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

Video and Instructor's Guide EATH RIPKIDGENTRALTN.COM TN Department of Children's Services CHUS



Prevention Through Understanding: Investigating Unexpected Child Death







In collaboration with

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

In partnership with

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

2025 Edition

NOTE

Videos, PDF files of the trainee book, bereavement booklet, and SUIDI booklet are now on USB drives.



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 Unexpected Infant Death (SUID) and Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS). Though there is a nuanced difference between these terms, as SUID includes all unexpected infant deaths including those that result from unsafe sleep environments, other deaths from unknown causes, and those resulting from SIDS, it should be noted that many use these terms somewhat interchangeably. SUID is the more correct term to use when describing sudden infant deaths that appear to be unexpected prior to investigation..

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 chhs.mtsu.edu 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 State Chief Medical Examiner (OSCME) was incorporated into the 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 State 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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Introduction

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.

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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 (law.justia.com/codes/tennessee/title-68/health/chapter-1/part-11/section-68-1-1102). 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 1, the attending physician or coroner shall notify the county medical examiner, who will coordinate the death investigation. The county medical examiner shall also contact local law enforcement personnel to conduct the death scene investigation, according to the protocol developed by the chief medical examiner. The chief medical examiner's protocol is presented to you through this in-service program.

Why Target First Responders?

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

What Is Included in This Curriculum?

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

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

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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 Unexpected Infant Death, or SUID, and be able to describe what SUID is and what SUID is not;
- 3. define Sudden Infant Death Syndrome, or SIDS, and be able to describe what SIDS is and is not;
- 4. identify specific risk factors for sudden infant death;
- 5. 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;
- 6. identify the critical surroundings and environment when responding to a scene;
- 7. demonstrate sensitivity and a nonjudgmental approach to family members and caregivers;
- 8. describe the role of Child Protective Services (CPS) and its investigations relating to child abuse and neglect;
- 9. describe the importance of the Child Fatality Review (CFR) team; and
- 10. identify resources for grieving families and care providers and support for professionals.

Recommended Program Format

It is important that trainers help participants feel comfortable and at ease. Encouraging positive communication is essential. The sensitive nature of this topic, particularly if some of the participants have had personal or professional experience with an infant or child death, may make the program difficult for some. The trainer should be prepared to moderate closely the discussion among participants, and trainees should be allowed to remain silent or leave the room if it becomes too difficult for them to participate in the discussion portion of the in-service program.

The running time for the video Prevention Through Understanding: Investigating Unexpected Child Death is approximately 45 minutes. You will need to allow time at the end of the program to summarize the main points, conduct an evaluation, and bring the discussion to a positive close. Estimated time for the complete program is approximately two hours.

Recommended Outline (2-hour session)

00:00-00:05	Participants sign in using tracking sheet
00:05-00:20	Introduce topic; go over program objectives and what to consider while watching the video
00:20-01:05	View video as a group
01:05-01:30	Discuss video content
01:30-01:45	Review investigative questionnaire (see note below)
01:45-01:55	Participants complete post-assessment questions
01:55-02:00	Participants complete evaluation form

Note: Law enforcement professionals are typically responsible for the actual scene investigation of a child death. EMS and firefighter professionals may spend less time on this topic area.

Materials Needed

Trainers will need the following to conduct the in-service program:

- USB with training videos
- · Whiteboard/chalkboard for listing objectives and discussion questions
- Trainee manuals, SUIDI booklets, and Bereavement Support booklets, one for each participant
- Tracking form, one for each class, located in the trainer manual
- Post-test questionnaires and evaluation forms, one in each trainee manual

Submitting Training Rosters After an In-Service

1. Online

- a. Visit www.mtsu.edu/sids and select the "Submit Training Online" Button.
- **b.** Complete the Trainee Tracking Sheet online. **Note:** If you are submitting more than 20 trainees at a time, you will need to submit additional forms.
- **c.** Once you have completed the form, save the form by selecting the save icon on the top toolbar. The save icon looks like a small disk and is the second from the left.
- **d.** Save the file to your desktop. **Note:** You may rename it as you please.
- **e.** After the file has been saved, please submit it by one of following steps:
 - 1. Open your email browser and send the saved form to John.Burchfield@mtsu.edu.
 - 2. If you are using a desktop email application such as Microsoft Outlook Express, Microsoft Outlook, Eudora, or Mail, you can select the Submit Form icon at the bottom of the training roster. An icon will appear for you to choose desktop email application. Select this button and send your roster.

2. Mail

Completed participation tracking forms should be mailed to:

Middle Tennessee State University University College Attn: Prevention Through Understanding MTSU Box 54 1301 East Main Street Murfreesboro, TN 37132

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;

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- 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 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 Unexpected Infant Death, or SUID, and be able to describe what SUID is and what SUID is not;
- 3. define Sudden Infant Death Syndrome, or SIDS, and be able to describe what SIDS is and is not;
- 4. identify specific risk factors for sudden infant death;
- 5. 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;
- 6. identify the critical surroundings and environment when responding to a scene;
- 7. demonstrate sensitivity and a nonjudgmental approach to family members and caregivers;
- 8. describe the role of Child Protective Services (CPS) and its investigations relating to child abuse and neglect;
- 9. describe the importance of the Child Fatality Review (CFR) team; and
- 10. identify resources for grieving families and care providers and support for professionals.

SUID 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 Unexpected 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.

Teaching the in-Service or Pre-Service Program

Section II - Core Concepts

Understanding Infant Death Scene Investigation, SUID and SIDS, and Related

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 (SUID) — 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. **An infant is defined as a child less than one year of age.**

Definition of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) — This refers to the sudden death of an infant 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 Sudden Unexpected Infant Death

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

- always be placed on their backs to sleep
- sleep alone in a crib or bassinet, although it should be in the same room as an adult caregiver
- no bumper pads, blankets, stuffed animals, toys, or pets in their cribs
- sleep on a firm crib mattress with the mattress covered only by a fitted sheet
- a simple way to remember safe sleep recommendations are the AAP ABCs of Safe Sleep. Alone, on their Back, in a Crib.

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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.

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.

Appendix B provides data on infant mortality, and sleep-related deaths in Tennessee from 2018-2022.

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

According to the latest data, the Tennessee Department of Children's Services responded to 67,457 reports of child abuse and neglect in 2023. 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. According to the latest data, the Tennessee Department of Children's Services conducted 70,718 investigations and assessments related to child abuse and neglect in the 2021-2022 period. 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.

- 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 SUID and grief. Appendix D and the Bereavement Support Services booklet offer local and national support and information resources.

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Conducting an Infant or Child Death Scene Investigation

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

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Infant Death Scene Investigation: Guidelines for the Scene Investigator publication included in this kit gives guidelines for conducting a reenactment 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 of the CDC publication for additional guidelines on doll reenactments.

Completing and Submitting the SUIDI Form

Sudden Unexpected Infant 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 SUIDI form should be used during the investigation of infant (under 1 year of age) deaths that are sudden, unexpected, and unexplained prior to investigation 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 https://www.cdc.gov/sudden-infant-death/index.html.

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 infant death. The following scene/case information should be collected and provided to the forensic pathologist BEFORE the performance of the forensic autopsy:

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

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



Sudden Unexpected Infant Death Investigation

Reporting Form

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

INFANT DEMOGRAPHICS 1. Infant information. Full name: ___ _____ Date of birth: (mm/dd/yyyy) _ SS#: _____ Case number: ____ Primary residence address: State: 2. Race: O White O Black/African Am. O Asian/Pacific Islander O Am. Indian/Alaskan Native O Hispanic/Latino O Other 3. Sex: Male Female **PREGNANCY HISTORY** Full name: ___ 1. Birth mother information. Unavailable _____ Date of birth: (mm/dd/yyyy) _____ SS#:___ Maiden name: Current address: ___ ☐ Same as infant's primary residence address above City: ___ _____ Zip: ____ Email address: _____ 2. How long has the birth mother been at this address? Years: _____ Months: ____ Days: ____ 3. Previous address(es) (cities/counties/states) in the past 5 years: ___ Weeks ____ If yes: At how many weeks or months did prenatal care begin? How many prenatal care visits were completed? 5. Where did the birth mother receive prenatal care? Physician/Provider:____ Hospital or Clinic: _ Phone: ____ State: ___ Zip: ___ 6. Did the birth mother have any complications, medical conditions, or injuries during her pregnancy? (e.g., high blood pressure, bleeding, gestational diabetes, fall, or accident) ○Yes ○ No ○ Unknown If yes, describe:

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

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

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Phone number

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

(include ER and clinic visits, hospital admissions, observational stays, re	egular pediatrician,	and pl	hone calls)			
Visit type 1st most recent visit				2 nd most rec	ent visit	
Reason for visit						
Action taken						
Date						
Physician's name						
Hospital or clinic		Î				
Address						
Phone number						
11. Did the infant have any of the following?						
Symptom	Within 7	2 hrs	of incident			
Fever	○Yes () No	Unknown			
Cough	○Yes () No	Unknown			
Diarrhea	○Yes () No	Unknown			
Excessive sweating	○ Yes () No	Unknown			
Stool changes	○ Yes () No	Unknown			
Lethargy or sleeping more than usual	○ Yes () No	Unknown			
Difficulty breathing	○ Yes) No	Unknown			
Fussiness or excessive crying	○ Yes () No	Unknown			
Exposure to anyone who was sick (e.g., at home or at daycare)	○Yes ○) No	Unknown			
Decrease in appetite	○Yes () No	Unknown			
Falls or injuries	○ Yes () No	Unknown			
Other, specify:	◯ Yes 〔) No	Unknown			
Symptom	Within 7	2 hrs	of incident		At any	time
Allergies or allergic reactions (food, medication, or other)	○ Yes (ON(Unknown	○ Yes	○ No	OUnknown
Abnormal growth, weight gain, or weight loss	○ Yes (ON(Unknown	○ Yes	○ No	OUnknown
Apnea (stopped breathing)	○ Yes (ON(Unknown	○ Yes	○ No	OUnknown
Cyanosis (turned blue or gray))No	Unknown	○ Yes	○ No	OUnknown
Seizures or convulsions	○ Yes ○)No	Unknown	○ Yes	○ No	OUnknown
Cardiac (heart) abnormalities	○ Yes ○)No	Unknown	○ Yes	○ No	OUnknown
Colic (frequent prolonged crying/chronic inconsolable fussiness)	○ Yes ○)No	Unknown	O Yes	○ No	OUnknown
Feeding issues (e.g., reflux)	○ Yes (ON(OUnknown	○ Yes	○ No	OUnknown
Vomiting	○ Yes ()No	Unknown	○ Yes	○ No	OUnknown
Choking	○ Yes ()No	Unknown	○ Yes	○ No	OUnknown
Other, specify:	Yes)No	Unknown	○ Yes	○ No	OUnknown
If yes to any of the above, describe:						

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Vaccine or med	lication name Dose giv	Occasionally (several times a laccinations or medications? (included laccinations) date (dd/yy) Approx. time given	, ,	herbal medication	S,
	last placed to sleep with a bottle? Cottle propped? (object used to hold bottle w)Yes () No () Unknown while infant feeds) () Yes () N	No () Unknown		
	t object propped the bottle?				
Could	d the infant hold the bottle? OYes)No ()Unknown			
5. Who was the la	st person to feed the infant? (name and fa	umilial relationship to infant)			
3. Did the death o	occur during feeding?	ng OBottle-feeding O	Eating solids ON	lot during feedi	ng
7. Was the infant	ever breastfed? Yes \(\) No \(\)	Unknown If yes, for ho	ow many months?		
3. What did the in	fant consume in the 24 hours prior to de	1	If yes, was this		If last fed,
Consumed?	If yes, describe	If yes, newly introduced?	the last thing consumed prior to incident?	If last fed, indicate quantity	indicate indicate date and time?
Breastmilk		◯ Yes ◯ No ◯ Unknown	◯ Yes ◯ No		
Formula		○ Yes ○ No ○ Unknown	◯Yes ◯ No		
		○ Yes ○ No ○ Unknown	◯Yes ◯No		
Water					
□ Water □ Other liquids		○ Yes ○ No ○ Unknown	◯ Yes ◯ No		
		☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown	○ Yes ○ No		

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INFAN	T HISTORY, continued
20. D	old the infant have any birth defect(s)? OYes ONo OUnknown
h	f yes, describe:
21. W	las the infant able to roll over on his or her own? (check all that apply) Front to back Back to front
22. lr	ndicate the infant's ability to lift or hold his or her head up. ○ Unable ○1 second ○5 seconds ○≥10 seconds ○ Unknown
	Jas the infant meeting or not meeting growth and developmental milestones? (e.g., sitting up, crawling, rolling over, or feeding well. Include if the aregiver, supervisor, or medical professional had any concerns.)
	s there anything else that may have affected the infant that has not yet been documented? (e.g., exposed to fumes, infant unusually heavy, laced with positional support or wedge, or international travel)
INCI	DENT SCENE INVESTIGATION
1. Inc	sident scene (place infant found unresponsive or dead). Type of location? (e.g., primary residence, daycare, or grandmother's house)
Ad	dress: City:
Sta	zip:
	as the infant in a new or different environment? (not part of the infant's normal routine) Yes No Unknown yes, describe:
	d the death occur at a daycare? Yes No Unknown yes: How many children younger than 18 years of age were under the care of the provider at the time of the incident? (including their own children)
	How many adults aged 18 years or older were supervising the child(ren)?
	How long has the daycare been open for business?
	Is the daycare licensed? O Yes O No O Unknown
	If yes: License number? Licensing agency?
4. Ho	w many people live at the incident scene? Children (younger than 18 years) Adults (18 years or older)
5. WI	nat kind of heating or cooling sources were being used at the incident scene? (e.g., A/C window unit, wood-burning fireplace, or open window)
6. Wa	as there a working carbon monoxide (CO) alarm at the incident scene? Yes No Unknown
	dicate the temperature of the room where the infant was found unresponsive, and the surrounding area. (fill in temperatures) Incident room: Outside: Time of reading:
8. WI	nich of these devices were operating in the room where the infant was found unresponsive? <i>(check all that apply)</i> Fan
9. WI	nat was the source of drinking water at the incident scene? <i>(check all that apply)</i> Public or municipal water
	Other, specify:

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INCIDENT SCENE INVESTIGATION, continued	
10. Which of the following were present at the incident scene? (check all that apply) Insects Mold growth Smokey smell Pets D Presence of alcohol containers Rodents or vermin None	ampness Peeling paint Visible standing water
Odors or fumes, describe:	
Presence of prescription drugs, describe:	
Presence of illicit drugs or drug paraphernalia, describe:	
Other, describe:	
11. Describe the general appearance of incident scene. (e.g., cleanliness, hazards, or of	
The best the general appearance of mordent source. (e.g., secaniness, naza as, or o	ver el ovramy,
 Is there anything else that may have affected the infant that has not yet been of domestic violence, or child abuse or neglect) 	locumented? (e.g., drug or alcohol use at scene, history of
and the second s	
INCIDENT CIRCUMSTANCES	
Who was the usual caregiver(s)? (name(s) and familial relationship to infant)	
2. Who was the caregiver(s) at the time of the incident? (name(s) and familial relations	hip to infant)
Who found the infant unresponsive? (If caregiver is same as birth mother Skip question	n #21
Full name:	
Address:	
State: Zip:	
Email address: Pho	ne number:
Work address:	
Familial relationship to infant? (e.g., birth mother, grandfather, or adoptive or foster para	ent)
4. Describe what happened. (include details about how the infant was found)	
	0
5. Was there anything different about the infant in the last 24 hours? Yes	○ No ○ Unknown
If yes, describe:	
6. What was the temperature in the incident room? OHot OCold ONo	rmal Other
7. Was there a crib, bassinet, or portable crib at the place of incidence? Yes	
	○ No ○ Unknown
and the state of t	○ No ○ Unknown Yes ○ No ○ Unknown

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INCIDENT CIRCUMSTANCES, continued					
8. Where was the infant (P)laced before	re death, (L)ast known ali	ve, (F)ound, and (l	sually placed? (write	ite P, L, F, or	U, leave blank if none)
Crib	Portable Crib	Waterbed	Stroller		Playpen/play area (not portable crib)
Bassinet	Sofa/couch	Swing	Futon		Bouncy chair
——— Bedside sleeper ———	Chair	Baby box	Floor		Rocking sleeper
——— Car seat	Unknown	Held in person's a	rms		In-bed sleeper
Other, specify:					
Adult bed — <i>If yes</i> , what ty	/pe? Twin Fi	ull Queen	◯ King ◯ Unk	known	
	Other, specify:				
9. Describe the condition and firmnes	s of the surface where th	e infant was found	l.		
-					
10. Was the infant wrapped or swaddl	led? Yes No	Unknown			
If yes: Describe the arm position.		○Arms in	One arm in and	one arm o	out
Describe swaddle. (include b	nanket type and tigntness) _				
11. What was the infant wearing? (e.g.	., t-shirt or disposable diaper)			,
12. What was the infant's usual sleep	A 1000 AS	0	9	Side	Unknown
13. Describe the circumstances of infa	ant when last placed by t Placed	aregiver, last knov	vn anve, and round. Last known alive		Found
Date	Haccu		Last Kilowii alive		i ounu
Time					
Location (e.g., living room or bedroom)					
Position (e.g., sitting, back, stomach, side, or unknown)					
Face position (e.g., down, up, left, right, or unknown)					
Neck position (e.g., hyperextended or head back, hyperextended or chin to chest, neutral, or turned)					
14. Was the infant's airway obstructed	d by a person or object w	,		outh or nos	e, or compression of the neck or chest)

If fully or partially, what was obstructed or compressed? (check all that apply) \square Nose \square Mouth

