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Prevention Through Understanding:
INVESTIGATING UNEXPECTED CHILD DEATH

2020 Edition • www.mtsu.edu/sids

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

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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

2020 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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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 responders 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
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;
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 requirements 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.
Prevention Through Understanding: Investigating Unexpected Child Death
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 can 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
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 established 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.
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 witnesses 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 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
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
25. Pathologist contact information
### INVESTIGATION DATA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infant’s Last Name</th>
<th>Infant’s First Name</th>
<th>Middle Name</th>
<th>Case Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Date of Birth</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>SS#</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>Black/African Am.</td>
<td>Asian/Pacific Isl.</td>
<td>Am. Indian/Alaskan Native</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Infant’s Primary Residence:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Zip</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Incident Address:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Zip</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Contact Information for Witness:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relationship to deceased:</th>
<th>Birth Mother</th>
<th>Birth Father</th>
<th>Grandmother</th>
<th>Grandfather</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adoptive or Foster Parent</td>
<td>Physician</td>
<td>Health Records</td>
<td>Other Describe:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Last Name</th>
<th>First Name</th>
<th>M.</th>
<th>SS#</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Zip</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Work Address</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Zip</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Home Phone</th>
<th>Work Phone</th>
<th>Date of Birth:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### WITNESS INTERVIEW

1. **Are you the usual caregiver?**
   - [ ] No  [ ] Yes

2. **Tell me what happened:**

3. **Did you notice anything unusual or different about the infant in the last 24 hrs?**
   - [ ] No  [ ] Yes  Specify: ________________

4. **Did the infant experience any falls or injury within the last 72 hrs?**
   - [ ] No  [ ] Yes  Specify: ________________

5. **When was the infant LAST PLACED?**
   - Date: ________________
   - Military Time: ___ : ___
   - Location (room): ________________

6. **When was the infant LAST KNOWN ALIVE (LKA)?**
   - Date: ________________
   - Military Time: ___ : ___
   - Location (room): ________________

7. **When was the infant FOUND?**
   - Date: ________________
   - Military Time: ___ : ___
   - Location (room): ________________

8. **Explain how you knew the infant was still alive.**

9. **Where was the infant - (P)laced, (L)ast known alive, (F)ound (write P, L, or F in front of appropriate response)?**
   - [ ] Bassinet  [ ] Bedside co-sleeper  [ ] Car seat  [ ] Chair
   - [ ] Cradle    [ ] Crib              [ ] Floor      [ ] In a person’s arms
   - [ ] Mattress/box spring  [ ] Mattress on floor  [ ] Playpen  [ ] Portable crib
   - [ ] Sofa/couch  [ ] Stroller/carriage  [ ] Swing     [ ] Waterbed
   - [ ] Other - describe: ________________
10. In what position was the infant LAST PLACED? [ ] Sitting  [ ] On back  [ ] On side  [ ] On stomach  [ ] Unknown
   Was this the infant's usual position? [ ] Yes  [ ] No
   What was the usual position?

11. In what position was the infant LKA? [ ] Sitting  [ ] On back  [ ] On side  [ ] On stomach  [ ] Unknown
   Was this the infant's usual position? [ ] Yes  [ ] No
   What was the usual position?

12. In what position was the infant FOUND? [ ] Sitting  [ ] On back  [ ] On side  [ ] On stomach  [ ] Unknown
   Was this the infant's usual position? [ ] Yes  [ ] No
   What was the usual position?

13. Face position when LAST PLACED? [ ] Face down on surface  [ ] Face up  [ ] Face right  [ ] Face left
14. Neck position when LAST PLACED? [ ] Hyperextended (head back)  [ ] Flexed (chin to chest)  [ ] Neutral  [ ] Turned

15. Face position when LKA? [ ] Face down on surface  [ ] Face up  [ ] Face right  [ ] Face left
16. Neck position when LKA? [ ] Hyperextended (head back)  [ ] Flexed (chin to chest)  [ ] Neutral  [ ] Turned

17. Face position when FOUND? [ ] Face down on surface  [ ] Face up  [ ] Face right  [ ] Face left
18. Neck position when FOUND? [ ] Hyperextended (head back)  [ ] Flexed (chin to chest)  [ ] Neutral  [ ] Turned

19. What was the infant wearing? (ex. t-shirt, disposable diaper)

20. Was the infant tightly wrapped or swaddled? [ ] No  [ ] Yes - describe:

21. Please indicate the types and numbers of layers of bedding both over and under infant (not including wrapping blanket):
   Bedding UNDER Infant  None  Number  Bedding OVER Infant  None  Number
   Receiving blankets
   Infant/child blankets
   Infant/child comforters (thick)
   Adult comforters/duvets
   Adult blankets
   Sheets
   Sheepskin
   Pillows
   Rubber or plastic sheet
   Other, specify:

22. Which of the following devices were operating in the infant's room? [ ] None  [ ] Apnea monitor  [ ] Humidifier  [ ] Vaporizer  [ ] Air purifier  [ ] Other -

23. In was the temperature in the infant's room? [ ] Hot  [ ] Cold  [ ] Normal  [ ] Other -

24. Which of the following items were near the infant's face, nose, or mouth? [ ] Bumper pads  [ ] Infant pillows  [ ] Positional supports  [ ] Stuffed animals  [ ] Toys  [ ] Other -

25. Which of the following items were within the infant's reach? [ ] Blankets  [ ] Toys  [ ] Pillows  [ ] Pacifier  [ ] Nothing  [ ] Other -

26. Was anyone sleeping with the infant? [ ] No  [ ] Yes
   Name of individual sleeping with infant
   Age
   Height
   Weight
   Location in relation to infant
   Impairement (intoxication, tired)

27. Was there evidence of wedging? [ ] No  [ ] Yes - Describe:

28. When the infant was found, was s/he: [ ] Breathing  [ ] Not Breathing
   If not breathing, did you witness the infant stop breathing? [ ] No  [ ] Yes
**WITNESS INTERVIEW (cont.)**

**20.** What had led you to check on the infant?

**30.** Describe the infant’s appearance when found.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appearance</th>
<th>Unknown</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>Describe and specify location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) Discoloration around face/nose/mouth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Secretions (foam, froth)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Skin discoloration (livor mortis)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) Pressure marks (pale areas, blanching)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e) Rash or petechiae (small, red blood spots on skin, membranes, or eyes)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f) Marks on body (scratches or bruises)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g) Other</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**31.** What did the infant feel like when found? (Check all that apply.)

- Sweaty
- Warm to touch
- Cool to touch
- Limp, flexible
- Rigid, stiff
- Unknown
- Other - specify:

**32.** Did anyone else other than EMS try to resuscitate the infant?  
- No
- Yes

Who? __________ Date: __________ Military time: __________ :

**33.** Please describe what was done as part of resuscitation:

**34.** Has the parent/caregiver ever had a child die suddenly and unexpectedly?  
- No
- Yes

Explain: __________

---

**INFANT MEDICAL HISTORY**

**1.** Source of medical information:  
- Doctor
- Other healthcare provider
- Medical record
- Family
- Mother/primary caregiver
- Other: __________

**2.** In the 72 hours prior to death, did the infant have:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Unknown</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Unknown</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) Fever</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>k) Apnea (stopped breathing)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Diarrhea</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>e) Decrease in appetite</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Excessive sweating</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>i) Cyanosis (turned blue/gray)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) Stool changes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>f) Vomiting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e) Lethargy or sleeping more than usual</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>m) Seizures or convulsions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f) Difficulty breathing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>g) Choking</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g) Fussiness or excessive crying</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>n) Other, specify:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**3.** In the 72 hours prior to death, was the infant injured or did s/he have any other condition(s) not mentioned?  
- No
- Yes - describe: __________

**4.** In the 72 hours prior to the infant’s death, was the infant given any vaccinations or medications?  
- No
- Yes

(Please include any home remedies, herbal medications, prescription medicines, over-the-counter medications.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of vaccination or medication</th>
<th>Dose last given</th>
<th>Date given</th>
<th>Approx. time (Military Time)</th>
<th>comments:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>At any time in the infant's life, did s/he have a history of?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Medical history</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unknown No Yes Describe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a)</td>
<td>Allergies (food, medication, or other)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b)</td>
<td>Abnormal growth or weight gain/loss</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c)</td>
<td>Apnea (stopped breathing)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d)</td>
<td>Cyanosis (turned blue/gray)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e)</td>
<td>Seizures or convulsions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f)</td>
<td>Cardiac (heart) abnormalities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>6</th>
<th>Did the infant have any birth defects(s)? No Yes Describe:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>7</th>
<th>Describe the two most recent times that the infant was seen by a physician or health care provider:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Include emergency department visits, clinic visits, hospital admissions, observational stays, and telephone calls)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>First most recent visit Second most recent visit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a)</td>
<td>Date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b)</td>
<td>Reason for visit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c)</td>
<td>Action taken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d)</td>
<td>Physician's name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e)</td>
<td>Hospital/clinic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f)</td>
<td>Address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g)</td>
<td>City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h)</td>
<td>State, ZIP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>8</th>
<th>Birth hospital name: Discharge date:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Street address:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>City: State: Zip:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>9</th>
<th>What was the infant’s length at birth? inches or centimeters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>10</th>
<th>What was the infant’s weight at birth? pounds ounces or grams</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>11</th>
<th>Compared to the delivery date, was the infant born on time, early, or late? On time Early - how many weeks? Late - how many weeks?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>12</th>
<th>Was the infant a singleton, twin, triplet, or higher gestation? Singleton Twin Triplet Quadrupelet or higher gestation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>13</th>
<th>Were there any complications during delivery or at birth? (emergency c-section, child needed oxygen) Yes No Describe:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>14</th>
<th>Are there any alerts to the pathologist? (previous infant deaths in family, newborn screen results) Yes No Specify:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

INFANT DIETARY HISTORY

1. On what day and at what approximate time was the infant last fed?
   Date:  
   Military Time:  

2. What is the name of the person who last fed the infant?  

3. What is his/her relationship to the infant?  

4. What foods and liquids was the infant fed in the last 24 hours (include last fed)?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Food</th>
<th>Unknown</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>Quantity (ounces)</th>
<th>Specify: (type and brand)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) Breast milk (one/both sides, length of time)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Formula (brand, water source - ex. Similac, tap water)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Cow’s milk</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) Water (brand, bottled, tap, well)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e) Other liquids (teas, juices)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f) Solids</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g) Other</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Was a new food introduced in the 24 hours prior to his/her death?  
   No  Yes
   If yes, describe (ex. content, amount, change in formula, introduction of solids)

6. Was the infant last placed to sleep with a bottle?  
   Yes  No - if no, skip to question 9 below

7. Was the bottle propped? (i.e., object used to hold bottle while infant feeds)  
   No  Yes
   If yes, what object was used to prop the bottle?

8. What was the quantity of liquid (in ounces) in the bottle?

9. Did the death occur during?  
   Breast-feeding  Bottle-feeding  Eating solid foods  Not during feeding

10. Are there any factors, circumstances, or environmental concerns that may have impacted the infant that have not yet been identified?  
    (ex. exposed to cigarette smoke or fumes at someone else’s home, infant unusually heavy, placed with positional supports or wedges)
    No  Yes
    If yes, - describe:

PREGNANCY HISTORY

1. Information about the infant’s birth mother:
   First name:  
   Last name:  
   Middle name:  
   Maiden name:  
   Birth date:  
   SS#:  
   Street address:  
   City:  
   State:  
   Zip:  
   How long has the birth mother been at this address?  
   Years:  
   Months:  
   Previous Address:

2. At how many weeks or months did the birth mother begin prenatal care?  
   No parental care  Unknown
   Weeks:  
   Months:  

3. Where did the birth mother receive prenatal care?  
   (Please specify physician or other health care provider name and address.)
   Physician/provider:  
   Hospital/clinic:  
   Phone:  
   Street address:  
   City:  
   State:  
   Zip:  
### PREGNANCY HISTORY (cont.)

4. **At how many weeks or months did the birth mother begin prenatal care?**
   - No
   - Yes
   Specify:

5. **Was the birth mother injured during her pregnancy with the infant?**
   - No
   - Yes
   Specify:

6. **During her pregnancy, did she use any of the following?**
   - Over the counter medications
   - Prescription medications
   - Herbal remedies
   - Unknown
   - No
   - Yes
   - Daily
   Specify:

7. **Currently, does any caregiver use any of the following?**
   - Over the counter medications
   - Prescription medications
   - Herbal remedies
   - Unknown
   - No
   - Yes
   - Daily
   Specify:

### INCIDENT SCENE INVESTIGATION

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 or other childcare setting?**
   - Yes
   - No - If no, skip to question 8

4. **How many children (under age 18) were under the care of the provider at the time of the incident or death?**

5. **How many adults (age 18 and over) were supervising the child(ren)?**

6. **What is the license number and licensing agency for the daycare?**
   - 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 death scene?**
   - Number of adults (18 years or older):
   - Number of children (under 18 years old):

9. **Which of the following heating or cooling sources were being used?**
   - Central air
   - A/C window unit
   - Ceiling fan
   - Electric baseboard heat
   - Gas furnace or boiler
   - Electric furnace or boiler
   - Electric space heater
   - Electric (radiant) ceiling heat
   - Wood burning fireplace
   - Coal burning furnace
   - Kerosene space heater
   - Window fan
   - Open window(s)
   - Wood burning stove
   - Floor/table fan
   - Unknown
   - Other - specify:

10. **Indicate the temperature of the room where the infant was found unresponsive:**
   - Thermostat setting
   - Thermostat reading
   - Actual room temp.
   - Outside temp.

