIDS in Tennessee

Infant Mortality, Tennessee



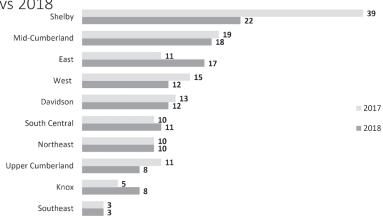
Data source: Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Vital Records and Statistics; CDC Wonder.

Tennessee Infant Deaths Sleep-Related vs. All Other



 $Sources: \ \ Tennessee\ Department\ of\ Health,\ Division\ of\ Health\ Statistics;\ Tennessee\ Child\ Fatality\ Review$

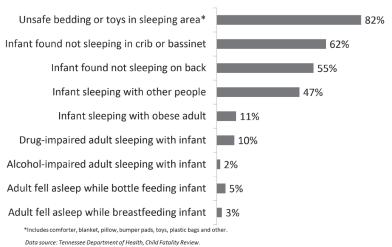
Sleep-Related Infant Deaths by Region 2017 vs 2018



* Numbers for Madison, Sullivan, and Hamilton are suppressed due to confidentiality concern.

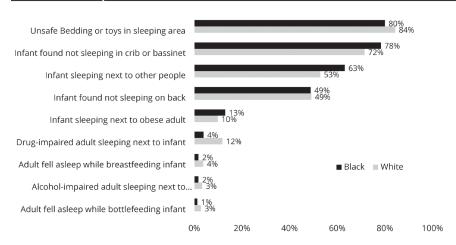
Data source: Tennessee Department of Health, Child Fatality Review

Contributing Factors in Sleep-Related Infant Deaths, 2018



Prevention
Through
Understanding:
Investigating
Unexpected
Child Death

Contributing Factors in Sleep-Related Infant Deaths Tennessee, 2014-2018



Data Source: Tennessee Department of Health, Division of Family Health and Wellness, Child Fatality Review Database. Prepared May 2020 by Division of Family Health and Wellness.

Appendix C

Tennessee Services and Information

Child Safety

The Department of Children's Services responds to over 37,000 reports of child abuse and neglect a year. Every day, more than 100 children are reported abused or neglected in Tennessee. The Child Protective Services division strives to protect children whose lives or health are seriously jeopardized because of abusive acts or negligence. This division also supports the preservation of families. The department practices risk-oriented case management in order to help protect children. These are some of the caseworker's major areas of responsibility:

- Investigating referrals of child abuse or neglect
- Identifying the risks that contributed to the abuse or neglect
- · Delivering appropriate services to reduce risks
- Evaluating the success of the intervention
- · Continuing services, if necessary
- · Closing the case or reuniting the child/children and family

What Is Child Abuse?

Child abuse and neglect occurs when a child is mistreated, resulting in injury or risk of harm. Abuse can be physical, verbal, emotional, or sexual.

Physical abuse is nonaccidental physical trauma or injury inflicted by a parent or caretaker on a child. It also includes a parent's or a caretaker's failure to protect a child from another person who perpetrated physical abuse on a child. In its most severe form, physical abuse is likely to cause great bodily harm or death.

Physical neglect is the failure to provide for a child's physical survival needs to the extent that there is harm or risk of harm to the child's health or safety. This may include, but is not limited to, abandonment, lack of supervision, life-endangering physical hygiene, lack of adequate nutrition that places the child below the normal growth curve, lack of shelter, lack of medical or dental that results in health-threatening conditions, and the inability to meet basic clothing needs of a child. In its most severe form, physical neglect may result in great bodily harm or death.

Sexual abuse includes penetration or external touching of a child's intimate parts, oral sex with a child, indecent exposure or any other sexual act performed in a child's presence for sexual gratification, sexual use of a child for prostitution, and the manufacturing of child pornography. Child sexual abuse is also the willful failure of the parent or the child's caretaker to make a reasonable effort to stop child sexual abuse by another person.

Emotional abuse includes verbal assaults, ignoring and/or indifference to a child, or constant family conflict. If a child is degraded enough, the child will begin to live up to the image communicated by the abusing parent or caretaker.

Child abuse can happen anywhere—in poor, middle-class, or well-to-do homes or in rural or urban areas.

Who Should Report Child Abuse?

Somewhere in your community there is a family who has a serious problem. The children in that family are being abused and neglected by their parents. According to

Tennessee law, all persons (including doctors, mental health professionals, child care providers, dentists, family members, and friends) must report suspected cases of child abuse or neglect. Failure to report child abuse or neglect is a violation of the law.

If you believe a child has been abused or neglected call (877) 237-0004 to report it. Possible Indicators of Abuse and Neglect

- The child has repeated injuries that are not properly treated or adequately explained.
- The child begins acting in unusual ways, ranging from disruptive and aggressive to passive and withdrawn behavior.
- The child acts in the role of parent toward brothers and sisters or even toward parents.
- The child may have disturbed sleep (nightmares, bed-wetting, fear of sleeping alone, needing a nightlight).
- The child loses his/her appetite, overeats, or reports being hungry.
- There is a sudden drop in school grades or participation in activities.
- The child may act in stylized ways, such as sexual behavior that is not normal for his/her age group.
- The child may report abusive or neglectful acts.

The above signs indicate that something is wrong but do not necessarily point to abuse. However, if you notice these signs early, you may be able to prevent abuse or neglect.

Parents who abuse or neglect their children may show some common characteristics:

- Possible drug/alcohol history
- · Disorganized home life
- May seem to be isolated from the community and have no close friends
- When asked about a child's injury, may offer conflicting reasons or no explanation at all
- May seem unwilling or unable to provide for a child's basic needs
- May not have age-appropriate expectations of their children
- May use harsh discipline that is not appropriate for a child's age or behavior
- · Were abused or neglected as a child

Parents who abuse their children need help, but few are able to admit the problem and seek assistance. Long-term trends show that more than 85 percent of the perpetrators of child abuse and neglect in Tennessee were the parents or relatives of the victims. Staffs at schools, day cares, and institutions were perpetrators in only two percent of the investigations. Adolescents as well as adults can be perpetrators of abuse.

What Happens in an Investigation?

The process of investigation can include talking with the alleged child victim (or observing a young, nonverbal child), parents, and/or the alleged perpetrator. CPS workers will gather pertinent medical and psychological information and will work with their counterparts in the medical, psychological, judicial, and law enforcement fields. The investigations can also include interviews of neighbors or friends who have knowledge of the child's situation. The emphasis remains on constantly evaluating the risk to the alleged child victim during the entire investigative process.

In reports involving severe child abuse, DCS will notify the local district attorney and law enforcement offices. These include reports that involve a child's death or serious injury or situations involving torture, malnutrition, and child sexual abuse. Furthermore,

Tennessee law requires local child protective investigation teams to review certain cases. The CPIT in each county includes representatives from DCS, the local district attorney general's office, juvenile court, law enforcement, and the mental health profession.

What Happens When I Call Central Intake?

When a person notifies the Department of Children's Services regarding possible abuse or neglect of a child, Children's Services case managers determine how quickly to respond with an investigation. They must assess the referral information and focus on the present and future risks to the child. Considering the condition of the child and the risk of future maltreatment helps a case manager know how to quickly to respond to an abuse or neglect referral and what priority to assign to that referral. DCS accepts reports of child maltreatment provided they meet the following three criteria:

- The report pertains to a child under the age of 18 years
- The report alleges harm or imminent risk of harm to the child
- The alleged perpetrator is a parent or caretaker; a relative or other person living in the home; an educator, volunteer, or employee of a recreational/ organizational setting who is responsible for the child; any individual providing treatment, care, or supervision for the child.

DCS accepts all referrals involving sexual abuse of children under the age of 13 years, regardless of the previous relationship between the alleged victim and the alleged perpetrator. DCS does not investigate sexual abuse allegations of a child 13 to 18 years old by an alleged perpetrator who does not have a relationship with the child, as defined above unless the child is in the department's custody. DCS may assist law enforcement or the district attorney's office in such cases.

Here is the information you'll be asked to provide if you call to report child abuse.

- Nature of the harm or specific incident(s) that precipitated the report
- Specific allegation(s), date(s) and descriptions(s) of the injuries or dangers
- Identities of alleged perpetrator(s) and their relationships to the victim
- Witnesses to the incident(s) and how to reach those witnesses
- Details of any physical evidence available
- Perpetrator's current access to the child
- Present condition of the child (alone, in need of medical attention, etc.)
- The location of the child and directions to get there
- · Any statements from the child
- Parent's or perpetrator's explanation of the alleged child victim's condition or the incident
- Parent's current emotional, physical, or mental state, especially feelings about the child and reactions to the report
- How the reporter came to know the information and the reporter's thoughts about the likelihood of further harm to the child

The reporter's identity is confidential, but a name should be given so the department can follow up with the reporter, if necessary. The reporter is free from civil or criminal liability for reports of suspected child abuse or neglect made in good faith.

To report abuse or neglect, call 1-877-237-0004 or go to www.tn.gov/dcs and click on "How to Report Child Abuse".

Tennessee Department of Children's Services, Child Safety Division www.tn.gov/dcs.html

Child Fatality Review (CFR) Teams

Child Fatality Review Teams review deaths in order to

- · promote understanding of the causes of childhood deaths,
- identify deficiencies in the delivery of services to children and families by public agencies, and
- make and carry out recommendations that will prevent future childhood deaths.

Members of the state team include the following:

- · Department of Health commissioner (chair)
- Attorney General
- · Department of Children's Services commissioner
- · Tennessee Bureau of Investigation director
- Physician (nominated by Tennessee Medical Association)
- · Physician credentialed in forensic pathology
- · Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services commissioner
- Judiciary member nominated by the Supreme Court Chief Justice
- Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth Chair
- · Department of Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities commissioner
- Two members of the Senate
- · Two members of the House of Representatives
- One member representing a child abuse prevention organization

Members of the local teams include the following:

- Department of Health regional health officer
- Department of Children's Services social services supervisor
- · Medical examiner
- Prosecuting attorney appointed by the District Attorney General
- · Local law enforcement officer
- Mental health professional
- Pediatrician or family practice physician
- Emergency medical services provider or firefighter
- Juvenile court representative
- Representatives of other community agencies serving children

Tennessee Department of Health www.tn.gov/health/health-program-areas/fhw/child-fatality-review.html

Tennessee Child Fatality Review Districts

Northeast	
	Judicial District 1: Carter, Johnson, Unicoi, and Washington Counties
	Judicial District 3: Greene, Hamblen, Hancock, and Hawkins Counties
Sullivan	
	Judicial District 2: Sullivan County
East	
	Judicial District 4: Cocke, Grainger, Jefferson, and Sevier Counties
	Judicial District 5: Blount County
	Judicial District 7: Anderson County
	Judicial District 8: Campbell, Claiborne, Fentress, Scott, and Union Counties
	Judicial District 9: Loudon, Meigs, Morgan, and Roane Counties
Knox	Oddiolal District 5: Educon, Meige, Mergan, and Noane Countries
INIOX	Judicial District 6: Knox County
Southeast	Judicial District 6: Knox County
Southeast	Indicial District 40. Product McMing Magree and Polit Counties
	Judicial District 10: Bradley, McMinn, Monroe, and Polk Counties
	Judicial District 12: Bledsoe, Franklin, Grundy, Marion, Rhea, and Sequatchie Counties
Hamilton	1 P. 1 P. 4 1 4 4 4 1 1 1 1 0 0 1
	Judicial District 11: Hamilton County
Upper-	
Cumberland	Judicial District 13: Clay, Cumberland, DeKalb, Overton, Pickett, Putnam, and White Counties
	Judicial District 15: Jackson, Macon, Smith, Trousdale, and Wilson Counties
	Judicial District 31: Van Buren and Warren Counties
South Central	
	Judicial District 14: Coffee County
	Judicial District 17: Bedford, Lincoln, Marshall, and Moore Counties
	Judicial District 2101: Hickman, Lewis, and Perry Counties
	Judicial District 2201: Giles, Lawrence, and Wayne Counties
	Judicial District 2202: Maury County
Mid-	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Cumberland	Judicial District 16: Cannon, and Rutherford Counties
Guillianu	Judicial District 18: Sumner County
	Judicial District 1901: Montgomery County
	Judicial District 1902: Robertson County
	Judicial District 2102: Williamson County
	Judicial District 23: Cheatham, Dickson, Houston, Humphreys, and Stewart Counties
Davidson	ductar District 25: Oricatriani, Dickson, Houston, Humphreys, and Glowart Gounties
Daviusuii	Indicial District 20, Davidson County
West	Judicial District 20: Davidson County
West	Latinia Biotain 04 Banka Caralli Banka Hadia and Hana Caralina
	Judicial District 24: Benton, Carroll, Decatur, Hardin, and Henry Counties
	Judicial District 25: Fayette, Hardeman, Lauderdale, McNairy, and Tipton Counties
	Judicial District 27: Obion and Weakley Counties
	Judicial District 28: Crockett, Gibson, and Haywood Counties
	Judicial District 29: Dyer and Lake Counties
Madison +	
	Judicial District 26: Chester, Henderson, and Madison Counties
Shelby	
-	Judicial District 30: Shelby County
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

Revised 12/14/2004



State of Tennessee Department of Health Sudden Unexplained Child Death Investigation Report For use in children aged 1 year and older

-Investigation Data-

Child's Information:

Last Name:	ast Name: First Name:							
Sex: □ M □ F DOB: / / SS#: Case#:								
Race: White	☐ Black/African Am.	☐ Asian/Pacifi	c Islander	□ Other	Etl	nnicity:	Hispanic/Latino	
Primary Address:			City:		St	!	Zip:	
Incident Address:			City:		St		Zip:	
Contact Information for Witness:								
Relationship to the deceased: Birth Mother Birth Father Grandmother Adoptive or Foster Parents Physician								
☐ Health Records ☐ Other:								
Last Name:	First Na	me:		М.		SS#		
Home Address:			City:		St	!	Zip:	
Place of work:			City:		St		Zip:	
Phone (H): ()		Phone (W): ()		Date of B	rth:	/ /	
1. Tell me what happen	ed:	-Witnes	s Inter	view-				
	ing unusual or different a	about the child in	the last 2	4 hours? No	☐ Yes	→ Describ	oe:	
	g anaoaan or amerene					2 000.12		
	_							
 Did the child experier 	nce any falls or injury wit	thin the last 72 h	ours?	No \square Yes $\rightarrow \square$	Describe:			
	_							
4. When was the child L	AST KNOWN ALIVE (LI	KA)? /	/	11 :				
		Month I	Day Yea	nr Military Ti	me	Lo	cation (Room)	
5. When was the child F	OUND?	/	/					
		Month I	Day Yea	r Military Ti	ime	Lo	cation (Room)	