Chest

Neck

ltem		Prese	nt?	If yes,	positio	n in r	elation	to infant?	the in		ct obstruc outh, nose neck?
Adult(s) (18 years or older)	○Yes	○No	OUnknown	○0ver	○Unde	r O	Next to	OUnknown	○Yes	○No	Unknow
Other child(ren) (younger than 18 years)	○Yes	○No	OUnknown	○0ver	○Unde	r O	Next to	OUnknown	○Yes	○No	Unknow
Animal(s)	○Yes	○ No	OUnknown	○0ver	○Unde	r O	Next to	Unknown	○Yes	○No	Unknow
Mattress	○Yes	○ No	OUnknown	○0ver	○Unde	r O	Next to	OUnknown	○Yes	○No	Unknow
Comforter, quilt or other	○Yes	○ No	OUnknown	○0ver	○Unde	r O	Next to	Unknown	○Yes	○No	Unknov
Fitted sheet	○Yes	○ No	OUnknown	○0ver	○Unde	r O	Next to	OUnknown	○Yes	○No	Unknow
Thin blanket	○Yes	○No	OUnknown	○0ver	○Unde	r O	Next to	OUnknown	○Yes	○No	Unknow
Pillow(s)	○Yes	○No	OUnknown	○0ver	○Unde	r O	Next to	OUnknown	○Yes	○No	Unknov
Cushion	○Yes	○No	OUnknown	○0ver	○Unde	r O	Next to	Unknown	○Yes	○No	OUnknov
Nursing or u-shaped pillow	○Yes	○No	OUnknown	○0ver	○Unde	r O	Next to	OUnknown	○Yes	○No	Unknow
Sleep positioner (wedge)	○Yes	○No	Unknown	○0ver	○Unde	r O	Next to	Unknown	Yes	○No	Unknow
Bumper pads	○Yes	○ No	OUnknown	○0ver	○Unde	r O	Next to	OUnknown	○Yes	○No	Unknow
Clothing <i>(not on a person)</i>	○Yes	○ No	OUnknown	○0ver	○Unde	r O	Next to	OUnknown	○Yes	○No	OUnknov
Crib railing or side	○Yes	○No	OUnknown	○0ver	○Unde	r O	Next to	OUnknown	○Yes	○No	OUnknov
<i>W</i> all	○Yes	○No	Unknown	○0ver	○Unde	r O	Next to	OUnknown	○Yes	○No	Unknov
Toy(s)	○Yes	○No	OUnknown	○0ver	○Unde	r O	Next to	OUnknown	○Yes	○No	Unknov
Other, specify:	○Yes	○No	Unknown	○0ver	○Unde	r O	Next to	Unknown	○Yes	○No	Unknov
If yes to adult(s) or child(ren) sharing			the infant, co	mplete ta	able belo		NA Naired	ov druge			
If yes to adult(s) or child(ren) sharing Name of individual(s) sharing sleep surface with infant	g sleep surfa Relationsh to infant	ip	the infant, co		ight	lmp	aired l or alco	oy drugs ohol?	Fell as	leep feed	
Name of individual(s) sharing	Relationsh	ip			ight	lmp	aired l or alco	ohol?		024	Unknow
Name of individual(s) sharing	Relationsh	ip			ight (lmp)Yes	oaired l or alco	Ohol? Olnknown	⊖Yes	○No	Jing infant OUnknow OUnknow
Name of individual(s) sharing	Relationsh	ip			ight (lmp Yes Yes	oaired l or alco	Unknown Unknown	○Yes ○Yes	○No ○No	○Unknow
Name of individual(s) sharing sleep surface with infant If yes to impaired, describe:	Relationsh to infant	ip	Age Heig		ight (lmp Yes Yes	oaired l or alco	Unknown Unknown	○Yes ○Yes	○No ○No	○Unknow
Name of individual(s) sharing sleep surface with infant	Relationsh to infant	ip	Age Heig	ht We	ight (lmp Yes Yes	oaired l or alco	Unknown Unknown	○Yes ○Yes	○No ○No	○Unknow
Name of individual(s) sharing sleep surface with infant If yes to impaired, describe: 6. Were there any secretions present at If yes, describe: (include where they were the continuous of the	Relationsh to infant It the scene? The found of the scene of the scene? The found of the scene of the scen	Yes	Age Heig	tht We	ight	Yes Yes Yes	or alco	Ohol? Unknown Unknown Unknown	○Yes ○Yes ○Yes	○No ○No	○Unknow
Name of individual(s) sharing sleep surface with infant If yes to impaired, describe: 6. Were there any secretions present at If yes, describe: (include where they were	Relationsh to infant It the scene? The found of the scene of the scene? The found of the scene of the scen	Yes	Age Heig	tht We	ight	Yes Yes Yes	or alco	Ohol? Unknown Unknown Unknown	○Yes ○Yes ○Yes	○No ○No	○Unknow
Name of individual(s) sharing sleep surface with infant If yes to impaired, describe: 5. Were there any secretions present at If yes, describe: (include where they were being stuck or trapped between inanimate If yes, describe:	Relationsh to infant It the scene? The found is an observation of the scene is a constant of the sce	Yes	Age Heig	Unkn	own	Imp Yes Yes Yes	or alco	Unknown Unknown Unknown	Yes Yes Yes	○No ○No	○Unknow
Name of individual(s) sharing sleep surface with infant If yes to impaired, describe: 5. Were there any secretions present at If yes, describe: (include where they were being stuck or trapped between inanimate If yes, describe: 1. Was there evidence of wedging? (we being stuck or trapped between inanimate If yes, describe: 2. Was there evidence of overlay? (overlay)	Relationsh to infant It the scene? The found is an observation of the scene is a constant of the sce	Yes	Age Heig	Unkn	own	Imp Yes Yes Yes	or alco	Unknown Unknown Unknown	Yes Yes Yes	○No ○No	○Unknow
Name of individual(s) sharing sleep surface with infant If yes to impaired, describe: If yes, describe: (include where they were the evidence of wedging? (we being stuck or trapped between inanimate of the yes, describe: If yes, describe:	t the scene? re found) edging is an observing the same observance of the same observance o	Yes	Age Heig	Unknowr	own	Imp Yes Yes Yes	or alco	Unknown Unknown Unknown	Yes Yes Yes	○No ○No	○Unknov

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

Appearance	Present?	Describe and specify location
Discoloration around face, nose, or mouth	○Yes ○ No ○Unknown	
Secretions or fluids (e.g., foam, froth, or urine)	○Yes ○ No ○Unknown	
Skin discoloration (e.g., livor mortis, pale areas, darkness, or color changes)	○Yes ○ No ○Unknown	
Pressure marks (e.g., pale areas, or blanching)	○Yes ○ No ○Unknown	
Rash or petechiae (e.g., small, red blood spots on skin, membrane, or eyes)	○Yes ○ No ○Unknown	
Marks on body (e.g., scratches or bruises)	○Yes ○ No ○Unknown	
Other:	Yes No Unknown	
21. What did the infant feel like when found? (ch. Sweaty Warm to touch Coo. Other, specify:	eck all that apply) ol to touch Limp/flexible	Rigid/stiff Unknown
If yes, was the infant transported?	Unknown es No Unknown No Unknown	
If yes: By whom? (e.g., EMS, bystander, or paren		
Date: (mm/dd/yyyy) T	ime:	Type of compression? (check all that apply) Two finger One hand Two hands
201.00 M2 M2 M2 200.00 M2	9 25 450	
The following questions refer to the caregiver(s 24. Has the caregiver ever had a child under the If yes, explain: (include familial relationship of ch.)	r care die suddenly and unexpec	tedly? Yes No Unknown
25. Were the infant and caregiver in the <i>same roo</i> Yes No Unknown N/A - 9 26. Was the infant's caregiver using any of the fo	charing a sleep surface	
	regiver used?	Frequency
Over the counter medications Yes	○No ○Unknown	
Prescription medications Yes	○No ○Unknown	
Opioids Yes	○No ○Unknown	
Tobacco, specify: (e.g., cigarettes or e-cigarettes)	○No ○Unknown	
Alcohol Yes	○No ○Unknown	
Herbal remedies OYes	○No ○Unknown	
Other, specify:	○No ○Unknown	
Was the infant's caregiver asked to consent if yes, what were the results?	o blood or urine for drug/alcohol	testing? Yes No Unknown

Sudden Unexpected Infant Death Investigation Reporting Form • SUIDIRF

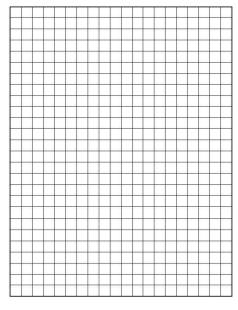
INVESTIGATION SUMMARY

1. Arrival dates and times.

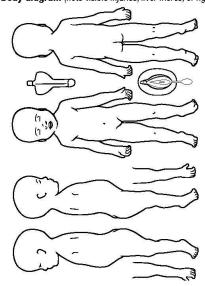
Person(s) involved	Hospital	Incident scene
Infant		N/A
Law enforcement		
Death investigator		
Death investigate	The state of the s	ctive services nforcement, specify:
3. Indicate when the fo	rm was completed. Date: (mm/dd/yyyy)	Time:
 see a soft "Memory court" season different courses a Militaria 	son was interviewed, does the information provided diffe erences or inconsistencies of relevant information. (e.g., p	The second terms of the second
Materials collecte Witness(es)/care 6. Was the family offere 7. Was a doll scene ree	ed or evidence logged Next of kin notified [giver(s) interviewed	
		ideoed Other, specify:ecify:
Were photos po the scenar		d: (mm/dd/yyyy) Time performed: known s seen during the preliminary investigation?

INVESTIGATION DIAGRAMS

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



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



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

Sudden Unexpected Infant Death Investigation Reporting Form • SUIDIRF

CHIRARA	ADV	EOD	PATHOI	OCICT
SUIVIIVI	AKT	FUK	PAIRU	UGIST

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

SUMMARY FOR PATHOLOGIST, continued

ii yes w any or me	e above, explain in detail: (descrip	nion of Grounistances)	
	r pathologist information.		
Name:		<u> </u>	
Agency:			
Phone:	Fax:	Email address:	

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

How to Use the Sudden Unexpected Infant Death Investigation Reporting Form

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

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

Importance of the Reporting Form

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

Improvements in the SUIDI Reporting Form

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

Filling out the SUIDI Reporting Form

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

Infant Demographics

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

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

Pregnancy History

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

Infant History

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

Incident Scene Investigation

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



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Incident Circumstances

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

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

Investigation Summary

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

Investigation Diagrams

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

The investigator should indicate the following on the scene diagram:

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

The investigator should indicate the following on the body diagram:

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

Summary for Pathologist

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

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

In-Service Forms

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
- The Tennessee Department of Children's Services (DCS) 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 SUID except
 - a. Placing a baby to sleep on his/her stomach
 - b. Exposing a baby to smoke
 - c. Having a previous SUID death in the family
 - d. Placing a baby to sleep on a soft sleep surface
- 8. The following are all protective factors for SUID except
 - a. Breastfeeding
 - b. Co-sleeping
 - c. Sleeping alone on a firm mattress
 - d. Keeping temperature regulated so baby doesn't get overheated
- 9. Placing children on soft, collapsible bedding is dangerous because of which of the following?
 - a. This sleep position causes SIDS.
 - b. This sleep position decreases children's ability to keep their airways open.
 - c. This sleep position allows children to fall into sleep apnea

Prevention
Through
Understanding:
Investigating
Unexpected
Child Death

Prevention Through Understanding:

Investigating Unexpected Child Death

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

Workshop Post-Assessment Answer Key

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Participant Tracking Sheet

Office use only: Course No.

Available to submit online at	www.mtsu.edu/sids				
Please check:	g Ed. Initial Trainir	ng 🗖 In-S	ervice		
Please have all participants p This information will be used				neet.	
Instructor Name		Date			
Department Name					
Phone ()	E-Mail				
Return Address					
City	State	County _		Zi	р
Participant Name	Last four digits of Social Sec. No.	EMS	Affilia Firefighter	ition Police	Other
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Contact hour certificates will be mailed to trainers upon receipt of tracking and evaluation forms.

Please send completed tracking sheets to Attn: Prevention Through Understanding, MTSU University College, MTSU Box 54, 1301 East Main Street, Murfreesboro, TN 37132 or fax to (615) 494-8777.

Notes

Workshop Evaluation

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

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

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

Thank you for your input and consideration.

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

Appendices

Appendix A

Rules of Tennessee Department of Health Maternal and Child Health

CHAPTER 1200-15-03

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

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

1200-15-03-.03 Standards for Investigations

1200-15-03-.01 PURPOSE.

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

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

1200-15-03-.02 DEFINITIONS.

For purposes of this chapter,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

June, 2012 (Revised) 31

Tenn. Code Ann. § 68-1-1101

Current through the 2024 Regular Session.

Tennessee Code Table of Contents PAW- ET TABLE OF CONTENTS
Title 68 Health, Safety and Environmental Protection
Health
Chapter 1 Department of Health
Part 11 Sudden, Unexplained Child Death Act

68-1-1101. Short title — Legislative findings — Definitions.

- (a) This part shall be known and may be cited as the "Sudden, Unexplained Child Death Act."
- **(b)** The legislature 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, unless the context otherwise requires:
- (1) "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;
- (2) "Chief medical examiner" means the individual appointed pursuant to title 38, chapter 7; and
- (3) "Sudden infant death syndrome" means the sudden death of an infant under one (1) year of age that remains unexplained after a thorough case investigation, including performance of a complete autopsy, examination of the death scene, and review of the clinical history.

History

Acts 2001, ch. 321, § 1.

Tenn. Code Ann. § 68-1-1102

Current through the 2024 Regular Session.

Tennessee Code Table of Contents PAW- ET TABLE OF CONTENTS
Title 68 Health, Safety and Environmental Protection
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68-1-1102. Purpose — Training — Notice and investigation — Autopsy.

- (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) 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.
- **(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. The 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 the request, except where the cause of death may reasonably be attributed to child abuse or neglect, in the judgment of the certified child death pathologist.
- (I)Sudden infant death syndrome shall not be listed as the cause of death of a child, unless the death involves an infant under one (1) year of age that 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 the information.

History

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

Tenn. Code Ann. § 68-1-1103

Current through the 2024 Regular Session.

Tennessee Code Table of Contents PAW- ET TABLE OF CONTENTS
Title 68 Health, Safety and Environmental Protection
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68-1-1103. Implementation.

In order to implement 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 that 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) Promulgate rules and regulations in accordance with the Uniform Administrative Procedures Act that establish minimum standards for conducting and completing an investigation, including an autopsy if deemed necessary, into the sudden, unexplained death of any child from birth to age seventeen (17). Initial rules promulgated pursuant to this subdivision (2) are authorized to be promulgated as emergency rules, pursuant to § 4-5-208. In promulgating the rules, the commissioner may rely, in whole or in part, on any nationally recognized standards regarding such investigations. Compliance with the rules shall make county governments eligible for reimbursement, to the extent authorized by those rules, of the costs of any autopsy deemed necessary;
- **(3)** Collect 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 the child;
- **(4)** Make information collected pursuant to subdivision (3) 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;
- **(5)** Cause appropriate counseling services to be established and maintained for families affected by the occurrence of sudden infant death syndrome;
- **(6)** Conduct educational programs to inform the general public of any research findings that may lead to the possible means of prevention, early identification, and treatment of sudden infant death syndrome; and
- (7) Develop educational literature to inform the general public of the risks and prevalence of sudden infant death syndrome and other infant sleep-related deaths that are sometimes mislabeled as sudden infant death syndrome, so that such information may lead to the possible means of prevention. The commissioner shall make the literature set out in this subdivision (7) available on the department of health's website.

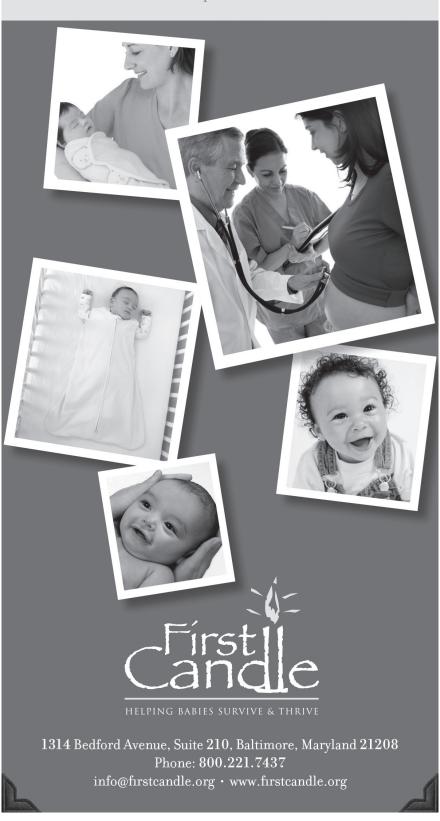
History

Acts 2001, ch. 321, § 3; 2005, ch. 356, § 1; 2009, ch. 566, § 12; 2018, ch. 667, § 1.

$Appendix\ B$ Sudden Unexpected Infant Death

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!

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

- · Always put your baby to sleep on his or her back. Side and tummy positions are not safe.
- · Use a firm mattress in a crib that meets current safety standards. For guidelines visit www.jpma.org. The mattress should fit snugly in the crib and be covered with only a tight-fitting crib sheet.
- · Never place your baby to sleep on any soft surface.

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

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.

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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.

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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.



Notes

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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."

To Learn More

Information and free materials on ways parents and caregivers can reduce the risk of sudden infant death syndrome are available on the Safe to Sleep website at https://safetosleep.nichd.nih.gov.

Information about the search for ways to identify infants most at risk for SIDS is available in the article "Searching for Those at Greatest Risk for SIDS" at https://www.nichd.nih.gov/newsroom/releases/sids-serotonin_backgrounder.

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Glossary of SUID-Related Terminology

Apnea–Transient cessation of breathing.

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

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

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

Autopsy-See Postmortem.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Crib Death/Cot Death-Synonyms for SIDS

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

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

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

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

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

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

International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision (ICD-10)–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.

Sudden Unexpected Infant Death (SUID)*–The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) defines this as the sudden and unexpected death of an infant under 1 year of age, where the cause of death is not immediately obvious before investigation. This category includes deaths from Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS), accidental suffocation in a sleeping environment, and other deaths from unknown causes.

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.)

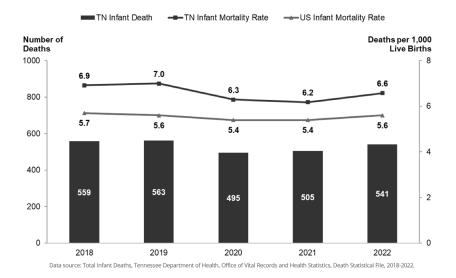
The terms Sudden Unexpected Infant Death (SUID) and Sudden Unexplained Infant Death (SUID) are often used interchangeably, but they have distinct meanings as noted in the definitions above. While both terms describe sudden infant deaths, Sudden Unexpected Infant Death is more inclusive, covering both explained and unexplained deaths, whereas Sudden Unexplained Infant Death specifically refers to cases where the cause remains unexplained after investigation. The CDC does not specifically define Sudden Unexplained Infant Death as a separate term from Sudden Unexpected Death.

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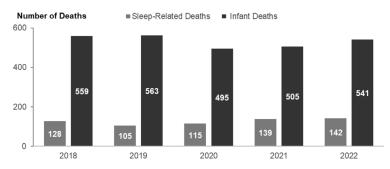
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SUID in Tennessee

Infant Mortality, Tennessee, 2018-2022



Sleep-Related Infant Deaths, Tennessee, 2018-2022



Data source: Sleep-related Infant Death Counts, Tennessee Department of Health, Child Fatality Review Database System, 2018-2022. Total Infant Deaths, Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Vital Records and Health Statistics, Death Statistical File, 2018-2022.

Contributing Factors in Sleep-Related Infant Deaths, Tennessee, 2021-2022

Contributing Factors*	2021	2022
Infant found not sleeping in a crib or bassinet	96	100
Unsafe bedding or toys in sleeping area**	112	98
Infant found sleeping with other people	79	73
Infant found not sleeping on back	64	61
Infant found sleeping with obese adult	29	14
Drug-impaired adult sleeping with infant	6	3
Alcohol-impaired adult sleeping with an infant	5	3
Adult fell asleep while bottle feeding infant	4	3

^{*}Because more than one factor may have contributed to a single death, the total number across the contributing factors exceeds the number of sleep-related infant deaths for a given year. **Includes comforter, blanket, pillow, bumper pads, toys, plastic bags, and other. Data source: Tennessee Department of Health, Child Fatalily Neview Database System, 2021-2022.

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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 care 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. tn.gov/dcs/program-areas/child-safety/reporting/faqs)

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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 93% 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 investigative team 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 quickly to respond to an abuse or neglect referral and what priority to assign to that referral. DCS accepts reports of child maltreatment provided they meet the following three criteria:

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

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

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

- Nature of the harm or specific incident(s) that precipitated the report
- Specific allegation(s), date(s) and descriptions(s) of the injuries or dangers
- Identities of alleged perpetrator(s) and their relationships to the victim
- Witnesses to the incident(s) and how to reach those witnesses
- · Details of any physical evidence available
- Perpetrator's current access to the child
- Present condition of the child (alone, in need of medical attention, etc.)

