Sudden Unexpected Infant Death (SUID) Case Registry

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SUID Case Registry purpose

- Improve population-based SUID surveillance and categorize SUID cases using standard definitions
- Keep track of risk factors associated with these infant deaths, to create prevention strategies and improve systems
The SUID case registry includes infant deaths that

- Occurred suddenly and unexpectedly
- Had no obvious manner and cause of death prior to investigation
  or
- Occurred in a sleep environment
SUID Case Registry in Minnesota

- Minnesota has been collecting data on SUID cases since 2011
- Funded by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and carried out by the Minnesota Department of Health (MDH) and the Department of Human Services (DHS)
- MDH and DHS collect data from
  - Birth certificates
  - Death certificates
  - Autopsy reports
  - Law enforcement records
  - Medical records
Infant Sleep Safety, American Academy of Pediatrics

- Always place your baby on his or her back for every sleep time
- Always use a firm sleep surface. Car seats and other sitting devices are not recommended for routine sleep
- The baby should sleep in the same room as the parents but not in the same bed
- Keep soft objects or loose bedding out of the crib
- Pregnant women should receive regular prenatal care
- Avoid alcohol and illicit drug use during pregnancy and after birth
- Breastfeeding is recommended
- Offer a pacifier at nap time and bedtime
- Don’t smoke during pregnancy or after birth
- Avoid overheating
Health care professionals, staff in newborn nurseries and neonatal intensive care nurseries, and child care providers should endorse the SIDS risk-reduction recommendations from birth.

Media and manufacturers should follow safe sleep guidelines in their messaging and advertising.

Expand the national campaign to reduce the risks of SUIDs to include a major focus on the safe sleep environment. Pediatricians, family physicians, and other primary care providers should actively participate in this campaign.

Continue research and surveillance on the risk factors, causes, and pathophysiological mechanisms of SIDS and other sleep-related infant deaths, with the ultimate goal of eliminating these deaths entirely.

Findings
Number of SUID in Minnesota by Age, 2010-2014

Number of SUID

Age at Death (Months)

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11
SUID Rates in Minnesota by Race, 2010-2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>Rate per 10,000 births</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SUID in Minnesota by Cause of Death, 2010-2014

Number of Deaths

2010 2011 2012 2013 2014

All SUID
SIDS (R95)
Unknown (R99)
Accidental suffocation in bed (W75)
Data to Action

- Improving death scene investigations for infant deaths
  - Investigators are now supposed to use a standard form to collect important information from the scene such as the position the baby was placed.

- Safe Sleep Work Group
  - In conjunction with Maternal and Child Health at MDH, this group brings together community partners to work on interventions to prevent SUIDs.

- Child Mortality Reviews
  - For each SUID in Minnesota, a panel of experts reviews the circumstances of death. This allows patterns to emerge that might go unnoticed with quantitative data collection.
Safe Under Indigenous Design Project

- Sleep-related deaths are the leading cause of infant mortality among Native Americans in Minnesota
- Community trainings will transfer safe sleep and cultural knowledge through the creation of traditional cradleboards,
- Cradleboards were made by many indigenous tribes throughout North American and are a safe sleep method.
- Partners: American Indian Infant Mortality Prevention Community Action Team (AICAT), Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Epidemiology Center (GLITEC), Minnesota Department of Human Services (DHS)
Sudden Death in the Young (SDY) Case Registry

- An expansion of the SUID project that includes sudden deaths in children up to 19 years of age
- In addition to existing data from law enforcement, autopsies and birth certificates, the case registries will also do:
  - DNA testing
  - Family history
  - In-depth medical reviews
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Please contact Naomi.Taylor@state.mn.us with comments and questions!

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