PH-4100 Page 1 of 5 RDA 1094

6. Explain how you knew the child was still alive.				
7. Describe the child's appearance when found.		Doser	ibo and specific	locations
a) Discoloration around face/nose/mouth	□Unknown □ No □Yes	Desci	ibe and specify	location.
b) Secretions (foam, froth)	□Unknown □ No □Yes			
c) Skin discoloration (liver mortis)	□Unknown □ No □Yes			
d) Pressure marks (pale areas, blanching)	□Unknown □ No □Yes			
e) Rash or petechiae (small red blood spots on skin, membranes, or eyes)	□Unknown □ No □Yes			
f) Marks on body (scratches or bruises)	□Unknown □ No □Yes			
g) Other	□Unknown □ No □Yes			
8. What did the child feel like when found? (Check	all that apply)			
☐ Sweaty ☐ Limp, flexible ☐ Warn	n to touch 🗆 Rigid	stiff 🗆 Cod	ol to touch	☐ Unknown
☐ Other, specify:				
9. Did anyone else other than EMS \ \ \ No \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \			1	1
try to resuscitate the child?		When:	/	/ ·
10. Please describe what was done as part of the r	ecuccitation:		Month Day	Year Military Time
10. Flease describe what was done as part of the h	esuscitation.			
11. Has the parent/caregiver ever had a child die s	uddenly and unexpected	y? 🗆 No 🗆 Ye	$s \rightarrow Describe$:	
	Child Madical H	ictory-		
	-Child Medical H	istory-		
1. Source of medical information:				
Source of medical information: Other health care provider	☐ Medical record	istory- □ Parent/primary	caregiver	□ Family □ Other
Source of medical information: Doctor Other health care provider In the 72 hours prior to death, did the child have	☐ Medical record	☐ Parent/primary	caregiver	
Source of medical information: Doctor Other health care provider In the 72 hours prior to death, did the child have Fever Our	☐ Medical record	□ Parent/primary h) Diarrhea		☐ Family ☐ Other ☐ Unknown ☐ No ☐ Yes
1. Source of medical information: Doctor Other health care provider 2. In the 72 hours prior to death, did the child have a) Fever Ur b) Excessive sweating Ur	☐ Medical record	□ Parent/primary h) Diarrhea i) Stool change	es	
1. Source of medical information: Doctor Other health care provider 2. In the 72 hours prior to death, did the child have a) Fever Our b) Excessive sweating	□ Medical record e:	□ Parent/primary h) Diarrhea	es	□Unknown □ No □Yes
Source of medical information: Doctor Other health care provider In the 72 hours prior to death, did the child have Fever Our b) Excessive sweating Ur c) Lethargy or sleeping more than usual Ur	□ Medical record e: khown □ No □Yes khown □ No □Yes	□ Parent/primary h) Diarrhea i) Stool change	es eathing	Unknown No Yes
Source of medical information: Doctor Other health care provider In the 72 hours prior to death, did the child have a) Fever Our b) Excessive sweating Our c) Lethargy or sleeping more than usual Our d) Fussiness or excessive crying Our	Medical record	Parent/primaryh) Diarrheai) Stool changej) Difficulty brek) Apnea (stopp	es eathing	Unknown No Yes Unknown No Yes Unknown No Yes
1. Source of medical information: Doctor Other health care provider 2. In the 72 hours prior to death, did the child have a) Fever b) Excessive sweating c) Lethargy or sleeping more than usual d) Fussiness or excessive crying e) Decrease in appetite Ur	Medical record iknown No Yes known No Yes known No Yes known No Yes known No Yes	Parent/primaryh) Diarrheai) Stool changej) Difficulty brek) Apnea (stopp	es eathing ed breathing) rned blue/gray)	Unknown
1. Source of medical information: Doctor Other health care provider 2. In the 72 hours prior to death, did the child have a) Fever b) Excessive sweating c) Lethargy or sleeping more than usual d) Fussiness or excessive crying e) Decrease in appetite f) Vomiting Ur	Medical record	h) Diarrhea i) Stool change j) Difficulty bre k) Apnea (stopp l) Cyanosis (tur m) Seizures or c	es eathing ed breathing) med blue/gray) onvulsions	Unknown No Yes Unknown No Yes Unknown No Yes Unknown No Yes
1. Source of medical information: Doctor Other health care provider 2. In the 72 hours prior to death, did the child have a) Fever b) Excessive sweating c) Lethargy or sleeping more than usual d) Fussiness or excessive crying e) Decrease in appetite f) Vomiting g) Choking	Medical record a: known No Yes known No Yes	h) Diarrhea i) Stool change j) Difficulty bre k) Apnea (stopp l) Cyanosis (tur m) Seizures or c n) Other, specif	es eathing ed breathing) med blue/gray) convulsions	Unknown
1. Source of medical information: Doctor Other health care provider 2. In the 72 hours prior to death, did the child have a) Fever Decrease in appetite Government of the following of the control of	Medical record a: known No Yes known No Yes	h) Diarrhea i) Stool change j) Difficulty bre k) Apnea (stopp l) Cyanosis (tur m) Seizures or c n) Other, specif	es eathing ed breathing) med blue/gray) convulsions	Unknown
1. Source of medical information: Doctor Other health care provider 2. In the 72 hours prior to death, did the child have a) Fever b) Excessive sweating c) Lethargy or sleeping more than usual d) Fussiness or excessive crying e) Decrease in appetite f) Vomiting g) Choking	Medical record a: known No Yes known No Yes	h) Diarrhea i) Stool change j) Difficulty bre k) Apnea (stopp l) Cyanosis (tur m) Seizures or c n) Other, specif	es eathing ed breathing) med blue/gray) convulsions	Unknown
1. Source of medical information: Doctor Other health care provider 2. In the 72 hours prior to death, did the child have a) Fever Decrease in appetite Government of the following of the control of	Medical record a: known No Yes known No Yes	h) Diarrhea i) Stool change j) Difficulty bre k) Apnea (stopp l) Cyanosis (tur m) Seizures or c n) Other, specif	es eathing ed breathing) med blue/gray) convulsions	Unknown
1. Source of medical information: Doctor Other health care provider 2. In the 72 hours prior to death, did the child have a) Fever Decrease in appetite Government of the following of the control of	Medical record a: known No Yes known No Yes	h) Diarrhea i) Stool change j) Difficulty bre k) Apnea (stopp l) Cyanosis (tur m) Seizures or c n) Other, specif	es eathing ed breathing) med blue/gray) convulsions	Unknown
1. Source of medical information: Doctor Other health care provider 2. In the 72 hours prior to death, did the child have a) Fever Decrease in appetite Government of the following of the control of	Medical record a: known No Yes known No Yes	h) Diarrhea i) Stool change j) Difficulty bre k) Apnea (stopp l) Cyanosis (tur m) Seizures or c n) Other, specif	es eathing ed breathing) med blue/gray) convulsions	Unknown
Source of medical information: □ Doctor □ Other health care provider 2. In the 72 hours prior to death, did the child have a) Fever □ Ur b) Excessive sweating □ Ur c) Lethargy or sleeping more than usual □ Ur d) Fussiness or excessive crying □ Ur e) Decrease in appetite □ Ur f) Vomiting □ Ur g) Choking □ Ur 3. In the 72 hours prior to death, was the child injunot mentioned? □ No □ Yes → Describe: 4. In the 72 hours prior to death, was the child giv	Medical record	h) Diarrhea i) Stool change j) Difficulty bre k) Apnea (stopp l) Cyanosis (tur m) Seizures or c n) Other, specif other condition(s	es sathing ed breathing) med blue/gray) convulsions (y:	Unknown No Yes
Source of medical information: □ Doctor □ Other health care provider In the 72 hours prior to death, did the child have a) Fever □ Ur b) Excessive sweating □ Ur c) Lethargy or sleeping more than usual □ Ur d) Fussiness or excessive crying □ Ur e) Decrease in appetite □ Ur f) Vomiting □ Ur g) Choking □ Ur 3. In the 72 hours prior to death, was the child injunot mentioned? □ No □ Yes → Describe: 4. In the 72 hours prior to death, was the child giv (please include any home remedies, herbal medical providers.	Medical record	h) Diarrhea i) Stool change j) Difficulty bre k) Apnea (stopp l) Cyanosis (tur m) Seizures or c n) Other, specif other condition(s	es sathing ed breathing) med blue/gray) convulsions (y:	Unknown No Yes
1. Source of medical information: □ Doctor □ Other health care provider 2. In the 72 hours prior to death, did the child have a) Fever □ Ur b) Excessive sweating □ Ur c) Lethargy or sleeping more than usual □ Ur d) Fussiness or excessive crying □ Ur e) Decrease in appetite □ Ur f) Vomiting □ Ur g) Choking □ Ur 3. In the 72 hours prior to death, was the child injunot mentioned? □ No □ Yes → Describe: 4. In the 72 hours prior to death, was the child giv (please include any home remedies, herbal med Name of medication or □ Dose last	Medical record	h) Diarrhea i) Stool change j) Difficulty bre k) Apnea (stopp l) Cyanosis (tur m) Seizures or c n) Other, specif other condition(s	es eathing ed breathing) med blue/gray) convulsions (y: 5)	Unknown No Yes
Source of medical information: □ Doctor □ Other health care provider In the 72 hours prior to death, did the child have a) Fever □ Ur b) Excessive sweating □ Ur c) Lethargy or sleeping more than usual □ Ur d) Fussiness or excessive crying □ Ur e) Decrease in appetite □ Ur f) Vomiting □ Ur g) Choking □ Ur 3. In the 72 hours prior to death, was the child injunot mentioned? □ No □ Yes → Describe: 4. In the 72 hours prior to death, was the child giv (please include any home remedies, herbal medical providers.	Medical record	h) Diarrhea i) Stool change j) Difficulty bre k) Apnea (stopp l) Cyanosis (tur m) Seizures or c n) Other, specif other condition(s	es eathing ed breathing) med blue/gray) convulsions (y: 5)	Unknown No Yes
1. Source of medical information: □ Doctor □ Other health care provider 2. In the 72 hours prior to death, did the child have a) Fever □ Ur b) Excessive sweating □ Ur c) Lethargy or sleeping more than usual □ Ur d) Fussiness or excessive crying □ Ur e) Decrease in appetite □ Ur f) Vomiting □ Ur g) Choking □ Ur 3. In the 72 hours prior to death, was the child injunot mentioned? □ No □ Yes → Describe: 4. In the 72 hours prior to death, was the child giv (please include any home remedies, herbal med Name of medication or □ Dose last	Medical record	h) Diarrhea i) Stool change j) Difficulty bre k) Apnea (stopp l) Cyanosis (tur m) Seizures or c n) Other, specif other condition(s	es eathing ed breathing) med blue/gray) convulsions (y: 5)	Unknown No Yes
1. Source of medical information: □ Doctor □ Other health care provider 2. In the 72 hours prior to death, did the child have a) Fever □ Ur b) Excessive sweating □ Ur c) Lethargy or sleeping more than usual □ Ur d) Fussiness or excessive crying □ Ur e) Decrease in appetite □ Ur f) Vomiting □ Ur g) Choking □ Ur 3. In the 72 hours prior to death, was the child injunot mentioned? □ No □ Yes → Describe: 4. In the 72 hours prior to death, was the child giv (please include any home remedies, herbal med Name of medication or □ Dose last	Medical record	h) Diarrhea i) Stool change j) Difficulty bre k) Apnea (stopp l) Cyanosis (tur m) Seizures or c n) Other, specif other condition(s ccinations? No er medications) Approx. Time Military Time :	es eathing ed breathing) med blue/gray) convulsions (y: 5)	Unknown No Yes
1. Source of medical information: □ Doctor □ Other health care provider 2. In the 72 hours prior to death, did the child have a) Fever □ Ur b) Excessive sweating □ Ur c) Lethargy or sleeping more than usual □ Ur d) Fussiness or excessive crying □ Ur e) Decrease in appetite □ Ur f) Vomiting □ Ur g) Choking □ Ur 3. In the 72 hours prior to death, was the child injunot mentioned? □ No □ Yes → Describe: 4. In the 72 hours prior to death, was the child giv (please include any home remedies, herbal med Name of medication or □ Dose last	Medical record	h) Diarrhea i) Stool change j) Difficulty bre k) Apnea (stopp l) Cyanosis (tur m) Seizures or c n) Other, specif other condition(s	es eathing ed breathing) med blue/gray) convulsions (y: 5)	Unknown No Yes
1. Source of medical information: □ Doctor □ Other health care provider 2. In the 72 hours prior to death, did the child have a) Fever □ Ur b) Excessive sweating □ Ur c) Lethargy or sleeping more than usual □ Ur d) Fussiness or excessive crying □ Ur e) Decrease in appetite □ Ur f) Vomiting □ Ur g) Choking □ Ur 3. In the 72 hours prior to death, was the child injunot mentioned? □ No □ Yes → Describe: 4. In the 72 hours prior to death, was the child giv (please include any home remedies, herbal med Name of medication or □ Dose last	Medical record	h) Diarrhea i) Stool change j) Difficulty bre k) Apnea (stopp l) Cyanosis (tur m) Seizures or c n) Other, specif other condition(s ccinations? No er medications) Approx. Time Military Time :	es eathing ed breathing) med blue/gray) convulsions (y: 5)	Unknown No Yes

5. At any time in the child's life, did s/he have a history	/ of?	Describe								
a) Allergies (food, medication or other)	wn □ No □Yes →									
b) Abnormal growth or weight loss/gain Unknow	wn □ No □Yes →									
d) Cyanosis (turned blue/gray)										
e) Seizures or convulsions										
,	wn □ No □Yes →									
, , ,	wn □ No □Yes →									
6. Did the child have any birth defects? No Yes										
of Bid tife crima flave any birth defects.	Describer									
	7. Describe the two most recent times that the child was seen by a physician or health care provider: (Include emergency									
department visits, clinic visits, hospital admissions,										
a) Date	recent visit	Second most recent visit								
Month Da	/ ay Year	Month Day Year								
b) Reason for visit:										
c) Action taken:										
d) Physician's Name:										
e) Hospital/Clinic:										
f) Address:										
g) City, Zip code:										
f) Phone number: () -		() -								
8. Birth Hospital Name:										
Street Address:										
City:	State:	Zip code:								
Incide	ent Scene Investig	jation-								
1. Where did the incident or death occur?										
2. Was this the primary residence? ☐ No ☐ Yes										
3. Is the site of the incident or death scene a daycare of	or other childcare setting?	\square Yes \square No \rightarrow Skip to question 8 below								
4. How many children were under the care of the provi	ider at the time of the incid	lent or death? (Under 18 years old)								
5. How many adults were supervising the child(ren)? _		3 years or older)								
6. What is the license number and licensing agency for										
License Number:	Agency:									
7. How long has the daycare been open for business?										
8. How many people live at the site of the incident or of	death scene?									
Number of adults (18 years or older):	Number o	f children (under 18 years old):								
9. Which of the following heating or cooling sources we	ere being used? (Check all	that apply)								
☐ Central air ☐ Window fan	☐ Electric (radiant) ceilir	ng heat								
☐ A/C window unit ☐ Gas furnace or boiler	☐ Wood burning fireplace	e								
☐ Ceiling fan ☐ Electric space heater	☐ Coal burning furnace	□ Unknown								
☐ Floor/table fan ☐ Electric baseboard heat	☐ Kerosene space heate	r								
☐ Other, specify:										
10. Describe the general appearance of the incident sc	ene: (ex. Cleanliness, haza	rds, overcrowding, etc.)								

-Inv	-Investigation Summary-							
1. Are there any factors, circumstances, or environmental concerns about the incident scene investigation that may have impacted								
the child that have not yet been identified?								
2. Arrival times:								
	DSI at scene:	Child at hospital:						
Law enforcement at scene: Military time	DSI at scene: Military time	Child at hospital: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :						
,								
-I	nvestigator's Notes-							
Indicate the task(s) performed:								
☐ Additional scenes(s)? (Forms attached) ☐	Doll reenactment/scene re-creation	☐ Photos or video taken and noted						
☐ Materials collected/evidence logged ☐	Referral for counseling	☐ EMS run sheet/report						
□ Notify next of kin or verify notification □	911 tape							
☐ Other (explain)								
If more than one person was interviewed, does the in relevant information: (ex. Placed on sofa, last known a		ny differences, inconsistencies of						
relevant information: (ex. Placed on Sola, last known a	alive on chair)							
		_						
-Inv	vestigation Diagrams-							
Scene Diagram:	Body Diagram:							
		3						
		1						
	 							
	(0,30)	:						
								
		3						
		2						
	+++++							
		3						
Lead Death Investigator or Designee:		7						
	Title	Datos						
Signature:	Title:	Date:						
Signature:	Title:	Date:						

PH-4100 Page 4 of 5 RDA 1094

-Summary for Pathologist-

	Inves	tigator 1	Informa	tion:									
5	Name:					Agency:					Phone:		
atio	Investi	estigated: / / : Pronounced dead:				/	/	:					
rma			Month D	Day Yea	ar M	lilitary Time				Mont	h Day	Year	Military Time
Case Information	Child :	Informa	ation:										
se J	Last Na	me:			First	:			M.			Case#	
Čä	Sex: □	Male 🗆	Female	Date of	Birth:	1	/		Age:		Years		Months
	Race:	□ White	e 🗆 E	Black/Africa	n Am.	☐ Asian	/Pacific :	Islander	☐ Other	,	Ethnici	ty: 🗆 Hisp	oanic/Latino
ınt	1.	Indicate	whether	r prelimin	ary inv	estigation :	suggest	ts any of	the follo	wing	:		
Sleeping Environment	□ Yes	□ No	Asphyxi	a (ex. Wed	ging, ch	noking, nose,	/mouth (obstructio	on, neck co	mpre	ssion, im	mersion in	water)
Slee	□ Yes	□ No	Hyperth	nermia/Hyp	othermi	a (ex. Hot o	r cold en	vironmer	nts)				
, E	□ Yes	□ No	Environ	mental haz	ards (ex	k. Carbon mo	onoxide,	noxious	gases, cher	micals	s, drugs,	devices)	
	☐ Yes	□ No	Recent	hospitalizat	ion								
ıry	□ Yes	□ No	Previous	s medical d	iagnosis	S							
Child History	□ Yes	□ No	History	of acute life	e-threat	ening event	s (ex. Ap	nea, seiz	ures, diffic	ulty b	reathing)	
Ξ	□ Yes	□ No	· ·			thout diagno	sis						
į	□ Yes	□ No		fall or othe									
Ö	□ Yes	□ No	· ·			al, or ethnic							
	□ Yes	□ No	Cause o	of death du	e to nat	ural causes	other tha	an SIDS (ex. Birth de	efects	, compli	cations of p	re-term birth)
>	□ Yes	□ No	Prior sib	oling deaths	5								
Family Info	□ Yes	□ No	Previous	s encounte	rs with	police or soc	ial servi	ce agenci	es				
Fa	□ Yes	□ No	Request	t for tissue	or orga	n donation							
	☐ Yes	□ No	Objection	on to autop	sy								
Exam	□ Yes	□ No	Pre-tern	minal resus	citative	treatment							
ñ	□ Yes	□ No	Death d	lue to traur	na (inju	ry), poisonin	ng, or int	oxication	ı				
	Any "Y	es" ansv	wers sho	uld be exp	lained	and detail	ed. Bri	ef descri	iption of c	ircur	nstance	s:	
ght													
tigator Insight													
ı													
Jato													
Inves													
Ä													
igo	2.		gist Info	rmation:									
hole	Name	<u>: </u>						Agenc	y:				
Pathologi st	Phone	: ()					Fax:	()			

PH-4100 Page 5 of 5 RDA 1094



CDR Report Form

National Fatality Review

Case Reporting System

Version 5.0





Data entry website: https://data.ncfrp.org

1-800-656-2434

info@ncfrp.org

www.ncfrp.org

SAVING LIVES TOGETHER

Instructions:

This case report is used by Child Death Review (CDR) teams to enter data into the National Fatality Review Case Reporting System (NFR-CRS). The NFR-CRS is available to states and local sites from the National Center for Fatality Review & Prevention (NCFRP) and requires a data use agreement for data entry. The purpose is to collect comprehensive information from multiple agencies participating in a review. The NFR-CRS documents demographics, the circumstances involved in the death, investigative actions, services provided or needed, key risk factors and actions recommended and/or taken by the team to prevent other deaths.

While this data collection form is an important part of the CDR process, it should not be the central focus of the review meeting. Experienced users have found that it works best to assign a person to record data while the team discussions are occurring. Persons should not attempt to answer every single question in a step-by-step manner as part of the team discussion.

It is not expected that teams will have answers to all of the questions related to a death. However, over time teams begin to understand the importance of data collection and bring the necessary information to the meeting. The percentage of cases marked "unknown" and unanswered questions decreases as the team becomes more familiar with the form. **The NFR-CRS Data Dictionary** is available. It contains definitions for each data element and should be referred to when the team is unsure how to answer a question. Use of the data dictionary helps teams improve consistency of data entry.

The form contains three types of questions: (1) select <u>one</u> response as represented by a circle; (2) select <u>multiple</u> responses as represented by a square; and (3) free text responses. This last type is indicated by the words "specify" or "describe."

Many teams ask what is the difference between leaving a question blank and selecting the response "unknown." A question should be marked "unknown" if an attempt was made to find the answer but no clear or satisfactory response was obtained. A question should be left blank (unanswered) if no attempt was made to find the answer. "N/A" stands for "not applicable" and should be used if the question does not apply.

HIPAA Reminder:

Enter identifiable information (names, dates, addresses, counties) into the NFR-CRS if your state/local policy allows. Follow your state laws in regards to reporting psychological, substance abuse and HIV/AIDS status. Please check with your fatality review coordinator if you are unsure. For other text fields, such as the Narrative section or any "specify" or "describe" fields, do not include specific names, dates of birth, dates of death, references to specific counties, practitioners, or facility names in these text fields. Examples: "Evans County EMS" should be "EMS"; "Evans County Children's Hospital" should be "the children's hospital." Why this reminder? Text fields may be shared with approved researchers as noted in our Data Use Agreements. Therefore, entering identified data into those fields would compromise your responsibility under HIPAA.