- The location of the child and directions to get there
- · Any statements from the child
- Parent's or perpetrator's explanation of the alleged child victim's condition or the incident
- Parent's current emotional, physical, or mental state, especially feelings about the child and reactions to the report
- How the reporter came to know the information and the reporter's thoughts about the likelihood of further harm to the child

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

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

Tennessee Department of Children's Services, Child Safety Division tn.gov/dcs/program-areas/child-safety

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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 Disability and Aging
- · Two members of the Senate
- Two members of the House of Representatives
- One member representing a child abuse prevention organization
- Three parent representatives

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

tn.gov/health/health-program-areas/fhw/child-fatality-review0/about-child-fatality-review.html

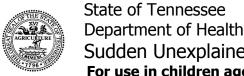
Tennessee Child Fatality Review Districts

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Northeast	
	Judicial District 1: Carter, Johnson, Unicoi, and Washington Counties
	Judicial District 3: Greene, Hamblen, Hancock, and Hawkins Counties
Sullivan	
Odinivani	Judicial District 2: Sullivan County
East	Judicial District 2. Juliivan County
⊑aSi	Indiaia District & Cooks Crainon lefferson and Coving Counties
	Judicial District 4: Cocke, Grainger, Jefferson, and Sevier Counties
	Judicial District 5: Blount County
	Judicial District 7: Anderson County
	Judicial District 8: Campbell, Claiborne, Fentress, Scott, and Union Counties
	Judicial District 9: Loudon, Meigs, Morgan, and Roane Counties
Knox	
	Judicial District 6: Knox County
Southeast	
	Judicial District 10: Bradley, McMinn, Monroe, and Polk Counties
	Judicial District 12: Bledsoe, Franklin, Grundy, Marion, Rhea, and Sequatchie Counties
Hamilton	,, ,, ,, ,, ,
	Judicial District 11: Hamilton County
Upper-	The state of the s
Cumberland	Judicial District 13: Clay, Cumberland, DeKalb, Overton, Pickett, Putnam, and White Counties
Cumpenanu	
	Judicial District 15: Jackson, Macon, Smith, Trousdale, and Wilson Counties
	Judicial District 31: Van Buren and Warren Counties
South Central	
	Judicial District 14: Coffee County
	Judicial District 17: Bedford, Lincoln, Marshall, and Moore Counties
	Judicial District 2101: Hickman, Lewis, and Perry Counties
	Judicial District 2201: Giles, Lawrence, and Wayne Counties
	Judicial District 2202: Maury County
Mid-	
Cumberland	Judicial District 16: Cannon, and Rutherford Counties
	Judicial District 18: Sumner County
	Judicial District 1901: Montgomery County
	Judicial District 1902: Robertson County
	Judicial District 2102: Williamson County
Daniela	Judicial District 23: Cheatham, Dickson, Houston, Humphreys, and Stewart Counties
Davidson	
	Judicial District 20: Davidson County
West	
	Judicial District 24: Benton, Carroll, Decatur, Hardin, and Henry Counties
	Judicial District 25: Fayette, Hardeman, Lauderdale, McNairy, and Tipton Counties
	Judicial District 27: Obion and Weakley Counties
	Judicial District 28: Crockett, Gibson, and Haywood Counties
	Judicial District 29: Dyer and Lake Counties
Madison	•
	Judicial District 26: Chester, Henderson, and Madison Counties
Shelby	
J	Judicial District 30: Shelby County
	outrous Diotrict 90. Officing Octarity
	Judicial District 30: Shelby County

Revised 12/14/2004

There is at least one local CFR team for each of the 31 judicial districts in Tennessee. Due to larger populations and caseloads, some judicial districts are broken up into two teams, resulting in 34 total local CFR teams covering the state.



Sudden Unexplained Child Death Investigation Report For use in children aged 1 year and older

-Investigation Data-

Child's Information: Last Name: First Name: Μ. SS#: Case#: Sex: ☐ M \Box F DOB: ☐ Black/African Am. ☐ Asian/Pacific Islander Race: □ White □ Other Ethnicity: ☐ Hispanic/Latino St: Zip: Primary Address: City: Incident Address: St: City: Zip: **Contact Information for Witness:** Relationship to the deceased: Birth Mother ☐ Birth Father ☐ Grandmother $\ \square$ Adoptive or Foster Parents ☐ Physician ☐ Health Records ☐ Other: First Name: Μ. SS# Last Name: Home Address: City: St: Zip: City: St: Zip: Place of work: 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 \to Describe: 3. Did the child experience any falls or injury within the last 72 hours? □ No \square Yes \rightarrow Describe: 4. When was the child LAST KNOWN ALIVE (LKA)? Month Day Year Military Time Location (Room) 5. When was the child **FOUND**?

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Dav

Year

Military Time

Location (Room)

Month

6.	Explain how you knew the child was still alive	e.				
İ						
-						
<u> 7.</u>	Describe the child's appearance when found				scribe and specify	location:
	a) Discoloration around face/nose/mouth	□Un	known □ No □Yes			
	b) Secretions (foam, froth)	□Un	known □ No □Yes			
	c) Skin discoloration (liver mortis)	□Un	known □ No □Yes			
•	d) Pressure marks (pale areas, blanching)	□Un	known 🗆 No 🗆 Yes			
-	e) Rash or petechiae (small red blood spots on skin, membranes, or eyes)	S □Unl	known □ No □Yes			
	f) Marks on body (scratches or bruises)	□Un	known □ No □Yes			
•	g) Other	□Un	known 🗆 No 🗆 Yes			
8.	What did the child feel like when found? (Ch	heck all th	nat apply)	I		
<u> </u>		Varm to to		, stiff	Cool to touch	□ Unknown
ŀ	☐ Other, specify:					
۵					<u> </u>	
۶.	try to resuscitate the child?	/ho:		Wh	en: /	/ :
	' ⊔Yes				Month Day	Year Military Time
10	. Please describe what was done as part of the	he resusc	citation:			
11	. Has the parent/caregiver ever had a child d	lie sudder	nly and unexpected	y? □ No □	Yes → Describe:	
			•	•		
ŀ						
-						
_						
-		-Ch	ild Medical H	istorv-		
		-Ch	ild Medical H	istory-		
1.	Source of medical information:					□ Espails □ Other
	☐ Doctor ☐ Other health care provide	er 🗆 🗅	ild Medical H	istory- ☐ Parent/prim	ary caregiver	□ Family □ Other
	☐ Doctor ☐ Other health care provide In the 72 hours prior to death, did the child	er 🗆 N have:	Medical record	☐ Parent/prim	ary caregiver	,
	□ Doctor □ Other health care provide In the 72 hours prior to death, did the child a) Fever	er 🗆 N have: Unknow	Medical record	□ Parent/prim h) Diarrhea	, ,	□Unknown □ No □Yes
	□ Doctor □ Other health care provide In the 72 hours prior to death, did the child a) Fever b) Excessive sweating	er 🗆 N have:	Medical record	□ Parent/prim h) Diarrhea i) Stool cha	nges	,
	□ Doctor □ Other health care provide In the 72 hours prior to death, did the child a) Fever b) Excessive sweating c) Lethargy or sleeping more than usual	er 🗆 N have: Unknow	Medical record	h) Diarrhea i) Stool cha j) Difficulty	nges breathing	□Unknown □ No □Yes
	□ Doctor □ Other health care provide In the 72 hours prior to death, did the child a) Fever b) Excessive sweating c) Lethargy or sleeping more than usual	er	Medical record n	h) Diarrhea i) Stool cha j) Difficulty	nges	□Unknown □ No □Yes □Unknown □ No □Yes
	□ Doctor □ Other health care provide In the 72 hours prior to death, did the child a) Fever b) Excessive sweating c) Lethargy or sleeping more than usual d) Fussiness or excessive crying	er	Medical record n	Parent/primh) Diarrheai) Stool chaj) Difficultyk) Apnea (st	nges breathing	Unknown No Yes Unknown No Yes Unknown No Yes
	□ Doctor □ Other health care provide In the 72 hours prior to death, did the child a) Fever b) Excessive sweating c) Lethargy or sleeping more than usual d) Fussiness or excessive crying e) Decrease in appetite	er	Medical record n	h) Diarrhea i) Stool cha j) Difficulty k) Apnea (st l) Cyanosis	nges breathing opped breathing)	Unknown No Yes Unknown No Yes Unknown No Yes Unknown No Yes
	□ Doctor □ Other health care provide In the 72 hours prior to death, did the child a) Fever b) Excessive sweating c) Lethargy or sleeping more than usual d) Fussiness or excessive crying e) Decrease in appetite f) Vomiting	er	Medical record n	h) Diarrhea i) Stool cha j) Difficulty k) Apnea (st l) Cyanosis m) Seizures (nges breathing ppped breathing) (turned blue/gray) or convulsions	Unknown No Yes
2.	□ Doctor □ Other health care provide In the 72 hours prior to death, did the child a) Fever b) Excessive sweating c) Lethargy or sleeping more than usual d) Fussiness or excessive crying e) Decrease in appetite f) Vomiting g) Choking	er	Medical record n	h) Diarrhea i) Stool cha j) Difficulty k) Apnea (st l) Cyanosis m) Seizures n) Other, sp	nges breathing opped breathing) (turned blue/gray) or convulsions ecify:	Unknown No Yes
2.	□ Doctor □ Other health care provide In the 72 hours prior to death, did the child a) Fever b) Excessive sweating c) Lethargy or sleeping more than usual d) Fussiness or excessive crying e) Decrease in appetite f) Vomiting g) Choking In the 72 hours prior to death, was the child	er	Medical record n	h) Diarrhea i) Stool cha j) Difficulty k) Apnea (st l) Cyanosis m) Seizures n) Other, sp	nges breathing opped breathing) (turned blue/gray) or convulsions ecify:	Unknown No Yes
2.	□ Doctor □ Other health care provide In the 72 hours prior to death, did the child a) Fever b) Excessive sweating c) Lethargy or sleeping more than usual d) Fussiness or excessive crying e) Decrease in appetite f) Vomiting g) Choking	er	Medical record n	h) Diarrhea i) Stool cha j) Difficulty k) Apnea (st l) Cyanosis m) Seizures n) Other, sp	nges breathing opped breathing) (turned blue/gray) or convulsions ecify:	Unknown No Yes
2.	□ Doctor □ Other health care provide In the 72 hours prior to death, did the child a) Fever b) Excessive sweating c) Lethargy or sleeping more than usual d) Fussiness or excessive crying e) Decrease in appetite f) Vomiting g) Choking In the 72 hours prior to death, was the child	er	Medical record n	h) Diarrhea i) Stool cha j) Difficulty k) Apnea (st l) Cyanosis m) Seizures n) Other, sp	nges breathing opped breathing) (turned blue/gray) or convulsions ecify:	Unknown No Yes
2.	□ Doctor □ Other health care provide In the 72 hours prior to death, did the child a) Fever b) Excessive sweating c) Lethargy or sleeping more than usual d) Fussiness or excessive crying e) Decrease in appetite f) Vomiting g) Choking In the 72 hours prior to death, was the child	er	Medical record n	h) Diarrhea i) Stool cha j) Difficulty k) Apnea (st l) Cyanosis m) Seizures n) Other, sp	nges breathing opped breathing) (turned blue/gray) or convulsions ecify:	Unknown No Yes
2.	□ Doctor □ Other health care provide In the 72 hours prior to death, did the child a) Fever b) Excessive sweating c) Lethargy or sleeping more than usual d) Fussiness or excessive crying e) Decrease in appetite f) Vomiting g) Choking In the 72 hours prior to death, was the child	er	Medical record n	h) Diarrhea i) Stool cha j) Difficulty k) Apnea (st l) Cyanosis m) Seizures n) Other, sp	nges breathing opped breathing) (turned blue/gray) or convulsions ecify:	Unknown No Yes
3.	□ Doctor □ Other health care provide In the 72 hours prior to death, did the child a) Fever b) Excessive sweating c) Lethargy or sleeping more than usual d) Fussiness or excessive crying e) Decrease in appetite f) Vomiting g) Choking In the 72 hours prior to death, was the child not mentioned? □No □Yes →Describe: In the 72 hours prior to death, was the child	er	Medical record No Yes	h) Diarrhea i) Stool cha j) Difficulty k) Apnea (st l) Cyanosis m) Seizures n) Other, sp other condition	nges breathing ppped breathing) (turned blue/gray) or convulsions ecify: in(s) No □ Yes → Lis	Unknown No Yes
3.	□ Doctor □ Other health care provide In the 72 hours prior to death, did the child a) Fever b) Excessive sweating c) Lethargy or sleeping more than usual d) Fussiness or excessive crying e) Decrease in appetite f) Vomiting g) Choking In the 72 hours prior to death, was the child not mentioned? □No □Yes →Describe: In the 72 hours prior to death, was the child (please include any home remedies, herbal in	er	Medical record No Yes No No Yes N	h) Diarrhea i) Stool cha j) Difficulty k) Apnea (st l) Cyanosis m) Seizures n) Other, sp other condition	nges breathing ppped breathing) (turned blue/gray) or convulsions ecify: in(s) No □ Yes → Lis	Unknown No Yes
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3.	□ Doctor □ Other health care provide In the 72 hours prior to death, did the child a) Fever b) Excessive sweating c) Lethargy or sleeping more than usual d) Fussiness or excessive crying e) Decrease in appetite f) Vomiting g) Choking In the 72 hours prior to death, was the child not mentioned? □No □Yes →Describe: In the 72 hours prior to death, was the child not mentioned? □No □Yes →Describe: In the 72 hours prior to death, was the child (please include any home remedies, herbal to Name of medication or □ Dose	er	Medical record No Yes	h) Diarrhea i) Stool cha j) Difficulty k) Apnea (st l) Cyanosis m) Seizures n) Other, sp other condition cccinations?	nges breathing ppped breathing) (turned blue/gray) or convulsions ecify: en(s) No □ Yes → Lis	Unknown No Yes

5. At any time in the child's life, did s/he have	a history of?	Describe							
a) Allergies (food, medication or other)	□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?	D ☐ Yes → Describe:								
7. Describe the two most recent times that the									
	nissions, observational stays, and telephone rst most recent visit	Second most recent visit							
a) Date	/ /	/ /							
Mo	onth Day Year	Month Day Year							
b) Reason for visit:									
c) Action taken:									
d) Physician's Name:									
e) Hospital/Clinic:									
f) Address:									
g) City, Zip code:									
f) Phone number: ()	- () -							
8. Birth Hospital Name:		,							
Street Address:									
	States	7in codo.							
City: State: Zip code:									
_	Incident Scene Investigation	_							
1. Where did the incident or death occur?									
1. Where did the includit of death occur:									
2. Was this the primary residence? No	Vac								
3. Is the site of the incident or death scene a		□ No > Skip to question 9 below							
4. How many children were under the care of		·							
5. How many adults were supervising the child	·								
What is the license number and licensing actions.		. Glacij							
License Number:	Agency:								
7. How long has the daycare been open for bu									
8. How many people live at the site of the inci									
Number of adults (18 years or older):		(under 18 years old):							
9. Which of the following heating or cooling so		· , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,							
☐ Central air ☐ Window fan	☐ Electric (radiant) ceiling heat	☐ Open window(s)							
☐ A/C window unit ☐ Gas furnace or b	` , ,	☐ Wood burning stove							
☐ Ceiling fan ☐ Electric space h		□ Unknown							
☐ Floor/table fan ☐ Electric baseboa									
☐ Other, specify:									
10. Describe the general appearance of the in-	cident scene: (ex. Cleanliness, hazards, over	crowding, etc.)							
		<i>3,</i> ,							

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-In	vestigation Summary-	
1. Are there any factors, circumstances, or environme	ntal concerns about the incident scene inv	estigation that may have impacted
the child that have not yet been identified?		
2. Arrival times:		
Law enforcement at scene:	DSI at scene:	Child at hospital:
Military time	DSI at scene: Military time	Military time
_		
	nvestigator's Notes-	
Indicate the task(s) performed:	- "	
() (Doll reenactment/scene re-creation	Photos or video taken and noted
	Referral for counseling	☐ EMS run sheet/report
☐ Other (explain)	911 tape	
If more than one person was interviewed, does the in	formation differ? □ No. □ Yes → Detail:	any differences inconsistencies of
relevant information: (ex. Placed on sofa, last known	alive on chair)	any americanes, medisistences of
_		
	vestigation Diagrams-	
Scene Diagram:	Body Diagram:	
	+++++	1
	+++	ور ا
		3
		3
	U.A.	
	((3.3.0)	
		3
Lead Death Investigator or Designee:		
Signature:	Title:	Date:
Signature:	Title:	Date:

-Summary for Pathologist-

	Investigator Information:												
=	Name:					Agency:					Phone:		
atic	Invest	Investigated: / /				:	Pronounced dead:			1 1		/	:
Ē	Month Day Year				Mil	Military Time			Month Day Year Military Time				
Case Information	Child Information:												
Se_]	Last Na	me:			First:	First: M.			Case#				
Ca	Sex: ☐ Male ☐ Female			e Date of Birth: / /			Age:Years		Months				
	Race: White Black			Black/Africar	k/African Am.			☐ Other					
_ #	1.	1. Indicate whether preliminary investigation suggests any of the following:											
Sleeping Environment	□ Yes												
slee	□ Yes	□ No	Hyperth	ermia/Hypo	thermia	(ex. Hot or	r cold en	vironme	nts)				
E S	□ Yes	□ No	Environ	mental haza	rds (ex.	Carbon mo	onoxide,	noxious	gases, cher	nicals,	drugs,	devices)	
	□ Yes	□ No	Recent I	hospitalizati	on								
Z	□ Yes	□ No	Previous	s medical di	agnosis								
Child History	□ Yes	□ No	History	of acute life	-threate	ening events	s (ex. Ap	nea, seiz	zures, diffici	ulty bre	eathing)	
王	□ Yes	□ No	History	of medical c	are with	nout diagno	sis						
jje	☐ Yes	□ No	Recent f	fall or other	injury								
Ö	☐ Yes	□ No	History	History of religious, cultural, or ethnic remedies									
	☐ Yes	□ No	Cause o	f death due	to natu	ıral causes (other tha	an SIDS (ex. Birth de	efects,	compli	cations of p	re-term birth)
	□ Yes	□ No	Prior sib	Prior sibling deaths									
Family Info	□ Yes	□ No	Previous encounters with police or social service agencies										
Fai	□ Yes	□ No	Request for tissue or organ donation										
	□ Yes	□ No	Objection to autopsy										
Exam	□ Yes	□ No	Pre-terminal resuscitative treatment										
Ë	□ Yes	□ No	Death d	ue to traum	a (injur	y), poisonin	ıg, or int	oxication	ı				
	Any "Y	'es" ansv	vers shou	ıld be expl	ained a	and detail	ed. Bri	ef descr	iption of c	ircum	stance	s:	
Jht													
stigator Insight													
Ä													
jato													
gi.													
Inve													
팀													
		1											
igc	2.		gist Info	rmation:									
Pathologi st	Name	:]						Agenc	y:				
Patl	Phone	Phone: () - Fax: () -											

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Notes

Prevention
Through
Understanding:
Investigating
Unexpected
Child Death



CDR REPORT FORM

Version 6.1

National Fatality Review Case Reporting System

Data Entry Website: data.ncfrp.org

Phone: 800-656-2434 Email: info@ncfrp.org

ncfrp.org





@nationalcfrp



SAVING LIVES TOGETHER

Instructions:

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

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

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

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

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

Throughout the form, a plus sign (+) beside a question indicates that the question is skipped for fetal deaths.

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 the Data Use Agreement in your state or jurisdiction. 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.