11. **What was the source of drinking water at the site of the incident or death scene?**
   - Public/municipal water
   - Bottled water
   - Well
   - Unknown
   - Other - Specify:

12. **The site of the incident or death scene has:**
   - Insects
   - Mold growth
   - Smoky smell (like cigarettes)
   - Pets
   - Dampness
   - Presence of alcohol containers
   - Peeling paint
   - Visible standing water
   - Presence of drug paraphernalia
   - Rodents or vermin
   - Odors or fumes - Describe:
   - Other - specify:

13. **Describe the general appearance of incident scene:**
   - (ex. cleanliness, hazards, overcrowding, etc.)
   Specify:
1  Are there any factors, circumstances, or environmental concerns about the incident scene investigation that may have
impacted the infant that have not yet been identified?

2  Arrival times

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Military time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Law enforcement at scene:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSI at scene:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant at hospital:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Investigator’s Notes

1  Indicate the task(s) performed

- Additional scene(s)? (forms attached)
- Doll reenactment/scene re-creation
- Materials collected/evidence logged
- Photos or video taken and noted
- Referral for counseling
- Notify next of kin or verify notification
- EMS run sheet/report
- 911 tape

2  If more than one person was interviewed, does the information differ?  
   No  Yes

If yes, detail any differences, inconsistencies of relevant information: (ex. placed on sofa, last known alive on chair.)

INVESTIGATION DIAGRAMS

1  Scene Diagram:

2  Body Diagram:
### Investigator information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name:</th>
<th>Agency:</th>
<th>Phone:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Military time</th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Investigated:</th>
<th>Pronounced dead:</th>
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### Infant's information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Last</th>
<th>First</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>Case #</th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex:</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date of Birth</th>
<th>Age:</th>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race:</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black/African Am.</th>
<th>Asian/Pacific Islander</th>
<th>Am. Indian/Alaskan Native</th>
<th>Hispanic/Latino</th>
<th>Other:</th>
</tr>
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### Indicate whether preliminary investigation suggests any of the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
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</table>

- Asphyxia (ex. overlying, wedging, choking, nose/mouth obstruction, re-breathing, neck compression, immersion in water)
- Sharing of sleep surface with adults, children, or pets
- Change in sleep condition (ex. unaccustomed stomach sleep position, location, or sleep surface)
- Hyperthermia/Hypothermia (ex. excessive wrapping, blankets, clothing, or hot or cold environments)
- Environmental hazards (ex. carbon monoxide, noxious gases, chemicals, drugs, devices)
- Unsafe sleep condition (ex. couch/sofa, waterbed, stuffed toys, pillows, soft bedding)
- Diet (e.g., solids introduced, etc.)
- Recent hospitalization
- Previous medical diagnosis
- History of acute life-threatening events (ex. apnea, seizures, difficulty breathing)
- History of medical care without diagnosis
- Recent fall or other injury
- History of religious, cultural, or ethnic remedies
- Cause of death due to natural causes other than SIDS (ex. birth defects, complications of preterm birth)
- Prior sibling deaths
- Previous encounters with police or social service agencies
- Request for tissue or organ donation
- Objection to autopsy
- Pre-terminal resuscitative treatment
- Death due to trauma (injury), poisoning, or intoxication
- Suspicious circumstances
- Other alerts for pathologist’s attention

Any “Yes” answers above should be explained in detail (description of circumstances):

### Pathologist information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name:</th>
<th>Agency:</th>
<th>Phone:</th>
<th>Fax:</th>
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16
Each year in the United States, more than 4,500 infants die suddenly of no obvious cause. Half of these sudden, unexplained infant deaths (SUIDs) are due to sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS), the leading cause of SUIDs and of deaths among infants aged 1 month to 1 year. Only sudden infant deaths that remain unexplained after a thorough examination of the death scene, a review of the clinical history, and an autopsy should be classified as SIDS. However, since 1999, some deaths due to SIDS are classified as due to an unknown cause or to accidental suffocation. Inaccurate or inconsistent classification of causes of infant deaths impedes prevention efforts because researchers cannot monitor national trends, determine risk factors, or evaluate prevention programs.

To standardize investigations of, and reports on, the causes of sudden infant deaths, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) collaborated with organizations who investigate infant deaths to 1) revise the 1996 Sudden, Unexplained Infant Death Investigation Reporting Form and 2) develop a training curriculum and materials for investigators of infant deaths. We are now disseminating the reporting form and conducting train-the-trainer classes throughout the United States. See www.cdc.gov/SIDS.

The New SUIDI Reporting Form is Important for Several Reasons:

- It contains 25 questions that medical examiners must ask before an autopsy is done.
- It guides investigators through the steps involved in an investigation.
- It allows investigators to document their findings easily and consistently.
- It improves classification of SIDS and other SUIDs by standardizing data collection.
- It produces information that researchers can use to recognize new health threats and risk factors for infant death so that future deaths can be prevented.

Contents

Improvements in the SUIDI Reporting Form: .........................  2
SUIDI Reporting Form: a Guide for Investigators ...........  2
How to use the SUIDI Reporting Form .........................  2
Investigation Data ..........................................................  2
Witness Interview ..........................................................  3
Infant Medical History ....................................................  3
Pregnancy History ..........................................................  3
Incident Scene Investigation .............................................  3
Scene Diagrams ...............................................................  3
The Investigator Indicates the Following on the Body Diagram: .............................................  4
Summary for Pathologist ..................................................  4
Improvements in the SUIDI Reporting Form:

- It now contains only questions to which answers will 1) establish cause and manner of death and 2) support investigators’ findings in court.
- It contains new questions about recently recognized risk factors.
- Answers to the questions can be checked off quickly, which allows for easy, consistent data collection.
- The questions are in a sequence that works well for infant-death investigations.
- The form is divided into sections, with each section being the responsibility of a particular member of the death investigation team.
- Supplemental forms for collecting information about contacts and evidence are available for jurisdictions that do not have their own.

SUIDI Reporting Form: a Guide for Investigators

The SUIDI reporting form is a guide for novice and veteran investigators of infant deaths. The form is designed to ensure that all information is collected in a consistent, sensitive manner. Training materials on how to complete the form are available.

How to use the SUIDI Reporting Form

The form is designed as a questionnaire, that is, you can read it to the person you are interviewing. Most questions can be answered by placing an “X” in the corresponding checkbox or filling in the blank provided. The 8 page form is divided into eight sections.

Investigation Data

This section is filled out first by the person interviewing the witness.

- **Military time.** Time based on a 24 hour clock which begins each day at midnight (e.g., midnight = 0000, 2 p.m. = 1400)
- **SS#.** Social security number.
- **DOB.** Date of birth.
- **Primary residence.** Place where the infant lived at time of their death.
- **Incident address.** Place where the infant died or where the final injury occurred.
- **Witness.** Person who knows the circumstances surrounding the infant’s death. They may be the person who 1.) last placed the infant in or near the area where he was found not breathing or breathing but in distress, 2.) last observed the infant alive, or 3.) found the infant not breathing or breathing but in distress.
How to Use SUIDI Reporting Forms

Witness Interview
This section is filled out by the person (e.g., coroner, death scene investigator, law enforcement or medical examiner) interviewing the witness.

- Usual caregiver. Person who took care of the infant more than 50% of the time.
- Placed. Put in or near the area where he was found not breathing or breathing but in distress (e.g., placed in a crib).
- Last known alive. Observed to be alive (e.g., parent heard the infant cry).
- Found. Discovered not breathing or breathing but in distress (e.g., mom found infant not breathing).
- Wedging. Compression of the infant’s body or face into a narrow space resulting in interference with chest wall movements and normal breathing (e.g., infant found wedged between mattress and bed frame).

Infant Medical History
This section is filled out by the person investigating the infant death. This information may be obtained from the infant’s healthcare provider, medical record or caregiver.

- Birth defect. A physical or functional abnormality that the infant had at birth (e.g., spina bifida, congenital heart defect, Down’s syndrome).

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

- Biological mother. Woman who gave birth to the dead infant.

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

Scene Diagrams
This section is filled out by the person investigating the infant death. It includes a scene diagram and a body diagram. The investigator indicates 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 Indicates the Following on the Body Diagram:

- Discoloration around face/nose/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 (scratch or bruises)
- Location of medical devices
- Body temperature

Summary for Pathologist

This section summarizes all the information collected during the witness interview and investigation at the incident or death scene. This section is completed last by the person investigating the infant death.

- **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 due to wedging or a person lying on the infant).
- **Overlying.** Situation where someone or something is placed on or over the infant.
- **Hyperthermia.** Condition where core body temperature is abnormally high (e.g., above 40°C (104°F) is considered life-threatening).
- **Hypothermia.** Life-threatening condition where core body temperature falls below 35°C (95°F).
Section III–In-Service Forms

Workshop Post-Assessment

Please answer the following questions after completing the workshop.

1. 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.

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 reimbursement
   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 ______________________________________________________________________________________________

Date ___________________________________________________________________________________________________________

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?
   - Not very
   - Somewhat
   - 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. What aspect(s) of the workshop did you find most helpful?
____________________________________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________________________________

10. What aspect(s) of the workshop did you find least helpful?
____________________________________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________________________________

11. Can you think of ways in which we can improve this program in the future?
____________________________________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________________________________

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-.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.


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.


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.


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.


June, 2012 (Revised)
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


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.


NOTES:

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.

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
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.


SPONSOR: Clabough

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

LOAD-DATE: July 18, 2002
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.

(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.

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. James 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  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)
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](http://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!
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.
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.

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 diphtheria, 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

Overall and Sleep-Related Infant Deaths
Tennessee, 2013-2017

~22% of all infant deaths in Tennessee

Racial Disparity in Sleep-Related Infant Death
Tennessee, 2013-2017

Rate amongst Black infants over 2 times as high as rate amongst White infants

Infant Mortality, Tennessee, 2013-2018
Contributing Factors in Sleep-Related Infant Deaths
Tennessee, 2015-2017

- Unsafe bedding or toys in sleeping area: 87%
- Infant found not sleeping in crib or bassinet: 75%
- Infant sleeping with other people: 57%
- Infant found not sleeping on back: 49%
- Infant sleeping with obese adult: 13%
- Drug-impaired adult sleeping with infant: 7%
- Alcohol-impaired adult sleeping with infant: 3%
- Adult fell asleep while breast feeding infant: 4%
- Adult fell asleep while bottle feeding infant: 1%

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 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 description(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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Judicial District</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Northeast</strong></td>
<td><strong>1:</strong> Carter, Johnson, Unicoi, and Washington Counties</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>3:</strong> Greene, Hamblen, Hancock, and Hawkins Counties</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sullivan</strong></td>
<td><strong>2:</strong> Sullivan County</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>East</strong></td>
<td><strong>4:</strong> Cocke, Grainger, Jefferson, and Sevier Counties</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>5:</strong> Blount County</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>7:</strong> Anderson County</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>8:</strong> Campbell, Claiborne, Fentress, Scott, and Union Counties</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>9:</strong> Loudon, Meigs, Morgan, and Roane Counties</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Knox</strong></td>
<td><strong>6:</strong> Knox County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Southeast</strong></td>
<td><strong>10:</strong> Bradley, McMinn, Monroe, and Polk Counties</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>12:</strong> Bledsoe, Franklin, Grundy, Marion, Rhea, and Sequatchie Counties</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Hamilton</strong></td>
<td><strong>11:</strong> Hamilton County</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Upper-Cumberland</strong></td>
<td><strong>13:</strong> Clay, Cumberland, DeKalb, Overton, Pickett, Putnam, and White Counties</td>
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<td><strong>15:</strong> Jackson, Macon, Smith, Trousdale, and Wilson Counties</td>
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<td><strong>31:</strong> Van Buren and Warren Counties</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>South Central</strong></td>
<td><strong>14:</strong> Coffee County</td>
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<td><strong>17:</strong> Bedford, Lincoln, Marshall, and Moore Counties</td>
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<td><strong>2101:</strong> Hickman, Lewis, and Perry Counties</td>
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<td><strong>2201:</strong> Giles, Lawrence, and Wayne Counties</td>
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<td><strong>2202:</strong> Maury County</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Mid-Cumberland</strong></td>
<td><strong>16:</strong> Cannon, and Rutherford Counties</td>
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<td><strong>18:</strong> Sumner County</td>
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<td><strong>1901:</strong> Montgomery County</td>
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<td><strong>1902:</strong> Robertson County</td>
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<td><strong>2102:</strong> Williamson County</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>23:</strong> Cheatham, Dickson, Houston, Humphreys, and Stewart Counties</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Davidson</strong></td>
<td><strong>20:</strong> Davidson County</td>
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<td><strong>West</strong></td>
<td><strong>24:</strong> Benton, Carroll, Decatur, Hardin, and Henry Counties</td>
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<td><strong>25:</strong> Fayette, Hardeman, Lauderdale, McNairy, and Tipton Counties</td>
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<td><strong>27:</strong> Obion and Weakley Counties</td>
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<td><strong>28:</strong> Crockett, Gibson, and Haywood Counties</td>
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<td><strong>29:</strong> Dyer and Lake Counties</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Madison +</strong></td>
<td><strong>26:</strong> Chester, Henderson, and Madison Counties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shelby</strong></td>
<td><strong>30:</strong> Shelby County</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Last Name</th>
<th>First Name</th>
<th>M.</th>
<th>SS#</th>
<th>Case#</th>
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</table>

Sex: □ M □ F            DOB: / /  SS#:       Case#: 

Race: □ White □ Black/African Am. □ Asian/Pacific Islander □ Other Ethnicity: □ 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: |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Last Name</th>
<th>First Name</th>
<th>M.</th>
<th>SS#</th>
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</table>

Home Address: City: St: Zip:

Place of work: City: St: Zip:

Phone (H): ( ) Phone (W): ( ) Date of Birth: / /

-Witness Interview-

1. Tell me what happened:

2. Did you notice anything unusual or different about the child in the last 24 hours? □ No □ Yes → Describe:

3. Did the child experience any falls or injury within the last 72 hours? □ No □ Yes → Describe:

4. When was the child LAST KNOWN ALIVE (LKA)? / / Month Day Year Military Time Location (Room)

5. When was the child FOUND? / / Month Day Year Military Time Location (Room)
6. Explain how you knew the child was still alive.