Additional paper forms can be ordered from the NCFRP at no charge. Users interested in participating in the NFR-CRS for data entry and reporting should contact the NCFRP. This version includes the Sudden and Unexpected Infant Death (SUID) Case Registry and the Sudden Death in the Young (SDY) Case Registry questions.

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CASE NUMBER								
CASE NUMBER			1.					
			Case Type: O Death			Death Certificate Number:		
11	<u> </u>			O Near deat	h/serious injury	Birth Certificate Number:		
State / County or Team Num	ber / Year of Review / Sequen	ce of Review	Not born alive (fetal/stillborn)			ME/Cor	oner Number:	
			☐ Child r	never left hospital follo	owing birth	Date Te	am Notified of Death	
A. CHILD INFORMATI	ION							
A1. CHILD INFORMATI		ALL AGES)						
AI. CHILD IN CRIMATI	ION (COMPLETE FOR A	ALL AGES)						
1. Child's name: First:		Middle:		Last:				U/K
2. Date of birth: U/K	3. Date of death: U/K	4. Age:	Years	5. Race, check all t	that apply:	□ U/K		7. Sex:
		0	Months	☐ White	☐ Native Ha	waiian	Latino origin?	
I			Days	☐ Black	☐ Pacific Isla	ander,	O Yes	○ Male
	/ /	<u> </u>	Hours	☐ Asian, speci	fy: specify:		○ No	O Female
mm dd yyyy	mm dd yyyy	0	Minutes	☐ American In	dian, Tribe:		O u/ĸ	O u/ĸ
			U/K	☐ Alaskan Nat	ive, Tribe:			
Residence address:	□ u/k		9. Child's	weight at death:	□ u/k		11. State of death:	
Street:		Apt.	O Pound	s/ounces				
			O Grams	/kilograms				
City:			10. Child's	s height at death:	□ U/K		12. County of death	
State:	Zip: Cou	ınty:	O Feet/inches					
otato.	p.		Ocm					
13. Child had disability or chro	onic illness?	Yes O No () u/k		15. Child's health ins	urance c	heck all that annly:	
If yes, check all that apply		7100 0110 0	5 0/10		□ None		Indian Health Servic	
						5		
Physical/orthopedic		-						
☐ Mental health/substa		<u>.</u>		_	☐ Medicaid		U/K	
☐ Cognitive/intellectua	al, specify:	○ Yes) No	O u/k	☐ State plan			
☐ Sensory, specify:								
□ и/к					1		ith Academy of Pedia	itrics
	outside of the home prior to thi	s child's death?			Immunization Sch	_		
	s, # O No O U/K				O NA O	Yes O	No, specify:	Ои/к
If the child never left the hospi	tal following birth, go to A2.		I		I		I	
17. Type of residence:			18. New r		19. Residence overd	_	21. Number of other	_
O Parental home		ail/detention		t 30 days?	OYes ONo	O U/K	with child:	U/K
C Licensed group home	_	ther, specify:	O Ye					
C Licensed foster home	O Shelter		O No		20. Child ever home	_		
O Relative foster home	O Homeless O U	/K	O U/ł	(OYes ONo	O U/K		
22. Child had history of child m	, ,	,					here an open CPS ca	ase with child at
As Victim As Perpetrat		erpetrator		v was history identifie		time	of death?	
O N/A			0	O Through			O Yes C	No ○ U/K
O O Yes		3	0	O Other so	ources			
O O No] Sexual	If through	CPS:			child ever placed out	side of the home
O O U/K] Emotional/	As Vio	tim As Perpetrat	<u>or</u>	prior	to the death?	
		psychological		# CF	PS referrals		○ Yes ○	No ○ U/K
] U/K		# Sı	ubstantiations			
A2. COMPLETE FOR C	HILDREN OVER ONE	EAR OLD						
25. Child's highest education le	evel:	26. Child's work sta	tus:	27. Did child have p	_	_	28. Child had history	•
○n/a	O Drop out	○ N/A		O N/A	Yes O No	O u/k	violence? Chec	k all that apply:
ONone	OHS graduate	O Employed		If yes, check all	that apply:		□ N/A	
OPreschool	○ College	O Full time	9	☐ Academic	: Behaviora	I	☐ Yes, as vi	ctim
○ Grade K-8	Other, specify:	O Part tim	е	☐ Truancy	☐ Expulsion		☐ Yes, as pe	erpetrator
○ Grade 9-12	Ou/K	○ u/ĸ		☐ Suspension	ons	ecify:	□ No	
O Home schooled, K-8		O Not working			□ U/K		□ U/K	
O Home schooled, 9-12		O u/ĸ						
•								

29. Child's mental health (MH):	30. Child had history of substance abuse?	31. Child had delinquent or criminal history?
Child had received prior MH services?	○ N/A ○ Yes ○ No ○ U/K	○ N/A ○ Yes ○ No ○ U/K
○ N/A ○ Yes ○ No ○ U/K	If yes, check all that apply:	If yes, check all that apply:
Child was receiving MH services?	☐ Alcohol ☐ Other, specify:	☐ Assaults ☐ Other, specify:
○ N/A ○ Yes ○ No ○ U/K	☐ Cocaine	Robbery
Child on medications for MH illness?	☐ Marijuana ☐ U/K	☐ Drugs ☐ U/K
○ N/A ○ Yes ○ No ○ U/K	☐ Methamphetamine	32. Child spent time in juvenile detention?
Issues prevented child from receiving MH services?	☐ Opiates	○ N/A ○ Yes ○ No ○ U/K
○ N/A ○ Yes ○ No ○ U/K	☐ Prescription drugs	33. Child acutely ill in the two weeks before death?
If yes, specify:	Over-the-counter drugs	○ Yes ○ No ○ U/K
A3. COMPLETE FOR ALL FETAL/INFANTS UN	IDER ONE YEAR	
34. Was this case reviewed by both a Fetal/Infant Mortality R	Review (FIMR) and Child Death Review (CDR/CFR) t	eam? O Yes O No O U/K
35.Gestational age: U/K 36. Birth weight: U/K	37. Multiple gestation? 38. Includ	ing the deceased infant, 39. Including the deceased infant,
○ Grams/kilograms	O Yes, # how i	many pregnancies did the how many live births did the
# weeks O Pounds/ounces	/ O No O U/K birth	mother have? # U/K birth mother have? # U/K
_	41. Prenatal care provided during pregnancy of dec	eased infant? O Yes O No O U/K
birth mother still has living? # U/K	If yes, number of prenatal visits kept: #	□ U/K
	If yes, month of first prenatal visit: Specify 1-9	: □ U/K
42. Were there access or compliance issues related to prena	tal care? O Yes O No O U/K	If yes, check all that apply:
☐ Lack of money for care ☐ Langu	lage barriers	f family/social support
☐ Limitations of health insurance coverage ☐ Could	n't get provider to take as patient Service	es not available
☐ Lack of transportation ☐ Multip	le providers, not coordinated	st of health care system
☐ No phone ☐ Could	n't get an earlier appointment Unwilli	ng to obtain care
☐ Cultural differences ☐ Lack of		know where to go
43. During pregnancy, did mother have any medical condition	ns/complications? O Yes O No	U/K If yes, check all that apply:
☐ Cardiovascular ☐ Endocrine	e/Metabolic STI (continued)	☐ Gynecologic (continued)
☐ Hypertension - gestational ☐ Diabe	tes, type 1 chronic Group B strep	☐ Placental problems
☐ Hypertension - chronic ☐ Diabe	tes, type 2 chronic	☐ Abruption
☐ Pre-eclampsia ☐ Diabe	tes, gestational	fy: Previa
☐ Eclampsia ☐ Thyro	id <u>Gynecologic</u>	☐ Other placental, specify:
☐ Clotting disorder ☐ Polycy	ystic ovarian disease	leeding Other Condition/Complication
Hematologic Neurologi	ic/Psychiatric	□∪ті
☐ Folic acid deficiency ☐ Addict	tion disorder	☐ Decreased fetal movement
☐ Sickle cell disease ☐ Eating	g disorder	☐ HELLP syndrome
☐ Anemia (iron deficiency) ☐ Depre	ession	th restriction (IUGR)
Respiratory Seizur	re disorder	re of membranes (PROM)
<u> </u>	Transmitted Infection (STI) Preterm prematu	re rupture of Gastrointestinal
☐ Pulmonary embolism ☐ Bacter	rial vaginosis (BV) membranes (PP	ROM) Maternal genetic disorder
☐ Chlam	nydia	vix Abnormal MSAFP
☐ Gonor	rrhea Umbilical cord co	emplications
☐ Herpe	es 🔲 Prolapse	☐ Other, specify:
☐ HPV	☐ Nuchal cord	
☐ Syphil	lis	pecify:
44. Did the mother experience any medical complications in	previous pregnancies? O N/A	Yes O No O U/K If yes, check all that apply:
☐ Previous preterm birth	☐ Previous small for gestational age	
☐ Previous low birth weight birth	☐ Previous large for gestational age (greate	er than 4000 grams)
45. Did the mother use any medications, drugs or other subs	stances during pregnancy? O Yes	No O U/K If yes, check all that apply:
☐ Over-the-counter meds ☐ Anti-epileptic	☐ Nausea/vomiting medications	☐ Cocaine ☐ Meds to treat drug addiction
☐ Allergy medications ☐ Anti-hypertensives	☐ Cholesterol medications	☐ Heroin ☐ Opiates
☐ Antibiotics ☐ Anti-hypothyroidism	☐ Sleeping pills	☐ Marijuana ☐ Other pain meds
☐ Anti-flu/antivirals ☐ Arthritis medications	s	☐ Methamphetamine ☐ Other, specify:
☐ Anti-depressants/anti- ☐ Diabetes medication	_	☐ Alcohol ☐ U/K
anxiety/anti-psychotics	s Progesterone/P17	☐ If alcohol, infant born with fetal effects or syndrome?
If any item is checked, please indicate the generic or bra		
46. Was the infant born drug exposed?	○ Yes ○ No ○ U/K	
47 Did the infant have neonatal abstinence syndrome (NAS)		

48. Level of birth hospital:		49. At discharge fro	m the birth hospital, v	as a case manager	assigned to the m	other?
○ 1°		0	N/A, mother did not	go to a birth hospital	O Yes	O No O U/K
○ 2°		50. Did the mother	attend a postpartum	visit?	○ Yes	O No O U/K
○ 3°		51. Did the infant h	ave a NICU stay of m	ore than one day?	○ Yes	O No O U/K
Free-standing birth hospital		If yes, for what reas	on(s)? Check all that	apply:		
Home birth		☐ Prematur	ity		Hypothermia	
Other, specify:		☐ Low birth	weight		Jaundice	☐ Congenital anomalies
O U/K		☐ Tachypne	ea 🔲 Feedin	g difficulties	Anemia	Other, specify:
		☐ Drug/alco	_	_		□ U/K
52. Did mother smoke in the 3 months be	fore pregnancy?	53. Did the mother s		Trimester	1 Trimester 2	Trimester 3
O Yes If yes,Avg #	cigarettes/day	during pregnan	cy?	If yes,		Avg # cigarettes/day
	parettes in pack)	○ Yes ○	No Ou⁄k		<u> </u>	(20 cigarettes in pack)
O U/K □ U/K 0						☐ U/K quantity
54. Was mother injured during pregnancy	· · ·	l		55. Did the mother	have postpartum o	<u>' </u>
Oyes Ono Ou/K	If yes, describe:) No ○ U/K	
If this was a fetal death, go to Section B.	, ,					
56. Infant ever breastfed? Yes	O No O U/K		57. Did infant have	abnormal metabolic	newborn screening	results?
If yes, any breast milk at 3 months?		No ○U/K	○ Yes ○			
If yes, exclusively?	O Yes			any abnormality suc	h as a fatty acid o	xidation error:
If yes, any breast milk at 6 months?	1	_	you, accorde	, as.ioiiianty suo	20 0 1011, 0010 0	
If yes, exclusively?	O Yes					
If ever, was infant receiving breast milk		0/10				
Yes	_					
If the infant never left the hospital followin		2 B				
58. At any time prior to the infant's last 7			50 In the 72 hours	orior to death, did the	infant have any	of the following? Check all that apply:
history of (check all that apply):	z riours, did trie irriar	it liave a	□ None	prior to death, did the	□ Vomiting	Cyanosis
□ None	☐ Cyanosis		Fever		Choking	Seizures or convulsions
☐ Infection	☐ Seizures or cor	avuleione	Excessive sweat	na	Diarrhea	Other, specify:
Allergies	☐ Cardiac abnorr		Lethargy/sleeping	-	☐ Stool changes	
☐ Abnormal growth, weight gain/loss	Other, specify:		☐ Fussiness/exces		☐ Difficulty breat	
☐ Apnea	U/K		_		□ Apnea	uning Lib/K
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	61. In the 72 hours	prior to dooth was	Decrease in appe		•	63. What did the infant have for his/her
was the infant injured?	the infant given	•	62. In the 72 hours p any medications	or remedies? Includ	-	last meal? Check all that apply:
O Yes O No O U/K	O Yes C			over-the-counter med		☐ Breast milk
O Tes O NO O O/K	O les C	NO ON	home remedies.			☐ Formula, type:
If yes, describe cause and injuries:	If yes, list name(s)	of vaccines		No O U/K		Baby food, type:
, 555, doctoring oddoc and injunes.	,00, 1101110(8)	, 5. 14001103.		0 0/10		☐ Cereal, type:
			If yes, list name a	and last dose given:		Other, specify:
			ii yoo, iiot namo t	a laot acco givo		□ suio, spesily.
						□ u/k
			<u> </u>			1 — 5
This space left intentionally blan	nk					
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,						

B. BIOLOGICAL PAR	ENT INFORMATION		No information ava	ailable, go to Sectio	n C	
1. Parents' race, check all th	at apply:	2. Parent	s' Hispanic or Latino origin?	4. Parents' employr	ment status:	5. Parents' income:
Female Male	Female Male	Female	Male	Female Male		Female Male
□ □ White	☐ Native Hawaiian	0	O Yes, specify origin:	○ ○ Emp	oloyed	O High
☐ ☐ Black	☐ Pacific Islander,	0	○ No	○ ○ Une	employed	O O Medium
☐ ☐ Asian, specify	specify:	0	○ U/K	○ ○ On	disability	O O Low
☐ ☐ American Indi	an, Tribe: 🔲 🔲 U/K	3. Parent	ts' age in years at death:	○ ○ Stay	y-at-home	O O U/K
☐ ☐ Alaskan Nativ	e, Tribe:	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	O Reti	ired	
			# Years	○ O u/k		
			□ u/k			
6. Parents' education:	7. Parents speak and understand	8. Parent	ts first generation immigrant?	10. Parents receive	social services in th	e past twelve months?
Female Male	English?	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	Female Male	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>
O < High school	Female Male	0	O Yes, country of origin:	O O Yes		□ WIC
O High school	O O Yes	0	○ No	O O No	If yes,	☐ Home visiting, specify:
○ ○ College	O O No	0	O U/K	O O ∪/K	check all	☐ TANF
O O Post graduate	○ ○ U/K	9. Parent	s on active military duty?		that apply:	☐ Medicaid
O O u/k	If no, language spoken:	Female	Male			☐ Food stamps/SNAP/EBT
		0	O Yes, specify branch:			☐ Other, specify:
		0	○ No			□ U/K
		0	○ U/K			
11. Parents have substance	12. Parents ever victim of chil	d	13. Parents ever perpetrator o	f maltreatment?	14. Parents have di	sability or chronic illness?
abuse history?	maltreatment?		<u>Female</u> <u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u> <u>Male</u>	
Female Male	Female Male		O OYes		O O Yes	
O OYes	○ ○ Yes		○ ○No		○ ○ No	
O ONo	○ ○ No		O Ou/k		O O ∪/K	
O Ou/k	○ ○ u/k		If yes, check all that apply:		If yes, check all t	that apply:
If yes, check all that apply	If yes, check all that apply:		☐ ☐ Physical		☐ ☐ Phys	sical/orthopedic, specify:
☐ ☐ Alcohol	☐ ☐ Physical		□ □ Neglect		□ □ Men	tal health/substance abuse,
□ □ Cocaine	☐ ☐ Neglect		☐ ☐ Sexual			specify:
☐ ☐ Marijuana	☐ ☐ Sexual		□ □ Emotional/psyc	chological	☐ ☐ Cog	nitive/intellectual, specify:
☐ ☐ Methampheta	mine	chological	□ □u/k		□ □ Sens	sory, specify:
□ □ Opiates	□ □ U/K		# CPS ref	errals	□ □ u/k	
☐ ☐ Prescription d	rugs# CPS refe	errals	# Substar	itiations	If mental health/s	substance abuse, was parent
□ □ Over-the-cour	nter# Substant	tiations	☐ ☐ CPS prevention	n services	receiving MH se	rvices?
☐ ☐ Other, specify	:	care or	☐ ☐ Family preserv	ation services	○ ○ Yes	
□ □U/K	adopted		☐ ☐ Children ever r	emoved	○ ○ No	
					O O ∪/K	
15. Parents have prior child	deaths?					
<u>Female</u> <u>Male</u>	If yes, cause(s): Check all th	at apply:				
O O Yes	<u>Female</u> <u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u> <u>Male</u>		Female	Male
○ ○ No	☐ ☐ Child abu	use #	_	Suicide #		☐ Other #
○ O U/K	☐ ☐ Child neg	glect #		SIDS #		Other, specify:
	☐ ☐ Accident	#		Undetermined cause	e# 🗆	□ U/K
16. Parents have history of in	ntimate partner violence?		17. Parents have delinquent/o	riminal history?	If yes, check all tha	t apply:
<u>Female</u> <u>Male</u>			<u>Female</u> <u>Male</u>		Female Male	
	Yes, as victim		O O Yes		☐ ☐ Assa	
	Yes, as perpetrator		O O No		□ □ Rob	•
	No		○ ○ u/k		☐ ☐ Drug	
	U/K					er, specify:
					□ □ u/k	