Copyright: National Center for Fatality Review & Prevention, June 2022

CASE NUMBER										
			Case Ty	pe: O Death		Death Certific	cate Number:			
,	1			O Near dea	ath/serious injury	Birth Certifica	ate Number:			
State / County or Team Num	ber / Year of Review / Sequer	nce of Review		O Not born	alive (fetal/stillborn)	ME/Coroner	Number:			
			☐ Child	never left hospital		Date Team N	Notified of Death:			
A. CHILD INFORMAT	ION									
		LL AGES)			A + complete means that the gove	action is altimated	for fatal deaths			
AT. CHILD INFORMATI	ION (COMPLETE FOR A	LL AGES)			A * symbol means that the qu	estion is skipped i	or tetal deaths.			
1. Child's name: First:		Middle:		Last:			□ U/K			
2. Date of birth: ☐ U/K	3. Date of death: ☐ U/K	5. Race, check a	all that ap	ply:	7. Sex:					
, ,	, ,	☐ Alaska Native	e, Tribe:		Native Hawaiian	Latino/a	O Male			
					Pacific Islander, specify:	origin?	○ Female			
mm dd yyyy	mm dd yyyy	☐ American Ind	lian, Tribe			O Yes	O u/k			
4. Age⁺: ○ Years	O Hours				White	O No				
O Months	O Minutes	☐ Asian, specify	y:	Ц	U/K	O U/K				
O Days	O U/K									
		□Black	I							
Residence address:	□ u/K	A 4	I	weight at death ⁺ :	□ u/K /	11. State of d	eath:			
Street:		Apt.	_	ds/ounces s/kilograms						
City:				l's height at death		12. County of	doath			
State:	Zip: Cou	intv.	O Feet/i	- ,	O/IK	12. County of	death.			
Olaic.	210.	mity.	Ocm							
13. Child had disability or	chronic illness ⁺ ?			anv siblings place	ed outside of the home prio	r to this child's o	death?			
_ ′ _	O No OU/K		_	14. Were any siblings placed outside of the home prior to this child's death?						
If yes, check all that a	pply:		15. Child	's health insurance	e, check all that apply ⁺ :					
☐ Physical/orthoped	dic, specify:			None \square	Medicaid ☐ Indian H	lealth Service	□ U/K			
☐ Mental health/sub	ostance abuse, specify:			Private	State plan ☐ Other, s	pecify:				
☐ Cognitive/intellect	tual, specify:		16. Was	the child up to dat	e with the Centers for Disea	ase Control and	Prevention (CDC)			
☐ Sensory, specify:			immu	nization schedule ⁺	?					
□ u/K				NA OYes O	No, specify:	Ou/k				
If yes, was child receiving	g Children's Special Health (Care Needs	17. Household income:							
services?	Yes O No O U/K		○ High ○ Medium ○ Low ○ U/K							
	ospital following birth, go to	A2.								
18. Type of residence:				residence	20. Residence overcrowde		lumber of other			
Parental home	_	ail/detention		st 30 days?	OYes ONo OU/K	Childi	ren living with child:			
Qicensed group home	_	ther, specify:	O Ye				U/K			
Qicensed foster home	Oshelter O		O No		21. Child ever homeless?					
Relative foster home	OHomeless O U	/K	O U/I	Χ	OYes ONo OU/K	20	11 -1 11 (-1 11- O			
23. Child had history of chi	_				24. Was there an open CP	S case with chi				
If yes, check all th		If you be	ow was hi	story identified:	25. Was child ever placed					
Physical		-	Through	-		No O U/K	·			
□ Neglect			Other so		l asami O les	7 NO C 0/K				
□ Neglect □ Sexual		If throug		urces	26. How many months pri	or to death did o				
	al/psychological	-	# CPS r	eferrals	contact with a health of					
	a., poyonorogica.			antiations						
A2. COMPLETE FOR C	CHILDREN OVER ONE Y	EAR OLD								
27. Child's highest education	on level:	28. Child's work s	status:	29. Did child have	e problems in school?	30. Child had I	history of intimate			
On/a	OHome schooled, 9-12	O N/A		O N/A O	Yes O No O U/K	partner viol	ence?			
	ODrop out	O Employed		If yes, check a	ll that apply:	Check all th	nat apply:			
OPreschool	OHS graduate/GED	O Not working	g	☐ Academi	ic 🗆 Expulsion	□ N/A				
○Grade K-8	Ocollege	O u/k		☐ Truancy	☐ Other, specify:	☐ Yes,	as victim			
○ Grade 9-12	Ou/k			☐ Suspens	sions	☐ Yes,	as perpetrator			
O Home schooled, K-8				☐ Behavio	ral 🗆 U/K	□ No				
I		I								

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31. Child had received prior mental health services	? 33. Chile	d on medications	for mental health illness?	35. Child was hospitalized for m	nental health care	
O N/A O Yes O No O U/K		N/A O Yes (⊃no Ou/k	within the previous 12 month	ns?	
If yes, check all that apply:				O N/A O Yes O No	Ou/ĸ	
☐ Outpatient				If yes, did the child have a	follow-up mental	
☐ Day treatment/partial hospitalization	34. Chile	d had emergency	department visit for mental	health appointment within 3	30 days of	
Residential	healt	h care within the r	previous 12 months?	discharge from the hospita	l?	
32. Child was receiving mental health services?		N/A O Yes		O Yes O N	_	
O N/A O Yes O No O U/K			ve a follow-up mental			
If yes, check all that apply:	1 '	h appointment wit		36. Issues prevented child from receiving mental		
☐ Outpatient ☐ Residential		gency departmen		health services? ○ N/A ○ Yes ○ No ○ U/K		
	_				○ 0/K	
☐ Day treatment/partial hospitalization		Yes O No		If yes, specify:		
37. Child had history of substance use or abuse?		1	linquent or criminal history?	41. What was child's gender ide	,	
○ N/A ○ Yes ○ No ○ U/K			OYes ONo OU/K	O No identity expressed		
If yes, check all that apply:		If yes, check	all that apply:	Male, not transgender	•	
☐ Alcohol ☐ ☐ Prescription drugs, sp	cify:	☐ Assault	□ Weapon	O Female, not transgend	der	
☐ Cocaine ☐ ☐ Cocaine ☐ ☐ Cocaine ☐ ☐ ☐ Cocaine ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	s, specify:	☐ Robber	ry/theft offense	O Transgender male		
☐ Marijuana ☐Tobacco/nicotine, spe	ify type:	☐ Drugs/a	alcohol Other, specify:	O Transgender female		
☐ Methamphetamine ☐Other, specify:		☐ Misbeh	avior 🗆 U/K	O Non-binary		
☐ Opioids ☐U/K		(truanc	y, destruction	Other, specify:		
If yes, did the child receive treatment?			perty, trespassing)	O U/K		
OYes ONo OU/K			time in juvenile detention?	42. What was child's sexual original	entation?	
If yes, type? Check all that apply:		1 - ' .	OYes ONo OU/K	O No orientation express		
	cnital		vill in the two weeks	O Straight/heterosexual	Questioning	
_ ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' '	Spitai	1		_ ~	_	
□Inpatient/detox □ Residential		before death?		○ Gay/lesbian	Other, specify:	
If yes, age at first use: \underset \unde	INDED OF	O Yes	O No O U/K	O Bisexual	Ou/K	
A3. COMPLETE FOR ALL FETAL/INFANTS				estion is skipped for fetal deaths. R) team? O Yes O No	o	
43. Was this case reviewed by both a Fetal/Infant N						
44. Gestational age: 45. Birth weight:	U/K	1	ation pregnancy?	47. Including the dece		
□U/K □ Grams/kilograms		1 _	etuses	how many pregnanci		
— # weeks O Pounds/ounces		O No	○ u/k		nave?# □ U/K	
48. Including the deceased infant, how many live bi						
49. Not including the deceased infant, number of	50. Prer	natal care provide	d during pregnancy of decea	sed infant? O Yes O No		
children childbearing parent still has living?	If yes	s, number of prena	atal visits kept: #		□ u/k	
# U/K	If yes	s, what month of p	regnancy for first prenatal vi	sit kept. Specify 1-9:	□ u/K	
51. Were there access or barrier issues related to ρ	renatal care	? O Yes	O No O U/K If yes, cl	heck all that apply:		
☐ack of money for care ☐ Co	uldn't get pi	rovider to take as	patient	vailable	ecify:	
☐limitations of health insurance coverage ☐ Mi	Itiple provid	ders, not coordina	ted Distrust of hea	lth care system		
☐ack of transportation ☐ Co	uldn't get ai	n earlier appointm	ent Unwilling to ob	tain care 🔲 U/K		
□Cultural differences □ La	ck of child o	are	☐ Didn't know wh	nere to go		
□language barriers □ La	ck of family	social support	☐ Didn't think the	ey were pregnant		
52. During pregnancy, did the childbearing parent h				No O U/K If yes, check	all that apply:	
Cardiovascular Neurologic/			ecologic	Gynecologic (contin		
	diction diso		☐ Uterine/vaginal bleeding			
	pression		☐ Chorioamnionitis	Abrupti		
	xiety disord	er	☐ Oligohydramnios	□ Previa		
	izure disord		☐ Polyhydramnios		placental, specify:	
_ '		fection (STI)	☐ Intrauterine growth rest			
I	cterial vagir		(IUGR)	UTI	p.iodioii	
	lamydia	10010 (DV)	☐ Premature rupture of	□ Decreased fe	etal movement	
	norrhea		membranes (PROM)	☐HELLP syndi		
I			, ,			
Respiratory He	•		☐ Preterm premature rupt			
Asthma HF			membranes (PPROM)		lental or gum infection	
Endocrine/Metabolic Sy			☐ Cervical Insufficiency	☐Gastrointesti		
	oup B strep		Umbilical cord complication			
	//AIDS	alf	☐ Prolapse	□Abnormal MS		
	ner STI, spe	еспу:	□ Nuchal cord	□Preterm labo	ч	
☐ Thyroid			☐ Other cord, specify:	Obesity		
☐ Polycystic ovarian disease				□Other, specif		

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53. Did the childbearing parent expe	erience any medical complications in	previous pregnancies?		
O N/A O Yes O No	○ U/K □ Previous preterm	birth Previous	small for gestational age	
If yes, check all th	at apply: Previous low birth	weight birth Previous	large for gestational age (g	reater than 4000 grams)
54. Did the childbearing parent use	any medications, drugs or other subs	stances during pregnancy?		
○ Yes ○ No ○ U/K	If yes, check all that apply:			
☐ Over-the-counter meds ☐	Anti-epileptic ☐ Nau	sea/vomiting medications	☐ Cocaine	☐ Meds to treat drug addiction
	_	lesterol medications	☐ Heroin	☐ Opioids
	_	ls to treat preterm labor	☐ Marijuana	□ Other pain meds
_		Is used during delivery	☐ Methamphetamin	
· _		gesterone/P17	☐ Alcohol	□ U/K
_	Asthma medications	,		born with fetal effects or syndrome?
	ndicate the generic or brand name of	the medications or drugs:	,	
	rug expos OYes ONo OU/K		natal abstinence syndrome	(NAS)⁺? ○Yes ○ No ○U/K
57. Level of birth hospital:	58. At discharge from the birth hospi			
O 1	N/A, childbearing parent did			○ U/K
O 2	59. Did the childbearing parent have			
O 3		O U/K	vidor within the mot o wook	postpartam.
O 4	60. Did the infant have a NICU stay		○ Yes ○ No	○ U/K
Freestanding birth center	If yes, for what reason(s)? Che	•	C 103 C 110	O 3/10
Home birth	☐ Prematurity ☐ Apnea		rmia 🗆 Meconiu	m aspiration
Other, specify:	☐ Low birth weight ☐ Sepsi			tal anomalies
O U/K		ng difficulties Anemia	Dother, s	
	☐ Drug/alcohol exposure	ng dinicultes Anemia	☐ U/K	beony.
61. Did the childbearing parent smol		earing parent	Trimester 1 Trimester 2	2 Trimester 3
months before pregnancy?	smoke at any t		THINGSIGN THINGSIGN Z	<u> </u>
Yes If yes, Avg		If yes,		Avg # cigarettes/day
	igarettes in pack) Yes	_		(20 cigarettes in pack)
_ `	(quantity	NO COR		U/K quantity
	e-cigarettes or other electronic nicoti	no products at any timo duri		Yes O No O U/K
If yes, on average how often?	More than once a day		-	
64. Was the childbearing parent inju			the childbearing parent have	
OYes ONo OU/K	If yes, describe:		Yes O No O U/K	e postpartum depression:
If this was a fetal death, go to Section			Tes C NO C O/K	
66. Infant ever breastfed? Ores	○ No ○ U/K	67 Did i	infant have abnormal metah	polic newborn screening results?
If yes, any breast milk at 3 months			N/A O Yes O No O	-
If yes, exclusively?				such as a fatty acid oxidation
If yes, any breast milk at 6 months		U/K error		Such as a fatty acid Oxidation
If yes, exclusively?		U/K		
If ever, was infant receiving breast		O/IC		
,		No OTIK		
if the illiant never left the nospital to		No O U/K		
68 At any time prior to the infant's I	llowing birth, go to Section B.		death did the infant have a	any of the following?
68. At any time prior to the infant's I history of (check all that apply):	llowing birth, go to Section B.	69. In the 72 hours prior to	death, did the infant have a	any of the following?
history of (check all that apply):	llowing birth, go to Section B. ast 72 hours, did the infant have a	69. In the 72 hours prior to Check all that apply:		_
history of (check all that apply): ☐ None	llowing birth, go to Section B. ast 72 hours, did the infant have a	69. In the 72 hours prior to Check all that apply: None	☐ Decrease in ap	petite □Difficulty breathing
history of (check all that apply): None Infection	llowing birth, go to Section B. ast 72 hours, did the infant have a Cyanosis Seizures or convulsions	69. In the 72 hours prior to Check all that apply: None Fever	☐ Decrease in ap	opetite □Difficulty breathing □Apnea
history of (check all that apply): None Infection Allergies	llowing birth, go to Section B. ast 72 hours, did the infant have a Cyanosis Seizures or convulsions Cardiac abnormalities	69. In the 72 hours prior to Check all that apply: None Fever Excessive sweatin	□ Decrease in ap □ Vomiting □ Choking	opetite □Difficulty breathing □Apnea □Cyanosis
history of (check all that apply): None Infection Allergies Abnormal growth, weight	llowing birth, go to Section B. ast 72 hours, did the infant have a Cyanosis Seizures or convulsions	69. In the 72 hours prior to Check all that apply: None Fever Excessive sweatin Lethargy/sleeping	□ Decrease in ap □ Vomiting ng □ Choking more □ Diarrhea	opetite □Difficulty breathing □Apnea □Cyanosis □Seizures or convulsions
history of (check all that apply): None Infection Allergies Abnormal growth, weight gain/loss	llowing birth, go to Section B. ast 72 hours, did the infant have a Cyanosis Seizures or convulsions Cardiac abnormalities Other, specify:	69. In the 72 hours prior to Check all that apply: None Eveer Excessive sweatin Lethargy/sleeping than usual	□ Decrease in ap □ Vomiting ng □ Choking more □ Diarrhea □ Stool changes	ppetite
history of (check all that apply): None Infection Allergies Abnormal growth, weight gain/loss Apnea	llowing birth, go to Section B. ast 72 hours, did the infant have a Cyanosis Seizures or convulsions Cardiac abnormalities Other, specify:	69. In the 72 hours prior to Check all that apply: None Eveer Excessive sweatin Lethargy/sleeping than usual Fussiness/excessi	□ Decrease in ap □ Vomiting ng □ Choking more □ Diarrhea □ Stool changes ive crying	ppetite ☐ Difficulty breathing ☐ Apnea ☐ Cyanosis ☐ Seizures or convulsions ☐ Other, specify: ☐ U/K
history of (check all that apply): None Infection Allergies Abnormal growth, weight gain/loss Apnea 70. In the 72 hours prior to death,	llowing birth, go to Section B. ast 72 hours, did the infant have a Cyanosis Seizures or convulsions Cardiac abnormalities Other, specify: U/K 71. In the 72 hours prior to death,	69. In the 72 hours prior to Check all that apply: None Ever Excessive sweatin Lethargy/sleeping than usual Fussiness/excessi 72. In the 72 hours prior to	□ Decrease in ap □ Vomiting ng □ Choking more □ Diarrhea □ Stool changes ive crying death, was the infant	petite Difficulty breathing Apnea Cyanosis Seizures or convulsions Other, specify: U/K 73. What did the infant have for
history of (check all that apply): None Infection Allergies Abnormal growth, weight gain/loss Apnea 70. In the 72 hours prior to death, was the infant injured?	llowing birth, go to Section B. ast 72 hours, did the infant have a Cyanosis Seizures or convulsions Cardiac abnormalities Other, specify: U/K 71. In the 72 hours prior to death, was the infant given any	69. In the 72 hours prior to Check all that apply: None Ever Excessive sweatin Lethargy/sleeping than usual Fussiness/excessi 72. In the 72 hours prior to given any medications o	Decrease in ap Vomiting Ghoking More Diarrhea Stool changes ive crying death, was the infant or remedies? Include	ppetite
history of (check all that apply): None Infection Allergies Abnormal growth, weight gain/loss Apnea 70. In the 72 hours prior to death,	llowing birth, go to Section B. ast 72 hours, did the infant have a Cyanosis Seizures or convulsions Cardiac abnormalities Other, specify: U/K 71. In the 72 hours prior to death, was the infant given any vaccines?	69. In the 72 hours prior to Check all that apply: None Ever Excessive sweatin Lethargy/sleeping than usual Fussiness/excessi 72. In the 72 hours prior to given any medications o herbal, prescription, ove	□ Decrease in ap □ Vomiting ng □ Choking more □ Diarrhea □ Stool changes ive crying death, was the infant	petite Difficulty breathing Apnea Cyanosis Seizures or convulsions Other, specify: U/K 73. What did the infant have for his/her last meal? Check all that apply:
history of (check all that apply): None Infection Allergies Abnormal growth, weight gain/loss Apnea 70. In the 72 hours prior to death, was the infant injured? Yes No U/K	llowing birth, go to Section B. ast 72 hours, did the infant have a Cyanosis Seizures or convulsions Cardiac abnormalities Other, specify: U/K 71. In the 72 hours prior to death, was the infant given any vaccines? Yes O No O U/K	69. In the 72 hours prior to Check all that apply: None Ever Excessive sweatin Lethargy/sleeping than usual Fussiness/excessi 72. In the 72 hours prior to given any medications o herbal, prescription, ove and home remedies.	□ Decrease in ap □ Vomiting ng □ Choking more □ Diarrhea □ Stool changes ive crying death, was the infant or remedies? Include or-the-counter medications	ppetite
history of (check all that apply): None Infection Allergies Abnormal growth, weight gain/loss Apnea 70. In the 72 hours prior to death, was the infant injured?	llowing birth, go to Section B. ast 72 hours, did the infant have a Cyanosis Seizures or convulsions Cardiac abnormalities Other, specify: U/K 71. In the 72 hours prior to death, was the infant given any vaccines?	69. In the 72 hours prior to Check all that apply: None Ever Excessive sweatin Lethargy/sleeping than usual Fussiness/excessi 72. In the 72 hours prior to given any medications o herbal, prescription, ove and home remedies.	Decrease in ap Vomiting Ghoking More Diarrhea Stool changes ive crying death, was the infant or remedies? Include	ppetite
history of (check all that apply): None Infection Allergies Abnormal growth, weight gain/loss Apnea 70. In the 72 hours prior to death, was the infant injured? Yes No U/K	llowing birth, go to Section B. ast 72 hours, did the infant have a Cyanosis Seizures or convulsions Cardiac abnormalities Other, specify: U/K 71. In the 72 hours prior to death, was the infant given any vaccines? Yes O No O U/K	69. In the 72 hours prior to Check all that apply: None Ever Excessive sweatin Lethargy/sleeping than usual Fussiness/excessi 72. In the 72 hours prior to given any medications o herbal, prescription, ove and home remedies. Yes No	Decrease in ap Vomiting Ing Choking Ing Diarrhea Stool changes ive crying death, was the infant or remedies? Include ir-the-counter medications U/K	ppetite
history of (check all that apply): None Infection Allergies Abnormal growth, weight gain/loss Apnea 70. In the 72 hours prior to death, was the infant injured? Yes No U/K	llowing birth, go to Section B. ast 72 hours, did the infant have a Cyanosis Seizures or convulsions Cardiac abnormalities Other, specify: U/K 71. In the 72 hours prior to death, was the infant given any vaccines? Yes O No O U/K	69. In the 72 hours prior to Check all that apply: None Ever Excessive sweatin Lethargy/sleeping than usual Fussiness/excessi 72. In the 72 hours prior to given any medications o herbal, prescription, ove and home remedies.	Decrease in ap Vomiting Ing Choking Ing Diarrhea Stool changes ive crying death, was the infant or remedies? Include ir-the-counter medications U/K	ppetite
history of (check all that apply): None Infection Allergies Abnormal growth, weight gain/loss Apnea 70. In the 72 hours prior to death, was the infant injured? Yes No U/K	llowing birth, go to Section B. ast 72 hours, did the infant have a Cyanosis Seizures or convulsions Cardiac abnormalities Other, specify: U/K 71. In the 72 hours prior to death, was the infant given any vaccines? Yes O No O U/K	69. In the 72 hours prior to Check all that apply: None Ever Excessive sweatin Lethargy/sleeping than usual Fussiness/excessi 72. In the 72 hours prior to given any medications o herbal, prescription, ove and home remedies. Yes No	Decrease in ap Vomiting Ing Choking Ing Diarrhea Stool changes ive crying death, was the infant or remedies? Include ir-the-counter medications U/K	ppetite