7. Describe the child’s appearance when found. Describe and specify location:
   - Discoloration around face/nose/mouth
     - Unknown
     - No
     - Yes
   - Secretions (foam, froth)
     - Unknown
     - No
     - Yes
   - Skin discoloration (liver mortis)
     - Unknown
     - No
     - Yes
   - Pressure marks (pale areas, blanching)
     - Unknown
     - No
     - Yes
   - Rash or petechiae (small red blood spots on skin, membranes, or eyes)
     - Unknown
     - No
     - Yes
   - Marks on body (scratches or bruises)
     - Unknown
     - No
     - Yes
   - Other
     - Unknown
     - No
     - Yes

8. What did the child feel like when found? (Check all that apply)
   - Sweaty
   - Limp, flexible
   - Warm to touch
   - Rigid, stiff
   - Cool to touch
   - Unknown
   - Other, specify:

9. Did anyone else other than EMS try to resuscitate the child? 
   - No
   - Yes
   - Who:___________________________ 
   - When:       /      / : 
     - Month      Day        Year
     - Military Time

10. Please describe what was done as part of the resuscitation:

11. Has the parent/caregiver ever had a child die suddenly and unexpectedly? 
   - No
   - Yes → Describe:

-Child Medical History-

1. Source of medical information:
   - Doctor
   - Other health care provider
   - Medical record
   - Parent/primary caregiver
   - Family
   - Other

2. In the 72 hours prior to death, did the child have: 
   - Fever
     - Unknown
     - No
     - Yes
   - Excessive sweating
     - Unknown
     - No
     - Yes
   - Lethargy or sleeping more than usual
     - Unknown
     - No
     - Yes
   - Fussiness or excessive crying
     - Unknown
     - No
     - Yes
   - Decrease in appetite
     - Unknown
     - No
     - Yes
   - Vomiting
     - Unknown
     - No
     - Yes
   - Choking
     - Unknown
     - No
     - Yes
   - Diarrhea
     - Unknown
     - No
     - Yes
   - Stool changes
     - Unknown
     - No
     - Yes
   - Difficulty breathing
     - Unknown
     - No
     - Yes
   - Apnea (stopped breathing)
     - Unknown
     - No
     - Yes
   - Cyanosis (turned blue/gray)
     - Unknown
     - No
     - Yes
   - Seizures or convulsions
     - Unknown
     - No
     - Yes
   - Other, specify:

3. In the 72 hours prior to death, was the child injured or did s/he have any other condition(s) not mentioned? 
   - No
   - Yes → Describe:

4. In the 72 hours prior to death, was the child given any medications or vaccinations? 
   - No
   - Yes → List Below: (please include any home remedies, herbal medications, over-the-counter medications)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of medication or vaccination</th>
<th>Dose last given</th>
<th>Date given</th>
<th>Approx. Time</th>
<th>Reason given/comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Month Day Year</td>
<td>Military Time</td>
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PH-4100                                                                                               Page 2 of 5                                                                                      RDA 1094
5. At any time in the child’s life, did s/he have a history of? Describe
   a) Allergies (food, medication or other) Unknown ☐ No ☐ Yes →
   b) Abnormal growth or weight loss/gain Unknown ☐ No ☐ Yes →
   c) Apnea (stopped breathing) Unknown ☐ No ☐ Yes →
   d) Cyanosis (turned blue/gray) Unknown ☐ No ☐ Yes →
   e) Seizures or convulsions Unknown ☐ No ☐ Yes →
   f) Cardiac (heart) abnormalities Unknown ☐ No ☐ Yes →
   g) Other Unknown ☐ No ☐ Yes →

6. Did the child have any birth defects? ☐ No ☐ Yes → Describe:

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, observational stays, and telephone calls)
   a) Date
      First most recent visit
      Month / Day / Year
      Second most recent visit
      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:

- Incident Scene Investigation -

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 or other childcare setting? ☐ Yes ☐ No → Skip to question 8 below

4. How many children were under the care of the provider at the time of the incident or death? ________ (Under 18 years old)

5. How many adults were supervising the child(ren)? ____________________ (18 years or older)

6. What is the license number and licensing agency for the daycare?
   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 death scene?
   Number of adults (18 years or older): __________________________
   Number of children (under 18 years old): __________________________

9. Which of the following heating or cooling sources were being used? (Check all that apply)
   ☐ Central air ☐ Window fan ☐ Electric (radiant) ceiling heat ☐ Open window(s)
   ☐ A/C window unit ☐ Gas furnace or boiler ☐ Wood burning fireplace ☐ Wood burning stove
   ☐ Ceiling fan ☐ Electric space heater ☐ Coal burning furnace ☐ Unknown
   ☐ Floor/table fan ☐ Electric baseboard heat ☐ Kerosene space heater ☐ Other, specify:

10. Describe the general appearance of the incident scene: (ex. Cleanliness, hazards, overcrowding, etc.)
-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:

   - Law enforcement at scene: [Military time]
   - DSI at scene: [Military time]
   - Child at hospital: [Military time]

-Investigator’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 information differ? [ ] No [ ] Yes → Detail any differences, inconsistencies of relevant information: (ex. Placed on sofa, last known alive on chair)

Signature: Title: Date:

-Investigation Diagrams-

Scene Diagram:  Body Diagram:

Lead Death Investigator or Designee:

Signature: Title: Date:

Signature: Title: Date:
### -Summary for Pathologist-

#### Investigator Information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name:</th>
<th>Agency:</th>
<th>Phone:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Investigated:</th>
<th>Pronounced dead:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Month Day Year</td>
<td>Month Day Year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military Time</td>
<td>Military Time</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Child Information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Last Name:</th>
<th>First:</th>
<th>M.</th>
<th>Case#</th>
<th>Sex:</th>
<th>Date of Birth:</th>
<th>Age:</th>
<th>Race:</th>
<th>Ethnicity:</th>
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<td>☐ Male</td>
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<td>☐ White</td>
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<td>☐ Female</td>
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<td>☐ Black/African Am.</td>
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<td>☐ Asian/Pacific Islander</td>
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<td>☐ Other</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sleeping Environment</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☐ Yes</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### Child History

| ☐ Yes | ☐ No | Prior sibling deaths |
| ☐ Yes | ☐ No | History of medical care without diagnosis |
| ☐ Yes | ☐ No | Request for tissue or organ donation |
| ☐ Yes | ☐ No | Objection to autopsy |
| ☐ Yes | ☐ No | Pre-terminal resuscitative treatment |
| ☐ Yes | ☐ No | Death due to trauma (injury), poisoning, or intoxication |

#### Family Info

| ☐ Yes | ☐ No | Request for tissue or organ donation |
| ☐ Yes | ☐ No | Objection to autopsy |

#### Exam

| ☐ Yes | ☐ No | Pre-terminal resuscitative treatment |

#### Investigator Insight

Any "Yes" answers should be explained and detailed. Brief description of circumstances:

#### Pathologist Information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name:</th>
<th>Agency:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phone:</td>
<td>Fax:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Yes</td>
<td>☐ No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Yes</td>
<td>☐ No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Yes</td>
<td>☐ No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SAVING LIVES TOGETHER

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
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 one response as represented by a circle; (2) select multiple 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.
**A. CHILD INFORMATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A1. CHILD INFORMATION (COMPLETE FOR ALL AGES)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Child's name:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Date of birth:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Age:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Race, check all that apply:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Hispanic or Latino origin?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Sex:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Residence address:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Child's weight at death:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Child's height at death:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. State of death:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. County of death:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Child had disability or chronic illness?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Were any siblings placed outside of the home prior to this child's death?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Child's health insurance, check all that apply:</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Was the child up to date with Academy of Pediatrics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immunization Schedule?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Type of residence:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. New residence in past 30 days?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Residence overcrowded?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Child ever homeless?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Number of other children living with child:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Child had history of child maltreatment?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If yes, check all that apply:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Was there an open CPS case with child at time of death?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Was child ever placed outside of the home prior to the death?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. Child's highest education level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. Child's work status:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. Did child have problems in school?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If yes, check all that apply:</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**A2. COMPLETE FOR CHILDREN OVER ONE YEAR OLD**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>As Victim</th>
<th>As Perpetrator</th>
<th>As Victim</th>
<th>As Perpetrator</th>
<th>As Victim</th>
<th>As Perpetrator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☐ N/A</td>
<td>☐ Yes</td>
<td>☐ No</td>
<td>☐ U/K</td>
<td>☐ Physical</td>
<td>☐ Sexual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ U/K</td>
<td>☐ Other sources</td>
<td>☐ Other sources</td>
<td>☐ Other sources</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| ☐ N/A | ☐ Yes | ☐ No | ☐ U/K | ☐ N/A | ☐ Yes | ☐ No | ☐ U/K |
| ☐ U/K | ☐ Not working | ☐ UIK | ☐ N/A | ☐ Yes | ☐ No | ☐ U/K |
| ☐ U/K | ☐ Not working | ☐ UIK | ☐ N/A | ☐ Yes | ☐ No | ☐ U/K |

| ☐ N/A | ☐ Yes | ☐ No | ☐ U/K | ☐ N/A | ☐ Yes | ☐ No | ☐ U/K |
| ☐ U/K | ☐ Not working | ☐ UIK | ☐ N/A | ☐ Yes | ☐ No | ☐ U/K |
| ☐ U/K | ☐ Not working | ☐ UIK | ☐ N/A | ☐ Yes | ☐ No | ☐ U/K |

63
29. Child's mental health (MH):
   - Child had history of substance abuse?
     - N/A
     - Yes
     - No
     - U/K
   - Child was receiving MH services?
     - N/A
     - Yes
     - No
     - U/K
   - Child on medications for MH illness?
     - N/A
     - Yes
     - No
     - U/K
   - Issues prevented child from receiving MH services?
     - N/A
     - Yes
     - No
     - U/K

30. Child had history of substance abuse?
   - N/A
   - Yes
   - No
   - U/K

31. Child had delinquent or criminal history?
   - N/A
   - Yes
   - No
   - U/K

32. Child spent time in juvenile detention?
   - N/A
   - Yes
   - No
   - U/K

33. Child acutely ill in the two weeks before death?
   - Yes
   - No
   - U/K

34. Was this case reviewed by both a Fetal/Infant Mortality Review (FIMR) and Child Death Review (CDR/CFR) team?
   - Yes
   - No
   - U/K

35. Gestational age:
   - UK

36. Birth weight:
   - UK

37. Multiple gestation?
   - Yes, # ______
   - No
   - U/K

38. Including the deceased infant, how many pregnancies did the birth mother have?
   - Yes
   - No
   - U/K

39. Including the deceased infant, how many live births did the birth mother have?
   - Yes
   - No
   - U/K

40. Not including the deceased infant, number of children birh mother still has living?
   - # ______
   - UK

41. Prenatal care provided during pregnancy of deceased infant?
   - Yes
   - No
   - U/K

42. Were there access or compliance issues related to prenatal care?
   - Yes
   - No
   - U/K
   - If yes, check all that apply:
     - Lack of money for care
     - Language barriers
     - Lack of family/social support
     - Didn’t think she was pregnant

43. During pregnancy, did mother have any medical conditions/complications?
   - Yes
   - No
   - U/K
   - If yes, check all that apply:
     - Cardiovascular
     - Endocrine/Metabolic
     - STI (continued)
     - Gynecologic (continued)

44. Did the mother experience any medical complications in previous pregnancies?
   - Yes
   - No
   - U/K

45. Did the mother use any medications, drugs or other substances during pregnancy?
   - Yes
   - No
   - U/K

46. Was the infant born drug exposed?
   - Yes
   - No
   - U/K

47. Did the infant have neonatal abstinence syndrome (NAS)?
   - Yes
   - No
   - U/K
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Options</th>
<th>Trimester 1</th>
<th>Trimester 2</th>
<th>Trimester 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>49. At discharge from the birth hospital, was a case manager assigned</td>
<td>N/A mother did not go to a birth hospital Yes No U/K</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50. Did the mother attend a postpartum visit?</td>
<td>Yes No U/K</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51. Did the infant have a NICU stay of more than one day?</td>
<td>Yes No U/K</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If yes, for what reason(s)? Check all that apply:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Prematurity □ Apnea □ Hypothermia □ Meconium aspiration</td>
<td>□ Low birth weight □ Sepsis □ Jaundice □ Congenital anomalies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Tachyprés □ Feeding difficulties □ Anemia □ Other, specify:</td>
<td>□ Drug/alcohol exposure □ Other, specify: U/K</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52. Did mother smoke in the 3 months before pregnancy?</td>
<td>Yes No U/K</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If yes, ___ Avg # cigarettes/day (20 cigarettes in pack)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53. Did the mother smoke at any time during pregnancy?</td>
<td>Yes No U/K</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If yes, ___ Avg # cigarettes/day (20 cigarettes in pack)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54. Was mother injured during pregnancy?</td>
<td>Yes No U/K</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If yes, describe:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55. Did the mother have postpartum depression?</td>
<td>Yes No U/K</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If this was a fetal death, go to Section B.