Primary caregiver()	s): Select only	one each in columns	one and two								2. Caregiver(s) age in years	s.
One Two	o). Ociool only	one cuon in columno	One	Two		One	Two				One Two	٠.
	o to Section D		0	_	er parent	0	Other	relative			# Years	
. 0	ical mother, go	to Section D	0	_	er's partner	_	OFriend				# Tears	
	ical findiner, go t		0	_	er's partner	_	_	ional staff			3. Caregiver(s) sex:	
	ve parent	o Section D	0	_	dparent	0	Other,					
	•		0	OSiblin	•	O	Other,	specify.			One Two OMale	
O OSteppa	areni		O	OSIDIII	ig	0	Ou/ĸ					
						O	OU/K				○ ○Female ○ ○U/K	
	1 1 11 11 1		I.		()			() 1				
4. Caregiver(s) race,	check all that			•	/er(s) Hispa	nic or	6. Caregive		oyment sta	tus:	7. Caregiver(s) income:	
One Two		One Two	"		origin?		One One	Two			One Two	
☐ ☐ White			e Hawaiian	One One	Two		0	O Empl	•		O High	
☐ ☐ Black			ic Islander,	0	O Yes		0	O Unem			O O Medium	
☐ ☐ Asian, s		speci	iy.	0	O No		0	On di	•		O O Low	
	n Indian, Tribe	:		0	O u/ĸ		0	O Stay-			O O U/K	
□ □ Alaskan	Native, Tribe:			If yes,	specify orig	in:	0	O Retire	ed			
							0	O u/K				
Caregiver(s) educa		caregiver(s) speak a	nd '	`	giver(s) first	generation	ŭ	` ,	eive social s		in the past twelve months?	
One Two		nderstand English?		immig	rant?			Two	I	<u>One</u>	Two	
O O< High scl		<u>ne Two</u>			<u>Two</u>			O Yes			□wic	
O OHigh scho	ol	O Yes		0	O Yes, o	country of origin:		O No	If yes,		☐ Home visiting, specify:	
O OCollege		O N₀		0	O No		0	O u/k	check all		□TANF	
O OPost grad	uate) O u/k		0	O U/K				that apply:		☐Medicaid	
O Ou/k		lf no, language spoker	:	11. Careg	iver(s) on a	ctive military duty?					☐Food stamps/SNAP/EBT	Г
				One	Two						Other, specify:	
				0	Oyes, s	specify branch:						
				0	○No				ı		□u/k	
				0	Ou/ĸ							
13. Caregiver(s) have	substance	14. Caregiver(s)	ever victim of	child	15. Caregiv	ver(s) ever perpetra	tor of maltre	atment?	16. Caregiv	er(s) hav	ve disability or chronic illness	?
abuse history?		maltreatment	?		<u>One</u>	<u>Two</u>			<u>One</u>	Two		
One Two		One Two			0	O Yes			0	O Yes		
O O Yes		O O Y	es		0	O No			0	○ No		
O O No		0 O N	0		0	O U/K			0	O u/k		
O О и/к		0 0 0	/K		If yes, o	check all that apply:			If yes, c	heck all	that apply:	
If yes, check all the	at apply:	If yes, check	all that apply:			☐ Physical			-		sical/orthopedic, specify:	
☐ ☐ ☐ Alcoho		•	hysical			□Neglect			_	_	tal health/substance abuse,	
☐ ☐Cocair			eglect			□Sexual					specify:	
☐ ☐ Mariju:			Ü			□ Emotional/psyc	chological			☐ Coai	nitive/intellectual, specify:	
	mphetamine		motional/psych	nological		□U/K			_		sory, specify:	
□ □ □Opiate			. ,	. s.ogioai		# CPS refe	rrals			□ U/K	,, opoonj.	
	iption drugs		_# CPS referr	als		# Substanti					substance abuse, was	
	he-counter		_# CPS releif _# Substantia			CPS prevention					ing MH services?	
☐ ☐ ☐ Other,		— — —	_# Substantia ver in foster ca			☐ Family preserv				O Yes	-	
□ □U/K	apecity.		ver in foster ca dopted	ii C OI		• •		io	_	O Yes		
⊔ ⊔U/K						☐ Children ever r	emoved		_	_		
17 Coresive-(-) 5	prior	If you power!	Chack all the '	onel.	10 0	ivor(a) baya =:-+-	of intimate	ortros		O U/K	wo dolinguost/ssissis = 1 5:-1	
17. Caregiver(s) have child deaths?	e prior	If yes, cause(s):	Check all that	apply:	violen	iver(s) have history	or intimate p	artner	_		ve delinquent/criminal history	y ?
		<u>One</u> <u>Two</u> □ □ C	hild abus #						One	Two	/oo	
One Two	_	l	hild abuse #_		<u>One</u> □	Two	_		0	O Y		
O O Yes		1	hild neglect #			☐Yes, as victin			0	_	No	
O No			ccident #			☐Yes, as perpe	etrator		. 0	\sim	J/K	
O 0u/r	(uicide #			□No				_	that apply:	
			DS #			□u/K					Assaults	
			ndetermined								Robbery	
			ause #								•	
		I	ther #								Other, specify:	
		0	ther, specify:							□ ι	J/K	

D. SUPERVISOR INFO	RMATIC	DN				Answer this	section only if t	he child e	ever left the hospital	following birth		
Did child have supervision a	at time of i	ncident leading to death?		How long before incident did supervisor last see child?								
Yes, answer D2-16				Select	one:							
	velopmenta	al age or circumstances, go to S	Sec. E	Chile	d in sight of	f supervisor						
O No, but needed, answer D				_	utes		Days					
O Unable to determine, try to		D3-16		_	rs) u/k					
Is supervisor listed in a prev								ne time of i	ncident? Select only	one:		
Yes, biological mother,				_	loptive pare		Grandparent		O Institutional staff			
Yes, biological father, g	-			_	epparent	_	Sibling		O Babysitter	1 90		
Yes, caregiver one, go	-			_	ster parent	_	Other relative		Licensed child ca	are worker		
Yes, caregiver two, go				_	other's parti	_	Friend		Other, specify:	aro monne.		
_	○ No						Acquaintance		O U/K			
			-	ther's partn		Hospital staff, go	o to D15	O 2				
Supervisor's age in years:			7. Superv		and understands E		8. Supervisor on ac	tive military duty?				
	6. Supervisor's sex: Male Female	∩ u/k		· _	Yes O 1	_	-1.9	O Yes				
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		If no, language spoken: If yes, specify brar								
Supervisor has substance	10. Supervisor has history of c	hild maltr	eatment?			sor has disability		12. Supervisor has				
abuse history?	,						c illness?		deaths?			
O Yes O No							es O No	O u/ĸ	O Yes	O No O U/K		
	If yes, check all that apply:						eck all that apply:		If yes, check all t			
☐ Alcohol		O O U/k					cal/orthopedic, sp		☐ Child abuse			
☐ Cocaine		If yes, check all th				_ *	al health/substance	•	☐ Child neglect			
☐ Marijuana						spec		<i>.</i>	☐ Accident #			
☐ Methamphetamine						_ `	itive/intellectual, s	necify:	☐ Suicide #			
☐ Opiates			-				ory, specify:	pccy.	☐ SIDS #			
☐ Prescription drugs				sychologica	nl	□ U/K	лу, орозиј.		☐ Undetermine			
Over-the-counter				yono.og.z.		— •			Other #			
Other, specify:			CPS refe	rrals		If mental	health/substance	ahuse.	Other, specifi			
outor, speeding.			Substanti				ervisor receiving M		Ou.s., spes	<i>y</i> -		
				r care/adop	nted	services?	•					
□и/к				tion service		O Yes			□ u/k			
0/iX				ervation ser		O No			3,10			
				r removed	VICCO	Ou/K						
13. Supervisor has history of	14. Super	visor has delinquent			ne incident,		ervisor asleep?	16. At tin	ne of incident was su	pervisor impaired?		
intimate partner violence?	or crir	minal history?	0	Yes C	No (O и/к			O Yes) No		
☐ Yes, as victim		Yes O No O U/K	If yes,	, select the	most appr	opriate descri	iption of the	If yes	s, check all that apply			
☐ Yes, as perpetrator	If yes, o	check all that apply:	-			d at incident:		☐ Dr	ug impaired, specify:			
□ No	☐ Ass	sault		Night time				☐ Ak	cohol impaired			
□ U/K	☐ Ro	bbery	0	Day time	nap, descri	ibe:		☐ Dis	stracted			
	☐ Dru	ıgs	0	Day time	sleep (for e	example, supe	ervisor is	□Ab	sent			
	☐ Oth	ner, specify:		night shift	t worker), d	escribe:		☐ Im	paired by illness, spe	cify:		
	□ U/k	(0	Other, des				□Im	paired by disability, s	pecify:		
								□ Ot	her, specify:			
E. INCIDENT INFORMA	ATION					Answer this	section only if t	he child e	ever left the hospital	following birth		
Was the date of the inciden		e as the date of death?					of day that incident					
Yes, same as date of de					O AN							
No, different than date	/	/	Hour, sp	pecify 1-12	O PM	Л						
O u/k	/ dd /	уууу			○ U/I	K						
3. Place of incident, check all t								4. Type of area:				
☐ Child's home		Licensed child care center	□India	an reservat	iion/	Drivewa	ay	☐ Othe	er, specify:	O Urban		
☐ Relative's home	trust	t lands		Other parking area				O Suburban				
☐ Friend's home	□Milita	ary installat	tion	☐ State or county park				O Rural				
☐ Licensed foster care hor	Farm/ranch	□Jail/d	detention fa	acility	_		□ u/ĸ		O Frontier			
☐ Relative foster care hom	ne 🗆	School	□Side	walk	Other recreation area					O u/ĸ		
☐ Licensed group home	□Road	<u> </u>										

5. Incident state:	7. Did the death occur du	ue to a natural	B. Was	the incident witnessed	i? O	Yes O No	○ UK	
	disaster or mass fatali	ty?	If yes,	by whom? $\ \square$ Parer	nt/relative		☐ Healtl	h care professional, if death
6. Incident county:	○ Yes ○	No O U/K		☐ Other	r caretaker	/babysitter	occ	urred in a hospital setting
•	If yes, describe:			☐ Teac	her/coach/	athletic trainer	☐ Stran	ger
9. Was 911 or local emergency called?	O N/A O Yes O	No Ou/K		☐ Other	r acquainta	ance	☐ Other	, specify:
10. Was resuscitation attempted?	N/A OYes O1	No O U/K						
If yes, by whom?		If yes, type	of resus	scitation:			ı	If yes, was a rhythm recorded?
□ EMS	☐ Stranger	□CPR						○ Yes ○ No ○ U/K
L Linio	Other, specify:	l _	ed Exte	nal Defibrillator (AED))			
☐ Other caretaker/babysitter				AED available/acces	_	Yes ONo	Οu/κ	
☐ Teacher/coach/athletic trainer				ock administered?		Yes ONo	O U/K	If yes, what was the rhythm?
☐ Other acquaintance				ow many shocks were			0 0,11	n yoo, maa nao alo myanii.
☐ Health care professional, if death		l _		ions, specify type:	administer		-	
occurred in a hospital setting		Other, sp		ions, specify type.				
		· 🗀 Other, sp	becily.		40 05:14			4 -bl
11. At time of incident leading to death, had child used drugs or alcohol?	If yes, check all that apply	r				·	_	t, check all that apply:
								iving/vehicle occupant U/K
O N/A O Yes O No O U/K	Alcohol	☐ Opiate		□ u/k	☐ Pla			ther, specify:
	☐ Cocaine	☐ Prescrip		_	13. Total	number of deat	hs at incide	nt event, including child:
	☐ Marijuana —	☐ Over-th	e-counte	er drugs	_	— Children, a	ges 0-18	Ou/K
	☐ Methamphetamine	☐ Other, s	pecify:		_	Adults		
F. INVESTIGATION INFORMA	TION							
1. Was a death investigation conducted	? O Yes	ONo Ol	J/K	2. Death referred to	:	Person dec	laring officia	al cause and manner of death:
If yes, check all that apply:				O Medical exar	niner	OMedical	examiner	OMortician
☐ Medical examiner	☐ Law enforcement	☐ Child Prote	ctive	O Coroner		○ Coroner		Other, specify:
☐ Coroner [☐ Fire investigator	Services		O Not referred		OHospital	physician	
☐ ME investigator □	☐ EMS	☐ Other, spec	cify:	O u/ĸ		Other pl		Ou/ĸ
☐ Coroner investigator		□ u/k	,			·	•	
4. Autopsy performed? Yes	O № OU/K			1				
If yes, conducted by: O Forensic	pathologist O Unkr	nown type patholo	ogist	If yes, was a special	ist consult	ed during autop	sv (cardiac.	neurology, etc.)?
		r physician	.5.5.	O Yes C	_		specify spe	
		r, specify:		If no, why not (e.g. p				oranot.
General	O U/K	п, ъреспу.		ii iio, wiiy iiot (e.g. p	aleni oi c	aregiver objecte	u) r	
E More the following accessed either the		ah information on	llaatad i	oriar to the autonous		6 1/	lara anu of	these additional tests performed
Were the following assessed either thr Please list any abnormalities/s		gn iniormation co	illected	onor to the autopsy?			,	the autopsy? Please list
Yes No U/K		es No U/K						alities/significant findings
Imaging:	_	ternal Exam:					n F9.	
○ ○ X-ray - single	() () () E	Exam of	general appearance		<u> Y</u>	es No	U/K
X-ray - multiple view	rs (000	lead cir	cumference				Cultures for infectious disease
X-ray - complete ske	eletal series Ot	her Autopsy Pro	cedure	s:		(0 0	Microscopic/histologic exam
O Other imaging, spec	, (Vas a g	ross examination of or	gans done	? (0 0	O Postmortem metabolic screen
CT scan, photos	of the brain, etc):)	Vere we	ights of any organs ta	ken?			Vitreous testing
	0 1/ 0 1/	O.1111				(0 0	Genetic testing
7. Was any toxicology testing performed	_	_		Made and batancia		ala Dividanca i ana	-:e	□ O#h
If yes, what were the results?	☐ Negative ☐ Alcohol	☐ Cocaine ☐ Marijuana		·	_	gn Rx arug, spe gh OTC drug, s	,	☐ Other, specify: ☐ U/K
Check all that apply: 8. Was the child's medical history review			No C	<u>'</u>				
-	the newborn metabolic so		_	es ONo O U/K C	Not perfor		•	abnormalities or other significant ed in the autopsy:
•	neonatal CCHD screen re			es ONo O U/K O			indings not	ed in the autopsy.
10. What additional information would th				stigation conducted at			○ Yes	○No ○U/K
like to have known about the autopsy	?	If yes, whic	h of the	following death scene	investigat	ion components	_	_
		Yes No	U/K					If yes, shared with review team?
		0 0	0	CDC's SUIDI Report	ting Form	or jurisdictional	equivalent	○ Yes ○ No
		0 0	\circ	Narrative description	of circum	stances		○ Yes ○ No
11. Was there agreement between the c	ause of death	0 0	\circ	Scene photos				
listed on the pathology report and on	the death	0 0	0	Scene recreation with	th doll			○ Yes ○ No
certificate? O N/A O Yes O	No O U/K	0 0	0	Scene recreation with	thout doll			◯ Yes ◯ No
If no, describe the differences:		0 0	0	Witness interviews				O Yes O No
13. What additional information would th	e team like to have knowr	about the death	scene i					
				-				

14. Was a CPS record check of	conducted as a result of death?	○ Yes ○ No ○ U/K		
15. Did any investigation find evidence of prior abuse?	16. CPS action taken because	of death? O N/A O Yes	○ No O U/K	17. If death occurred in licensed setting (see E3),
○ N/A ○ Yes ○ No ○ If yes, from what source?	U/K If yes, highest level of action taken because of death:	If yes, what services or actions result	ed? Check all that apply:	indicate action taken: No action
	_	☐ Voluntary consists offered		
Check all that apply:	U/K Report screened out and not investigated	Voluntary services offered	☐ Court-ordered out of hor placement	C License suspended C License revoked
_ ′		Voluntary services provided		_
☐ Autopsy	O Unsubstantiated	Court-ordered services provided	☐ Children removed	Onvestigation ongoing
☐ CPS review	Onconclusive	☐ Voluntary out of home placement	☐ Parental rights terminate	
☐ Law enforcement	Substantiated		□ U/K	O u/k
G. OFFICIAL MANNER	AND PRIMARY CAUSE OF DEA	ТН		
Enter the cause of death co to one decimal place if appli	de (ICD-10) assigned to this case by Vital icable:	Records using a capital letter and corres	sponding number (e.g., W75 o	V94.4) and include up
2. Enter the following informati	ion exactly as written on the death certifica	te: U/K		
Immediate cause (fir	nal disease or condition resulting in death):			
a.				
Sequentially list any	conditions leading to immediate cause of c	eath. In other words, list underlying dis	sease or injury that initiated even	ents resulting in death:
b.				
C.				
d.				
3. Enter other significant condi	itions contributing to death but not the und	erlying cause(s) listed in G2 exactly as v	vritten on the death certificate:	□ U/K
4 If injury describe how injury	occurred exactly as written on the death of	ertificate: U/K		
ja. y, accombe nonja. y	coodings oxagely as miles, on the seath o	oranicate: ora		
Official manner of death	Primary cause of death: Choose only 1	of the 4 major categories, then a specif	ic cause. For pending, choose	e most likely cause.
from the death certificate:	oa.y caaco o. acaa ccccc cy .	or the Timajor satisfernos, then a specific	o sauce. To penang, oneses	, most mory dados.
	From an injury (external cause). Sel	ect one and From a medical ca	una Salagtana:	Undetermined if injury or U/K
O Natural	<u> </u>		atory, specify and go to H8	<i></i>
	answer G4:			medical cause, go to I1 go to I1
O Accident	OMotor vehicle and other transport,			
Suicide	Fire, burn, or electrocution, go to	_	r, specify and go to H8	
O Homicide	O Drowning, go to H3		omaly, specify and go to H8	
Undetermined	O Unintentional asphyxia, go to H4	O Diabetes, go to		
O Pending	O Assault, weapon or person's body			
O u/k	○ Fall or crush, go to H6	O Influenza, go to) H8	
	OPoisoning, overdose or acute into	xication, OLow birth weight	ht, go to H8	
	go to H7	O Malnutrition/de	hydration, go to H8	
	OUndetermined injury, go to I1	○ Neurological/se	eizure disorder, go to H8	
	Other cause, go to H9	O Pneumonia, sp	ecify and go to H8	
	◯U/K, go to I1	O Prematurity, go	to H8	
		◯ SIDS, go to H8	3	
		Other infection	, specify and go to H8	
			I condition, specify and go to H	8
		,		
		_	condition, specify and go to H	,
		_	medical cause, go to H8	
		○U/K, go to H8		