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B. BIOL	LOGICAL PARE	ENT INFO	ORMATI	ON				No infe	ormati	ion ava	ilable, go to S	ectior	ı C			
1. Parents	s alive on date of	child's de	eath? Eve	en if pare	nt(s) are	decease	d at time o	of child'	's dea	ath, ple	ase fill out the	e rem	aining qu	uestions.		
	Childbearing Biolo						Yes C			U/K						
Ţ	Non-Childbearing	Biologica	ıl Parent ((Non-CBF) alive:	C	Yes C	ON C	0	U/K						
2. Parents	s' race, check all	that apply	r:		3. Paren	ts' Hispa	nic or Lat	ino/a	5.	Parent	ts' employmer	nt sta	tus:	6. Parer	nts' education:	
<u>CBP</u> 1	Non-CBP				origin	?			2	<u>CBP</u>	Non-CBP			<u>CBP</u>	Non-CBP	
	☐ Alaska Native	e, Tribe:			<u>CBP</u>	Non-CB	<u>iP</u>			0	O Employe	ed		0	O < High school	
	☐ American Ind	dian, Tribe):		0	Oyes,	specify or	rigin:		0	O Unempl	oyed		0	O High school/GED	
	☐ Asian, specif	y:			0	ONo				0	On disa	bility		0	○ College	
	☐ Black				0	Ou/K				0	O Stay-at-	home)	0	O Post graduate	
	☐ Native Hawai	iian			4. Paren	ts' age ir	n years at	time		0	O Retired			0	○ u/ĸ	
	☐ Pacific Island	der, specif	y:		of chi	ld's deat	h:			0	O U/K					
	☐ White					<u>CBP</u>	Non-Cl	BP								
	□ u/K							# Yea	ırs							
							□ U/	K								
7. Parents	s speak and	8. Paren	ts first ge	neration		10. Pare	ents recei	ve soci	ial sen	vices i	n the past twe	elve n	nonths?	-		
unders	stand English?	immig	grant?				CBP	Non-C	CBP							
CBP I	Non-CBP	CBP	Non-CBF	<u> </u>			0	OY	'es	If yes,	check all that	t appl	y below:			
0	O Yes	0	OYes,	– country of	f origin:		0	O N					-			
0	O No		ONo				0	Οu	J/K							
0	O U/K	0	Ou/ĸ				CBP	Non-C	CBP		C	BP	Non-CB	P		
If no, la	anguage	9. Paren	ts on acti	ve militar	y duty?	1		□ w	VIC		_			Section	8/housing	
spoker	n:	СВР	Non-CE					□н	lome v	visiting	, specify:			Social S	Security Disability	
'		0		— specify br	anch:			□ т.		Ū	, , ,				nce (SSI/SSDI)	
			ONo.	,				_	Лedicai	aid				Other, s	,	
		0	Ou/K					_			/SNAP/EBT			U/K	,poony.	
11. Paren	nts have substanc	e e		12. Pare	nts ever v	victim of	child				perpetrator of	_			e disability or chronic	
	history?				eatment?			1	altreatn		ro.poa.to.		illnes		aloubility of olivering	
СВР	Non-CBP			CBP	Non-CBF	>		CBF	2 N	Non-CE	3P		CBP	Non-C	BP	
0	O Yes			0	O Yes	_		0		O Ye			0	O Yes		
0	O No				O No			0		O No			0	O No		
0	O U/K				○ U/K			1 0		O U/k			0	○ U/k		
15. Paren	nts have prior child	d deaths?	,	16. Pare			of intimate	partne					17. Pare		e delinguent/criminal	
	Non-CBP				CBP	Non-C							histor			
0	O Yes						Yes, as	victim					СВР	Non-C	BP	
0	O No						Yes, as		rator				0	0		
0	O U/K						No	F F					0		No	
	<i>3 3</i> /10						U/K						Ö	_	U/K	
C PPI	MARY CAREGI	VED(S) II	NEODM	ATION			O/IT								to Section D.	
						and hum							ii ietai ue			
	ry caregiver(s): S	elect only	one eac	n in colun					_	0	Ture				egiver(s) age in years:	
One O	Two	ti D			One O	Two				One	Two	1-41		<u>One</u>		
0	Self, go to Se				_	_	ster paren			0	Oother rel	iative		-	# Years	
0	Ochildbearing			on D	0	_	rent's part			0	OFriend				□ U/K	
0	ONon-childbea	-	-		0	_	andparent			0	OInstitutio				egiver(s) sex:	
	parent, go to)		0	Osib	ling		(0	Oother, sp	pecify	<i>r</i> :	<u>One</u>	Two	
0	OAdoptive pare	ent								_				0	○Male	
0	OStepparent								(0	Ou/K				○ Female	
<u> </u>														0	Ои/к	
4. Caregi	iver(s) race, chec	k all that a	apply:					5. Car	regiver	r(s) His	spanic or		6. Careg	jiver(s) e	mployment status:	
<u>One</u>	<u>Two</u>			One Tw	<u>/O</u>			Latii	ino/a o	origin?			<u>One</u>	<u>Two</u>		
	☐ Alaska Native,	Tribe:			Pacific Is	slander,	specify:	<u>On</u>		<u>Two</u>			0	○ En	nployed	
	☐ American India	an, Tribe:) (O Yes			0	O Un	nemployed	
	☐ Asian, specify:				White) (ON C			0	O On	n disability	
	□ Black				U/K) (O U/K			0	O Sta	ay-at-home	
	☐ Native Hawaiia	an						If y	es, sp	pecify o	origin:		0	○ Re	etired	
													0	O U/I	К	

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INCIDENT CIRCUMSTANCES, contin	iued											
8. Where was the infant (P)lac	ed before death, (L)ast I:	known alive, (F)ound, and (l	J)sually placed? (write P,	L, F, or U, leave blank if none)								
Crib	Portable Crib	Waterbed	Stroller	Playpen/play area (not portable crib)								
Bassinet	Sofa/couch	Swing	Futon	Bouncy chair								
——— Bedside sleeper	——— Chair	Baby box	Floor	Rocking sleeper								
——— Car seat	——— Unknown	——— Held in person's a	arms —	In-bed sleeper								
Other, specify:												
Adult bed — <i>If yes</i>	, what type? 🔘 Twin	Full Queen	◯ King ◯ Unkno	wn								
	Other, specify:											
9. Describe the condition and	firmness of the surface	where the infant was found	d.									
If yes: Describe the arm position. Arms free and out Arms in One arm in and one arm out Describe swaddle. (include blanket type and tightness) 11. What was the infant wearing? (e.g., t-shirt or disposable diaper) 12. What was the infant's usual sleep position? Sitting Back Stomach Side Unknown 13. Describe the circumstances of infant when last placed by caregiver, last known alive, and found.												
Date	P	laced	Last known alive	Found								
Time												
Location (e.g., living room or bed	droom)											
Position (e.g., sitting, back, stomside, or unknown)												
Face position (e.g., down, up, let or unknown)	ft, right,											
Neck position (e.g., hyperextend head back, hyperextended or chir chest, neutral, or turned)												
14. Was the infant's airway obstructed by a person or object when found? (includes obstruction of the mouth or nose, or compression of the neck or chest) Unobstructed Fully obstructed Partially obstructed Unknown If fully or partially, what was obstructed or compressed? (check all that apply) Nose Mouth Chest Neck												

E. INCIDENT INFORMATION		Answer o	only E7 if the child never left	the hospital following birth
Was the date of the incident the same a	as the date of death?		2. Approximate time of da	
OYes, same as date of death			''	O AM
○No, different than date of death. Ent	ter date of incident:	/	Hour, specify 1-12:	_ O PM
Ou/K	mm / dd /	VVVV		O U/K
3. Place of incident, check all that apply:		,,,,		
☐ Child's home	☐ Licensed child care center	□Milit	tary installation	State or county park, other
☐ Relative's home	☐ Licensed child care home		/detention facility	recreation area
□ Friend's home	☐ Unlicensed child care home	_	· _	Hospital
☐Licensed foster care home	☐ Farm/ranch	□Roa		·
☐ Relative foster care home	☐ School	□Driv	•	U/K
☐Licensed group home	☐ Indian reservation/trust land		er parking area	
4. Type of area: O Urban			O U/K	
· ·	cident county:			
7. Was the death attributed (either directly	•	ent, emergency me	edical situation, natural dis	aster or mass shooting?
O Yes ONo OU/K	••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	,		<u> </u>
	e.g., tornado, heat wave, flood, medical o	crisis, etc.) and ge	eneral circumstances surrou	unding the death:
1	vent if applicable (e.g., Paradise Wild Fire			g
8. Was the incident witnessed?	☐ Parent/relative		are professional, if death	9. Was 911 or local emergency
○Yes ○No ○ UK	☐ Other caretaker/babysitter		ed in a hospital setting	called?
If yes, by whom?	☐ Teacher/coach/athletic train	ner Stranger	r	O N/A O Yes
,,,	☐ Other acquaintance	☐ Other, sp		O No O U/K
10. Was resuscitation attempted?	O N/A O Yes O No O U/K	—, -,	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	1 5 11.5
If yes, by whom?	If yes, type of resuscitation:			If yes, was a rhythm recorded?
□ EMS	☐ CPR			○ Yes ○ No ○ U/K
☐ Parent/relative	☐ Automated External Defibrillator ((AFD)		0 100 0 1.0 0 1
☐ Other caretaker/babysitter	If no AED, was AED available/acc		Yes ONo OU/K	If yes, what was the rhythm?
☐ Teacher/coach/athletic trainer	If AED, was shock administered?	_	Yes ONO OU/K	il you, what was and my ann.
☐ Other acquaintance	If yes, how many shocks we	_		
☐ Health care professional, if death	☐ Rescue medications, including na			
occurred in a hospital setting	☐ Other, specify:	310,0110, 5,555, -,,	, pc.	
Stranger	_ Guior, opeony.			
☐ Other, specify:				
11. At time of incident leading to death, ha	ad child used drugs or alcohol?	T ₁₂ Child's activit	ty at time of incident, check	all that anniv
O N/A O Yes O No	ū	☐ Sleeping	-	/vehicle occupant U/K
If yes, check all that app		□ Sleeping □ Playing	☐ Eating ☐ Other, s	•
☐ Alcohol	☐ Opioids ☐ U/K	<u> </u>	r of deaths at incident even	<u> </u>
☐ Cocaine	☐ Prescription drugs		ren, ages 0-18	t, including crind.
☐ Cocaine ☐ Marijuana	☐ Over-the-counter drugs	—— Childr	· · ·	
□ Marijuana □ Methamphetamine	☐ Over-tne-counter drugs ☐ Other, specify:	Adults	5	
F. INVESTIGATION INFORMATION			that the question is skipped for	fetal deaths.
1. Was a death investigation conducted*?		If yes, check all th	,	
☐ Medical examiner		Law enforcement	_	Other, specify:
☐ Coroner	*	Fire investigator	☐ Child Protective	Services □ U/K
	th investigation components were comple			
Yes No U/K		, ,	hared with review team?	
_	s SUIDI Reporting Form or jurisdictional		Yes O No	
	ative description of circumstances		Yes O No	
	e photos		Yes O No	
	e recreation with doll		Yes O No	
	e recreation without doll		Yes O No	
O O Witne	ess interviews	_	Yes O No	
If yes, was a death scene investion	gation conducted at the place of incident	t? O Yes	O No OU/K	
2. What additional information would the to	eam like to have known about the death	n scene investigation	on ⁺ ?	

2. Dooth referred to t.		4. Davasa daslavi	an afficial source and ma	and of double +.					
3. Death referred to [†] :	· · · · · ·	_	ng official cause and ma	_	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
	Not referred	O Medical			O Mortician ○ U/K				
	O U/K	O Coroner	Other	physician C	Other, specify:				
5. Autopsy performed? O Yes	s ○ No ○U/K								
If yes, conducted by: OForensi	ic pathologist O Unknow	n type pathologist	If yes, was a specialist of	onsulted during auto	ppsy (cardiac, neurology, etc.)?				
○ Pediatri	ic pathologist O Other ph	ıysician	○ Yes ○ No	OU/K If yes, sp	pecify specialist:				
○Genera	l pathologist O Other, s	pecify:	If no, why not (e.g. pare	nt or caregiver objec	ted)?				
	O u/k								
6. Were the following assessed eith	er through the autopsy or th	rough information	collected prior to the	7. Were any of t	hese additional tests performed				
autopsy? Please list any abnorm	nalities/significant findings in	F10.		at or prior to the	ne autopsy? Please list any				
Yes No U/K	Yes	No_U/K		abnormalities/	significant findings in F10.				
Imaging:		nal Exam:		Yes No U/K					
OOO X-ray - single	0 (○ Exam of ge	neral appearance		Cultures for infectious disease				
OOX-ray - multiple vi		O Head circur		000	Microscopic/histologic exam				
O O X-ray - complete skeletal series Other Autopsy Procedures: O O Postmortem metabolic screen									
O O Other imaging, specify (includes MRI, O O Gross examination of organs done?									
CT scan, photos of the brain, etc): O O Were weights of any organs taken? O O Genetic testing									
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			1 - 0 0	255to tooting				
If yes, what were the results?	. Was any toxicology testing performed on the child?								
1 ' '	☐ Negative ☐ Cocaine ☐ Alcohol ☐ Marijuan		_	high OTC drug, specii					
Check all that apply:	•		□ 100 □ No ○ U/K	riigii OTO arug, spec	Jily. □ U/N				
Was the child's medical history r		-, .		O 11	0.1.				
If yes, did this include:	Review of the newborn me		_	O № O U/K	ONot performed				
	Review of neonatal CCHD		O Yes	O № O U/K	ONot performed				
10. Describe any abnormalities or o									
11. What additional information wo	uld the team 12. Was	•		_	psy report and on the death				
like to have known about the aut	opsy ⁺ ? certifi	cate⁺? ○	N/A O Yes O No	O U/K					
			If no, describe the differ	ences:					
13. Was a CPS record check cond	ucted as a result of death ⁺ ?	○ Yes ○ No	O u/K						
14. Did the child ever have any inju	ries that were suspicious of	child abuse⁺?	15. Did any investigatio	n find evidence of pr	ior abuse [⁺] ?				
○ Yes ○ No ○ U/K	If yes, what injurie	es were found?	O N/A O Y	es O No O U/K	If yes, from what source?				
☐ Skin injury ☐ Broke	en bones	minal injury	☐ From x-ra	ays 🗆 Fi	rom law enforcement				
☐ Mouth injury ☐ Head	d injury 🗆 U/K		☐ From aut	opsy \Box U	/K				
☐ Burns			☐ From CP	S review					
16. CPS action taken because of d	leath ⁺ ? O N/A O Yes	O No O U/K			17. If death occurred in				
If yes, highest level of action	If yes, what services or act	ions resulted? Che	ck all that apply:		licensed setting (see E3),				
taken because of death:	☐ Voluntary services of		☐ Court-ordered out of	f home placement	indicate action taken ⁺ :				
O Report screened out	☐ Voluntary services pr		☐ Children removed		O No action				
and not investigated	☐ Court-ordered service		☐ Parental rights term	inated	C License suspended				
O Unsubstantiated	☐ Voluntary out of hom		U/K		C License revoked				
O Inconclusive	— Voluntary out of Holli	o piacoment	_ 0/K		O Investigation ongoing				
○ Substantiated					Other, specify:				
Substantiated					Ou/K				
					O U/K				
G. OFFICIAL MANNER AND P	PRIMARY CAUSE OF DEA	АТН							
Enter the cause of death code (I	CD-10) assigned to this case	e by Vital Records	using a capital letter and	corresponding numl	ber (e.g., W75 or V94.4) and				
include up to one decimal place	if applicable:		□ U/K						
2. Enter the following information e	xactly as written on the deat	h certificate:	□ U/K						
Immediate cause (final dis	ease or condition resulting in	n death):							
a.									
Sequentially list any condit	Sequentially list any conditions leading to immediate cause of death. In other words, list underlying disease or injury that initiated events resulting in death:								
b.									
c.									
d.									
Enter other significant conditions	s contributing to death but no	ot the underlying ca	use(s) listed in G2 exact	y as written on the c	leath certificate: U/K				
	<u> </u>	,	. ,	-					
4. If injury, describe how injury occi	urred exactly as written on th	ne death certificate	:		□ U/K				
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	,								

5. Officia	l mann	er of death	6. Pri	mary cau	se of deat	h: Choose 1	of the 4	major categories, ther	a sp	oecific cau	use. For pending, choose most likely cause.
from th	ne deat	h certificate:	$ \bigcirc$	From an	external c	ause of inju	ry. Selec	<u>ct one:</u>			
O N:	atural			Ом	otor vehicle	e and other	transport	, go to H1	\circ	Fall or c	rush, go to H6
O A	ccident			O Fir	e, burn, or	electrocuti	on, go to	H2	0	Poisonin	ng, overdose or acute intoxication, go to H7
O Si	uicide			O Dr	owning, go	to H3			0	Undeter	mined injury, go to I1
Он	omicide	•		O As	phyxia, go	to H4			0	Other ca	ause, go to H9
O U	ndetern	nined		ОВо	dily force	or weapon,	go to H5		0	U/K, go	to I1
O P6	ending		$ \bigcirc$			use. Select		go to H8:			
O U,	/K					iratory, spe			0	Neurolog	gical/seizure disorder
				_	ncer, spec		,		0		nia, specify:
☐ If m	anner o	of death was not				lar, specify:			0	Prematu	
		Suicide, check		_		nomaly, spe			0	SIDS	,
		t is possible that		_	DVID-19	,,	,.		0		fection, specify:
		tended to hurt		_	abetes				Ō		erinatal condition, specify:
		f. If checked,		_	V/AIDS				Ō	-	edical condition, specify:
		ne Suicide		_	luenza				\circ		mined medical cause
				_	w birth we	iaht			0	U/K	mined medical cause
) to note other in the child's				ıgrıı dehydration			\cup	O/K	
life.	iautuis	in the Office S					cal couse	a go to I1			
ille.			$I \times$	U/K, go t		ury or medi	cai caust	, go to 11			
				0/K, go i	.0 11						
H. DET	AILE	INFORMATION	BY C	AUSE C	F DEATI	H: CHOOS	SE THE	ONE SECTION THA	T IS	SAME	AS THE CAUSE SELECTED ABOVE
		VEHICLE AND O	THE	RTRANS	SPORT						
		ved in incident:					_	on of child:			
		of vehicles:	-				ODri				
		r primary vehicle						ssenger -	If pa	_	relationship of driver to child:
0	0	None						Front seat		_	ogical parent
0	\circ	Car						Back seat		_	ptive parent
0	\circ	Van					(Truck bed		Oste	pparent
0	\circ	Sport utility vehicl	е					Other, specify:			ter parent
0	\circ	Truck						Du/k			ent's partner
0	\circ	Semi/tractor traile	r				00	n bicycle		\bigcirc_{Gra}	ndparent
0	\circ	RV/bus/school bu	s				O Pe	edestrian		Osibl	ing
0	\circ	Motorcycle					(•			er relative
0	\circ	Tractor/farm vehic	cle				(Boarding/blading		OFrie	nd
0	0	All terrain vehicle						Other, specify:	er, specify:		
0	0	Snowmobile						⊃u/k		Ou/k	
0	\circ	Bicycle					Ou/l	<			
0	0	Train/subway/troll	ey								
0	Ö	Other, specify:	-					If bicycle, boarding/bla	adino	or other.	was the child riding something electric?
0	0	U/K		Autor	omous?			Oyes ONo	Č	U/K	
			N/A	Yes	No	U/K					
		Child's vehicle	0	0	0	0					
		Other vehicle	0	0	0	0					
c. Did any	of the	following contribute					<i>'</i> :	d. Location of inciden	ıt, ch	eck all	e. Did driving conditions factor into this
□None		-		_	sight line			that apply:			incident?
□spee	ding ov	er limit		□ Road	hazard			☐ City street			○Yes ○No ○U/K
	-	d for conditions			hanging la	nes		Residential s	treet	t	If yes, check all that apply:
□ _{Reck}				_	r inexperie			☐ Rural road			☐ Loose gravel
□care				_		e.g., cell pho	one,	☐ Highway			☐ Ice/snow
_		authorized				car navigati		☐ Intersection			□ Wet
□Drug				_	r distractio	•		☐ Driveway			☐ Inadequate lighting
□Alcoh											☐ Other, specify:
	□ Alcohol use □ Ran stop sign or red light □ Vehicle ran over child □ Other driver error, specify:				☐ Off road			☐ U/K			
						ke					
				☐ RR xing/tracks ☐ Other, specify:							
□Poor				□ u/K				□ Other, speci	y.		
□ Poor	visibilit	у						⊔ U/K			