56. Infant ever breastfed? Yes No U/K
If yes, any breast milk at 3 months? N/A Yes No U/K
If yes, exclusively? Yes No U/K
If yes, any breast milk at 6 months? N/A Yes No U/K
If yes, exclusively? Yes No U/K
If ever, was infant receiving breast milk at time of death? Yes No U/K

57. Did infant have abnormal metabolic newborn screening results? Yes No U/K
If yes, describe any abnormality such as a fatty acid oxidation error:

If this was a fetal death, go to Section B.

58. At any time prior to the infant’s last 72 hours, did the infant have a history of (check all that apply):
- None
- Seizures or convulsions
- Cardiac abnormalities
- Abnormal growth, weight gain/loss
- Apnea
- Other, specify: U/K

59. In the 72 hours prior to death, did the infant have any of the following? Check all that apply:
- None
- Vomiting
- Cyanosis
- Fever
- Choking
- Seizures or convulsions
- Excessive sweating
- Diarrhea
- Other, specify:
- Lethargy/sleeping more than usual
- Stool changes
- Fussiness/excessive crying
- Difficulty breathing
- UK
- Decrease in appetite
- Other, specify: U/K

60. In the 72 hours prior to death, was the infant injured? Yes No U/K
If yes, describe cause and injuries:

61. In the 72 hours prior to death, was the infant given any vaccines? Yes No U/K
If yes, list name(s) of vaccines:

62. In the 72 hours prior to death, was the infant given any medications or remedies? Include herbal, prescription and over-the-counter medications and home remedies. Yes No U/K
If yes, list name and last dose given:

63. What did the infant have for his/her last meal? Check all that apply:
- Breast milk
- Formula, type:
- Baby food, type:
- Cereal, type:
- Other, specify: U/K

This space left intentionally blank.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Parents' race, check all that apply:</th>
<th>2. Parents' Hispanic or Latino origin?</th>
<th>3. Parents' age in years at death:</th>
<th>4. Parents' employment status:</th>
<th>5. Parents' income:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☐ White</td>
<td>☐ Yes, specify origin</td>
<td>□ # Years</td>
<td>☐ Employed</td>
<td>☐ High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Black</td>
<td>☐ No</td>
<td></td>
<td>☐ Unemployed</td>
<td>☐ Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Asian, specify:</td>
<td>☐ U/K</td>
<td></td>
<td>☐ On disability</td>
<td>☐ Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ American Indian, Tribe:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>☐ Stay-at-home</td>
<td>☐ U/K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Alaskan Native, Tribe:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>☐ Retired</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☐ &lt; High school</td>
<td>☐ Yes</td>
<td>☐ Yes, country of origin</td>
<td>☐ Yes, specify branch:</td>
<td>☐ WIC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ High school</td>
<td>☐ No</td>
<td>☐ No</td>
<td>☐ No</td>
<td>☐ Home visiting, specify:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ College</td>
<td>☐ U/K</td>
<td>☐ U/K</td>
<td>☐ U/K</td>
<td>☐ TANF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Post graduate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>☐ Medicaid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ U/K</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>☐ Food stamps/SNAP/EBT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☐ Yes</td>
<td>☐ Yes</td>
<td>☐ Yes</td>
<td>☐ Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ No</td>
<td>☐ No</td>
<td>☐ No</td>
<td>☐ No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ U/K</td>
<td>☐ U/K</td>
<td>☐ U/K</td>
<td>☐ U/K</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If yes, check all that apply:
- Alcohol
- Cocaine
- Marijuana
- Methamphetamine
- Opiates
- Prescription drugs
- Over-the-counter
- Other, specify:
- U/K
- # CPS referrals
- # Substantiations
- Ever in foster care or adopted

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>15. Parents have prior child deaths?</th>
<th>16. Parents have history of intimate partner violence?</th>
<th>17. Parents have delinquent/criminal history?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☐ Yes</td>
<td>☐ Yes, as victim</td>
<td>☐ Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ No</td>
<td>☐ Yes, as perpetrator</td>
<td>☐ No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ U/K</td>
<td>☐ No</td>
<td>☐ U/K</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If yes, cause(s): Check all that apply:
- Child abuse #
- Child neglect #
- Accident #
- Suicide #
- SIDS #
- Undetermined cause #
- Other #
- Other, specify:
- U/K
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th align="left">1. Primary caregiver(s): Select only one each in columns one and two.</th>
<th>2. Caregiver(s) age in years:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td align="left"></td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td align="left">Self, go to Section D</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td align="left">Biological mother, go to Section D</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td align="left">Biological father, go to Section D</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td align="left">Adoptive parent</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td align="left">Stepparent</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 3. Caregiver(s) sex: | 4. Caregiver(s) race, check all that apply: |
| | One | Two | | | One | Two |
| | | | | White | ☐ | ☐ |
| | | | | Native Hawaiian | ☐ | ☐ |
| | | | | Black | ☐ | ☐ |
| | | | | Pacific Islander, specify: | ☐ | ☐ |
| | | | | Asian, specify: | ☐ | ☐ |
| | | | | American Indian, Tribe: | ☐ | ☐ |
| | | | | Alaskan Native, Tribe: | ☐ | ☐ |

| 5. Caregiver(s) Hispanic or Latino origin? | 6. Caregiver(s) employment status: |
| | One | Two | | | One | Two |
| Yes | ☐ | ☐ | Yes | ☐ | ☐ |
| No | ☐ | ☐ | No | ☐ | ☐ |
| U/K | ☐ | ☐ | U/K | ☐ | ☐ |

| 7. Caregiver(s) income: | 8. Caregiver(s) education: |
| | One | Two | | | One | Two |
| Employed | ☐ | ☐ | Yes | ☐ | ☐ |
| Unemployed | ☐ | ☐ | No | ☐ | ☐ |
| On disability | ☐ | ☐ | U/K | ☐ | ☐ |
| Stay-at-home | ☐ | ☐ | retired | ☐ | ☐ |
| Retired | ☐ | ☐ | U/K | ☐ | ☐ |

| 9. Do caregiver(s) speak and understand English? | 10. Caregiver(s) first generation immigrant? |
| | One | Two | | | One | Two |
| Yes | ☐ | ☐ | Yes | ☐ | ☐ |
| No | ☐ | ☐ | No | ☐ | ☐ |
| U/K | ☐ | ☐ | U/K | ☐ | ☐ |

| 11. Caregiver(s) on active military duty? | 12. Caregiver(s) receive social services in the past twelve months? |
| | One | Two | | | One | Two |
| Yes, specify branch: | ☐ | ☐ | Yes | ☐ | ☐ |
| No | ☐ | ☐ | No | ☐ | ☐ |
| U/K | ☐ | ☐ | U/K | ☐ | ☐ |

| 13. Caregiver(s) have substance abuse history? | 14. Caregiver(s) ever victim of child maltreatment? |
| | One | Two | | | One | Two |
| Yes | ☐ | ☐ | Yes | ☐ | ☐ |
| No | ☐ | ☐ | No | ☐ | ☐ |
| U/K | ☐ | ☐ | U/K | ☐ | ☐ |

| 15. Caregiver(s) ever perpetrator of maltreatment? | 16. Caregiver(s) have disability or chronic illness? |
| | One | Two | | | One | Two |
| Yes | ☐ | ☐ | Yes | ☐ | ☐ |
| No | ☐ | ☐ | No | ☐ | ☐ |
| U/K | ☐ | ☐ | U/K | ☐ | ☐ |

| 17. Caregiver(s) have prior child deaths? | 18. Caregiver(s) have history of intimate partner violence? |
| | One | Two | | | One | Two |
| Yes | ☐ | ☐ | Yes, as victim | ☐ | ☐ |
| No | ☐ | ☐ | Yes, as perpetrator | ☐ | ☐ |
| U/K | ☐ | ☐ | No | ☐ | ☐ |

| 19. Caregiver(s) have delinquent/criminal history? | |
| | One | Two |
| Yes | ☐ | ☐ |
| No | ☐ | ☐ |
| U/K | ☐ | ☐ |
### D. SUPERVISOR INFORMATION

**1. Did child have supervision at time of incident leading to death?**
- [ ] Yes, answer D2-16
- [ ] No, not needed given developmental age or circumstances, go to Sec. E
- [ ] No, but needed, answer D3-16
- [ ] Unable to determine, try to answer D3-16

**2. How long before incident did supervisor last see child?**
Select one:
- Child in sight of supervisor
- Minutes _____
- Hours _____
- Days _____
- U/K

**3. Is supervisor listed in a previous section?**
- [ ] Yes, biological mother, go to D15
- [ ] Yes, biological father, go to D15
- [ ] Yes, caregiver one, go to D15
- [ ] Yes, caregiver two, go to D15
- [ ] No

**4. Primary person responsible for supervision at the time of incident?**
Select only one:
- Adoptive parent
- Grandparent
- Institutional staff, go to D15
- Step parent
- Sibling
- Babysitter
- Foster parent
- Other relative
- Licensed child care worker
- Mother's partner
- Friend
- Other, specify:
- Father's partner
- Acquaintance
- Hospital staff, go to D15

**5. Supervisor's age in years:** _____

**6. Supervisor's sex:**
- [ ] Male
- [ ] Female
- [ ] U/K

**7. Supervisor speaks and understands English?**
- [ ] Yes
- [ ] No
- [ ] U/K

**8. Supervisor on active military duty?**
- [ ] Yes
- [ ] No
- [ ] U/K

**9. Supervisor has substance abuse history?**
- [ ] Yes
- [ ] No
- [ ] U/K

- Alcohol
- Cocaine
- Marijuana
- Methamphetamine
- Opiates
- Prescription drugs
- Over-the-counter
- Other, specify:
- U/K

**10. Supervisor has history of child maltreatment?**
- As Victim
- As Perpetrator
- Yes
- No
- U/K

**11. Supervisor has disability or chronic illness?**
- As Victim
- As Perpetrator
- Yes
- No
- U/K

**12. Supervisor has prior child deaths?**
- As Victim
- As Perpetrator
- Yes
- No
- U/K

**13. Supervisor has history of intimate partner violence?**
- [ ] Yes, as victim
- [ ] Yes, as perpetrator
- [ ] No
- [ ] U/K

**14. Supervisor has delinquent or criminal history?**
- [ ] Yes
- [ ] No
- [ ] U/K

- Assault
- Robbery
- Drugs
- Other, specify:
- U/K

**15. At the time of the incident, was the supervisor asleep?**
- [ ] Yes
- [ ] No
- [ ] U/K

If yes, select the most appropriate description of the supervisor's sleeping period at incident:
- Night time sleep
- Day time nap, describe:
- Day time sleep (for example, supervisor is night shift worker), describe:
- Other, describe:

**16. At time of incident was supervisor impaired?**
- [ ] Yes
- [ ] No
- [ ] U/K

If yes, check all that apply:
- Drug impaired, specify:
- Alcohol impaired
- Distracted
- Absent
- Impaired by illness, specify:
- Impaired by disability, specify:
- Other, specify:

### E. INCIDENT INFORMATION

**1. Was the date of the incident the same as the date of death?**
- [ ] Yes, same as date of death
- [ ] No, different than date of death. Enter date of incident: mm / dd / yyyy
- [ ] U/K