н. С	DETAILED INFORMATION BY CAUSE OF DEATH: CHOOSE THE ONE SECTION THAT IS SAME AS THE CAUSE SELECTED ABOVE												
H1.	MOTOR	VEHICLE AND C	THER TRANSPORT										
a. Veh	icles involv	ed in incident:	b. Position of child:					c. Causes of incident,	check all that	apply:			
Tota	al number o	f vehicles:	ODriver					☐ Speeding over lin	nit	☐ Back/froi	nt over		
Chi	d's Other	primary vehicle	OPassenger If pa	ssenger, rel	ationship o	of driver to child:		☐Unsafe speed for	conditions	☐ Flipover			
0	\circ	None	O Front seat	Biolo	ogical pare	nt		Recklessness		☐ Poor sigl	nt line		
0	\circ	Car	O Back seat	OAdo	otive parer	nt		☐Ran stop sign or	red light	☐ Car char	iging lanes		
0	0	Van	O Truck bed	OStep	parent			☐ Driver distraction		☐ Road ha	zard		
0	\circ	Sport utility vehicle	Other, specify:	OFost	er parent			☐ Driver inexperien	ce	☐ Animal ir	road		
0	\circ	Truck	Ou/ĸ	OMoth	ner's partne	er		☐ Mechanical failure	е	☐ Cell phor	ne use while driving		
0	0	Semi/tractor trailer	On bicycle	○ Fath	er's partne	er		☐ Poor tires		Racing, i	not authorized		
0	0	RV	O Pedestrian	OGran	ndparent			☐ Poor weather ☐ Other driver error, specify					
0	0	School bus	○ Walking	Osibli	ng			Poor visibility					
0	0	Other bus	O Boarding/blading	Oothe	er relative			☐ Drugs or alcohol	use	☐ Other, sp	pecify:		
0	\circ	Motorcycle	Other, specify:	OFrie	nd			☐ Fatigue/sleeping					
0	0	Tractor	OU/K Other, specify:					☐ Medical event, specify: ☐ U/K					
0	\circ	Other farm vehicle	Ои/к										
0	\circ	All terrain vehicle	I. Collision type: e. Driving conditions,					check all that	heck all that apply:				
0	0	Snowmobile	Ochild not in/on a vehicle, Other event, apply:						street	Driveway			
0	0	Bicycle	but struck by vehicle specify: Normal					☐ Inadequate	☐ Resi	dential street	☐Parking area		
0	0	Train	○ Child in/on a vehicle,					lighting	☐ Rura	l road	☐ Off road		
0	0	Subway	struck by other vehicle					☐ Other,	☐ High	way	☐RR xing/tracks		
0	0	Trolley	OChild in/on a vehicle OU/K					specify: Intersection Other, spec					
0	\circ	Other, specify:	that struck other vehicle						☐ Shou	ılder			
			○Child in/on a vehicle					□ u/k	☐ Side	walk	□ U/K		
0	\circ	U/K	that struck person/object					ne					
g. Driv	ers involve	d in incident, check all	that apply:			•							
Child	as driver	Child's driver Driver	r of other primary vehicle		Child as	s driver Child's d	drive	<u>Driver of other print</u>	mary vehicle				
		Age of Driver Age	e of Driver					□н	as a graduate	d license			
		0	<16 years				Has a full license						
		0	16 to 18 years old					□н	as a full licens	se that has bee	en restricted		
		0	19 to 21 years old					□ н	as a suspend	ed license			
		0	22 to 29 years old					☐ If	ver safety certificate				
		0	30 to 65 years old						ther, specify:				
		0	>65 years old					□ w	as violating g	raduated licen	sing rules:		
		0	U/K age						Nighttime di	riving curfew			
			☐ Responsible for causing	incident					Passenger i	restrictions			
			☐ Was alcohol/drug impai	red					Driving with	out required so	upervision		
			☐ Has no license						Other violat	ions, specify:			
			☐ Has a learner's permit						U/K				
h. Tota		f occupants in vehicles											
	In child's	s vehicle, including chil				•		ehicle involved in incid					
		- -	was not in a vehicle er of occupants:	U/K		l		N/A, incident was a sire otal number of occupants	•				
			teens, ages 14-21:	U/K				umber of teens, ages					
			_	U/K				otal number of deaths:		D/K			
			al number of deaths: \square					otal number of teen de	aths:	□ u/k			
i. Prot	ective mea	sures for child,	Not Needed, Present, used Pre										
Sele	ct one opti	on per row:	<u> </u>				ctly	not used	U	<u>/K</u>			
	Airbag				0	_	0	C	_				
	Lap belt				0		0	C		*If child seat, type:			
	Shoulde							Rear facing					
	Child seat*			0	0		C		O Front facing				
	Belt positioning booster seat				0		0	C		Ou/K			
							0 0 0			-			
						0							

H2. FIRE, BUR	N, OR ELECT	OCUTION										
a. Ignition, heat or el	lectrocution source:					b. Type o	of incident:			c. For fire,	child died	I from:
O Matches	O Heatin	ng stove	Lightning	C	Other explosives	○ Fii	re, go to c			Ов	urns	
O Cigarette lighte	er O Space	heater C	Oxygen tank	С	Appliance in water	Osc	ald, go to r			O s	moke inh	alation
O Utility lighter	○ Furna	се	Hot cooking water	. С	Other, specify:	Oot	her burn, g	o to t		00	ther, spe	cify:
O Cigarette or cig	gar O Powe	rline	Hot bath water			○ Ele	ectrocution	, go to s				
O Candles	○ Electr	ical outlet	Other hot liquid, s	pecify:		Oot	her, specif	y and go to	o t	O u	/K	
O Cooking stove	○ Electr	ical wiring	Fireworks	С)u/ĸ	O u/	K, go to t					
d. Material first ignite	ed: e. Type	of building on fire:	f. Building's primar	y	g. Fire started by a	person?		h. Did an	yone attem	pt to put out	fire?	
Oupholstery	○ N/.	A	construction mate	erial:	○Yes ○ No	O∪/k	(○ Yes ○ No ○ U/K				
O Mattress	○ Sii	ngle home	○ Wood					i. Did escape or rescue efforts worsen fire?				e?
O Christmas tree	e ODu	iplex	○ Steel		If yes, person's ag	○ Yes	O No	○ U/K				
O Clothing	○ Ap	artment	O Brick/stone		Does person have	a history	of	j. Did an	y factors de	lay fire depa	rtment a	rrival?
O Curtain	○ Tr	ailer/mobile home	OAluminum		setting fires?		O Yes	O No	○u/ĸ			
Other, specify:	: Oot	her, specify:	Other, specif	y:	O Yes O No	O ∪/k	(If yes	s, specify:			
O u/k	O u/	K	O u/ĸ			,,						
k. Were barriers prev	venting safe exit?	I. Was building a re	ntal property?	m. Were	building/rental codes		n. Were proper working fire extinguishers				3	
OYes ONo	Ou/ĸ	Oyes O No	O U/K	○Yes	No Ou/k	(presei	nt?			
				If yes	, describe in narrativ	e.		O Yes	O No	O U/K		
If yes, check all that	t apply:	o. Was sprinkler sy	stem present?	p. Were	smoke detectors pre	sent?	O Yes	O No	O u/ĸ			
☐Locked door		○Yes ○No	Ou/k									
☐Window grate				If ves w	hat type?	nctioning p	ronerly?	If not fun	ctioning pro	nerly rea	son:	
☐ Locked window	N	If yes, was it work	ing?	11 yes, 11	mat type.	ii yee, ia	notioning p	roporty.		batteries	Other	U/K
☐ Blocked stairw	<i>i</i> av	OYes ○ No	Ou/K	Remo	vable batteries	○ No	O U/K]			
Other, specify:	•			□ Non-re	emovable batteries	○ No	O U/K					
				□ Hardw	vired	○Yes ○Yes	O No	O u/k]		
□u/k				□ _{U/K}		OYes	O No	O u/ĸ		_		
						1			Other, spe	ecify:		
				If yes, v	vas there an adequa	te number	present?	O Yes	○ No	O U/K		
q. Suspected arson?	,	r. For scald, was ho	t water heater	s. For ele	ectrocution, what cau	ise:	t. Other,	describe i	n detail:			
○ Yes ○ No	○u/ĸ	set too high?		OEle	ectrical storm							
		○ N/A		○Fa	ulty wiring							
		O Yes, temp. s	etting:	Owi	ire/product in water							
		○No		Och	nild playing with outle							
		Ou/ĸ		Oot	her, specify:							
				Ou/	K			•			•	
H3. DROWNIN	G											
a. Where was child la	ast seen before	b. What was child la	ast seen doing before	e	c. Was child forcible	v submero	ed?	d. Drown	ing location	1:	·	
drowning? Check		drowning?	g		○Yes ○No	O U/K			pen water,		O u/ĸ	go to n
☐ In water	☐ In yard	OPlaying	OTubing		0.00 0.00	O O	•			spa, go to i		, go to
_	☐ In bathroom	O Boating	O Waterskiing					l _	athtub, go t			
	☐ In house	Swimming	O Sleeping					_	ucket, go to			
	Other, specify:	Bathing	Other, specif	iv.						septic, go to	n	
	in outer, opeony.	O Fishing	C Guier, opcon	y .					oilet, go to			
	□ u/k	Surfing	O u/ĸ							y and go to	n	
e. For open water, pla		f. For open water, o		nental	g. If boating, type	of hoat:		ļ		he child pilo		?
	Quarry	factors:	canny onvironin	. 5. 1601	Sailboat	O Com	mercial		O No		50001	•
	O Gravel pit	O Weather	O Drop off		O Jet ski		er, specify:					
· ·	O Canal	O Temperature	O Rough wave	es	O Motorboat	_ 5	,					
	O U/K	O Current	Other, speci		Canoe							
O Ocean	- -	O Riptide/	O U/K	.,.	O Kayak	O U/K						
Coccan	Undertow				•							
				Raft k For pool ownership is:			Length of time owners had pool/hot tub/spa:					
O Above ground O Above ground O In the pool/hot tub/spa				k. For pool, ownership is: O Private			I. Length of time owners had pool/hot tub/spa: O N/A >1yr					
○ In-ground ○ Hot tub, spa ○ On or under the cover					O Public			○ N/A ○ >1yr ○ <6 months ○ U/K				
-	○ In-ground ○ Hot tub, spa ○ On or under the cover ○ Wading ○ U/K ○ U/K				O Public				_			
O Wading	- Ont	○ 0/IX			○ 0/IX			○ 6m-1 yr				

m. Flotation devi								/layers of protection existed
On/a	If yes, check all that			_		_	to prevent acc	cess to water?
○Yes	☐ Coast Guard	approved		□ Not C	Coast Guard app	proved U/K	Check all that	apply:
ON ₀	☐ Jacket	☐ Cushion	☐ Lifesaving ring		Swim rings		□ _{None}	☐ Alarm, go to r
Ои/к	If jacket:				Inner tube		☐ Fence, go	to o Cover, go to s
	Correct		O No O U/K		Air mattress		☐ Gate, go to	o p □ U/K
	Worn co	orrectly? O Yes	O No O U/K		Other, specify:		☐ Door, go to	p q
		T		l				
o. Fence:		p. Gate, check all th			check all that ap	. ,	r. Alarm, check al	
Describe type:		☐ Has self-c	losing latch		Patio door	Opens to water	□ Door	OHard
Fence height in		☐ Has lock			Screen door	☐ Barrier between	☐ Window	
Fence surroun	_	☐ Is a double	•		Steel door	door and water	☐ Pool	Ou/k
O Four sides		☐ Opens to	water		Self-closing	□ u/k	☐ Laser	
O Three sides		□ u/ĸ			Has lock		□ u/ĸ	
	O u/ĸ							
t. Local ordinance		u. How were layers		_				
access to water			yers breached	☐ Gap		☐ Door screen to		☐ Cover left off
○ Yes ○ N	lo OU/K		left open		aged fence	☐ Door self-close		☐ Cover not locked
			unlocked		e too short	☐ Window left op		Other, specify:
If yes, rules vi			latch failed		left open	☐ Window scree		
○ Yes ○ N	lo OU/K	□Gap	-	☐ Door	unlocked	☐ Alarm not wor	•	
		□Climb	ped fence	☐ Door	broken	☐ Alarm not ans	wered	□ u/k
							T	
v. Child able to sw		w. For bathtub, child				n or label posted?	y. Lifeguard prese	
On/a	ON ₀	_	O u/k		On/a	○ No	On/a	ON₀
○Yes	Ou/ĸ	If yes, specify ty	ype:		○Yes	Ou∕ĸ	○Yes	Ou/ĸ
z. Rescue attempt	made?				aa Did rescuer	r(s) also drown?	hh Annronriate re	escue equipment present?
O N/A	If yes, who? Che	ck all that apply:			ON/A	ONo	ON/A	ONo
O Yes	□ Parent	☐ Bystander			○Yes	Ou/k	OYes	Ou/k
○ No	☐ Other chil	_ *				nber of rescuers	0.55	C G/IX
O U/K	☐ Lifequard		y.		that drown			
O OM	Enegativ	_ 0/iX						
H4. UNINTE	NTIONAL ASPHY	'XIA						
a. Type of event:		b. If suffocation/asp	hyxia, action causing	event:				
Suffocation	, go to b	Sleep-related (e.g. bedding, overla	y, wedged)	○ Cor	nfined in tight space	Swaddled in tight	t blanket, but not sleep-related
Strangulation	on, go to c	Covered in or f	fell into object, but n	ot sleep-rel	_		Wedged into tigh	nt space, but not sleep-related,
O Choking, go	-	OPlastic ba	-	•		oy chest	specify:	
_	cify and go to e	O _{Dirt/sand}	•				Asphyxia by gas,	, go to H7g
	, 0	Other, spe	ecify:		(-	Other, specify:	
OU/K, go to e	9	O _{U/K}	,			_) u/k	
<i>O 0.</i> 11, go to 1		5.11				Эи/к Эи/к	<i>)</i> •	
					_	Other, specify:		
					0 u			
c. If strangulation	, object causing event:		d. If choking, object	t	e. Was asphyx	xia an autoerotic event?	g. History of seiz	ures?
OClothing	OLeash		causing choking			Yes O No OU/F		
OBlind cord	O Electrical core	d	O Food, specify	<i>/</i> :			If yes, witnessed	
OCar seat	O Person, go to	H5q	O Toy, specify:		f. Was child pa	articipating in	h. History of apne	
OStroller	O Automobile p	*	O Balloon			ne' or 'pass out game'?	O Yes O No	
OHigh chair	or sunroof		Other, specif	y:	O N/A O	Yes O No OU/h		_
OBelt	Other, specify	v :	O u/k	•				Maneuver attempted?
ORope/string	Ou/ĸ						O Yes O No	·

H5. ASSAULT, WEAPON OR PERSON'S BODY PART												
a. Type of weapon:		b. For fire	earms, type:	c. Firearr	m licensed	1?		d. Firearm safety	features, che	eck all that	apply:	
OFirearm, go to b	ļ	○Har	ndgun	O Yes	S O No	o Ou/K	Ì	☐ Trigger loo	ck		l _{Magazine}	disconnect
O Sharp instrument, go to	j	OSho	otgun	I				Personaliz	ation device		Minimum	trigger pull
OBlunt instrument, go to k	(Овв	gun	I			Ì	☐ External s	afety/drop sat	ety 🗆	Other, spe	ecify:
O Person's body part, go to	οl	OHur	nting rifle	·				□Loaded ch	namber indica	tor \Box]U/K	
O Explosive, go to m	ļ	OAss	sault rifle	e. Where	was firear	rm stored?				f. Firearm	n stored wi	th
ORope, go to m	ļ	○Air	rifle	ONo	t stored	0	Und	der mattress/pillo	N	ammun	nition?	
OPipe, go to m	ļ	○ Sav	wed off shotgun	OLo	cked cabir	net O	Oth	er, specify:		○ Yes	○ No	○ U/K
O Biological, go to m	ļ	Ooth	ner, specify:	OUn	nlocked cal					5	n stored lo	
Other, specify and go to	m			Glo	ove compa	artment O	U/K	•		○ Yes	○ No	○ U/K
○U/K, go to m	ļ	Ou/k	(l								
				Ì								
						T					1	
h. Owner of fatal firearm:	0.0		0.5			 i. Sex of fatal firearm owner: 	j	j. Type of sharp	•			f blunt object:
U/K, weapon stolen	_	andparent 	O co-					O Kitchen kr			O Bat	
U/K, weapon found	○ Sib	•	_	titutional s	taff	O Male		O Switchblad				-
O Self	○ Spo		○ Nei	•	,	O Female		OPocketknii	fe		O Stic	
O Biological parent	_	ner relative		al gang m	ember	O u/k		Razor			○ Hai	-
O Adoptive parent	○ Frie		○ Stra	Ü			Ì	O Hunting kr	nife		○ Ro	
O Stepparent		quaintance		v enforcer				Scissors				usehold item
O Foster parent		ild's boyfrie girlfriend	end Oth	er, specif	y:		Ì	Other, spe	ecify:		∪ Otr	ner, specify:
O Mother's partner		· ·					Ì					
O Father's partner	∪ Cla	assmate	O u/k	Ĺ			Ì	O u/k			O U/k	(
1 M/I1	- Did no		hava	Dargo	- bandlin	···	-£ j	:t shook al	1 'b = 1 annhe			O of namon(a)
What did person's body part do? Check all that		erson using of weapor				g weapons at time	01 11					p. Sex of person(s) handling weapon:
apply:	offense		Tiolatou	Fatal and/or Other weapon				Fatal and/or C	Friend			
☐ Beat, kick or punch	○ Ye			☐ ☐ Self ☐ Biological parent						2200		Fatal weapon:
☐ Drop	O No					Adoptive parent				yfriend or	airlfriand	O Male
□Push	○ NO					Stepparent			Classmat		ymmena	O Female
□Bite			child's family have			Foster parent						O U/K
☐ Shake			oon offenses or			Mother's partner	.		Institution			O O/IX
☐ Strangle/choke			related causes?			Father's partner				di sian		Other weapon:
☐ Strangle/crioke	_		e circumstances:			Grandparent			_	g member		Other weapon. O Male
□ Drown		S, ucound	3 Cilcumstances.			Sibling			□ Rivai gan	y member		O Female
□Burn						•			_	coment of	Foor	O U/K
☐ Other, specify:	O No					Spouse Other relative				cement of	licei	O U/K
□ U/K	O U/I					Utilet Telative			□ Other, sp	ecily.		
LJ U/K	O 0,1	ĸ		I					J 0/N			
q. Use of weapon at time, che	ck all that	apply:										
☐ Self injury		☐ Child wa	as a bystander	☐ Bully	ying] Showing gun to	others		Loading w	<i>e</i> apon
☐ Commission of crime		☐ Argumer	nt	☐ Hunt	ting			Russian roulett	е		Intervener	r assisting crime
☐ Drug dealing/trading		☐ Jealousy	/		get shootin	ıg		Gang-related a	ctivity		victim (Go	ood Samaritan)
☐ Drive-by shooting		☐ Intimate	partner violence	☐ Play	ing with w	eapon		Self-defense			Other, spe	ecify:
☐ Random violence		☐ Hate crir	ne	☐ Wea	apon mista	aken for toy		Cleaning weap	on		U/K	
<u></u>	Li nate cline L											
H6. FALL OR CRUSH												
а. Туре:	b. Height	of fall:	c. Child fell from:									
O Fall, go to b		feet	Open window	(O Natural	elevation	\subset	Stairs/steps	OMoving	object, spe	ecify:	Animal, specify:
O Crush, go to h					Man-made elevation OFur			O Furniture O Bridge				Other, specify:
			Screen No screen		Playground equipment O Bed O Verpass							
		U/K	Ø ○ U/K if scre	en (Tree		C	Roof	Balcony		(⊃u/k