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f. Incident type:	g. Driver who was	r who was responsible for the incident. Vehicles include motorized vehicles (cars, SUVs,							
Ochild <i>not</i> in/on a vehicle, but struck by vehicle	e motorbikes, etc	motorbikes, etc) but also bicycles, skates, scooters, and other wheeled conveyances,							
OChild in/on a vehicle, struck by the other vehic	cle whether motorize	whether motorized or not.							
Ochild in/on a vehicle that struck the other vehicle	icle Child was	Child was responsible as driver of vehicle, including single vehicle incidents							
Ochild in/on a vehicle that struck person/	O Driver of	O Driver of child's vehicle was responsible, including single vehicle incidents							
object/ran off the road	O Driver of	O Driver of the other vehicle was responsible, including child as pedestrian hit by vehicle							
Other event, specify:	O Multiple (OMultiple drivers were responsible, go to j							
Ou/k		O Unable to determine driver responsible, go to j							
	Other, sp		. 0000	5.0, go to j					
	Ou/K	occity.							
h. Age and license type of driver responsible for inc									
I was and needed type or any or respondible for mix	iolaoni, onook an alat apply.	□ N/A	. oooupu.	no in vernore respensione for in	olu oli i.				
Age of Driver (if not child) License type/\	/violation:		mher of o	ccupants:	□ u/k				
○ <16 years □ Has no license					□ U/K				
	-			ages 14-21:					
	•			measure used by the child?					
O 19 to 21 years old Has a graduat		○ Yes ○	No O	U/K					
22 to 29 years old Has a full licer				int or safety measures used:					
,	ense that has been restricted	☐ Lap/shou							
○ >65 years old □ Has a suspen	nded license	☐ Child sea							
_	g graduated licensing rules	☐ Belt posi	tioning bo	poster seat					
☐ Other, specify	y:	☐ Helmet							
□ u/k		□ u/k							
		If yes, describ	oe:						
H2. FIRE, BURN, OR ELECTROCUTION									
a. Ignition, heat or electrocution source:		b. Type of inciden	t:	c. Type of building on fire:					
O Matches	○ Lightning	○ Fire, go to c		ON/A	○Trailer/mobile				
○ Cigarette lighter ○ Space heater	Hot bath water	O Scald, go to		Osingle home	home				
O Cigarette or cigar O Power line	Other, specify:	O Electrocutio		ORow home/townhouse	Other, specify:				
Candles	O U/K		11,	OMulti-unit (duplex,	Ou/K				
	O 6/K	go to o	4	, ,	O0/K				
O Cooking stove		O U/K, go to I		apartment, condo)					
	Did any factors delay fire departm	nent arrival?		barriers preventing safe exit?					
OYes ONo OU/K	0		l	Yes ONo OU/K					
If yes, person's age:	○Yes ○No ○U/K		_	check all that apply:	_				
If yes, did the person have a history of	If yes, specify:			cked/blocked door	☐ Smoke/fire				
starting fires?			□Wi	ndow security bars	☐ Household items/				
○Yes ○No ○U/K				cked/blocked window	hoarding				
If yes, suspected arson?			□Bid	ocked stairway	☐ Other, specify:				
○Yes ○No ○U/K			□Tra	apped above first floor	□u/K				
g. Was the child found in the same location h. W	Nas building a rental property?		i. Were b	ouilding/rental codes violated?					
as where the fire started?	○Yes ○ No ○U/K			Yes ○ No ○ U/K					
○Yes ○No ○U/K			If yes	s, describe in narrative.					
j. Were proper working fire extinguishers k. W	Nas fire sprinkler system present	?	I. Was fi	re sprinkler system required?					
present?	○ Yes ○ No ○ U/K			Yes ○ No ○ U/K					
○ Yes ○ No ○ U/K									
m. Were smoke alarms present?	oid the child or family (check all th	nat apply):							
○ Yes ○ No ○ U/K	☐ None listed below		Have two	or more possible exits from the	he location as				
Were they functioning properly?	☐ Have a fire escape plan			e child was found					
○ Yes ○ No ○ U/K	☐ Practice a home fire drill			to put out the fire					
			U/K	•					
o. For electrocution, what cause:									
_	e/product in water	U/K							
	d playing with outlet								
	er, specify:								
Outle	, -poonj.								

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H3. DROWNING									
a. Where was child last seen	b. Drowning location:		c. For open w	ater, place):		e. Select all	contributing environmental	
before drowning? Select one.	Open water/pond, go	to c	OLake	Ooc			factors. Check all that apply.		
O In water	OPool, hot tub, spa, go		ORiver		arry or grave	el pit	□ Non		
O Near water	OBathtub, go to I1		OPond		nal/drainage	•	☐ Wea	·	
O In yard	Oother, specify and go	o to h	OCreek	Ou/r	•		☐ Tem	nperature	
O In bathroom/tub			d. Was child b	oating?			☐ Curi	•	
O In house	OU/K, go to h		OY	es ONo	O U/K		☐ Ript	tide/undertow U/K	
O In car									
Other, specify:									
O u/ĸ									
f. For pool, type of pool:	g. For pool, ownership is:	h. Flotat	tion device use	d at time o	of the incider	nt?	i. Did the chi	ild depend on a life jacket, swim	
Above-ground	O Private	0	N/A	○ No			vest or sw	vim aid while in or around water?	
○ In-ground ○Hot tub, spa	O Public	0	Yes, specify:	O U/K				O N/A O No	
○ Wading ○U/K	O u/ĸ							O Yes O U/K	
j. Did barriers/layers of protection e	xist to prevent access to wa	ter?	OYes O	No OU	/K				
If yes, check all that apply:									
☐ Fence ☐	Gate	☐ Door			□Alarm		[□ Cover	
Was it breached?	Was it breached?	Wasi	it breached?		Was it bi	reached?	•	Was it breached?	
○Yes ○No ○U/K	○Yes ○No ○U/K	0	Yes O No	O U/K	OYes	\bigcirc No	O U/K	○Yes ○ No ○ U/K	
If yes, check all that apply:	If yes, check all that apply:	If yes	, check all that	apply:	If yes, ch	eck all th	nat apply:	If yes, check all that apply:	
☐ Climbed fence	☐ Gate left open		Door left open	ı		arm not w		☐ Cover left off	
☐ Gap in fence	☐ Gate unlocked		Door unlocked	t	☐ Ala	arm not a	nswered	☐ Cover not locked	
☐ Damaged fence	☐ Gate latch failed		Door broken						
☐ Fence too short	☐ Gap in gate		Door screen to	orn					
Fence surrounds water on:			Door self-clos	er failed					
O Four sides									
OThree sides									
OTwo or one side									
O U/K	1								
k. Local ordinance(s) regulating access to water?	I. Select all of the child's wa	ater safet	y skills (without	t assistanc	e or flotatior	1	m. Child able		
OYes O No OU/K	device):				7 o : i == 05			A ○ No B ○ U/K	
O Yes O No O U/K	□ None of these □ Float on their back		l water for 1 mi		☐ Swim 25 ☐ Exit the \		O Yes	C U/K	
If yes, rules violated?	independently		a safe exit the water		□ Exit trie \ □ Had swir		n Worning si	ign or label posted?	
OYes O No OU/K	Step or jump into		ol breathing		lessons	IIIIIIII		No	
Tes CNO CO/K	water over their head		n to surface	г	□ U/K		1	S O U/K	
o. Lifeguard present?	p. Rescue attempt made?			No Ou				te rescue equipment	
O N/A	If yes, who? Check all th				did rescuer	(s)	present?	o resous equipment	
O Yes		,	t responder	also d		(0)	1 '	○Yes ○No ○U/K	
O No		Bystande	•	OYe:			If yes, was		
O U/K		Other, sp		ONo			1 .	S ONO OU/K	
	_	U/K		OU/ŀ			If no	o, describe:	
H4. ASPHYXIA									
a. Type of event:		b. If no	t sleep-related	, was the e	vent:	c. If suf	focation, was t	the child:	
OSleep-related, go to I1		_	iffocation, go to					or fell into object	
ONot sleep-related, go to b		Osti	rangulation, go	to d		0	Confined in ti	ight space	
○U/K, go to b		Och	oking, go to e			0	Wedged into	tight space, specify:	
		Oot	her, go to I1			0	Other, specify	iy:	
d. If strangulation, object causing e	vent:	e. If cho	king, object ca	using chok	king:	f. If chok	king, was Heim	nlich Maneuver attempted?	
OClothing OElectrical cord		OFo	od, specify:			○Yes	ONO OU/	'K	
OBlind cord OPerson, go to	H5I		y, specify:						
OCar seat O Automobile po	wer window or sunroof		mit/gastric cor	itents					
OBelt Other, specify:		Oot	her, specify:						
ORope/string		O U/I	K						
○Leash ○U/K									

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H5. BODILY FORCE OR WEAPON									
a. Was the death a result	b. Type o	of weapon:	c. For firearms, ty	pe:	d. Was the firearm consi	dered a	e. Was firearm	kept loaded?	
of a weapon?	OFire	earm, go to c	OHandgun		smart firearm, e.g., us	es a	OYes		
OYes, go to b	_	ife or sharp instrument,	OShotgun		fingerprint lock, RFID v		ONo		
○No, death due to		go to I	ORifle, specify	v:	○ Yes		OU/K		
bodily force, go to I		pe, go to I	O3D gun	, .	○ No				
OU/K, go to b	_ `	ner, specify and go to I	Other, speci	fv.	O U/K		If no was the	e ammunition	
Oo/it, go to b	_	K, go to I	Ou/K	ııy.	0 6/10		stored locker		
	00/1	go to i	- CO/K				O Yes	u:	
							O No		
							O U/K		
							O 0/k		
f. Was the firearm kept loo	cked?	i. Was the person handling			f weapon at time, check al				
O Yes		owner? OYes	ONo OU/K		Self injury		Hunting		
○ No		j. Owner of fatal firearm:			Commission of crime		Target shooting		
O u/K		O Caregiver			Drug dealing/trading		Playing with we	apon	
		Other family mem	ber		Drive-by shooting		Showing gun to	others	
g. Did the shooter of the fir	rearm	O Child's significant	other		Random violence		Russian roulette	Э	
have permission to use	the	O Friend/acquaintan	ce		Child abuse		Gang-related a	ctivity	
firearm at the time of inc	cident?	O Stranger			Child was a bystander		Self-defense		
OYes ONo OU/K		Other, specify:			Argument		Cleaning weapo	on	
h. Did the caregiver or		O U/K			Jealousy		Loading weapor	n	
supervisor know a firear	rm was	k. Was the firearm stolen?			Intimate partner violence		Other, specify:		
present at the time of		○ Yes			Hate crime				
incident?		○ No			Bullying]U/K		
Oyes ONo OU/K		O U/K							
m. Type of bodily force us	ed. Check	k all that apply:							
☐ Beat, kick or pund	ch 🗆	Bite	□Throw		Other, specify:				
☐ Drop		Shake	□Drown						
☐ Push		Strangle/choke	□Burn		U/K				
H6. FALL OR CRUSH									
a. Type:	1	t of fall: c. Child fell from:							
Œall, go to b		feet Open window	│ ○ Natural	elevation	n O Stairs/steps	OMovino	object specify:	OAnimal, specify:	
©rush, go to g						OBridge	, object, opecity.	Other, specify:	
Cordon, go to g		inches Screen	en O Playgro			Overpa	nee.	Coulci, specify.	
		inches Screen O No scree U/K O U/K if sc	reen O Tree	una equi	O Roof	_		Ου/κ	
		0/K 5 0 0/K 50	reen Onee		CROOL	OBalcon	у	CU/K	
d. Curfoco obild fell		o Domice le el es	abook all #+-	.h.e.	g. For greek, did skill	h F	uch object	ing onuch:	
d. Surface child fell onto:	· · · ·		, check all that app	•	g. For crush, did child:	_	ush, object caus		
l	Linoleur	-	□Stairwa	у	Climb up on object		•	OBoulders/rocks	
OGrass C			□Gate		Pull object down			O Dirt/sand	
OGravel C	Other, s	· · _	_	specify:	Hide behind object			O Person, go to H5I	
OWood floor		⊞ence	□J/K		Go behind object	O W		O Commercial	
©arpeted floor C) U/K	Railing			Fall out of object		ayground	equipment	
		· ·	ed, dropped or thre	own?	Other, specify:			○ Farm equipment	
		○Yes ○ No	○ U/K			O An		Other, specify:	
		If yes, go to H5I			Qu/K	O Tr	ee branch	Ou/ĸ	
I		1				1			

H7. POISONING, OVERDOSE OR ACI	JTE INTOXICATION							
a. Type of substance involved, check all that		orage, and route of a	dministrat	ion of su	ıbstance:		J/K	
Source of Substance	5 = Own prescription (Pre	escription only)	1	Stored in	locked cabinet?	How subs	tance was taker	1
1 = Bought from dealer or stranger	6 = Bought from store/ph	armacy		Yes		1 = In uter	ro 5 = Thre	ough skin
(Prescription or illicit only)	(OTC or other substan	ices only)		No		2 = Orally	9 = U/K	
2 = Bought from friend or relative	7 = Other			U/K		3 = Nasall	ly	
3 = From friend or relative for free	9 = U/K					4 = Intrave	enously	
4 = Took from friend or relative without asking	9							
Prescription drug		Source Stored	Taken		r-the-counter drug		Source Stored	Taken
☐ Antidepressant/antianxiety		YNU			Antihistamine		YNU	
☐ Anticonvulsant		YNU			Cold medicine		YNU	
Antipsychotic		YNU			Pain medication	_	YNU	
☐ Benzodiazepines		YNU			Other OTC, specif	fy:	YNU	
☐ Medications for substance use disor	der (e.g. Methadone,	YNU						
buprenorphine, naltrexone)								
Non-opioid pain medication	-1 D	YNU						
Opioid pain medication (including fe	ntanyi)	YNU						
☐ Stimulants		YNU						
Other Rx, specify:	Van O Na O IIII	YNU						
Was it child's prescription?	Yes O No O U/K	Source Stored	Taken	Other	substances		Source Stored	Taken
☐ Cocaine		YNU			Alcohol		YNU	ranton
Heroin		YNU			Battery		YNU	
☐ Illicitly manufactured fentanyl/fentan	yl analogs	YNU			Carbon monoxide		YNU	
☐ Marijuana/THC		YNU			Other fume/gas/va	apor	YNU	
☐ Methamphetamine		YNU			Other, specify:		YNU	
☐ Other, specify:		YNU						
b. Was the incident the result of?	c. Did the child have a	d. Did child have a	a non-fatal	I	e. Was Poison Co	ntrol f	. For CO poison	ing, was a
O Accidental overdose/acute intoxication	prescription for a	overdose within	the previo	us 12	contacted?		CO alarm prese	ent?
O Medical treatment mishap	controlled substance	months?			OYes	۱,	OYes	
O Deliberate poisoning	within the previous	OYes			ONo	(○No	
Other, specify:	24 months?	○No			Ou/K	- 1	Ou/K	
○ u/k	◯ Yes ◯ No ◯ U/K	Ou/K						
H8. MEDICAL CONDITION				This secti	on is skipped for feta	l deaths ⁺		
a. How long did the child have the	b. Was the death expecte		c. Was ch	_	iving health care fo		lical condition?	
medical condition?	result of the medical co				Yes O No O			
O In utero O 1-11 months	□ N/A, not previou	, 0	If yes,	_	8 hours of the deat			
○Since birth ○ >= 1 year	O Yes O No				Yes O No O			
O< 1 day	☐ But at a later da	te	If yes,	_	care plan appropri	_		on?
○1-6 days ○ U/K					N/A O Yes O	No Ot	J/K	
○7-30 Days	75-74 1 C-11	10			If no, specify: e. In the week price	or to the de	ath did the chile	4
d. Did the family experience barriers that prof		_					to medical care?	
		☐Other, specify:			<u>'</u> '	Ü	to medical care:	
l _ '	Medications, specify: Medical equipment use, s	□U/K			O Yes, describ	e:		
I	Imedical equipment use, s Therapies, specify:	specify:			ON₀ Ou/k			
f. Was the medical condition associated with		s the death potential	ly soussed	by a ma				
Was the medical condition associated with Yes, specify:	an outbreak?	s trie death potential	•	•	dicai error?			
O No	h Was	the medical condition			death a result of a	complicat	tion or side effec	t of a
O U/K		vious illness, injury, d				complicat	tion of side effec	t Or a
If yes, was the child vaccinated?	l bie	O Yes			a acamont			
O Yes O No O U/K		0 163 0		J/11				
H9. OTHER KNOWN INJURY CAUSE								
Specify cause, describe in detail:								
Typesy oddoo, doodino iii doldii.								

I. OTHER CIRCUMST	ANCES	OF IN	CIDEN	NT -	ANSWER RELEVANT S	SECTIONS					
I1. SUDDEN AND UNE	XPECTE	D DE/	ATH IN	N THE	E YOUNG (SDY)	This section displays on	nline based	d on yo	ur state's se	ttings.	
Section I1: OMB No. 0920-1092, I					()						
						e, including the time for reviewing instruction		-	-	-	
maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this											
					d NE, MS D-74, Atlanta, Georgia						
a. Was this death:	A homici	de?					<u> </u>				
0	A suicide	€?									
0	An overd	lose?					├ If any	of thes	e apply, go t	to Section	12,
0	A result of	of an ex	xternal	cause	e that was the obvious and	only reason for the fatal injury?			AN SDY CA		
Expected within 6 months due to terminal illness?											
0	None of	the abo	ve, go	to I1t	b THIS IS AN SDY CASE						
0	O U/K, go to I1b										
b. Did the child have a hist	ory of any	y of the	follow	ving ac	cute conditions	c. At any time more than 72 hou	ırs precedi	ng deaf	th did the ch	ild have a	personal
or symptoms within 72 h	iours prioi	r to dea	ith?			history of any of the following	chronic co	ndition	s or symptor	ms?	
Symptom	Pre	sent w	/in 72	hours	s of death	Symptom Present more	than 72 h	ours o	of death		
<u>Cardiac</u>		<u>Yes</u>	No	<u>U/K</u>		<u>Cardiac</u>	Yes	No	<u>U/K</u>		
Chest pain		0	0	$\overline{\circ}$		Chest pain	$\overline{\circ}$	0	$\overline{\circ}$		
Dizziness/lighthea	idedness	0	0	0		Dizziness/lightheadedness	0	0	0		
Fainting		0	0	0		Fainting	\circ	0	0		
Palpitations		\circ	0	0		Palpitations	\circ	0	0		
<u>Neurologic</u>						<u>Neurologic</u>					
Concussion		\circ	0	0		Concussion	0	0	0		
Confusion		\circ	0	0		Confusion	0	0	0		
Convulsions/seizu	ıre	\circ	0	0		Convulsions/seizure	0	0	0		
Headache		0	0	0		Head injury	0	0	0		
Head injury		0	0	0		Respiratory					
<u>Respiratory</u>						Difficulty breathing	\circ	0	0		
Asthma		0	0	0		<u>Other</u>					
Pneumonia		0	\circ	0		Other, specify:	0				
Difficulty breathing	g	0	\circ	0							
Other Acute Sym	<u>ıptoms</u>					d. Did the child have any prior se	rious injur	ies (e.g	j. near drow	ning, car	
Fever		0	0	0		accident, brain injury)?					
Muscle aches/cra	mping	0	0	0		○Yes ○ No ○U/K					
Vomiting		0	0	0		If yes, describe:					
Other, specify:		\circ									
e. Had the child in the past		_		-	•	following?					
Condition		Diagno	osed —	-	Condition	Diagnosed	Condi	ition		Diagnos	sed –
Blood disease		<u>Y</u> <u>N</u>		_	Cardiac (continued)	<u>Y</u> <u>N</u> <u>U</u>			(continued)	<u>Y</u> <u>N</u>	_
Sickle cell disease		00			High cholesterol	000		-	erative disea		_
Sickle cell trait		00			Hypertension	000		e/mini s		00	0
Thrombophilia (clotting disc	order)	00	0		Myocarditis (heart infection)	,			ient Ischemi	С	
<u>Cardiac</u>		$\underline{\underline{Y}}$ $\underline{\underline{N}}$			Pulmonary hypertension	000		ack		~ ~	$\hat{}$
Abnormal electrocardiogram	n	00	\circ		Sudden cardiac arrest	000			ous system	00	O
(EKG or ECG)		~ ~	_	_	<u>Neurologic</u>	<u>Y</u> <u>N</u> <u>U</u>			meningitis		
Aneurysm or aortic dilatatio		00			Anoxic brain Injury	000		enceph:	alitis)		
Arrhythmia/arrhythmia synd	Irome	00		- 1	Traumatic brain injury/	000		iratory			<u>U</u>
Cardiomyopathy		00	_		head injury/concussion		Apnea			00	
Congenital heart disease		00			Brain tumor	000	Asthm			00	
Coronary artery abnormality	У	00			Brain hemorrhage	000			mbolism	00	
Endocarditis		00			Developmental brain disord			-	emorrhage	00	
Heart failure		00			Epilepsy/seizure disorder	000	Respi	ratory a	ırrest	00	O
Heart murmur		\circ	\circ	F	Febrile seizure	000					