**2. Approximate time of day that incident occurred?**
- [ ] AM
- [ ] PM

- Hour, specify 1-12
- [ ] U/K

**3. Place of incident, check all that apply:**
- Child’s home
- Relative’s home
- Friend’s home
- Licensed foster care home
- Relative foster care home
- Licensed group home
- Licensed child care center
- Other, specify:
- U/K

**4. Type of area:**
- [ ] Urban
- [ ] Suburban
- [ ] Rural
- [ ] Frontier
- [ ] U/K

- Indian reservation/trust lands
- Other parking area
- Military installation
- State or county park
- Jail/detention facility
- Sports area
- Other recreation area
- Other, specify:
- Roadway
- Hospital
5. Incident state:  
6. Incident county:  
7. Did the death occur due to a natural disaster or mass fatality?  
8. Was the incident witnessed?  
9. Was 911 or local emergency called?  
10. Was resuscitation attempted?  
11. At time of incident leading to death, had child used drugs or alcohol?  
12. Child's activity at time of incident, check all that apply:  
13. Total number of deaths at incident event, including child:  

F. INVESTIGATION INFORMATION

1. Was a death investigation conducted?  
2. Death referred to:  
3. Person declaring official cause and manner of death:  
4. Autopsy performed?  
5. Were the following assessed either through the autopsy or through information collected prior to the autopsy?  
6. Were any of these additional tests performed at or prior to the autopsy?  
7. Was any toxicology testing performed?  
8. Was the child's medical history reviewed as part of the autopsy?  
9. Describe any abnormalities or other significant findings noted in the autopsy:  
10. What additional information would the team like to have known about the autopsy?  
11. Was there agreement between the cause of death listed on the pathology report and on the death certificate?  
12. What additional information would the team like to have known about the death scene investigation?
| 14. | Was a CPS record check conducted as a result of death? | ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ UK |
| 15. | Did any investigation find evidence of prior abuse? | ☐ N/A ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ U/K |
| | If yes, from what source? | ☐ X-rays ☐ UK |
| | Check all that apply: ☐ Autopsy ☐ CPS review ☐ Law enforcement |
| 16. | CPS action taken because of death? | ☐ N/A ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ U/K |
| | If yes, highest level of action taken because of death: | ☐ Report screened out and not investigated |
| | ☐ Unsubstantiated ☐ Inconclusive ☐ Substantiated |
| 17. | If death occurred in licensed setting (see E3), indicate action taken: | ☐ No action ☐ License suspended ☐ License revoked ☐ Investigation ongoing |
| | ☐ Other, specify: ☐ U/K |

### G. OFFICIAL MANNER AND PRIMARY CAUSE OF DEATH

1. Enter the cause of death code (ICD-10) assigned to this case by Vital Records using a capital letter and corresponding number (e.g., W75 or V94.4) and include up to one decimal place if applicable: ☐ UK

2. Enter the following information exactly as written on the death certificate: ☐ UK

   **Immediate cause** (final disease or condition resulting in death):
   a. 
   b. 
   c. 
   d. 

3. Enter other significant conditions contributing to death but not the underlying cause(s) listed in G2 exactly as written on the death certificate: ☐ UK

4. If injury, describe how injury occurred exactly as written on the death certificate: ☐ UK

5. **Official manner of death from the death certificate:**
   - ☐ Natural
   - ☐ Accident
   - ☐ Suicide
   - ☐ Homicide
   - ☐ Undetermined
   - ☐ Pending
   - ☐ UK

6. **Primary cause of death:** Choose only 1 of the 4 major categories, then a specific cause. For pending, choose most likely cause.
   - **From an injury (external cause), Select one and answer G4:**
     - ☐ Motor vehicle and other transport, go to H1
     - ☐ Fire, burn, or electrocution, go to H2
     - ☐ Drowning, go to H3
     - ☐ Unintentional asphyxia, go to H4
     - ☐ Assault, weapon or person’s body part, go to H5
     - ☐ Fall or crush, go to H6
     - ☐ Poisoning, overdose or acute intoxication, go to H7
     - ☐ Undetermined injury, go to H8
     - ☐ Other cause, go to H9
     - ☐ UK, go to H10
   - **From a medical cause, Select one:**
     - ☐ Asthma/respiratory, specify and go to H8
     - ☐ Cancer, specify and go to H8
     - ☐ Cardiovascular, specify and go to H8
     - ☐ Congenital anomaly, specify and go to H8
     - ☐ Diabetes, go to H8
     - ☐ HIV/AIDS, go to H8
     - ☐ Influenza, go to H8
     - ☐ Low birth weight, go to H8
     - ☐ Malnutrition/dehydration, go to H8
     - ☐ Neurological/seizure disorder, go to H8
     - ☐ Pneumonia, specify and go to H8
     - ☐ Prematurity, go to H8
   - **Undetermined if injury or medical cause, go to H11**
   - ☐ UK, go to H11

---

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### H1. MOTOR VEHICLE AND OTHER TRANSPORT

#### a. Vehicles involved in incident:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Child's Other primary vehicle</th>
<th>Total number of vehicles: ______</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Car</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Van</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport utility vehicle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Truck</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semi/tractor trailer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RV</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School bus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other bus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motorcycle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other, specify:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All terrain vehicle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snowmobile</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bicycle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Train</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subway</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trolley</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other, specify:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U/K</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### b. Position of child:

- Driver
- Passenger
- If passenger, relationship of driver to child:
  - Biological parent
  - Adoptive parent
  - Foster parent
  - Mother's partner
  - Father's partner
  - Sibling
  - Other relative
  - Friend
  - Other, specify:
  - U/K

#### c. Causes of incident, check all that apply:

- Speeding over limit
- Back/front over
- Unsafe speed for conditions
- Flipover
- Recklessness
- Poor sight line
- Ran stop sign or red light
- Car changing lanes
- Driver distraction
- Road hazard
- Driver inexperience
- Animal in road
- Mechanical failure
- Cell phone use while driving
- Poor tires
- Racing, not authorized
- Poor weather
- Other driver error, specify:
- Poor visibility
- Drugs or alcohol use
- Other, specify:
- Fatigue/sleeping
- Medical event, specify: U/K

#### d. Collision type:

- Child not in/on a vehicle, but struck by vehicle
- Child in/on a vehicle, struck by other vehicle
- Child in/on a vehicle, struck by itself
- Child in/on a vehicle, that struck other vehicle
- Child in/on a vehicle, that struck person/object
- Other event, specify:
- U/K

#### e. Driving conditions, check all that apply:

- Normal
- Inadequate lighting
- Loose gravel
- Muddy
- Other, specify:
- Ice/snow
- Fog
- Wet
- Other, specify:
- U/K
- Construction zone

#### f. Location of incident, check all that apply:

- City street
- Driveway
- Residential street
- Parking area
- Rural road
- Off road
- Highway
- RR xing/tracks
- Intersection
- Other, specify:
- Shoulder
- Sidewalk
- U/K

#### g. Drivers involved in incident, check all that apply:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Child as driver</th>
<th>Child's driver</th>
<th>Driver of other primary vehicle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Child's driver</td>
<td>Child as driver</td>
<td>Driver of other primary vehicle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age of Driver</td>
<td>Age of Driver</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;16 years</td>
<td>16 to 18 years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 to 21 years</td>
<td>22 to 29 years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 to 65 years</td>
<td>&gt;65 years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U/K age</td>
<td>U/K age</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Responsible for causing incident</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Was alcohol/drug impaired</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Has no license</td>
<td>Has a learner's permit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### h. Total number of occupants in vehicles:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In child's vehicle, including child:</th>
<th>In other primary vehicle involved in incident:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N/A, child was not in a vehicle</td>
<td>N/A, incident was a single vehicle crash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of occupants: ______</td>
<td>Total number of occupants: ______</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of teens, ages 14-21: ______</td>
<td>Total number of occupants: ______</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of deaths: ______</td>
<td>Number of teens, ages 14-21: ______</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of teen deaths: ______</td>
<td>Total number of deaths: ______</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of teen deaths: ______</td>
<td>Total number of teen deaths: ______</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### i. Protective measures for child, select one option per row:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protective measure</th>
<th>Not needed</th>
<th>Needed, none present</th>
<th>Present, used correctly</th>
<th>Present, used incorrectly</th>
<th>Present, used not used</th>
<th>UK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Airbag</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lap belt</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shoulder belt</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child seat*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belt positioning booster seat</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helmet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other, specify:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*If child seat, type:
- Rear facing
- Front facing
- U/K
### H2. FIRE, BURN, OR ELECTROCUTION

#### a. Ignition, heat or electrocution source:
- Matches
- Cigarette lighter
- Utility lighter
- Cigarette or cigar
- Candles
- Cooking stove
- Materials first ignited:
  - Upholstery
  - Mattress
  - Christmas tree
  - Clothing
  - Curtain
  - Other, specify:

#### b. Type of incident:
- Fire, go to c
- Scald, go to r
- Other burn, go to t
- Electrocution, go to s
- Other, specify and go to t

#### c. For fire, child died from:
- Burns
- Smoke inhalation
- Other, specify:

#### d. Material first ignited:
- Upholstery
- Mattress
- Christmas tree
- Clothing
- Curtain
- Other, specify:

#### e. Type of building on fire:
- N/A
- Single home
- Duplex
- Apartment
- Trailer/mobile home
- Other, specify:

#### f. Building's primary construction material:
- Wood
- Steel
- Brick/stone
- Aluminum
- Other, specify:

#### g. Fire started by a person?
- Yes
- No
- U/K

#### h. Did anyone attempt to put out fire?
- Yes
- No
- U/K

#### i. Did escape or rescue efforts worsen fire?
- Yes
- No
- U/K

#### j. Did any factors delay fire department arrival?
- Yes
- No
- U/K

#### k. Were barriers preventing safe exit?
- Yes
- No
- U/K

#### l. Was building a rental property?
- Yes
- No
- U/K

#### m. Were building/rental codes violated?
- Yes
- No
- U/K

#### n. Were proper working fire extinguishers present?
- Yes
- No
- U/K

#### o. Was sprinkler system present?
- Yes
- No
- U/K

#### p. Were smoke detectors present?
- Yes
- No
- U/K

#### q. Suspected arson?
- Yes
- No
- U/K

#### r. For scald, was hot water heater set too high?
- Yes
- No
- U/K

#### s. For electrocution, what cause:
- Electrical storm
- Faulty wiring
- Wire/product in water
- Child playing with outlet
- Other, specify:

#### t. Other, describe in detail:

### H3. DROWNING

#### a. Where was child last seen before drowning? Check all that apply:
- In water
- In yard
- On shore
- In bathroom
- In dock
- Other, specify:

#### b. What was child last seen doing before drowning?
- Playing
- Tubing
- Boating
- Waterskiing
- Swimming
- Sleeping
- Bathing
- Other, specify:

#### c. Was child forcibly submerged?
- Yes
- No
- U/K

#### d. Drowning location:
- Open water, go to e
- Pool, hot tub, spa, go to i
- Bathtub, go to w
- Bucket, go to x
- Well/cistern/Septic, go to n
- Toilet, go to z
- Other, specify and go to n

#### e. For open water, place:
- Lake
- Quarry
- River
- Gravel pit
- Pond
- Canal
- Creek
- Ocean

#### f. For open water, contributing environmental factors:
- Weather
- Temperature
- Current
- Other, specify:

#### g. If boating, type of boat:
- Sailboat
- Commercial
- Jet ski
- Other, specify:
- Motorboat
- Canoe
- Kayak
- Raft

#### h. For boating, was the child piloting boat?
- Yes
- No
- U/K

#### i. Length of time owners had pool/hot tub/spa:
- N/A
- > 1yr
- < 6 months
- U/K
- 6m-1 yr

#### j. For pool, child found:
- In the pool/hot tub/spa
- On or under the cover
- Other, specify:

#### k. For pool, ownership is:
- Private
- Public
- U/K

#### l. For pool, time ownership started:
- N/A
- > 1yr
- < 6 months
- U/K
- 6m-1 yr
m. Flotation device used?
- N/A
- Yes
- No
- UK

If yes, check all that apply:
- Coast Guard approved
- Cushion
- Lifesaving ring
- Not Coast Guard approved
- UK