d. Surface child fell onto:	e. Barrier	in place:	f. Child in a baby wa	alker?	h. For crush, did ch	ild:	i. For crus	h, object o	ausing cru	ısh:	
O Cement/concrete	Check	all that apply:	○ N/A		O Climb up on o	object	O App	oliance		O Dirt/sa	nd
O Grass	□No	ne	○ Yes		O Pull object do	own	○ Tel	evision		O Person	, go to H5q
O Gravel	□Sci	reen	○ No		O Hide behind	object	O Fur	niture		O Comm	ercial equipment
O Wood floor	□Oth	ner window guard	O u/k		O Go behind ob	oject	○ Wa	lls		○ Farm e	equipment
O Carpeted floor	□Fer	nce	g. Was child pushed	d,	O Fall out of ob	ject	O Pla	yground e	quipment	Other,	specify:
O Linoleum/vinyl	□Rai	iling	dropped or throw	n?	Other, specif	y:	O Ani	mal			
O Marble/tile	□Sta	airway	○Yes ○ No	⊃ U/K			○ Tre	e branch		O u/ĸ	
Other, specify:	□Ga	te			O u/ĸ		О Воі	ulders/rock	s		
	□otr	ner, specify:	If yes, go to H5q								
O u/k	□U/r		, , ,								
H7. POISONING, OVE	RDOSE	OR ACUTE INTO	OXICATION								
a. Type of substance involved											□ U/K
Prescription drug	i, crieck all		counter drug		Illicit drugs				Other	substances	
☐ Antidepressant			medication		□ Pain med	ligation (on	into\			Alcohol	2
	into)		medicine		 -						onoxide, go to e
_						lication (no	n-opiate)				, 0
Pain medication (no	n-opiate)	☐ Othe	r OTC, specify:		☐ Methador	ne					e/gas/vapor
☐ Methadone					☐ Cocaine				Ц	Other, spe	ecify:
Other Rx, specify:					☐ Heroin						
If prescription, was it chil					☐ Other illic	it drug, spe	ecify:				
OYes ONo	Ou/k	I					1			1	
b. Where was the substance	stored?	c. Was the product	in its original	e. Was th	ne incident the result	of?		oison Con	trol	-	poisoning, was a
Open area		container?	_	O Acci	dental overdose		called'	?		CO det	ector present?
Open cabinet		○ N/A	ONo	O Med	ical treatment misha	p	O Yes	O No	O U/K	O Yes	O No O U/K
O Closed cabinet, unlocke	ed	○ Yes	Ou/k	○ Adve	erse effect, but not ov	verdose	If yes	, who calle	d:		
O Closed cabinet, locked				O Delib	perate poisoning		OChi	ld		If yes, I	now many?
Other, specify:	d. Did container hav	e a child	O Acut	e intoxication		○ Par	ent				
	safety cap?				er, specify:		Ooth	er caregiv	er		
O u/k		On/a	ONo					st respond	er	Functio	ning properly?
		Oyes	Ou/ĸ	O u/k			O Medical person			○ Yes	O No O U/K
							Oth	er, specify	r:		
							O U/k	(
H8. MEDICAL CONDIT	ION										
a. How long did the child have	e the	b. Was death exped	cted as a result of	c. Was ch	nild receiving health of	are for the		d. Were th	ne prescrib	ed care pla	ans appropriate for
medical condition?		the medical cond	ition?	medica	I condition?			the med	ical condit	ion?	
O In utero O We	eks	N/A, not previ	iously diagnosed	Oyes	O No Ou/K			0	N/A		
O Since birth O Mor	nths	○ Yes □	But at a later date	If yes, w	ithin 48 hours of the	death?		0	Yes		
O Hours O Yea	ırs	○ No		Oyes	O No O U/K			_	No, specif	y:	
○ Days ○ U/K		O U/K						0	U/K		
e. Was child/family compliant	with the pre	escribed care plans?				f. Was th	e medical		g. Was e	nvironmen	tal tobacco
○N/A If no, wha	it wasn't	☐ Appointments	3	☐ Th	erapies, specify:	conditi	on associa	ited	exposi	ure a contri	buting factor
○ Yes complian	t?	☐ Medications,	specify:	☐ Ot	her, specify:	with ar	outbreak	?	in deat	h?	
○No Check all	that apply.	☐ Medical equip	oment use, specify:			○ Ye	s, specify:		○ Yes	S	
Ou/k				□ U/	K	○ No			○ No		
						○ U/F	(○ U/k	(
h. Were there access or com	oliance issu	ues related to the dea	ath? O Yes	○No	◯ U/K If yes, che	eck all that	apply:				i. Was death
☐ Lack of money for care			☐Couldn't get prov		-	_	ver distrus	t of health	care syste	em	caused by a
☐ Limitations of health ins		/erage	☐ Multiple providers			_	ver unskille		-		medical
☐ Lack of transportation	surarice co	verage	Couldn't get an e			_	ver unwillir		•		misadventure?
☐ No phone			Lack of child care		Jiitiiieit	_		•	ue care		O Yes
· ·			_			_	know wher	-			_
☐ Cultural differences			Lack of family/so		π		r didn't thin	ik sne was	pregnant		O No
☐ Language barriers			☐ Services not ava	iidDle		Other,	specity:				O u/k
						□ U/K					
H9. OTHER KNOWN I	NJURY	JAUSE									
Specify cause, describe in	detail:										

I1. SUDDEN AND UN	EXPECT	ED DE	ATH I	N THI	E YOUNG (SDY)		This sed	ction dis	spla	ays online based on your state's s	ettings.		
Section I1: OMB No. 0920-1092, Exp. Date: 12/31/2018 Public reporting burden of this collection of information is estimated to average 10 minutes per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and													
										nstructions, searching existing data source erson is not required to respond to a collec			
										tion of information, including suggestions f			
burden to: CDC/ATSDR Report	s Clearance	Officer;	1600 Clif	ton Roa	d NE, MS D-74, Atlanta, Georgia 3033	33; ATTN	N: PRA (0920-1092	2)				
a. Was this death:	A homic	ide?						-	٦				
C	A suicid	e?											
C	An over	dose?							Ļ	- If any of these apply, go to	Section	12,	
C	A result	of an ex	ternal ca	ause tha	at was the obvious and only reason	n for the	fatal inj	ury?		THIS IS NOT AN SDY CAS			
C					o terminal illness?		,	,					
C					HIS IS AN SDY CASE			_					
C	Unknow	n, go to	l1b										
b. Did the child have a histor	ry of any o	f the follo	owing ac	cute cor	nditions or symptoms within 72 hou	ırs prior	to death	1?		c. At any time more than 72 hours pr	_		I the
☐ U/K for all										child have a personal history of ar		-	
Symptom	ь	resent v	u/in 72 l	houre a	of death Proce	nt w/in	72 hour	s of dea	+h	chronic conditions or symptoms? Symptom Present more ti		J/K for all	
Symptom <u>Cardiac</u>					Other Acute Symptoms					0 "			leatii
Chest pain		Yes	<u>No</u>	<u>U/K</u>	Fever	Yes	<u>№</u>	<u>U/K</u>		Chest pain Yes	<u>№</u>	<u>U/K</u>	
Dizziness/lighthea	dedness	0	0	0	Heat exhaustion/heat stroke	0	0	0		Dizziness/lightheadedness	0	0	
Fainting	acuiicaa	0	0	0	Muscle aches/cramping					Fainting	0	0	
			_		, •	0	0	0				_	
Palpitations		0	0	0	Slurred speech	0	0	0		Palpitations	0	0	
<u>Neurologic</u>		_	_	_	Vomiting	0	0	0		Neurologic .	_		
Concussion		0	0	0	Other, specify:	0				Concussion	0	0	
Confusion		0	0	0						Confusion	0	0	
Convulsions/seizu	re	0	0	0						Convulsions/seizure	0	0	
Headache		0	0	0						Headache O	0	0	
Head injury		0	0	0						Head injury	0	0	
Psychiatric sympto	oms	\circ	\circ	0						Respiratory			
Paralysis (acute)		\circ	0	0						Difficulty breathing	0	0	
<u>Respiratory</u>										<u>Other</u>			
Asthma		0	0	0						Slurred speech	0	\circ	
Pneumonia		0	0	0						Other, specify:			
Difficulty breathing		\circ	\circ	0									
d. Did the child have any price	or serious i	njuries	(e.g. ne	ar drow	ning, car accident, brain injury)?								
○ Yes ○ No	Ou⁄	K	If ye	es, des	cribe:								
e. Had the child ever been di	agnosed b			essiona	al for the following?	for all							
Condition		Diagn	osed	_	Condition		Diagnos	ed _		Condition	Diaç	gnosed	
Blood disease		Yes	No	<u>U/K</u>	<u>Neurologic</u>				J/K	Other	Yes		<u>U/K</u>
Sickle cell disease		0	0	0	Anoxic brain Injury		_)	Connective tissue disease	O	0	0
Sickle cell trait		0	0	0	Traumatic brain injury/	1	0 (\circ	\supset	Diabetes	0	\circ	0
Thrombophilia (clotting di	sorder)	0	0	0	head injury/concussion					Endocrine disorder, other:	0	\circ	0
<u>Cardiac</u>					Brain tumor	4			\supset	thyroid, adrenal, pituitary			
Abnormal electrocardiogra	am	\circ	0	0	Brain aneurysm	1			\supset	Hearing problems or deafness	0	0	0
(EKG or ECG)		_	_	_	Brain hemorrhage	(0 (\supset	Kidney disease	0	0	0
Aneurysm or aortic dilatat	tion	0	0	O	Developmental brain disorder	(0 (\circ	\supset	Mental illness/psychiatric disease	0	\circ	0
Arrhythmia/arrhythmia sy	ndrome	\circ	0	0	Epilepsy/seizure disorder	(0 (\circ	\supset	Metabolic disease	0	0	0
Cardiomyopathy		\circ	0	\circ	Febrile seizure	(0 (0 (\supset	Muscle disorder or muscular	0	\circ	0
Commotio cordis		\circ	0	\circ	Mesial temporal sclerosis	(0 (0 (\supset	dystrophy			
Congenital heart disease		\circ	0	\circ	Neurodegenerative disease	(0 (0	\supset	Oncologic disease treated by	0	\circ	0
Coronary artery abnormal	lity	0	0	\circ	Stroke/mini stroke/	(0 (0 (C	chemotherapy or radiation			
Coronary artery disease		0	0	\circ	TIA-Transient Ischemic Attacl	k				Prematurity	0	0	\circ
(atherosclerosis)					Central nervous system infection	on (0 (C	Congenital disorder/	0	0	0
Endocarditis		0	0	\circ	(meningitis or encephalitis)					genetic syndrome			
Heart failure		0	0	\circ	Respiratory					Other, specify:	0		
Heart murmur		0	0	0	Apnea	(0 (0	\mathcal{C}		-		
High cholesterol		Ö	Ö	Ö	Asthma			0					
Hypertension		0	0	0	Pulmonary embolism								
Myocarditis (heart infection	on)	Ö	Ö	Ö	Pulmonary hemorrhage		_						
Pulmonary hypertension	,	Ö	Ö	Ö	Respiratory arrest								
Sudden cardiac arrest		Ö	Ö	0	. Copilatory arrost		-	- `	_				
Suddon saraids arrest				-									

If a more specific diagno	sis is kr	iown, pro	ovide an	y additional	informat	ion:				
If any cardiac conditions	above a	are selec	cted. who	at cardiac tre	atments	did the child	have? Ch	eck all that apply:	☐ None	
☐ Care								Heart surgery	_	Heart transplant
☐ Care	diac dev	vice place	ement					Interventional cardiac		Other, specify:
(implant	ed cardio	overter d	defibrillator (I	CD)			catheterization		U/K
C	r pacer	naker or	Ventric	ular Assist D	evice (V	(AD))				
f. Did the child have any blood relat	ives (br	others, s	sisters, p	parents, aun	s, uncle	s, cousins, gr	andparen	s or other more distant re	elatives)	g. Has any blood relative (siblings,
with the following diseases, cond	itions o	r sympto	ms?	□ u/k	for all					parents, aunts, uncles, cousins,
Y N U/K Deaths						Y N U/k				grandparents) had genetic testing?
O O Sudden unexp		eath bef	ore age	50		000		seizures ained fainting		○ Yes ○ No ○ U/K
Heart Dise		attack or	r etroke [hefore age F	0	000		Ü		
O O Aortic aneurys				belore age o	O	000		Diagnoses ital deafness		If yes, describe the test/gene tested,
O O Arrhythmia (fa				hm)		000		tive tissue disease		reason for testing, family member tested, and results:
○ ○ ○ Cardiomyopati		Ü	,	,				ndrial disease		tested, and results.
○ ○ ○ Congenital hea	art disea	ase				000	Muscle	disorder or muscular dys	trophy	
<u>Neurologi</u>	Disea	se				000	Thromb	ophilia (clotting disorder)		
○ ○ Epilepsy or co	nvulsion	ıs/seizur	e			0	Other d	iseases that are genetic	or	
O Other neurolog	gic disea	ase					run in	families, specify:		Was a gene mutation found?
If sudden unexpected death bef	ore age	50, des	cribe the	e type of eve	nt, which	h relative, and	l relative's	age at death (for examp	le,	◯ Yes ◯ No ◯ U/K
brother at age 30 who died in a	n unexp	lained m	otor veh	nicle acciden	t (driver	of car)):				
							1			
h. In the 72 hours prior to death wa		nild taking	g any pr	escribed me	dication	(s)?		• .	following substa	nce(s) within 24 hours of death?
○Yes ○ No ○ U/I	<							all that apply: Over-the-counter medic	ino	☐ Supplements
If yes, describe:								Recent/short term preso		☐ Tobacco
i. Within 2 weeks prior to death ha	d the ob			N/A Yes	. No	LIV		Energy drinks	inpuono	☐ Alcohol
Taken extra doses of prescrib				0 0		<u>0/K</u>		Caffeine		☐ Illegal drugs
Missed doses of prescribed m				0 0	_	0		Performance enhancers	i	☐ Legalized marijuana
Changed prescribed medication	ons, des	scribe:		0 0	0	0		Diet assisting medication	ns	☐ Other, specify:
j. Was the child compliant with the	ir presc	ribed me	edicatior	ns?						□ u/k
○ N/A ○ Yes ○ No	0	U/K						If yes to any items above	e, describe:	
If not compliant, descril	e why	and how	often:							
 Did the child experience any of the 		-					the incide	_		
Stimuli		At incide				of incident		☐ U/K for all wit	nin 24 hours of i	ncident
Physical activity	Yes	<u>No</u>	<u>U/K</u>	Yes	<u>№</u>	<u>u/k</u> O		If yes to physical activity	describe type	of activity:
Sleep deprivation	0	0	0	0	0	0		At incident		4 hours of incident
Driving	Õ	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	0				
Visual stimuli	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Video game stimuli	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Emotional stimuli	\circ	0	0	0	0	0				
Auditory stimuli/startle	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Physical trauma	0	0	0	0	0	0		Other specify:		
Other, specify:	0			0				At incident	Within 24	4 hours of incident
	0.	/	<u> </u>	0 0						
m. Was the child an athlete?	O v) U/K		D "	nal O U/K		
	IT	f yes, typ			Compe	pate in the 6 n	Recreation		s O No O	11/12
		II COIII	pennve,	did tile cilit	i particip	ate in the on	ionins pri	or to death: Ore	3 0 140 0	U/K
n. Did the child ever have any of th	e follow	ing unch	naracter	ristic sympto	ms durii	ng or	o. For ch	ild age 12 or older, did th	e child receive a	a pre-participation exam for a sport?
within 24 hours after physical a		-							es ONo C	
☐ Chest pain		☐ Head	dache				If yes:			
☐ Confusion		☐ Palp	itations				Was i	t done within a year prior	to death?	○Yes ○No ○U/K
☐ Convulsions/seizure		☐ Shor	rtness of	f breath/diffic	ulty brea	athing	Did th	e exam lead to restriction	s for sports or o	therwise? OYes ONo OU/K
☐ Dizziness/lightheadednes		Othe	er, speci	fy:				If yes, specify restriction	ns:	
☐ Fainting		☐ U/K								
If yes to any item, describe type of	of nhyeir	cal activi	ty and a	ytent of sym	ntoms.		1			