Condition (continued)	Diagnosed				Diagnosed			Diagnosed
<u>Other</u>	<u>Y</u> <u>N</u> <u>U</u>				<u>Y N U</u>			<u>Y</u> <u>N</u> <u>U</u>
Connective tissue disease	000	Kidney disease	;		000	Oncologic disea	se treated by	000
Diabetes	000	Mental illness/p	osychiatric d	isease	000	chemotherap	y or radiation	
Endocrine disorder, other:	000	Metabolic disea	ase		000	Prematurity		000
thyroid, adrenal, pituitary	000	Muscle disorde	er or muscula	ar	000	Congenital disor	der/	000
Hearing problems or deafness	000	dystrophy				genetic syndr		
	000					Other, specify:		000
If a more specific diagno	ocie ie known, prov	ido any additional	information:					
If a more specific diagno	JSIS IS KITOWIT, PIOVI	de any additionari	Illomianon.					
If any cardiac conditions	s above are selecte	d, what cardiac tre	eatments did	the child	d have? Check all	that apply:	□ None	
_	iac ablation			_	Heart surgery		Heart transplant	
☐ Cardi	iac device placeme	nt			Interventional ca			
	nplanted cardiovert))		catheterization			
•	pacemaker or Ven	· ·	•		odi Toto i Zatioi		. O/II.	
OI .	pademaker of ven	nodial Assist Bovi	ioc (VAD))					
f. Did the child have any blood re	latives (brothers, s	sters parents au	nts uncles o	cousins	grandparents or c	ther more distant	g. Has any blood	relative (siblings,
relatives) with the following dis			,,		granaparonio or c		1-	s, uncles, cousins,
Y N U Deaths	rodoos, corrainorio	n cymptome.					grandparents	
OOO Sudden unexpo	ected death before	age 50					testing?	· · ·
If yes, the type of e			e at death (f	or evam	nle brother at age	30 who died		O № O U/K
in an unexplained n				or oxum	pio, brother at age	voo wno alca		O NO O OM
Heart Disea		in (driver or car)).		Svm	ptoms		If yes describ	e the test/gene
OOO Heart condition		oke before age 50			e seizures			for testing, family
If yes, describe		NO 2010 g 1	000		lained fainting			d, and results:
000	e: m or aortic rupture				_		IIIeIIinei teste	d, and results.
	st or irregular heart	rhythm)	000		r Diagnoses inital deafness			
, ,	_	myumi <i>i</i>	000	_	ective tissue disea	50		
			000		iondrial disease	se		
O Congenital hea						erder dustrophy	Mas a gana n	tation found?
Neurologic			000		e disorder or musc			nutation found?
	nvulsions/seizure		000		bophilia (clotting of	•	∪ Yes	○ No ○ U/K
Other neurolog	jić disease		0		diseases that are	_		
					n families, specify			
h. In the 72 hours prior to death v	_			l	_	y of the following	substance(s) within	24 hours of death?
medication(s)?	OYes ○ No	O U/K		l _	ck all that apply:		Alaahal	
If yes, describe:				l _	Over-the-counte	r medicine	☐ Alcohol	
i. Within 2 weeks prior to death h		N/A Yes No		_	Energy drinks		☐ Illegal d	_
Taken extra doses of prescri		_	0		Caffeine		_	ed marijuana
Missed doses of prescribed i			0	_	Performance en	nancers	☐ Other, s	specify:
Changed prescribed medicat		0 0 0	0		Supplements			
j. Was the child compliant with the		dications?			Tobacco		□ U/K	
O N/A OYes O No								
If not compliant, descri						ns above, describe	e: 	
 Did the child experience any of 	i the following stimu	ıli at time of incide	nt or within 2	24 hours	of the incident?			
	At incident	Within 24 h	nrs of incide	ent				
Stimuli	Yes No U/F							
Physical activity	0 0 0					l activity, describe		
Sleep deprivation	0 0 0				At incident	Within	24 hours of inciden	t
Driving	0 0 0							
Visual/video game stimu								
Emotional stimuli	0 0 0	0 0						
Auditory stimuli/startle	0 0 0							
Physical trauma	0 0 0	0 0) ()		Other specify:			
Other, specify:	0	0		ı	At incident	Within	24 hours of inciden	t

m. Was the child an athlete?	N/A OYes	O No O U/K						
If yes, type of sport: ○Competitive ○ Recreational ○ U/K								
If competitive, did the child participate in the 6 months prior to death? O Yes O No O U/K								
n. Did the child ever have any of the	-		o. For child age 12 or older, did the child receive a pre-participation exam					
during or within 24 hours after ph	-	eck all that apply:	for a sport?	O N/A	○Yes ○No ○U/K			
☐ Chest pain	☐ Palpitations		If yes:					
☐ Convulsions/seizure		breath/difficulty breathing		ithin a year prior to				
☐ Dizziness/lightheadedness		y:			for sports or otherwise?			
☐ Fainting	□ U/K		OYes ONo OU/K					
If yes to any item, describe type of				specify restrictions:	: Diagnosed for a medical condition)			
p. How old was the child when diagn		r. What type(s) of seizure	·	•	t. How many seizures did the child have in			
epilepsy/seizure disorder?	iosed with	that apply:	3 did trie crilia riav	C: Officer all	the year preceding death?			
Age 0 (infant) through 20 years:		□ Non-convulsive			O 0/never O 2 O More than 3			
□ U/K		☐ Convulsive (grand	d mal seizure or		0 1 0 3 OU/K			
q. What were the underlying cause(s) of the child's	generalized toni			u. Did treatment for seizures include			
seizures? Check all that apply:	,	☐ Occur when expo	sure to strobe light	ts,	anti-epileptic drugs?			
☐ Brain injury/trauma, ☐ Other	acute illness or	video game, or t	flickering light (refl	ex seizure)	○ Yes ○No ○U/K			
specify: injury	other than	□ u/k	If yes, how many different type					
☐ Brain tumor epilep	osy	s. Describe the child's epil	epsy/seizures (not	including	epileptic drugs did the child take?			
☐ Cerebrovascular ☐ Other	, specify:	the seizure at time of de	eath). Check all th	at apply:	O 1 O 4 O More than 6			
☐ Central nervous system		☐ Last less than 30	minutes		○ 2 ○ 5 ○ U/K			
infection ☐ U/K		☐ Last more than 30	ninutes (status e	epilepticus)	O3 O6			
☐ Developmental brain disorder		☐ Occur in the pres	ence of fever (febr	ile seizure)	v. Was night surveillance used?			
☐ Genetic/chromosomal		☐ Occur in the abse	nce of fever OYes O No O U/K					
☐ Idiopathic or cryptogenic	☐ Occur when expo	sed to strobe lights	s, video					
game, or flickering light (reflex seizure)								
12. ANSWER THIS ONLY IF CHILD IS UNDER AGE FIVE: WAS DEATH RELATED TO SLEEPING OR THE SLEEP ENVIRONMENT [↑] ? Yes, go to I2a No, go to I2t U/K, go to I2a								
a. Incident sleep place:								
○ Crib	O Adult be	d O	Rocking-inclined	If adult bed, what	type? If car seat, was car seat			
If crib, type:	O Waterbe	d	sleeper	O Twin	secured in seat of car?			
O Not portable	O Futon	0	Stroller	O Full	○ Yes ○ No ○ U/K			
O Portable	O Couch	0	Swing	O Queen				
O Unknown crib type	O Chair	0	Bouncy chair					
O Bassinet	O Floor		Other, specify:	Other, s	specify:			
O Bed side sleeper	O Car seat	0	U/K	O u/ĸ				
O Baby box								
b. Child put to sleep:	c. Child found:		sleep position:		there any type of crib, portable crib or bassinet ne for child?			
On back	O On back		On back					
On stomach On side	On stom On side		On stomach		○ Yes ○ No ○ U/K			
O U/K	O U/K	-	On side U/K					
U/K	U/K		U/K					
d. Usual sleep place:								
Ocrib	O Adult b	ed O	Rocking-inclined	If adult t	bed, what type?			
If crib, type:	○ Waterb		sleeper		Twin O King			
			Stroller	C	Full Other, specify:			
O Portable				C	Queen O U/K			
O Unknown crib type	O Chair	0	Bouncy chair					
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			Other, specify:					
O Bed side sleeper	at O	U/K						
○ Baby box								
g. Child in a new or different environ	ment than usual?	h. Child last placed to slee	ep with a pacifier?	i. Child	wrapped or swaddled in blanket when last			
○ Yes ○ No ○ U/K		○ Yes ○ No	O U/K	place				
If yes, describe why:					○ Yes ○ No ○ U/K			
I				lt lt	f yes, describe:			

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j. Child overheated?	O Yes) No	O U/K						k Chi	ld expose	ed to sec	and hand	l smoke?	
j. Oriila overricatea:	Check all			Room to	a hat ter	mn	degrees F	ľ	 c. Child exposed to second hand smoke? ○ Yes ○ No ○ U/K 					
	Crieck all	ınaı apı	-			. —	degrees F		l f vo	If yes, how often: O Frequently O U/K				
				Too muc		_			ır ye	s, now o				
			_	Too muc	ii ciotnin	y					'	Occa:	Sionally	
	1				01 11 11									
I. Child's face when found						-	vhen found (ir		es.		_ `	ly obstru	cted, what was obstructed?	
ODown	OHype				_		neck and/or ch	,			□ Nose		☐ Chest compressed	
OUp	ОНуро		ed (chin t	o chest)	_		l by person or	-			☐ Mouth		□ U/K	
O To left or right side	ONeutr				_		ted by person	-			☐ Neck			
Ou/k	OTurne	ed				•	ructed by pers	son or				ly obstru	cted, describe obstruction in	
	Ou/k				obje					detail:				
					O U/K									
 Objects in child's sleep 	environme	nt and r	elation to											
	_						sition of object	ct:		•	sent, did	•		
Objects:	Prese			On top	<u>Under</u>	<u>Next</u>	<u>Tangled</u>				ruct airwa	-		
	Yes	<u>No</u>	<u>U/K</u>	of child	<u>child</u>		around child	_	<u>K</u>	<u>Yes</u>	No_	<u>UK</u>		
Adult(s)	0	0	0							0	0		→ If adult(s) obstructed	
Other child(ren)	0	0	0							0	0	0	airway, describe relation-	
Animal(s)	0	0	0							0	0	0	ship of adult to child (for	
Mattress	0	0	0							0	0	0	example, childbearing	
Comforter, quilt, or other	0	0	0							0	0	0	parent):	
Fitted sheet	0	0	0							0	0	0		
Thin blanket/flat sheet	0	0	0							0	0	0		
Pillow(s)	0	0	0							0	0	0		
Cushion	0	0	0							0	0	0		
Nursing or U shaped pillov	w O	0	0							0	0	0		
Sleep positioner (wedge)	0	0	0							\circ	0	\circ		
Bumper pads	0	0	0							0	0	0		
Clothing	0	0	0							\circ	0	\circ		
Bottle	0	0	0							\circ	0	0		
Wearable monitor	0	0	0							0	0	0		
Crib railing/side	0	0	0							\circ	0	\circ		
Wall	0	0	0							\circ	0	0		
Toy(s)	0	0	0							\circ	0	\circ		
Other(s), specify:														
	0									0	0	0		
	0									0	0	0		
p. Was there a reliable, n		-			tne child	was foun			O No	Ou/k				
q. Caregiver/supervisor fo ○Yes ○No		nie teed	aing child	1/			_		_	_		giver/sup	pervisor at time of death?	
		S-441-		D		11/12	O	res	∪ No	O U/k				
If yes, type of fee	=uing: ∪ E	outie	C) Breast	O	U/K								
s. Child sleeping on same	a Ifves	reasono	etatad f	or sleeping	1 On		If yes, check	all the	at anni	···				
s. Crilid sleeping on same surface with person(s) o	'			ll that apply			☐ With adul			y .	□ # U/	<		
animal(s)?		To feed	опоск а	ii ii iai appi	y ·			ult obe			O No		<	
O Yes O No O U/K			ne.				With othe						ren's ages:	
O Yes O No O U/K ☐ To soothe ☐ Usual sleep pattern						☐ With anim				_		s) of animal:		
			t bed av				□ with anim □ U/K	iai(5).	<i>"</i> —		□ # U/	· Type(3) OI allilliai	
					udad		□ 0/K							
			0 .	ce overcro	wueu									
	110	Other, s	pecify:											
		1/1⁄2												
		J/ IX			O ₁ /	<u> </u>								
Is there a scene re-cre-	ation photo	available	e for unla	nad?	() Y A C	() NIO	If vee un	ปกลศ ห	nere	()n v ∩n≏	nhoto ai	nwea		
t. Is there a scene re-crea Select photo that demo					○Yes s bodv a		If yes, up			•			than 6 mb and in ling	

×α	WAS DEATH A SO	NOTOLIENOE O	E 4 DD4	ODI ENGUETTI A CONOLI	MED DOODUOT	to 0 //	ON-	4 . 14	O11/1/2 4 14	
I3.			F A PRO	DBLEM WITH A CONSU	MER PRODUCT			o, go to I4	OU/K, go to I4	
a.	Describe product and ci	rcumstances:				b. Was product us		/?		
┕						◯ Yes ◯ No	OU/K			
	Vas a recall in place at t	the time of the		oduct have safety label?	e. Were any of the	e following regulato				
	ncident?		O Yes	O No O U/K	ONone		○ Na	ational High	way Transportation	
l	○ Yes ○No	O U/K			OConsumer Pro	duct Safety Commi	ssion Sa	afety Admin	istration	
L					○Food and Drug	Administration	O U/I	K		
14.	DID DEATH OCCU	JR DURING COM	MISSIC	ON OF ANOTHER CRIME	E ⁺ ?	Yes	○ No	o, go to I5	OU/K, go to I5	
а. Т	ype of crime,	☐ Robbery	/burglary	☐ Other assault ☐	Arson	☐ Illegal bo	rder crossin	ng □ U/K		
(check all that apply:	☐ Interpers	onal viole	ence 🛘 Gang conflict 🗸	Prostitution	☐ Auto thef	t			
l		☐ Sexual a	ssault	☐ Drug trade ☐	Witness intimidati	ion 🗆 Other, sp	ecify:			
15.	CHILD ABUSE, NE	GLECT, POOR	SUPER	ISION AND EXPOSURE	TO HAZARDS					
a.	Did child abuse, neglect	, poor or absent		b. Type of child abuse, ch	eck all that apply:		c.	For abusiv	ve head trauma, were	
	supervision or exposure			☐ Abusive head trauma,					al hemorrhages?	
Ι,	or contribute to the child	's death?		☐ Chronic Battered Child	_	I5e		_)No ⊝U/K	
l				☐ Beating/kicking, go to						
l	O No, go to nex			☐ Scalding or burning, g			d.	For abusiv	e head trauma, was	
l	O U/K, go to ne:			☐ Munchausen Syndron		I5e		the child sh	,	
l	If yes/probable, choose			☐ Sexual assault, go to i				OYes C)No ⊝U/K	
l	O Child abuse, go to			☐ Other, specify and go					s there impact?	
l	Child neglect, go t			☐ U/K, go to I5e)No ○U/K	
l	O Poor/absent super								J.1.2 (J.1.1.	
l	Exposure to hazar									
e	· ·	f. Child neglect, o	heck all t	hat apply			g. Exposur	e to hazard	ls:	
	child abuse.	☐ Failure to pr		,	e to hazards:		• .		l's own behavior.	
ı	check all that apply:	□ Food	OVIGO IIO	•	nclude child's own	behavior	_		ep environment	
Ι.	None	☐ Shelter			azard(s) in sleep er				position and surface	
	☐Crying	☐ Other,			ncluding sleep posit		sharir		position and surface	
1 :	Toilet training	☐ Failure to pr		•	haring)	tion and surface	O Fire h	0,		
Ι.	Disobedience				re hazard		_		cation/poison	
Ι.	Disobedience ☐ Emotional neglect, specify: Feeding problems ☐ Abandonment, specify:			-	nsecured medication	on/poison	_	rm hazard	cation/poison	
Ι.	Domestic argument	☐ Failure to se		_	rearm hazard	Jii/poisoii	O Wate			
Ι.	Domestic argument	specify							rord	
	_Dirier, specify. ⊒J/K						_	Motor vehicle hazard Childbearing parent substance use		
Ι '	_D/K	cultural prac		Other hazard, specify:			during pregnancy			
l		O Yes	_					Other hazard, specify:		
h	Was poverty a factor?	OYes			If yes, evoluin	n in Narrative	O Other	riazaiu, sp	ecity.	
_	SUICIDE	Ores	<u> </u>	Oork	ii yes, expiaii	III II IVallative				
	Child's history. Check al	Il that have ever a	nnlied:	b. Was the child ever diag	nosed with any	d. Check all suicid	tal behavior	re/attemnts	that ever applied:	
	None listed below	ii tilat ilave <u>evel</u> ap	opiica.	of the following? Check		□None listed bele			nterrupted attempt #	
I	nvolved in sports			☐ None listed below	ш шш шрр.у.	□ Preparatory bel		_	Non-fatal attempt #	
	nvolved in activities (no	t enorte)		Anxiety spectrum disord	der	□ Aborted attemp	_		· —	
	/iewed, posted or intera		dia	☐ Depressive spectrum di		e. Did the child ev				
	f yes, specify platform(s		uia	☐ Bipolar spectrum disord		actions or inten		ilcate arry s	dicidal triodgrits,	
I	listory of running away	o).				OYes O	_	1/		
I		ith drawal ar anviat	.,	☐ Disruptive, impulse con conduct disorder	li Oi Oi			r.		
I	☐ History of fearfulness, withdrawal or anxiety					f. Was there evide	th whom? _	oth was pla	unned or	
I_	☐ History of explosive anger, yelling or disobeying			☐ Eating disorder ☐ Substance-related or a	ddiativa diaardara	premeditated?	ence me de	atti was pia	illiled of	
History of head injury			-	ddictive disorders	1 '	No OIII	1/			
If yes, when was the last head injury? □ Death of a peer, friend or family member			Other, specify:		g. Did the death of			ces where it		
	•	-			a a a fatur plan (a	· ·				
If yes, specify relationship to child:			c. Did child have a suicide		would likely be observed and intervened by					
	When did death occur: _ Was death a suicide?		11/1/		nent that helps individuals when others? iencing thoughts of suicide to help OYes ONo OU/K					
1	vvas ucalii a Sulciue?	C 162 CINO C	U/N	them avoid intense suice		l Ores O	140 0/	IX.		
1				OYes ONo C						
h	Did the child over have	a history of non =::	icidal act	f-harm, such as cutting or b		OYes O	No ○ U/	'K		
l'''.				_	_		140 0/	IX.		
1	If yes,	Reported to oth	iers	☐ Noted on autops	y L	Other, specify:				