If jacket:
- Correct size?
- Yes
- No
- UK
- Worn correctly?
- Yes
- No
- UK

n. What barriers/layers of protection existed to prevent access to water?
- Check all that apply:
  - None
  - Alarm, go to r
  - Fence, go to o
  - Cover, go to s
  - Gate, go to p
  - UK
  - Door, go to q

b. Fence:
- Describe type:
- Fence height in ft _____
- Fence surrounds water on:
  - Four sides
  - Two or less sides
  - UK

p. Gate, check all that apply:
- Has self-closing latch
- Has lock
- Is a double gate
- Opens to water
- UK

q. Door, check all that apply:
- Patio door
- Screen door
- Barrier between door and water
- Self-closing
- UK
- Has lock

r. Alarm, check all that apply:
- Door
- Window
- Pool
- Laser
- UK

s. Type of cover:
- Hard
- Soft
- UK

t. Local ordinance(s) regulating access to water?
- Yes
- No
- UK

If yes, rules violated?
- Yes
- No
- UK

u. How were layers of protection breached? Check all that apply:
- No layers breached
- Gate left open
- Damaged fence
- Door self-closer failed
- Cover left off
- Fence too short
- Window left open
- Other, specify:

v. Child able to swim?
- N/A
- No
- Yes
- UK

w. For bathtub, child in a bathing aid?
- Yes
- No
- UK

x. Warning sign or label posted?
- Yes
- No
- UK

y. Lifeguard present?
- Yes
- No
- UK

z. Rescue attempt made?
- N/A
- Yes
- No
- UK

aa. Did rescuer(s) also drown?
- Yes
- No
- UK

bb. Appropriate rescue equipment present?
- Yes
- No
- UK

---

H4. UNINTENTIONAL ASPHYXIA

a. Type of event:
- Suffocation, go to b
- Strangulation, go to c
- Choking, go to d
- Other, specify and go to e
- UK, go to e

b. If suffocation/asphyxia, action causing event:
- Covered in or fell into object, but not sleep-related
- Plastic bag
- Dirt/sand
- Other, specify:
  - UK

- Confined in tight space
- Refrigerator/freezer
- Toy chest
- Automobile
- Trunk
- Other, specify:
  - UK

- Wedged into tight space, but not sleep-related, specify:
  - Toy, specify:
  - Balloon
  - Other, specify:
  - UK

- Swaddled in tight blanket, but not sleep-related
- Toy, specify:
- Other, specify:
  - UK
  - Other, specify:
  - UK

---

c. If strangulation, object causing event:
- Clothing
- Leash
- Blind cord
- Electrical cord
- Car seat
- Person, go to H5q
- Stroller
- Automobile power window
- High chair
- Sunroof
- Belt
- Other, specify:
  - UK

- Food, specify:
- Toy, specify:
- Balloon
- Other, specify:
  - UK

---

d. If choking, object causing choking:
- Food, specify:
- Toy, specify:
- Balloon
- Other, specify:
  - UK

---

e. Was asphyxia an autonomic event?
- N/A
- Yes
- No
- UK

f. Was child participating in ‘choking game’ or ‘pass out game’?
- N/A
- Yes
- No
- UK

---

g. History of seizures?
- Yes
- No
- UK

h. History of apnea?
- Yes
- No
- UK

---

i. Was Heimlich Maneuver attempted?
- Yes
- No
- UK
### H5. ASSAULT, WEAPON OR PERSON’S BODY PART

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a. Type of weapon:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☐ Firearm, go to b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Sharp instrument, go to j</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Blunt instrument, go to k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Person’s body part, go to l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Explosive, go to m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Rope, go to m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Pipe, go to m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Biological, go to m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Other, specify and go to m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ U/K, go to m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**b. For firearms, type:**
| ☐ Handgun |
| ☐ Shotgun |
| ☐ BB gun |
| ☐ Hunting rifle |
| ☐ Assault rifle |
| ☐ Air rifle |
| ☐ Sawed off shotgun |
| ☐ Other, specify: |
| ☐ U/K |

**c. Factory licensed?**
| ☐ Yes |
| ☐ No |
| ☐ U/K |

**d. Firearm safety features, check all that apply:**
| ☐ Trigger lock |
| ☐ Magazine disconnect |
| ☐ Personalization device |
| ☐ Minimum trigger pull |
| ☐ External safety/drop safety |
| ☐ Other, specify: |
| ☐ Loaded chamber indicator |
| ☐ U/K |

**e. Where was firearm stored?**
| ☐ Not stored |
| ☐ Under mattress/pillow |
| ☐ Locked cabinet |
| ☐ Other, specify: |
| ☐ Unlocked cabinet |
| ☐ Glove compartment |
| ☐ U/K |

**f. Firearm stored with ammunition?**
| ☐ Yes |
| ☐ No |
| ☐ U/K |

**g. Firearm stored loaded?**
| ☐ Yes |
| ☐ No |
| ☐ U/K |

**h. Owner of fatal firearm:**
| ☐ UK, weapon stolen |
| ☐ UK, weapon found |
| ☐ Self |
| ☐ Biological parent |
| ☐ Adoptive parent |
| ☐ Step,parent |
| ☐ Foster parent |
| ☐ Mother’s partner |
| ☐ Father’s partner |

**i. Sex of fatal firearm owner:**
| ☐ Male |
| ☐ Female |
| ☐ U/K |

**j. Type of sharp object:**
| ☐ Kitchen knife |
| ☐ Switchblade |
| ☐ Pocketknife |
| ☐ Razor |
| ☐ Hunting knife |
| ☐ Scissors |
| ☐ Other, specify: |
| ☐ U/K |

**k. Type of blunt object:**
| ☐ Bat |
| ☐ Club |
| ☐ Stick |
| ☐ Hammer |
| ☐ Rock |
| ☐ Household item |
| ☐ Other, specify: |
| ☐ U/K |

**l. What did person’s body part do?** Check all that apply:
| ☐ Beat, kick or punch |
| ☐ Drop |
| ☐ Push |
| ☐ Bite |
| ☐ Shake |
| ☐ Strangle/choke |
| ☐ Throw |
| ☐ Drown |
| ☐ Burn |
| ☐ Other, specify: |
| ☐ U/K |

**m. Did person using weapon have history of weapon-related offenses?**
| ☐ Yes |
| ☐ No |
| ☐ U/K |

**n. Does anyone in child’s family have a history of weapon offenses or die of weapons-related causes?**
| ☐ Yes, describe circumstances: |
| ☐ No |
| ☐ U/K |

**o. Persons handling weapons at time of incident, check all that apply:**

#### Fatal and/or Other weapon:

| ☐ Self |
| ☐ Biological parent |
| ☐ Adoptive parent |
| ☐ Step,parent |
| ☐ Foster parent |
| ☐ Mother’s partner |
| ☐ Father’s partner |
| ☐ Grandparent |
| ☐ Sibling |
| ☐ Spouse |
| ☐ Other relative |

| ☐ Friend |
| ☐ Acquaintance |
| ☐ Child’s boyfriend or girlfriend |
| ☐ Classmate |
| ☐ Institutional staff |
| ☐ Child’s friend or girlfriend |
| ☐ Neighbors |
| ☐ Other, specify: |
| ☐ U/K |

**p. Sex of person(s) handling weapon:**
| ☐ Male |
| ☐ Female |
| ☐ U/K |

**q. Use of weapon at time, check all that apply:**

| ☐ Self injury |
| ☐ Commission of crime |
| ☐ Drug dealing/trading |
| ☐ Drive-by shooting |
| ☐ Random violence |
| ☐ Child was a bystander |
| ☐ Bullying |
| ☐ Showing gun to others |
| ☐ Loading weapon |
| ☐ Argument |
| ☐ Hunting |
| ☐ Russian roulette |
| ☐ Intervener assisting crime victim (Good Samaritan) |
| ☐ Jealousy |
| ☐ Target shooting |
| ☐ Gang-related activity |
| ☐ Other weapon: |
| ☐ Intimate partner violence |
| ☐ Playing with weapon |
| ☐ Self-defense |
| ☐ Other, specify: |
| ☐ Weapons mistaken for toy |
| ☐ Cleaning weapon |
| ☐ UK |

### H6. FALL OR CRUSH

**a. Type:**
| ☐ Fall, go to b |
| ☐ Crush, go to h |

**b. Height of fall:**
| ☐ Open window |
| ☐ Screen |
| ☐ Natural elevation |
| ☐ Stairs/steps |
| ☐ Moving object, specify: |
| ☐ Animal, specify: |

| ☐ Screen |
| ☐ No screen |
| ☐ U/K if screen |
| ☐ Man-made elevation |
| ☐ Furniture |
| ☐ Bridge |
| ☐ Bed |
| ☐ Overpass |
| ☐ Tree |
| ☐ Roof |
| ☐ Balcony |
| ☐ U/K |

**c. Child fell from:**
| ☐ Open window |
| ☐ Screen |
| ☐ Natural elevation |
| ☐ Stairs/steps |
| ☐ Moving object, specify: |
| ☐ Animal, specify: |

| Screen |
| ☐ No screen |
| ☐ U/K if screen |
| ☐ Man-made elevation |
| ☐ Furniture |
| ☐ Bridge |
| ☐ Bed |
| ☐ Overpass |
| ☐ Tree |
| ☐ Roof |
| ☐ Balcony |
| ☐ U/K |
**H7. POISONING, OVERDOSE OR ACUTE INTOXICATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a. Type of substance involved, check all that apply:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prescription drug</td>
<td>Over-the-counter drug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antidepressant</td>
<td>Pain medication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pain medication (opiate)</td>
<td>Cold medicine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pain medication (non-opiate)</td>
<td>Other OTC, specify:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methadone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Rx, specify:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If prescription, was it child's?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>b. Where was the substance stored?</th>
<th>c. Was the product in its original container?</th>
<th>d. Did container have a child safety cap?</th>
<th>e. Was the incident the result of?</th>
<th>f. Was Poison Control called?</th>
<th>g. For CO poisoning, was a CO detector present?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Open area</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>N/A, not previously diagnosed</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>U/K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open cabinet</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>U/K</td>
<td>But at a later date</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>U/K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closed cabinet, unlocked</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>U/K</td>
<td>If yes, within 48 hours of the death?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>U/K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closed cabinet, locked</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>U/K</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>H8. MEDICAL CONDITION</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. How long did the child have the medical condition?</td>
<td>b. Was death expected as a result of the medical condition?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In utero</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weeks</td>
<td>Months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hours</td>
<td>Days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If yes, within 48 hours of the death?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>e. Was child/family compliant with the prescribed care plans?</th>
<th>f. Was the medical condition associated with an outbreak?</th>
<th>g. Was environmental tobacco exposure a contributing factor in death?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Yes, specify:</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>U/K</td>
<td>U/K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>h. Were there access or compliance issues related to the death?</th>
<th>i. Was death caused by a medical misadventure?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lack of money for care</td>
<td>Caregiver distrust of health care system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limitations of health insurance coverage</td>
<td>Caregiver unskilled in providing care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of transportation</td>
<td>Caregiver unwilling to provide care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No phone</td>
<td>Didn't know where to go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultural differences</td>
<td>Mother didn't think she was pregnant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language barriers</td>
<td>Other, specify:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services not available</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U/K</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>H9. OTHER KNOWN INJURY CAUSE</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Specify cause, describe in detail:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Section I1: Sudden and Unexpected Death in the Young (SDY)

#### a. Was this death:
- [ ] A homicide?
- [ ] A suicide?
- [ ] An overdose?
- [ ] A result of an external cause that was the obvious and only reason for the fatal injury?
- [ ] Expected within 6 months due to terminal illness?
- [ ] None of the above, go to I1b  THIS IS AN SDY CASE
- [ ] Unknown, go to I1b

#### b. Did the child have a history of any of the following acute conditions or symptoms within 72 hours prior to death?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symptom</th>
<th>Present within 72 hours of death</th>
<th>Other Acute Symptoms</th>
<th>Present within 72 hours of death</th>
<th>U/K for all</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cardiac</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chest pain</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Fever</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dizziness/lichenheadness</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Heat exhaustion/heat stroke</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fainting</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Muscle aches/cramping</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palpitations</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Slurred speech</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neurologic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concussion</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Confusion</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convulsions/seizure</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headache</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head injury</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psychiatric symptoms</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paralysis (acute)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respiratory</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asthma</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pneumonia</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Difficulty breathing</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### c. At any time more than 72 hours preceding death did the child have a personal history of any of the following chronic conditions or symptoms?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symptom</th>
<th>Present within more than 72 hours of death</th>
<th>U/K for all</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cardiac</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chest pain</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dizziness/lichenheadness</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fainting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palpitations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neurologic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concussion</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Confusion</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convulsions/seizure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headache</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head injury</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respiratory</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asthma</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pneumonia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Difficulty breathing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### d. Did the child have any prior serious injuries (e.g., near drowning, car accident, brain injury)?
- [ ] Yes  Yes  No  No  U/K  If yes, describe:
- [ ] U/K for all

#### e. Had the child ever been diagnosed by a medical professional for the following?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Diagnosed</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Diagnosed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sickle cell disease</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Anoxic brain injury</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sickle cell trait</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Traumatic brain injury/</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thrombophilia (clotting disorder)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>head injury/concussion</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abnormal electrocardiogram</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Brain tumor</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(EKG or ECG)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Brain aneurysm</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aneurysm or aortic dilatation</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Brain hemorrhage</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrhythmia/arrhythmia syndrome</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Developmental brain disorder</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardiomyopathy</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Epilepsy/seizure disorder</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commotio cordis</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Febrile seizure</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congenital heart disease</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Neurodegenerative disease</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coronary artery abnormality</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Stroke/mini stroke/</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coronary artery disease (atherosclerosis)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>TIA-Transient Ischemic Attack</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endocarditis</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Central nervous system infection (meningitis or encephalitis)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heart failure</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Respiratory</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heart murmur</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Apnea</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High cholesterol</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Asthma</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypertension</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Pulmonary embolism</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myocarditis (heart infection)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Pulmonary hemorrhage</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulmonary hypertension</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Respiratory arrest</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudden cardiac arrest</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
If a more specific diagnosis is known, provide any additional information:

If any cardiac conditions above are selected, what cardiac treatments did the child have? Check all that apply:  
- [ ] Cardiac ablation  
- [ ] Heart surgery  
- [ ] Heart transplant  
- [ ] Cardiac device placement  
- [ ] Interventional cardiac catheterization  
- [ ] Other, specify:  
  - [ ] Implanted cardioverter defibrillator (ICD)  
  - [ ] Catheterization  
  - [ ] Pacemaker or Ventricular Assist Device (VAD)

f. Did the child have any blood relatives (brothers, sisters, parents, aunts, uncles, cousins, grandparents or other more distant relatives) with the following diseases, conditions or symptoms? If yes, specify the relative, and relative’s age at death (for example, brother at age 30 who died in an unexplained motor vehicle accident (driver of car)):  
- [ ] Deaths: Sudden unexpected death before age 50  
  - [ ] Yes  
  - [ ] No  
  - [ ] UK for all  
- [ ] Heart Disease: Heart condition/heart attack or stroke before age 50  
  - [ ] Yes  
  - [ ] No  
  - [ ] UK for all  
- [ ] Aortic aneurysm or aortic rupture  
  - [ ] Yes  
  - [ ] No  
  - [ ] UK for all  
- [ ] Arrhythmia (fast or irregular heart rhythm)  
  - [ ] Yes  
  - [ ] No  
  - [ ] UK for all  
- [ ] Congenital heart disease  
  - [ ] Yes  
  - [ ] No  
  - [ ] UK for all  
- [ ] Neurologic Disease: Epilepsy or convulsions/seizure  
  - [ ] Yes  
  - [ ] No  
  - [ ] UK for all  
- [ ] Other neurologic disease  
  - [ ] Yes  
  - [ ] No  
  - [ ] UK for all  
- [ ] Cardiomyopathy  
  - [ ] Yes  
  - [ ] No  
  - [ ] UK for all  
- [ ] Congenital heart disease  
  - [ ] Yes  
  - [ ] No  
  - [ ] UK for all  
- [ ] Other Diagnoses: Connective tissue disease  
  - [ ] Yes  
  - [ ] No  
  - [ ] UK for all  
- [ ] Congenital deafness  
  - [ ] Yes  
  - [ ] No  
  - [ ] UK for all  
- [ ] Mitochondrial disease  
  - [ ] Yes  
  - [ ] No  
  - [ ] UK for all  
- [ ] Muscle disorder or muscular dystrophy  
  - [ ] Yes  
  - [ ] No  
  - [ ] UK for all  
- [ ] Other diseases that are genetic or run in families, specify:  
  - [ ] Yes  
  - [ ] No  
  - [ ] UK for all  
- [ ] Unexplained fainting  
  - [ ] Yes  
  - [ ] No  
  - [ ] UK for all  
- [ ] Unexplained death before age 50  
  - [ ] Yes  
  - [ ] No  
  - [ ] UK for all  
- [ ] Other, specify:  
  - [ ] Yes  
  - [ ] No  
  - [ ] UK for all

h. In the 72 hours prior to death was the child taking any prescribed medication(s)?  
  - [ ] Yes  
  - [ ] No  
  - [ ] UK for all

i. Was the child compliant with their prescribed medications?  
  - [ ] Yes  
  - [ ] No  
  - [ ] UK for all

j. Did the child experience any of the following stimuli at time of incident or within 24 hours of the incident?  
  - [ ] Yes  
  - [ ] No  
  - [ ] UK for all

k. Was the child taking any of the following substance(s) within 24 hours of death?  
  - [ ] Yes  
  - [ ] No  
  - [ ] UK for all

l. Was the child an athlete?  
  - [ ] Yes  
  - [ ] No  
  - [ ] UK for all

m. Did the child ever have any of the following uncharacteristic symptoms during or within 24 hours after physical activity?  
  - [ ] Yes  
  - [ ] No  
  - [ ] UK for all

n. For child age 12 or older, did the child receive a pre-participation exam for a sport?  
  - [ ] Yes  
  - [ ] No  
  - [ ] UK for all

If any item is marked as Yes, please provide further details, such as type of symptoms, medications, or stimuli.
Questions p through v: Answer if "Epilepsy/Seizure Disorder" is answered Yes in question e above (Diagnosed for a medical condition)

| p. How old was the child when diagnosed with epilepsy/seizure disorder? |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Age 0 (infant) through 20 years: | | ☐ U/K |

q. What were the underlying cause(s) of the child's seizures? Check all that apply:
- ☐ Brain injury/truma, specify: 
- ☐ Brain tumor
- ☐ Cerebrovascular
- ☐ Central nervous system infection
- ☐ Degenerative process
- ☐ Developmental brain disorder
- ☐ Inborn error of metabolism
- ☐ U/K

r. What type(s) of seizures did the child have? Check all that apply:
- ☐ Non-convulsive
- ☐ Convulsive (grand mal seizure or generalized tonic-clonic seizure)
- ☐ Occur when exposure to strobe lights, video game, or flickering light (reflex seizure)
- ☐ U/K

s. Describe the child's epilepsy/seizures (not including the seizure at time of death). Check all that apply:
- ☐ Last less than 30 minutes
- ☐ Last more than 30 minutes (status epilepticus)
- ☐ Occur in the presence of fever (febrile seizure)
- ☐ Occur in the absence of fever
- ☐ Occur when exposed to strobe lights, video game, or flickering light (reflex seizure)
- ☐ U/K

I2. ANSWER THIS ONLY IF CHILD IS UNDER AGE FIVE:
WAS DEATH RELATED TO SLEEPING OR THE SLEEP ENVIRONMENT?

a. Incident sleep place:
- ☐ Crib
- ☐ Adult bed
- ☐ Car seat
- If adult bed, what type? ☐ Twin  ☐ Full  ☐ U/K
- If futon, ☐ Bed position  ☐ Couch position  ☐ U/K
- If bassinet, ☐ Queen  ☐ U/K
- If car seat, ☐ King  ☐ Queen  ☐ U/K
- ☐ Bassinet  ☐ Other, specify: ☐ Baby box  ☐ Other, specify: ☐ Baby box  ☐ Other, specify: 
- If yes, how often: Frequently  ☐ Occasional
- If no, how often: ☐ Occasionally  ☐ U/K

b. Child put to sleep:
- ☐ On back
- ☐ On stomach
- ☐ On side
- ☐ U/K

- ☐ Crib
- ☐ Adult bed
- ☐ Car seat
- If adult bed, what type? ☐ Twin  ☐ Full  ☐ U/K
- If futon, ☐ Bed position  ☐ Couch position  ☐ U/K
- If bassinet, ☐ Queen  ☐ U/K
- If car seat, ☐ King  ☐ Queen  ☐ U/K
- ☐ Bassinet  ☐ Other, specify: ☐ Baby box  ☐ Other, specify: ☐ Baby box  ☐ Other, specify: 
- If yes, how often: Frequently  ☐ Occasional
- If no, how often: ☐ Occasionally  ☐ U/K

- ☐ On back
- ☐ On stomach
- ☐ On side
- ☐ U/K

c. Child found:
- ☐ Crib
- ☐ Adult bed
- ☐ Car seat
- If adult bed, what type? ☐ Twin  ☐ Full  ☐ U/K
- If futon, ☐ Bed position  ☐ Couch position  ☐ U/K
- If bassinet, ☐ Queen  ☐ U/K
- If car seat, ☐ King  ☐ Queen  ☐ U/K
- ☐ Baby box  ☐ Other, specify: ☐ Bassinet  ☐ Other, specify: ☐ Bassinet  ☐ Other, specify: 
- If yes, how often: Frequently  ☐ Occasional
- If no, how often: ☐ Occasionally  ☐ U/K

- ☐ Crib
- ☐ Adult bed
- ☐ Car seat
- If adult bed, what type? ☐ Twin  ☐ Full  ☐ U/K
- If futon, ☐ Bed position  ☐ Couch position  ☐ U/K
- If bassinet, ☐ Queen  ☐ U/K
- If car seat, ☐ King  ☐ Queen  ☐ U/K
- ☐ Bassinet  ☐ Other, specify: ☐ Baby box  ☐ Other, specify: ☐ Baby box  ☐ Other, specify: 
- If yes, how often: Frequently  ☐ Occasional
- If no, how often: ☐ Occasionally  ☐ U/K

d. Usual sleep place:
- ☐ Crib
- ☐ Adult bed
- ☐ Car seat
- If adult bed, what type? ☐ Twin  ☐ Full  ☐ U/K
- If futon, ☐ Bed position  ☐ Couch position  ☐ U/K
- If bassinet, ☐ Queen  ☐ U/K
- If car seat, ☐ King  ☐ Queen  ☐ U/K
- ☐ Baby box  ☐ Other, specify: ☐ Bassinet  ☐ Other, specify: ☐ Bassinet  ☐ Other, specify: 
- If yes, how often: Frequently  ☐ Occasional
- If no, how often: ☐ Occasionally  ☐ U/K

- ☐ Crib
- ☐ Adult bed
- ☐ Car seat
- If adult bed, what type? ☐ Twin  ☐ Full  ☐ U/K
- If futon, ☐ Bed position  ☐ Couch position  ☐ U/K
- If bassinet, ☐ Queen  ☐ U/K
- If car seat, ☐ King  ☐ Queen  ☐ U/K
- ☐ Bassinet  ☐ Other, specify: ☐ Baby box  ☐ Other, specify: ☐ Baby box  ☐ Other, specify: 
- If yes, how often: Frequently  ☐ Occasional
- If no, how often: ☐ Occasionally  ☐ U/K

e. Usual sleep position:
- ☐ On back
- ☐ On stomach
- ☐ On side
- ☐ U/K

f. Was there any type of crib, Pack 'n Play, bassinet, bed side sleeper or baby box in home for child?
- ☐ Yes  ☐ No  ☐ U/K

- ☐ On back
- ☐ On stomach
- ☐ On side
- ☐ U/K

g. Child in a new or different environment than usual?
- ☐ Yes  ☐ No  ☐ U/K

h. Child last placed to sleep with a pacifier?
- ☐ Yes  ☐ No  ☐ U/K

- ☐ Yes  ☐ No  ☐ U/K

i. Child wrapped or swaddled in blanket?
- ☐ Yes  ☐ No  ☐ U/K

- ☐ Yes  ☐ No  ☐ U/K

j. Did treatment for seizures include anti-epileptic drugs?
- ☐ Yes  ☐ No  ☐ U/K

- ☐ Yes  ☐ No  ☐ U/K

- ☐ Yes  ☐ No  ☐ U/K

k. Child exposed to second hand smoke?
- ☐ Yes  ☐ No  ☐ U/K

- ☐ Yes  ☐ No  ☐ U/K

- ☐ Yes  ☐ No  ☐ U/K

l. Was night surveillance used?
- ☐ Yes  ☐ No  ☐ U/K
6. Objects in the child's sleep environment and relation to airway obstruction:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objects:</th>
<th>Present?</th>
<th>On top</th>
<th>Under</th>
<th>Next</th>
<th>Tangled</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adult(s)</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Other child(ren)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Animal(s)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mattress</td>
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<tr>
<td>Comforter, quilt, or other</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fitted sheet</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Thin blanket/flat sheet</td>
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<td>Pillow(s)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cushion</td>
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<tr>
<td>Boppy or U shaped pillow</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sleep positioner (wedge)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bumper pads</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clothing</td>
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<tr>
<td>Crib railing/side</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wall</td>
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<tr>
<td>Toy(s)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other(s), specify:</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

If present, describe position of object:

If present, did object obstruct airway?

If adult(s) obstructed airway, describe relationship of adult to child (for example, biological mother):

7. Caregiver/supervisor fell asleep while feeding child?

- Yes
- No
- U/K

If yes, type of feeding:
- Bottle
- Breast
- U/K

8. Child sleeping in the same room as caregiver/supervisor at time of death?

- Yes
- No
- U/K

If yes, check all that apply:
- With adult(s): # _______ # U/K
- Adult obese: Yes No U/K
- With other children: # _______ # U/K
- Children's ages: _______
- With animal(s): # _______ # U/K
- Type(s) of animal: ________

9. Is there a scene re-creation photo available for upload?

- Yes
- No
- U/K

If yes, upload here. Only one photo allowed.

Select photo that demonstrates position and location of child's body and airway (nose, mouth, neck, and chest). Size must be less than 6 mb and in .jpg or .gif format.

13. WAS DEATH A CONSEQUENCE OF A PROBLEM WITH A CONSUMER PRODUCT?

- Yes
- No, go to I4
- U/K, go to I4

a. Describe product and circumstances:

b. Was product used properly?

- Yes
- No
- U/K

c. Is a recall in place?