Questions p thr	rough v:	Answer if "Epilepsy/Seizur	re Disor	der" is answered Yes	in question e	above (Dia	agnosed for a medical condition)	
p. How old was the child when	diagnoser	d with epilepsy/seizure	r. What type(s) of seizures did the child have? Check all that apply:				pply: t. How many seizures did the child have	
disorder?				Non-convulsive	in the year preceding death?			
Age 0 (infant) through 20 years:				Convulsive (grand mal se	Onever 2 OMore than 3			
□ u/k				generalized tonic-clonic	c seizure)		○1 ○3 ○U/K	
 q. What were the underlying cause(s) of the child's seizures? Check all that apply: 				Occur when exposure to video game, or flickering	•	eizure)	u. Did treatment for seizures include anti-epileptic drugs?	
☐ Brain injury/trauma, specify: ☐ Genetic/chromosomal				U/K	○Yes ○ No ○ U/K			
☐ Brain tumor		Mesial temporal sclerosis	s. Descr	ibe the child's epilepsy/sei	If yes, how many different types of anti-			
☐ Cerebrovascular		Idiopathic or cryptogenic		seizure at time of death). Check all that apply:			epileptic drugs did the child take?	
☐ Central nervous system		Other acute illness or injury		Last less than 30 minutes	01 0 4 0 More than 6			
infection		other than epilepsy		Last more than 30 minute	O2 O 5 O U/K			
☐ Degenerative process		Other, specify:	Occur in the presence of fever (febrile seizure)				O3 O 6	
☐ Developmental brain diso	rder 🗆	U/K		Occur in the absence of	fever		v. Was night surveillance used?	
☐ Inborn error of metabolism	n	·		Occur when exposed to s	-		○Yes ○ No ○ U/K	
		!	1	game, or flickering ligh	it (reflex seizure)		
		HILD IS UNDER AGE FIV		/IRONMENT?	Yes, go to	to I2a	No, go to I2s U/K, go to I2a	
a. Incident sleep place:								
Ocrib		O Adult bed		O Car seat	If adult be	ed, what type	? If futon,	
If crib, type:		O Waterbed		O Rock 'n Play	c	Twin	O Bed position	
O Not portable		O Futon		O Stroller	c	Full	Couch position	
O Portable, e.g. Pack '	'n Play	O Playpen/other play		O Swing	c	Queen	O U/K	
O Unknown crib type	-	structure, not a porta	able crib	O Bouncy chair	c	King	If car seat, was car seat	
O Bassinet		Couch	,			Other, spec		
O Bed side sleeper		Chair) u/k	○ Yes ○ No ○ U/K	
O Baby box		O Floor	O ∪/K					
<u></u>								
b. Child put to sleep:		c. Child found:		e. Usual sleep position:			re any type of crib, Pack 'n Play, bassinet,	
On back		On back	On back			bed side	sleeper or baby box in home for child?	
On stomach		On stomach	On stomach				⊃ Yes ○ No ○ U/K	
On side		On side		On side	On side			
○ и/к		O u/k		○ U/K				
d. Usual sleep place:								
Ocrib		O Baby box		O Floor		If adult bed,	what type?	
If crib, type:		O Adult bed	O Car seat					
O Not portable		O Waterbed		O Rock 'n Play		Full Other, specify:		
O Portable, e.g. Pack '	'n Plav	OFuton		O Stroller			Queen O U/K	
Unknown crib type	11110,	O Playpen/other play	ı	Swing			Queen S.M.	
Bassinet		structure, not a por				If futon,	O Bed position	
O Bed side sleeper		O Couch	table s.i.	Other, specify:		n roto,	O Couch position	
O Dod olde oleeps.		O Chair					O U/K	
g. Child in a new or different e	environme		h. Ch	nild last placed to sleep with	h a pacifier?	i.	. Child wrapped or swaddled in blanket?	
○ Yes ○ No	O u/k	·		O Yes O No O	U/K		○ Yes ○ No ○ U/K	
If yes, describe why:	:	·	lf.)				If yes, describe:	
			<u> </u>					
,	O Yes		_		_	1	posed to second hand smoke?	
If yes, outside temp d	degrees F	Check all that apply:	_	Room too hot, temp	_ degrees F		○ Yes ○ No ○ U/K	
			_	Too much bedding		If yes, ho	• •	
Committee of the formation	T Obital			Too much clothing			Occasionally	
Child's face when found:		's neck when found:		d's airway (includes nose, r	nouth,		artially obstructed, what was obstructed?	
ODown		perextended (head back)	_	and/or chest):			'	
OUp		oextended (chin to chest)	_	nobstructed by person or o	·		/outh □ U/K	
O To left or right side	ONeut		_	ally obstructed by person o			Neck compressed	
Ou/ĸ	OTurn		_	artially obstructed by perso	n or object	If fully or par	artially obstructed, describe obstruction in detail:	
	Ou/k		O ∪/I	K				

 Objects in child's slee 	ep enviro	nment a	nd relation	n to airway	obstructio	n:							
If present, describe position of old						ition of obje	ject: If present , did object						
Objects: Present?		sent? <u>On top Under Next Tano</u>		Tangled	d obstruct airway?								
	Yes	No	<u>U/K</u>	of child	child	to child	around chi	d <u>U/K</u>	Yes	No	<u>UK</u>		
Adult(s)	\circ	\circ	0						0	0	0 -	→ If adult(s) obstr	ructed airway, describe
Other child(ren)	0	0	0						0	0	0	relationship	of adult to child (for
Animal(s)	0	\circ	0						0	0	0	example, bi	iological mother):
Mattress	0	0	0						0	0	0		
Comforter, quilt, or other	r O	0	0						0	0	0		
Fitted sheet	0	0	0						0	0	0		
Thin blanket/flat sheet	0	0	0						0	0	0		
Pillow(s)	0	0	0						0	0	0		
Cushion	Ō	Ö	0						0	Ö	0		
Boppy or U shaped pillov	_	0	0						0	Ö	Ö	ı	
Sleep positioner (wedge)	_	0	0						0	0	0		
Bumper pads	, 0	0	0						0	0	0		
	_	0	0						0	0	0		
Clothing	0	0	0						0	0			
Crib railing/side	0										0		
Wall	0	0	0						0	0	0		
Toy(s)	0	0	0						0	0	0		
Other(s), specify:										\circ			
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	0								0	0	0		
·	0								0	0	0		
p. Caregiver/supervisor O Yes If yes, type of	No C	Du/K	reeaing ci Bottle	_	Breast	0	U/K		es O No	e room a	-	r/supervisor at time	e of deatn?
, , ,	Ü			Ū		Ū							
r. Child sleeping on sam	ne	lf ye	es, reasor	ns stated fo	r sleeping	on		If yes, check a	all that apply:				
surface with person(s)	or	san	ne surface	e, check all	that apply	:		☐ With adult	(s): #		☐ # U/I	К	
surface with person(s) animal(s)?	or		ne surface To feed	e, check all	that apply	:			(s): #		□ # U/l s ○ No		
animal(s)?	or U/K				that apply	r.		Adult	obese:	Oyes	s O No		s:
animal(s)?			To feed To soothe		that apply	:		Adult With other	obese: children: #	Oyes	s O No	o ○U/K K Children's ages	
animal(s)?			To feed To soothe Usual sle	e		:		Adult	obese: children: #	Oyes	s O No	O U/K	
animal(s)?			To feed To soothe Usual sle No infant	e ep pattern bed availal	ole			Adult With other	obese: children: #	Oyes	s O No	o ○U/K K Children's ages	
animal(s)?			To feed To soothe Usual sle No infant Home/livi	e ep pattern bed availal ng space o	ole			Adult With other	obese: children: #	Oyes	s O No	o ○U/K K Children's ages	
animal(s)?			To feed To soothe Usual sle No infant	e ep pattern bed availal ng space o	ole			Adult With other	obese: children: #	Oyes	s O No	o ○U/K K Children's ages	
animal(s)?			To feed To soothe Usual sle No infant Home/livi Other, sp	e ep pattern bed availal ng space o	ole			Adult With other	obese: children: #	Oyes	s O No	o ○U/K K Children's ages	
animal(s)?			To feed To soothe Usual sle No infant Home/livi	e ep pattern bed availal ng space o	ole			Adult With other	obese: children: #	Oyes	s O No	o ○U/K K Children's ages	
animal(s)?	U/K		To feed To soothe Usual sle No infant Home/livi Other, sp	e ep pattern bed availal ng space o ecify:	ole	ed	lf ves	Adult ☐ With other ☐ With anim.	obese: children: #	○Yes	S ○ No □ # U/l □ # U/l	o ○U/K K Children's ages	
animal(s)? O Yes O No O	U/K	hoto ava	To feed To soothe Usual sle No infant Home/livi Other, sp U/K	e ep pattern bed availal ng space o ecify:	ole vercrowde	⊙ No		Adult With other With anim.	obese: children: # al(s): #	OYes	S O No # U//	o Ou/K K Children's aget K Type(s) of anir	nal:
animal(s)?	U/K	hoto ava	To feed To soothe Usual sle No infant Home/livi Other, sp U/K	e ep pattern bed availal ng space o ecify:	ole vercrowde	⊙ No		Adult With other With anim.	obese: children: # al(s): #	OYes	S O No # U//	o Ou/K K Children's aget K Type(s) of anir	nal:
animal(s)? O Yes O No O	U/K	hoto ava	To feed To soothe Usual sle No infant Home/livi Other, sp U/K	e ep pattern bed availal ng space o ecify:	ole vercrowde	⊙ No		Adult With other With anim.	obese: children: # al(s): #	OYes	S O No # U//	o Ou/K K Children's aget K Type(s) of anir	nal:
animal(s)? O Yes O No O s. Is there a scene re-cr. Select photo that den	eation pl	hoto ava	To feed To soothe Usual sle No infant Home/livi Other, sp U/K illable for on and loce	ep pattern bed availal ng space o ecify:	ole vercrowde O Yes Id's body a	ed No and airway	(nose, mo	Adult With other With anim.	obese: children: # al(s): # Donly one pho	Yes	s O No # U// # U// d. d.	DU/K K Children's ages K Type(s) of anin mb and in .jpg or .	nal:
animal(s)? O Yes O No O s. Is there a scene re-cr Select photo that den	reation pl monstrate	hoto ava	To feed To soothe Usual sle No infant Home/livi Other, sp U/K illable for on and loce	ep pattern bed availal ng space o ecify:	ole vercrowde O Yes Id's body a	ed No and airway	(nose, mo	Adult With other With anim.	obese: children: # al(s): # Donly one pho	OYes	s O No # U// # U// d. d.	o Ou/K K Children's aget K Type(s) of anir	nal:
animal(s)? O Yes O No O s. Is there a scene re-cr. Select photo that den	reation pl monstrate	hoto ava	To feed To soothe Usual sle No infant Home/livi Other, sp U/K illable for on and loce	ep pattern bed availal ng space o ecify:	ole vercrowde O Yes Id's body a	ed No and airway	(nose, mo	Adult With other With anim.	obese: children: # al(s): # Donly one pho	Yes	s O No # U// # U// d. d.	DU/K K Children's ages K Type(s) of anin mb and in .jpg or .	nal:
animal(s)? O Yes O No O s. Is there a scene re-cr Select photo that den	reation pl monstrate	hoto ava	To feed To soothe Usual sle No infant Home/livi Other, sp U/K illable for on and loce	ep pattern bed availal ng space o ecify:	ole vercrowde O Yes Id's body a	ed No and airway	(nose, mo	Adult With other With anim.	obese: children: # al(s): # Donly one pho	Yes	s O No # U// # U// d. d.	DU/K K Children's ages K Type(s) of anin mb and in .jpg or .	nal:
animal(s)? Yes No O S. Is there a scene re-cr Select photo that den 13. WAS DEATH A a. Describe product and	eation pl nonstrate	hoto ava	To feed To soothe Usual sle No infant Home/livi Other, sp U/K illable for on and loc	e ep pattern bed availal ng space o ecify: upload? upload? tation of chi	OYes Id's body	○ No and airway	(nose, mo	Adult With other With anim.	obese: children: # al(s): # Only one pho	Yes	s	DU/K K Children's ages K Type(s) of anir mb and in .jpg or .s	gif format.
animal(s)? O Yes O No O S. Is there a scene re-cr. Select photo that den 13. WAS DEATH A a. Describe product and b. Was product used pro	reation ple monstrate A CON discircums operly?	hoto ava	To feed To soothe Usual sle No infant Home/livi Other, sp U/K illable for ion and loco	ee ep pattern bed availal ng space o ecify: upload? cation of chi	O Yes ld's body a	O No and airway WITH A	(nose, mo	Adult With other With anim.	obese: children: # al(s): # Only one pho	Yes to allowed must be la	s O No # U/l # U/l d. d. ess than 6	DU/K K Children's ages K Type(s) of anin mb and in .jpg or .	gif format.
animal(s)? O Yes O No O S. Is there a scene re-cr. Select photo that den 13. WAS DEATH A a. Describe product and b. Was product used pro	eation pl nonstrate	hoto ava	To feed To soothe Usual sle No infant Home/livi Other, sp U/K illable for on and loc	ee ep pattern bed availal ng space o ecify: upload? cation of chi	OYes Id's body	○ No and airway	(nose, mo	Adult With other With anim.	obese: children: # al(s): # Only one pho	Yes to allowed must be la	s	DU/K K Children's ages K Type(s) of anir mb and in .jpg or .s	gif format.
animal(s)? O Yes O No O S. Is there a scene re-cr. Select photo that den 13. WAS DEATH A a. Describe product and b. Was product used pro	reation ple monstrate A CON discircums operly?	hoto ava	To feed To soothe Usual sle No infant Home/livi Other, sp U/K illable for ion and loco	ee ep pattern bed availal ng space o ecify: upload? cation of chi	O Yes ld's body a	O No and airway WITH A	(nose, mo	Adult With other With anim.	obese: children: # al(s): # Only one pho	Yes to allowed must be le	s O No # U/l # U/l d. d. ess than 6	DU/K K Children's ages K Type(s) of anir mb and in .jpg or .s	gif format. OU/K, go to I4 n (CPSC) notified?
animal(s)? O Yes O No O S. Is there a scene re-cr. Select photo that den 13. WAS DEATH A a. Describe product and b. Was product used pro	reation ple monstrate A CON discircums operly?	hoto ava	To feed To soothe Usual sle No infant Home/livi Other, sp U/K illable for ion and loco	ee ep pattern bed availal ng space o ecify: upload? cation of chi	O Yes ld's body a	O No and airway WITH A	(nose, mo	Adult With other With anim.	obese: children: # al(s): # Only one pho	O Yes	s O No # U/l # U/l d. d. ess than 6	D U/K K Children's ages K Type(s) of anir mb and in .jpg or .s No, go to I4 Safety Commission	gif format. OU/K, go to I4 n (CPSC) notified?
animal(s)? O Yes O No O S. Is there a scene re-cr. Select photo that den 13. WAS DEATH A a. Describe product and b. Was product used pro	Teation please of the constrate of the c	hoto ava	To feed To soothe Usual sle No infant Home/livi Other, sp U/K illable for ion and loco ENCE C c. Is a rec Yes	e ep pattern bed availal ng space o ecify: upload? DF A PRO	OYes Id's body:	O No and airway WITH A d. Did pro O Yes	(nose, mo	Adult With other With anim. upload here. (ith, neck, and c ith produ afety label? U/K	obese: children: # al(s): # Only one pho	O Yes	d. ess than 6	D U/K K Children's ages K Type(s) of anir mb and in .jpg or .s No, go to I4 Safety Commission	gif format. OU/K, go to I4 n (CPSC) notified?
animal(s)? Yes No O Select photo that den A Describe product and B Was product used pro	reation ple monstrate A CON dicircums operly?	hoto ava	To feed To soothe Usual sle No infant Home/livi Other, sp U/K illable for ion and loco ENCE C c. Is a rec Yes	e ep pattern bed availal ng space o ecify: upload? DF A PRO	OYes Id's body:	O No and airway WITH A d. Did pro O Yes	(nose, mo	Adult With other With anim. upload here. (ith, neck, and c ith produ afety label? U/K	obese: children: # al(s): # Only one pho	Yes to allower must be la	d. ess than 6	D U/K K Children's ages K Type(s) of anir mb and in .jpg or .₁ No, go to I4 Safety Commission www.saferproducts	gif format. Ou/K, go to I4 In (CPSC) notified? s.gov to report
animal(s)? Yes No O S. Is there a scene re-cr Select photo that den 13. WAS DEATH A a. Describe product and b. Was product used pro Yes No O	eation ple monstrate A CON discreums operly?	boto avales positions are positions are positions are positions. The poly:	To feed To soothe Usual sle No infant Home/livi Other, sp U/K illable for ion and loco ENCE C c. Is a rec Yes	ep pattern bed availal ng space o ecify: upload? eation of chi DF A PRO Call in place No	Yes Id's body	O No and airway WITH A d. Did pro O Yes	(nose, mo	Adult With other With anim.	obese: children: # al(s): # Only one pho	O Yes	d. ess than 6	D U/K K Children's ages K Type(s) of anir mb and in .jpg or .₁ No, go to I4 Safety Commission www.saferproducts	gif format. Ou/K, go to I4 In (CPSC) notified? s.gov to report
animal(s)? O Yes O No O S. Is there a scene re-cr Select photo that den 13. WAS DEATH A a. Describe product and b. Was product used pro O Yes O No O 14. DID DEATH C a. Type of crime, check a	reation planonstrate A CON d circums operly? oU/K DCCUR all that all	hoto avases positions stances:	To feed To soothe Usual sle No infant Home/livi Other, sp U/K iilable for ion and loco ENCE C c. Is a rec	ep pattern bed availal ng space o ecify: upload? call in place No MMISSIO	OYes Id's body a	O No and airway WITH A d. Did pro O Yes	duct have :	Adult With other With anim.	obese: children: # al(s): # Donly one phoebest). Size in e. Was Il border cross	O Yes	d. ess than 6	D U/K K Children's ages K Type(s) of anir mb and in .jpg or .s No, go to I4 Safety Commission www.saferproducts	gif format. Ou/K, go to I4 In (CPSC) notified? s.gov to report