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i. Warning signs (https://youthsuicidewarning	signs.org) w/in 30 days	of death:			j. Child experienced a known crisis within
Check all that apply:					30 days of the death?
☐ None listed below		☐ Expressed p	erceived b	urden on others	OYes ONo OU/K
☐ Talked about or made plans for suici	de	☐ Showed wor	risome beh	avioral cues	If yes, explain:
☐ Expressed hopelessness about the f	uture	or marked c	nanges in b	ehavior	
☐ Displayed severe/overwhelming		□ U/K			
emotional pain or distress					
k. Suicide was part of: ☐ None list	ed below	☐ A contagion	copy-cat c	r imitation \Box	A murder-suicide
Check all that apply. ☐ A cluster		☐ A suicide pa			
	licate all stressors that wer	·		lv around the time of dea	th.
a. Life stressors - Social/economic		-		.,	
	borhood discord	☐ No phone		□ Lack of t	ransportation 🔲 Lack of child care
□Racism □ Job pr		☐ Housing		☐ Cultural o	' <u>-</u>
· '	y problems	☐ Witnesse	•	☐ Languag	- · ·
I = '	insecurity	☐ Tobacco			
b. Life stressors - Medical					
	Caregiver unskilled in	providing care	□ Multi	ole providers, not coor	dinated □Felt dismissed by provider
	Lack of money for car			ations of health insura	
•	Services not available		☐ Provi		compatibility
c. Life Stressors- Relationships		•		dei bias	Companionity
, ,	ts' incarceration	□ Argument	with friends	□Cyberbullying as \	/ictim ☐ Stress due to gender
☐ Family discord ☐ Break		☐ Argument	with interios	☐Cyberbullying as a	
☐ Argument w/ parents/caregivers ☐ Argum	•		victim	□Peer violence as a	' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' '
☐ Parents' divorce/separation ☐ Social				r □Peer violence as a	
d. Life stressors - School (age 5 and over)	ruiscoru		-		a perpetrator orientation
, , ,	ricular activities	e. Technolog			a aba a la av
			☐Restriction of te	echnology	
		□Electronic	gaming	□Social media	
	hool problems	□Texting			a life stresses. Travers (and 5 and such
f. Life stressors - Transitions (age 5 and over)	□ D-1 f			g. Life stressors - Trauma (age 5 and over)
□ None listed below □ Release from juvenile justice facility □ None listed below □ Release from hospital □ End of school year/school break □ Rape/sexual assault					
Release from hospital		_	•		Rape/sexual assault
☐ Transition from any level of mental health o		 ☐ Transition to/from child welfare system ☐ Release from immigrant detention center 			☐ Previous abuse (emotional/physical)
inpatient to outpatient, inpatient to resident h. Life stressors - Describe any other life stre		☐ Release IIOI	n immigran	t detention center	☐ Family/domestic violence
18. DEATHS DURING THE COVID-19 PA		for all ages)			
a. For the 12 months before the child's death			o or cionifi	ant changes to the fo	lleving? Cheek all that apply:
l	, did the family experien	_			
☐ None listed below ☐ School				or substance use/abus	
			me-based s ld welfare s	services (non-child wel	iai <i>e)</i>
☐ Daycare					vil or family courts
☐ Employment	necistance TANE MAIO			ings within criminal, ci	vii, or lattilly courts
☐ Social services (like unemployment a	assistance, TANE, WIC)	ı ⊔ Otr	er, specify		
☐ Living environment☐ Medical care		□ U/ł	,		
	did the child's family is			etay at home order?	○Yes ○No ○U/K
b. For the 12 months before the child's death			ı arı official	stay at norne order?	
If yes, was the stay at home order in place			- C 1:	O11/1/2 15 :	○Yes ○No ○U/K
c. Was the child exposed to COVID-19 within	-		s O No	○U/K If yes, de	
d. Did the child have medical evidence of a sig	•	` _	_	_	evidence of inflammation, and involvement
of two or more organs) requiring hospitaliza		_	s O No	OU/K	
If yes, was the child diagnosed with I		_	s O No	OU/K	
e. Was the child eligible to receive a COVID-	19 vaccination?	○Ye		OU/K	
If eligible, did they receive their first dose?		○ Ye	s O No	○U/K If yes, ap	pprox. number of weeks before death:
If eligible and received their first dose, which option best represents their vaccination status? OPartially vaccinated OFully vaccinated OU/K					
f. For infants or fetal deaths only, did the childbearing parent receive their COVID-19 vaccination?					
If yes, when did they receive their fire	st dose?	○ Be	ore pregna	ncy 3rd trime	ester
		O 1st	trimester	O After deli	ivery
		○ 2nd	trimester	○ u/k	
If yes, which option best represents t	their vaccination status?	•	O Partia	ally vaccinated O	Fully vaccinated O U/K

g. Select the one option that best describes the impact of COVID-19 on this child's death: COVID-19 was the immediate or underlying cause of death COVID-19 was diagnosed at autopsy or child was suspected to have COVID-19 COVID-19 indirectly contributed to the death but was not the immediate or underlying cause of death The childbearing parent contracted COVID-19, specify: Before pregnancy 3rd trimester After delivery							h. Did COVID-19 impact the team's ability to conduct this fatality review? O Yes O No O U/K If yes, check all that apply: Unable to obtain records Team members unable to attend review Remote reviews negatively impacted review process Team leaders redirected to COVID-19 response			
 ○ 2nd trimester ○ U/K ○ Other, specify: ○ COVID-19 had no impact on this child's death ○ U/K 										
J. PERSON RESPONSIBLE (O	THER THAN DE	CEDENT)					This section	on is skip	ped for fetal deaths ⁺
1. Did a person or persons other tha		. ,					under "One" and if		3. Did t	the team have information
child do something or fail to do	there	is a secon	id persor	n, use colu	umn "Tw	o." Desc	ribe acts in narrativ	e.	abou	it the person(s)?
something that caused or contrib	uted <u>One</u>	<u>Two</u>			<u>One</u>	Two			<u>One</u>	<u>Two</u>
to the death?	0	0	Child abı	ıse	0	\circ	Exposure to hazar	rds	0	O Yes
○Yes/probable	0	0	Child ne	glect	0	\circ	Assault, not child	abuse	0	O No, go to K
◯ No, go to K		0 1	Poor/abs	ent	0	0	Other, specify:			
OU/K, go to K			supervis	ion	0	\circ	U/K			
4. Is person listed in a previous sec	tion?	5. Primar	ry persor	ı(s) respo	nsible fo	or action(s	s): Select one for e	each pers	on respo	onsible.
One Two		One :	Two			One T	wo		One	<u>Two</u>
 Yes, childbearing pare 	nt, go to J17	0	O Ado	ptive pare	nt	0 (◯ Sibling		0	Medical provider
Yes, non-childbearing	biological		O Step	parent		0 (Other relative		0	O Institutional staff
parent, go to J17	-	0	O Fost	er parent		0 (○ Friend		0	O Babysitter
○ ○ Yes, caregiver one, go					er	0 (○ Acquaintance		0	Licensed child care
○ Yes, caregiver two, go to J17 ○ Grandparent					-	_	Child's boyfriend	lor		worker
O Yes, supervisor, go to			0 0.4	raparoni		`	girlfriend		0	Other, specify:
O O No	515					0 (Stranger		0	O U/K
6. Person's age in years:	7. Person's sex:			9 Porco	n cnook		derstands English?	0 Borco		
	One Two					s and und	derstands English:	One	Two	tive military duty!
<u>One</u> <u>Two</u>	O O Ma	alo		One O	<u>Two</u>	20			0 Y	05
# Veers	_			_						
—— # Years	O O Fe			0	O N			0	O N	
□ □ U/K	O O U/	N.		0		U/K Uage spoken: If yes, specify branch:				
				If no,	anguag	e spoken:		if yes,	, specity	branch:
40. Barrary(a) have bioten as	44	blatanı	- C - I- II -I	10 D.	(-)	Interfere	6 . 1. 11.1	40. Davis	(-)	are discussion of the sector
10. Person(s) have history of substance abuse?	 Person(s) has maltreatment a 	,	ot culla	12. Pers		ive history as a perp			` '	ve disability or chronic
		3 VIOLIIII:				as a perp	ctrator:	illness		
One Two	One Two	.,			Two	.,		One		V
O O Yes	0 0	Yes		0	0	Yes		0	0	Yes
O O No	0 0	No		0	0	No		0	0	No
O O U/K	0 0	U/K		0	0	U/K	I.a. 5 ();	0	0	U/K
14. Person(s) have prior	15. Person(s) ha	ve history	of intima	te partner	violenc	e?	16. Person(s) hav	ve delinqi	uent/crim	ninal history?
child deaths?	One Two						One Two			
One <u>Two</u>		s, as victir	n				0 0	Yes		
O O Yes		s, as perp	etrator				0 0	No		
O O No)					0 0	U/K		
○ ○ U/K	□ □ U/	K								
17. At the time of the incident, was	the person asleep	?		<u>One</u>	<u>Two</u>					
One Two If yes, se	elect the most app	opriate		0	0	Night tin	ne sleep			
O O Yes description	on of the person's	sleeping	}	0	0	Day time	e nap, describe:			
O No period at	incident:			0	0	Day time	e sleep (for exampl	e, person	is night	shift worker), describe:
\bigcirc \bigcirc \square / κ				\cap	\circ	Other d	lescribe:			

18. At time of incident was person impair	red?	19. Person(s) have,	check all	20 Legal outcor	nes in this death, check all that apply:	
One Tw	that apply:	oriook all	One Two			
	Yes (No OU/K	One Two			lo charges filed	
If yes, check all that apply:		☐ ☐ Prior I	nistory of		Charges pending	
	One Two	simila			Charges filed, specify:	
☐ ☐ Drug impaired, specify:	☐ ☐Impaired by illness,	Prior a			Charges dismissed	
☐ ☐ Alcohol impaired	specify:		convictions		Confession	
☐ ☐ Distracted	☐ ☐Impaired by disability,		SOTIVICUOTIS		Plead, specify:	
☐ ☐ Absent	specify:				lot guilty verdict	
L Absent	☐ ☐Other, specify:				Guilty verdict, specify:	
	ш шошег, specify.				ort charges, specify:	
K. SERVICES TO FAMILY AND CO	OMMUNITY AS A RESULT O	F THE DEATH				
Were new or revised services recon			⊃Yes	○U/K		
If yes, select one option per row:	Referred for service	Review led to	Referral nee	ded,		
	<u>before review</u>	<u>referral</u>	not availat		<u>U/K</u>	
Bereavement counseling	0	0	0	0	0	
Debriefing for professionals		0	0	0	0	
Economic support	0	0	0	0	0	
Funeral arrangements	0	0	0	0	0	
Emergency shelter	0	0	0	0	0	
Mental health services	0	0	0	0	0	
Foster care	0	0	0	0	0	
Health services	0	0	0	0	0	
Legal services	0	0	0	0	0	
Genetic counseling	0	0	0	0	0	
Home visiting	0	0	0	0	0	
Substance abuse	0	0	0	0	0	
Other, specify:	0	0	0	0	0	
L. FINDINGS IDENTIFIED DURING					findings at a later date	
Describe any significant challenges fa		•		•		
related to demographics, overt or inadv	vertent actions, the way systems	functioned, or other e	nvironmental cl	naracteristics. (S	see Data Dictionary for examples.)	
2. Describe any notable positive element	ts in this case. They could be de	mographic hehaviora	l or environme	ntal characteristi	es that may have promoted	
resiliency in the child or family, the syst	•	• .			, ·	
resiliency in the child of family, the syst	terns with which they interacted t	or the response to the	ilicident. (See i	Data Dictionary it	or examples).	
3. List any recommendations and/or initia	atives that could be implemented	I to prevent deaths fro	m similar cause	es or circumstand	ces in the future:	
4. Were new or revised agency services	s, policies or practices recommer	nded or implemented a	as a result of th	e review? OYe	s ONo OU/K	
If yes, select all that apply and descri	be:					
☐ Child welfare Des	scribe:	Education	Describe	:		
☐ Law enforcement Des	scribe:	Mental health	Describe	:		
☐ Public health Des	scribe:	EMS	Describe	:		
☐ Coroner/medical examiner Des	scribe:	Substance abuse	Describe	:		
☐ Courts Des	scribe:	Other, specify:	Describe	:		
☐ Health care systems Des	scribe:					
5. Could the death have been prevented	d? O Yes, probably	No, probably not	○ Team co	uld not determine	9	

M. THE REVIEW MEETING PROCESS								
Date of first review meeting:	2. Number of revie	w meetings for this case:	3. Is review complete?	○ N/A ○ Yes ○ No				
Agencies and individuals at review meeting	_							
☐Medical examiner/coroner/pathologist	□cps □	☐ Fire	☐ Indian Health Service					
Death investigator	Other social services	□ EMS	Tribal Health	☐ Domestic violence				
☐aw enforcement	□ Physician	☐ Faith based organization	☐ Home visiting	☐ Others, list:				
□Prosecutor/district attorney	□Nurse	☐ Education	☐ Healthy Start					
□Public health	□Hospital	☐ Mental health	☐ Court					
□HMO/managed care	Other health care	☐ Substance abuse	☐ Child advocate					
5. Were the following data sources available a	t the review meeting?	6. Did any of the following factors re	educe meeting effectivene	ss, check all				
Check all that apply:		that apply:						
Vital statistics		□ None						
☐ Birth certificate - full form		☐ Confidentiality issues among r	nembers prevented full ex	change of information				
☐ Death certificate		☐ HIPAA regulations prevented a	access to or exchange of i	information				
Health records		☐ Inadequate investigation precl	uded having enough infor	mation for review				
☐ Child's medical records or clinical his	tory, including vaccinations	☐ Team members did not bring a	adequate information to the	e meeting				
☐ Hospital records		☐ Necessary team members wer		-				
☐ Childbearing parent's obstetric and p	renatal information	☐ Meeting was held too soon after						
☐ Newborn screening results		☐ Meeting was held too long after						
☐ Mental health records		Records or information were n		tv in-state				
☐ Substance abuse treatment records		Records or information were n		ty III ocaco				
Investigation records		☐ Team disagreement on circumstances						
☐ Autopsy/pathology reports		☐ Other factors, specify:	iotario o o					
☐ CDC's SUIDI Reporting Form		Cultin lactors, speedly.						
☐ Jurisdictional equivalent of the CDC \$	SUIDI Penerting Form							
	301DI Keporung Form							
☐ Law enforcement records								
☐ Social service records								
☐ Child protection agency records								
☐ EMS run sheet								
Other								
☐ Home visiting								
☐ School records								
7. Review meeting outcomes, check all that a								
☐ Team disagreed with official manner of c								
☐ Team disagreed with official cause of de								
\square Because of the review, the official cause	or manner of death was cha	anged						
N. SUID AND SDY CASE REGISTRY		This section displays	s online based on your state's	s settings.				
Section N: OMB No. 0920-1092, Exp. Date: 9/30/2025								
Public reporting burden of this collection of information is a maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewin								
unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. S								
burden to: CDC/ATSDR Reports Clearance Officer; 1600	^							
1. Is this an SDY or SUID case?	1	to Section O						
Did this case go to Advanced Review for the		rom Advanced Review meeting (inc						
Registry?		zation and any ways to improve the	review) or reason wny cas	se did not go to Advanced				
○ N/A ○ Yes ○ No	Review:							
If yes, date of first Advanced Review	meeting:							
Professionals at the Advanced Review mee	ting, check all that apply:							
☐ Cardiologist ☐Deatl	h investigator	☐ Geneticist or genetic	counselor	Pediatrician				
	ptologist	☐ Neurologist		Public health representative				
	nsic pathologist/medical exa	_	_	Others, specify:				
Did the Advanced Review team believe the	· · ·	sy performed, did the ME/coroner/p						
comprehensive?				atopoy Guidanos di				

7. Was a specimen saved for the SDY Case Registry?	Did the family consent to have DNA saved as part of the SDY Case Registry?							
○N/A ○Yes ○No ○U/K	ON/A OYes ONo OU/K							
	If no, why not? ○ Consent was not attempted							
8. Was a specimen sent to the SDY Case Registry	Consent was attempted but follow up was unsuccessful							
biorepository?	O Consent was attempted but family declined							
	Other, specify:							
ON/A OYes ONO OU/K	Otner, specify:							
10. Categorization for SDY Case Registry (choose only one):								
Excluded from SDY Case Registry Explaine	d neurological, specify: ©Explained other, specify: O Unexplained, SUDEP							
O Unexplained, incomplete case information O Explaine	d infant suffocation							
C Explained cardiac, specify: (under	r age 1)							
	and SUDEP							
11.Categorization for SUID Case Registry (choose only one):								
Excluded (other explained causes, not suffocation)	If possible suffocation or explained suffocation, select the primary							
O Unexplained: No autopsy or death scene investigation	mechanism(s) leading to the death, check all that apply:							
O Unexplained: Incomplete case information	□ Soft bedding							
O Unexplained: No unsafe sleep factors	□ Wedging							
O Unexplained: Unsafe sleep factors	□ Overlay							
O Unexplained: Possible suffocation with unsafe sleep fa	ctors							
O Explained: Suffocation with unsafe sleep factors								
O. NARRATIVE								
O1. NARRATIVE								
	nces of the death and to describe any other relevant information.							
· · · ·	uch as names, dates, addresses, and specific service providers. Consider the							
	I it happen? How did it happen? What went wrong? What was the quality of supervision?							
	ided in de-identified downloads, and per MPHI/NCFRP's data use agreement with your state,							
HIPAA identifying information should not be recorded in this	· · ·							
/ /								
P. FORM COMPLETED BY:								
Person:	Email:							
Title:	Date completed:							
Agency:	Data entry completed for this case?							
Phone:								
r none.	For State Program Use Only:							
	Data quality assurance completed by state?							
	CERP							
C	nter for Estality Review & Prevention							
Center for Fatality Review & Prevention								
The development of this report tool was supported, in part, by Grant No. UG7MC28482 from the Maternal and Child Health								
Bureau (Title V, Social Security Act), Health Resources and Services Administration, Department of Health and								
Human Services and with additional funding fror	n the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of Reproductive Health							
	Data Entry: https://data.ncfrp.org							
www.ncfrp.org info@ncfr	p.org 1-800-656-2434 Facebook and Twitter: NationalCFRP							

Appendix D

Grief Support Resources

For information on local support groups throughout Tennessee, refer to the accompanying booklet, Bereavement Support Services in Tennessee. Examples of national resources are listed below.

Bereaved Parents of the USA (BPUSA)

bereavedparentsusa.org/ find-a-chapter Offers resources and national and local chapters for support for those who have lost children, siblings, or grandchildren.

The Compassionate Friends

compassionatefriends.org

Johnson City, TN	423-677-6431
Knoxville, TN	865-687-2117
Murfreesboro, TN	615-896-4343
Nashville, TN	615-356-4823
Tullahoma, TN	931-962-0458
Sevierville, TN	865-902-2040

Compassionate Friends, National Office

P.O. Box 3696 Oak Brook, IL 60523

For a chapter near you, contact toll-free at 877-969-0010, or for self-help support go to compassion at efriends.org to find a group near you.

First Candle Grief Line

800-221-7437

Provides compassionate immediate grief counseling to anyone who has experienced loss by death of a baby.

MISS Foundation (Mothers in Sympathy and Support)

missfoundation.org Genmitsu Kahn, Program Assistant info@missfoundation.org P.O. Box 9195 Austin, TX 787 66602-279-6477 Call or check the website to see if in-person support groups are available in your area. National Pregnancy Share National Share provides online support for pregnancy and infant loss. Visit nationalshare.org for more information.

Star Legacy Foundation

starlegacyfoundation.org

Family bereavement support after the death of an infant

952-715-7731, ext. 2

Tennessee SIDS Alliance

373 Woodcrest Dr., Kingsport, TN 37663 Kimberly Collette, President, sidstn@cs.co

Training

Prevention Through Understanding

Tennessee Department of Health and Middle Tennessee State University sidstrainingtn.org https://chhs.mtsu.edu/publications/

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