- Yes
- No
- U/K

d. Did product have safety label?

- Yes
- No
- U/K

e. Was Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) notified?

- Yes
- No, go to www.saferproducts.gov to report
- U/K

14. DID DEATH OCCUR DURING COMMISSION OF ANOTHER CRIME?

- Yes
- No, go to I5
- U/K, go to I5

a. Type of crime, check all that apply:

- Robbery/burglary
- Other assault
- Arson
- Illegal border crossing
- U/K
- Interpersonal violence
- Gang conflict
- Prostitution
- Auto theft
- Sexual assault
- Drug trade
- Witness intimidation
- Other, specify:
### 15. CHILD ABUSE, NEGLECT, POOR SUPERVISION AND EXPOSURE TO HAZARDS

#### 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 15g

#### 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

#### e. Events(s) triggering child abuse, check all that apply:
- ☐ None
- ☐ Crying
- ☐ Toilet training
- ☐ Disobedience
- ☐ Feeding problems
- ☐ Domestic argument
- ☐ Other, specify:

#### f. Child neglect, check all that apply:
- ☐ Failure to provide necessities
  - ☐ Food
  - ☐ Shelter
  - ☐ Other, specify:
- ☐ Failure to provide supervision
- ☐ Emotional neglect, specify:
- ☐ Abandonment, specify:
- ☐ Failure to seek/follow treatment, specify:
  - ☐ If yes, was this due to religious or cultural practices?

If yes, No, go to next section
- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ U/K

#### g. Exposure to hazards:
- ☐ Do not include child’s own behavior.
- ☐ Hazard(s) in sleep environment
  - ☐ (including sleep position and bed sharing)
  - ☐ Fire hazard
  - ☐ Unsecured medication/poison
  - ☐ Firearm hazard
  - ☐ Water hazard
  - ☐ Motor vehicle hazard
  - ☐ Maternal substance use during pregnancy
  - ☐ Other hazard, specify:
- ☐ Hazard(s) in sleep environment
  - ☐ (including sleep position and bed sharing)
  - ☐ Fire hazard
  - ☐ Unsecured medication/poison
  - ☐ Firearm hazard
  - ☐ Water hazard
  - ☐ Motor vehicle hazard
  - ☐ Maternal substance use during pregnancy
  - ☐ Other hazard, specify:

#### h. Was poverty a factor?
- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ U/K

### 16. SUICIDE

#### a. For suicide, select yes, no or u/k for each question. Describe answers in narrative.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>U/K</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☐</td>
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<td>☐</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### b. For suicide, was there a history of acute or cumulative personal crises that may have contributed to the child’s despondency? Check all that apply:

- ☐ None known
- ☐ Family discord
- ☐ Parents’ divorce/separation
- ☐ Argument with parents/caregivers
- ☐ Argument with boyfriend/girlfriend
- ☐ Breakup with boyfriend/girlfriend
- ☐ Argument with other friends
- ☐ Emotional neglect/abuse
- ☐ Rumor mongering
- ☐ Suicide by friend or relative
- ☐ Other death of friend or relative
- ☐ Bullying as victim
- ☐ Bullying as perpetrator
- ☐ School failure
- ☐ Move/new school
- ☐ Other serious school problems
- ☐ Pregnancy
- ☐ Physical abuse/assault
- ☐ Rape/sexual abuse
- ☐ Problems with the law
- ☐ Drugs/alcohol
- ☐ Sexual orientation/gender identity
- ☐ Job problems
- ☐ Money problems
- ☐ Involvement in computer or video games
- ☐ Involvement with the Internet, specify:
  - ☐ Other, specify:
  - ☐ U/K
### J. PERSON RESPONSIBLE (OTHER THAN DECEDENT)

1. Did a person or persons other than the child do something or fail to do something that caused or contributed to the death?
   - Yes/probable
   - No, go to Section K
   - U/K, go to Section K

2. What act(s)?
   - Check only one per column and describe in narrative.
   - One
   - Two
   - Child abuse
   - Child neglect
   - Poor/absent supervision
   - Exposure to hazards
   - Assault, not child abuse
   - Other, specify:

3. Did the team have information about the person(s)?
   - Yes
   - No, go to Section K

4. Is person listed in a previous section?
   - One
   - Two
   - Yes, biological mother, go to J17
   - Yes, biological father, go to J17
   - Yes, caregiver one, go to J17
   - Yes, caregiver two, go to J17
   - Yes, supervisor, go to J19
   - No

5. Primary person(s) responsible for action(s):
   - Select one for each person responsible.
   - One
   - Two
   - Adoptive parent
   - Foster parent
   - Poor/absent supervision
   - Grandparent
   - Friend
   - Acquaintance
   - Child’s boyfriend or girlfriend
   - Stranger

6. Person’s age in years:
   - One
   - Two
   - # Years
   - U/K

7. Person’s sex:
   - Male
   - Female
   - U/K

8. Person speaks and understands English?
   - Yes
   - No
   - U/K

9. Person on active military duty?
   - Yes
   - No
   - U/K

10. Person(s) have history of substance abuse?
    - One
    - Two
    - Yes
    - No
    - U/K

11. Person(s) have history of child maltreatment as victim?
    - One
    - Two
    - Yes
    - No
    - U/K

12. Person(s) have history of child maltreatment as a perpetrator?
    - One
    - Two
    - Yes
    - No
    - U/K

13. Person(s) have disability or chronic illness?
    - One
    - Two
    - Yes
    - No
    - U/K

14. Person(s) have prior child deaths?
    - One
    - Two
    - Yes
    - No
    - U/K

15. Person(s) have history of intimate partner violence?
    - One
    - Two
    - Yes, as victim
    - No
    - U/K

16. Person(s) have delinquent/criminal history?
    - One
    - Two
    - Yes
    - No
    - U/K

17. At the time of the incident, was the person asleep?
    - One
    - Two
    - Yes
    - No
    - U/K

---

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18. At time of incident was person impaired?  

- Yes
- No
- UK

If yes, check all that apply:

- Drug impaired, specify:
- Alcohol impaired
- Distracted
- Absent
- Impaired by disability, specify:
- Impaired by illness, specify:
- Other, specify:

19. Person(s) have, check all that apply:

- Prior history of similar acts
- Prior arrests
- Prior convictions

20. Legal outcomes in this death, check all that apply:

- Charges filed
- Charges pending
- Charges dismissed
- Confession
- Not guilty verdict
- Guilty verdict, specify:
- Tort charges, specify:
- UK

K. SERVICES TO FAMILY AND COMMUNITY AS A RESULT OF THE DEATH

1. Were new or revised services recommended or implemented as a result of the death?  

- Yes
- No
- UK

If yes, select one option per row:

- Referred for service before review
- Review led to referral
- Referral needed, not available
- N/A
- UK

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>UK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bereavement counseling</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Debriefing for professionals</td>
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<tr>
<td>Economic support</td>
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<tr>
<td>Funeral arrangements</td>
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<td>Emergency shelter</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mental health services</td>
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<tr>
<td>Foster care</td>
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<td>Legal services</td>
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<td>Genetic counseling</td>
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<td>Home visiting</td>
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<tr>
<td>Substance abuse</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other, specify:</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

L. PREVENTION INITIATIVES RESULTING FROM THE REVIEW

1. Were new or revised agency services, policies or practices recommended or implemented as a result of the review?  

- Yes
- No
- UK

If yes, select all that apply and describe:

- Child welfare
- Law enforcement
- Public health
- Coroner/medical examiner
- Courts
- Health care systems
- Education
- Mental health
- EMS
- Substance abuse
- Other, specify:

2. Describe the risk factors in the death that the team feels need to be addressed:

3. What recommendations and/or initiatives resulted from the review? Check all that apply:

- No recommendations and/or initiatives made, go to L7

4. List any recommendations and/or initiatives that could be implemented to prevent deaths from similar causes or circumstances in the future:

5. Briefly describe recommendations and/or initiatives that will be or have been implemented as a result of the death:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Level of Action</th>
<th>Current Action Stage</th>
<th>Recommendation</th>
<th>Implementation</th>
<th>Local</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>National</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Law</td>
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<td>School program</td>
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<td>New law/ordinance</td>
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<td>Enforcement of law/ordinance</td>
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<tr>
<td>Environment</td>
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<td>Modify a consumer product</td>
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<td>Other, specify:</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
6. Who was given the recommendation(s) or initiative(s) to implement? Check all that apply:
- N/A, no strategies
- No one
- Community Action Team
- Health department
- Other, specify:
  - Social services
  - Other health care providers
  - Law enforcement
  - Medical examiner
  - Advocacy organization
  - Local community group
  - New coalition/task force
  - Elected official
  - Youth group

7. Could the death have been prevented? Yes, probably No, probably not Team could not determine

M. THE REVIEW MEETING PROCESS

1. Date of first review meeting:
2. Number of review meetings for this case:
3. Is review complete? N/A Yes No

4. Agencies and individuals at review meeting, check all that apply:
- Medical examiner/coroner
- CPS
- Other health care
- Mental health
- Child advocate
- Law enforcement
- Other social services
- Fire
- Substance abuse
- Military
- Prosecutor/district attorney
- Physician
- EMS
- Home visiting
- Domestic violence
- Public health
- Nurse
- Faith based organization
- Healthy Start
- Others, list:
- HMO/managed care
- Hospital
- Education

5. Were the following data sources available at the review meeting?
Check all that apply:
- CDC’s SUIDI Reporting Form
- Jurisdictional equivalent of the CDC SUIDI Reporting Form
- Birth certificate - full form
- Death certificate
- Child’s medical records or clinical history, including vaccinations
- Biological mother’s obstetric and prenatal information
- Newborn screening results
- Law enforcement records
- Social service records
- Child protection agency records
- EMS run sheet
- Hospital records
- Autopsy/pathology reports
- Home visiting
- Mental health records
- School records
- Substance abuse treatment records

6. Did any of the following factors reduce meeting effectiveness, check all that apply:
- None
- Confidentiality issues among members prevented full exchange of information
- HIPAA regulations prevented access to or exchange of information
- Inadequate investigation precluded having enough information for review
- Team members did not bring adequate information to the meeting
- Necessary team members were absent
- Meeting was held too soon after death
- Meeting was held too long after death
- Records or information were needed from another locality in-state
- Records or information were needed from another state
- Team disagreement on circumstances
- Other factors, specify:

N. SUID AND SDY CASE REGISTRY

This section displays online based on your state’s settings.

1. Is this an SDY or SUID case? Yes No If no, go to Section O
2. Did this case go to Advanced Review for the SDY Case Registry? N/A Yes No
   If yes, date of first Advanced Review meeting:
3. Notes from Advanced Review meeting, including case details that helped determine SDY categorization and any ways to improve the review:

4. Professionals at the Advanced Review meeting, check all that apply:
- Cardiologist
- Death investigator
- CDR representative
- Epileptologist
- Coroner
- Forensic pathologist/medical examiner
- Geneticist or genetic counselor
- Pediatrician
- Mental health professional
- Public health representative
- Neonatologist
- Others, specify:

5. Did the Advanced Review team believe the autopsy was comprehensive? Yes No U/K
6. If autopsy performed, did the ME/coroner/pathologist use the SDY Autopsy Guidance or Summary? N/A Yes No U/K
7. Was a specimen sent to the SDY Case Registry biorepository?  
   - N/A  
   - Yes  
   - No  
   - U/K  

8. Did the family consent to have DNA saved as part of the SDY Case Registry?  
   - N/A  
   - Yes  
   - No  
   - U/K  
   
   If no, why not?  
   - Consent was not attempted  
   - Consent was attempted but follow up was unsuccessful  
   - Consent was attempted but family declined  
   - Other, specify:  

9. Categorization for SDY Case Registry (choose only one):  
   - Excluded from SDY Case Registry  
   - Explained neurological  
   - Explained other, specify:  
   - Unexplained, SUDEP  
   - Incomplete case information  
   - Explained infant suffocation  
   - Unexplained, possible cardiac  
   - Unexplained death  
   - Explained cardiac  
   - (under age 1)  
   - Unexplained, possible cardiac and 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:  

Q. NARRATIVE

01. NARRATIVE

Use this space to provide more detail on the circumstances of the death and to describe any other relevant information.  

DO NOT INCLUDE IDENTIFIERS IN THE NARRATIVE such as names, dates, addresses, and specific service providers. Consider the following questions: What was the child doing? Where did it happen? How did it happen? What went wrong? What was the quality of supervision? What was the injury cause of death? The Narrative is included in de-identified downloads, and per MPHl/NCFRP’s data use agreement with your state, HIPAA identifying information should not be recorded in this field.

P. FORM COMPLETED BY:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person:</th>
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<th>Date completed:</th>
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<tbody>
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<td></td>
<td>Data entry completed for this case?</td>
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<td>For State Program Use Only:</td>
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<td>Phone:</td>
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NATIONAL CFRP

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Data Entry: https://data.ncfrp.org  

www.ncfrp.org info@ncfrp.org 1-800-656-2434 Facebook and Twitter: NationalCFRP
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

CJ 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
References