15. CHILD ABUSE, NEGLECT, POOR	SUPERVISION AND EXPOSURE TO HA	AZARDS					
a. Did child abuse, neglect, poor or absent supervision or exposure to hazards cause or contribute to the child's death? Yes/probable No, go to next section U/K, go to next section If yes/probable, choose primary reason: Child abuse, go to 15b Child neglect, go to 15f Poor/absent supervision, go to 15h Exposure to hazards, go to 15g	b. Type of child abuse, check all that apply: Abusive head trauma, go to 15c Chronic Battered Child Syndrome, go to 15e Beating/kicking, go to 15e Scalding or burning, go to 15e Munchausen Syndrome by Proxy, go to 15e Sexual assault, go to 15h Other, specify and go to 15h U/K, go to 15e	c. For abusive head trauma, were there retinal hemorrhages? Yes No U/K d. For abusive head trauma, was the child shaken? Yes No U/K If yes, was there impact? Yes No U/K Other, specify:	ns nent				
f. Child neglect, check all that apply:			erty a factor?				
☐ Failure to provide necessities ☐	Exposure to hazards:	Do not include child's own behavior.	O No OU/K				
Food	Do not include child's own behavior.	O Hazard(s) in sleep environment					
☐ Shelter	O Hazard(s) in sleep environment	(including sleep position and bed sharing) If yes, e	explain in				
☐ Other, specify:	(including sleep position and bed sharing)	○ Fire hazard Narrativ	re .				
☐ Failure to provide supervision	Fire hazard	O Unsecured medication/poison					
☐ Emotional neglect, specify:	Unsecured medication/poison	Firearm hazard					
☐ Abandonment, specify:	Firearm hazard	O Water hazard					
☐ Failure to seek/follow treatment,	O Water hazard	Motor vehicle hazard					
specify:	Motor vehicle hazard	Maternal substance use during					
If yes, was this due to religious or	Other hazard, specify:	pregnancy					
cultural practices?		Other hazard, specify:					
○Yes ○No ○U/K							
I6. SUICIDE							
a. For suicide, select yes, no or u/k for each ques	tion. Describe answers in narrative.						
<u>Yes No U/K</u>		<u>Yes No U/K</u>					
A note wa	as left	Child had a history of self mutilation	on				
Child talk	ed about suicide	There is a family history of suicide	Э				
O O Prior suic	cide threats were made	O Suicide was part of a murder-suic	ide				
O O Prior atte	empts were made	O Suicide was part of a suicide pact					
O Suicide w	vas completely unexpected	O Suicide was part of a suicide clus	ter				
Child had	d a history of running away						
Clinic flad a flistory of fullilling away							
_	nulative personal crises that may have contributed to						
	• •	Pregnancy Involvement	•				
☐ Family discord ☐	Suicide by friend or relative	Physical abuse/assault or video gam	ies				
'			with the Internet,				
☐ Argument with parents/caregivers ☐	Bullying as victim	Problems with the law specify:					
☐ Argument with boyfriend/girlfriend ☐	Bullying as perpetrator	☐ Drugs/alcohol ☐ Other, specif	y:				
☐ Breakup with boyfriend/girlfriend ☐	School failure	Sexual orientation/gender identity U/K					
☐ Argument with other friends ☐	Move/new school	Job problems					
☐ Emotional neglect/abuse ☐	Other serious school problems	☐ Money problems					

J. PERSON RESPONSIBLE (OTHER	R THAN DECEDENT)				
Did a person or persons other than the child			3. Did the team have information		
do something or fail to do something that	Check only one per column	n and describe in narrative.	about the person(s)?		
caused or contributed to the death?	One Two	<u>One</u> <u>Two</u>	One Two		
○ Yes/probable	Child abus				
○ No, go to Section K	O Child negle				
	O Poor/abse		Duse (110, 90 to 000to		
OU/K, go to Section K		0 0			
Is person listed in a previous section?	5 Primary person(s) responsit	ible for action(s): Select one for each person response	opoible		
· ·					
One Two		One Two	One Two Medical provider		
Yes, biological mother, go to J17	- '	,	•		
Yes, biological father, go to J17		O Sibling	O Institutional staff		
Yes, caregiver one, go to J17	O Foster parent	O Other relative	O Babysitter		
Yes, caregiver two, go to J17	O Mother's partne		C Licensed child care		
Yes, supervisor, go to J19	○ ○ Father's partner		worker		
○ ○ No		Child's boyfriend or gir			
		O Stranger	O U/K		
o ,		Person speaks and understands English?	Person on active military duty?		
One Two On		One Two	One Two		
C		O O Yes	O Yes		
# Years		O No	○ ○ No		
□ □ U/K C	O ∪/K	O ∪/K	O ∪/K		
		If no, language spoken:	If yes, specify branch:		
10. Person(s) have history of 11. Pe	Person(s) have history of child	12. Person(s) have history of child maltreatment	13. Person(s) have disability or chronic illness?		
substance abuse? m	maltreatment as victim?	as a perpetrator?	<u>One</u> <u>Two</u>		
One Two One	<u>e Two</u>	One Two	O Yes		
O O Yes O			O O No		
O O No O	_	O No	0 0 U/K		
O O U/K	*	O O U/K	If yes, check all that apply:		
	yes, check all that apply:	If yes, check all that apply:	☐ ☐ Physical/orthopedic, specify:		
☐ ☐ Alcohol ☐		Physical	☐ ☐ Mental health/substance abuse,		
☐ ☐ Cocaine ☐	'	,			
	· ·	- °	specify:		
☐ ☐ Marijuana ☐			Cognitive/intellectual, specify:		
☐ ☐ Methamphetamine ☐		☐ ☐ Emotional/psychological	Sensory, specify:		
☐ ☐ Opiates	psychological	□ □ U/K	□ □ U/K		
☐ ☐ Prescription drugs ☐		# CPS referrals	If mental health/substance abuse, was person		
Over-the-counter	# CPS referrals	# Substantiations	receiving MH services?		
☐ ☐ Other, specify:	# Substantiations	☐ ☐ CPS prevention services	O Yes		
□ □ U/K □	☐ Ever in foster care	☐ ☐ Family preservation services	○ ○ No		
	or adopted	☐ ☐ Children ever removed	O O U/K		
14. Person(s) have prior If yes, check all	I that apply:	15. Person(s) have history of	16. Person(s) have delinquent/criminal history?		
child deaths? <u>One</u> <u>Two</u>		intimate partner violence?	One <u>Two</u>		
One Two	Child abuse #	One Two	O O Yes		
	Child neglect #	☐ ☐ Yes, as victim	O O No		
	Accident #	☐ ☐ Yes, as perpetrator	O O U/K		
ŭ ŭ	Suicide #	No	If yes, check all that apply:		
	SIDS #		If yes, check all that apply: Assaults		
			Robbery		
	Undetermined cause #		□ □ Drugs		
	Other #				
	Other, specify:		— — Outer, opcony.		
		<u> </u>	□ □ и/к		
17. At the time of the incident, was the person a		One Two			
	s, select the most appropriate	Night time sleep			
	ription of the person's sleeping	Day time nap, describe:			
O O No period	d at incident:	O Day time sleep (for example,	person is night shift worker), describe:		

18. At time	e of incident was person impa	ired?			19. Person(s) have, check all		20. Legal outcomes in t	his death, check	all that app	oly:
<u>One</u>		Two			that apply:		One Two			
○Yes ○No ○U/K ○Yes ○No ○U/K				One Two		☐ No charges filed				
If yes, check all that apply:					☐ ☐ Prior history	of	☐ ☐ Charg	es pending		
One Two One Two					similar acts		☐ ☐ Charg	es filed, specify:		
	☐ Drug impaired, specify	/: 🗆	☐ ☐ Impaired by illness,		☐ ☐ Prior arrests	☐ Prior arrests		☐ ☐ Charges dismissed		
	☐ Alcohol impaired		specify:		☐ ☐ Prior convicti	Prior convictions		☐ ☐ Confession		
	☐ Distracted		` `					☐ ☐ Plead, specify:		
	☐ Absent		specify:	•			□ □ Not gu	uilty verdict		
			☐ Other, specify:				☐ ☐ Guilty	verdict, specify:		
			,.,.,				,	harges, specify:		
							□ □ U/K	922, 2622).		
K. SERVICES TO FAMILY AND COMMUNITY AS A RESULT OF THE DEATH										
1. Were	e new or revised services reco	ommended o	r implemented as a	result of the	ne death? Yes	O No	∪/K			
If yes	s, select one option per row:		Referred for se	rvice	Review led to Re	ferral need	ded,			
			before revie	<u>w</u>		not availab		<u>U/K</u>		
	Bereavement counseling	g	0		0	0	0	0		
	Debriefing for profession	nals	0		0	\circ	0	0		
	Economic support		0		0	\circ	0	0		
	Funeral arrangements		\circ		0	\circ	0	0		
	Emergency shelter		0		0	\circ	0	\circ		
	Mental health services		0		0	\circ	0	0		
	Foster care		0		0	0	0	0		
	Health services		0		0	0	0	Ö		
	Legal services		Ö		Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö		
	Genetic counseling		0		0	0	0	Ö		
	Home visiting			O	0	0	0			
	· ·		0		0	0	0	0		
				_		_				
			()		\cap	()	()			
	Other, specify:		0		0	0	0	0		
L DDG		· DECILIT		DEV/IE			-		va latanat	-1-
	EVENTION INITIATIVES		ING FROM THE		w	Mark this	s case to edit/add preve	ention actions at	t a later da	ate
1. Were r	EVENTION INITIATIVES	es, policies o	ING FROM THE	3. What	W recommendations and/or initiative	Mark this	s case to edit/add preve	ention actions at	a later da	ate
1. Were r	EVENTION INITIATIVES new or revised agency service nmended or implemented as a	es, policies o	ING FROM THE	3. What	w	Mark this ves resulte	s case to edit/add preve ed from the review? Che e, go to L7	ention actions at ck all that apply:		
1. Were r	EVENTION INITIATIVES	es, policies o	ING FROM THE	3. What	w recommendations and/or initiation recommendation	Mark this ves resulte	s case to edit/add preve ed from the review? Che e, go to L7 ent Action Stage	ention actions at ck all that apply:	evel of Act	tion
Were recom	new or revised agency service nmended or implemented as a	es, policies on a result of the	ING FROM THE	3. What	w recommendations and/or initiation recommendation	Mark this ves resulte	s case to edit/add preve ed from the review? Che e, go to L7 ent Action Stage	ention actions at ck all that apply:		
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6. Who was given the recommendation(s)	and or/initiative(s) to impleme	ent? Check all that	apply:				
☐ N/A, no strategies	☐ Social services	☐ Other health	care providers	☐ Elected official	☐ Youth group		
☐ No one	☐ Mental health	☐ Law enforcer	nent	☐ Advocacy organization	☐ Other, specify:		
☐ Community Action Team	☐ Schools	☐ Medical exan	niner	☐ Local community group			
☐ Health department	☐ Hospital	☐ Coroner		☐ New coalition/task force	□ u/ĸ		
7. Could the death have been prevented?	O Yes, probably	○No, proba	ibly not O Te	eam could not determine			
	Σ , μ ,	2, p					
M. THE REVIEW MEETING PRO	CESS						
Date of first review meeting:	2. Numbe	er of review meetings	for this case:	Is review complete	e? O N/A O Yes O No		
Agencies and individuals at review meet		Пол			☐ Child advocate		
☐ Medical examiner/coroner	□ CPS		ner health care	☐ Mental health	_		
☐ Law enforcement	Other social services	☐ Fir		☐ Substance abu	,		
☐ Prosecutor/district attorney	☐ Physician			☐ Home visiting	☐ Domestic violence		
☐ Public health	☐ Nurse	□ Fa	ith based organization	☐ Healthy Start	☐ Others, list:		
☐ HMO/managed care	☐ Hospital	☐ Ed	ucation	☐ Court			
5. Were the following data sources available	e at the review meeting?		6. Did any of the follow	ving factors reduce meeting ef	ffectiveness, check all that apply:		
Check all that apply:			☐ None				
☐ CDC's SUIDI Reporting Form			☐ Confidentiality is	ssues among members prever	nted full exchange of information		
☐ Jurisdictional equivalent of the CI	DC SUIDI Reporting Form		☐ HIPAA regulation	ns prevented access to or exc	change of information		
☐ Birth certificate - full form			☐ Inadequate inve	stigation precluded having en	ough information for review		
☐ Death certificate			☐ Team members	did not bring adequate inform	nation to the meeting		
☐ Child's medical records or clinical	history, including vaccination	ns	☐ Necessary team	members were absent			
☐ Biological mother's obstetric and	prenatal information		☐ Meeting was he	ld too soon after death			
□ Newborn screening results			☐ Meeting was he	ld too long after death			
☐ Law enforcement records			Records or information were needed from another locality in-state				
☐ Social service records			☐ Records or infor	mation were needed from and	other state		
☐ Child protection agency records			☐ Team disagreement on circumstances				
☐ EMS run sheet			☐ Other factors, specify:				
☐ Hospital records							
☐ Autopsy/pathology reports							
☐ Home visiting							
☐ Mental health records							
☐ School records							
☐ Substance abuse treatment recor	rds						
7. Review meeting outcomes, check all tha	t apply:						
Review led to additional investigation	1			Review led to the	delivery of services		
☐ Team disagreed with official manner	of death. What did team beli	eve manner should l	pe?	Review led to cha	nges in agency policies or practices		
☐ Team disagreed with official cause of	f death. What did team believ	ve cause should be?			vention initiatives being implemented		
☐ Because of the review, the official ca	use or manner of death was	changed		☐ Local	☐ State ☐ National		
N. SUID AND SDY CASE REGIST	TRY		This section	displays online based on your	r state's settings.		
Section N: OMB No. 0920-1092, Exp. Date: 12/							
Public reporting burden of this collection of inform							
maintaining the data needed, and completing and							
unless it displays a currently valid OMB control n burden to: CDC/ATSDR Reports Clearance Office	-	-			any saggestions for reducing this		
(Yes O No	If no, go to Section		,			
Did this case go to Advanced Review for	r the SDY Case Registry?			, including case details that he	elped determine SDY categorization		
○ N/A ○ Yes ○ No	,		to improve the review:	-	Ţ		
If yes, date of first Advanced Re	view meeting:						
, ,	3						
Professionals at the Advanced Review n	neeting check all that apply:	<u> </u>					
☐ Cardiologist	Death investigator		☐ Geneticist or ge	netic counselor	☐ Pediatrician		
☐ CDR representative	☐ Epileptologist		☐ Mental health pi		☐ Public health representative		
		dical avers:	`	OICOSIUIIdi	_		
☐ Coroner	Forensic pathologist/me		☐ Neonatologist		☐ Others, specify:		
5. Did the Advanced Review team believe	_ ` `			r/pathologist use the SDY Aut	opsy Guidance or Summary?		
comprehensive? OYes ON	o Ou/K		N/A OYes ON	o Ou/K			

○ N/A ○ Yes ○ No ○ U/K ○ N/A ○ Yes If no, why not? ○ Cons ○ Cons ○ Cons	NA saved as part of the SDY Case Registry? No U/K sent was not attempted sent was attempted but follow up was unsuccessful sent was attempted but family declined sert, specify:
 ○ Incomplete case information ○ Explained infant suffocation ○ Explained cardiac ○ Unexplained (under age 1) ○ Unexplained Unexplained (under age 1) 	ed other, specify: Unexplained, SUDEP ined, possible cardiac ined, possible cardiac SUDEP
10. Categorization for SUID Case Registry (choose only one): Excluded (other explained causes, not suffocation) Unexplained: No autopsy or death scene investigation Unexplained: Incomplete case information Unexplained: No unsafe sleep factors Unexplained: Unsafe sleep factors Unexplained: Possible suffocation with unsafe sleep factors Explained: Suffocation with unsafe sleep factors	If possible suffocation or explained suffocation, select the primary mechanism(s) leading to the death, check all that apply: Soft bedding Wedging Overlay Other, specify:
Use this space to provide more detail on the circumstances of the death and to des DO NOT INCLUDE IDENTIFIERS IN THE NARRATIVE such as names, dates, address following questions: What was the child doing? Where did it happen? How did it happen What was the injury cause of death? The Narrative is included in de-identified downloads HIPAA identifying information should not be recorded in this field.	sses, and specific service providers. Consider the n? What went wrong? What was the quality of supervision?
Phone: For State Prog	ed: Impleted for this case? Impression of the case o
Center for Fatality Review & Preven The development of this report tool was supported, in part, by Grant No. Bureau (Title V, Social Security Act), Health Resources and Service: Human Services and with additional funding from the US Centers for Disease C Data Entry: https://data.ncfr www.ncfrp.org info@ncfrp.org 1-800-656-2434 F	UG7MC28482 from the Maternal and Child Health s Administration, Department of Health and Control and Prevention, Division of Reproductive Health

Appendix D

Grief Support and Information Resources

For information on local support groups throughout Tennessee, refer to the accompanying booklet, Bereavement Support Services in Tennessee.

Association of SIDS and Infant Mortality Programs

1148 S Hillside St Wichita, KS 67211

Toll Free: 800-930-7437 • Fax: 517-485-0163

ncemch.org/suid-sids/SIDS manual/chapter7/7 16.html

CI First Candle/SIDS Alliance

49 Locust Ave, Suite 104

New Canaan, CT 06840

800-221-7437

cjfirstcandle.org

Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development

Public Information and Communications Branch

31 Center Drive

Building 31, Room 2A32, MSC 2425

Bethesda, MD 20892-2425

800-370-2943

E-mail: NICHDInformationResourceCenter@mail.nih.gov

nichd.nih.gov/

National Center for Cultural Competence

Georgetown University Center for Child and Human Development

3300 Whitehaven Street, N.W., Suite 3300

Washington, DC 20057

TTY: 202-687-5387

cultural@georgetown.edu

nccc.georgetown.edu

National Center for Education in Maternal and Child Health

Georgetown University

Box 571272

Washington, DC 20057-1272

mchevidence@ncemch.org

mchlibrary.org/collections/suid-sids/

NICHHD Resource Center

P.O. Box 3006

Rockville, MD 20847

The Compassionate Friends, Inc.

1000 Jorie Blvd., Suite 140

Oak Brook, IL 60523

Toll Free: 877-969-0010 • Fax: 630-990-0246

compassionatefriends.org

Training

Prevention Through Understanding
Tennessee Department of Health and Middle Tennessee State University
mtsu.edu/learn/sids
sidstrainingtn.org

Prevention
Through
Understanding:
Investigating
Unexpected
Child Death

Through
Understanding:
Investigating
Unexpected
Child Death

Prevention

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- 6. Minnesota EMS Training Manual. 2003. *When an Infant Dies: The Emergency Response*. Minnesota Sudden Infant Death Center.
- 7. SIDS Network. *Glossary of SIDS-Related Terminology*. Available from SIDS Network, retrieved in September 2009, sidslist.org/SIDSGlossary.htm.
- 8. TENN. CODE Ann. Section § 37-1-412, 68-1-11, 68-142, 68-3-5 (2001), 68-1-1102 (Supp. 2002), and 68-1-1103 (2005). State of Tennessee.
- 9. Tennessee Department of Children's Services. *Child Safety Division*. Available from the Department of Children's Services tn.gov/dcs/program-areas/child-safety.html.
- Tennessee Department of Health, Maternal and Child Health Section. Child Fatality Review Teams and Child Fatality Review Districts.
 Available from the Tennessee Department of Health at tn.gov/health/health-program-areas/fhw/child-fatality-review.html or tn.gov/dcs/program-areas/child-safety.html
- 11. Tennessee Joint Task Force on Children's Justice/Child Sexual Abuse Alert: *Notice of Change in Child Abuse Reporting*, October 17, 2005.





Department of Children's Services



Department of . **Health**



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