SUID & AAT 2/10/15

- SUID (sudden unexpected infant death)
  - includes SIDS, suffocation & other sleep related infant deaths (poison, entrapment, etc.)
  - SUID is the broad "umbrella" term for infant death less than 1yr of age whose cause of death is not immediately obvious prior to investigation
  - SIDS → same definition as SUID except after an autopsy/investigation it cannot be explained
  - Safe sleep recommendation:
    - babies 12 months & under need to sleep on back
      → better airway & reduces choking
      → need physician signed DHS form if parents want child sleeping on back
  - firm mattress with fitted sheet
    → if child falls asleep in walk or outside of house, put in crib as soon as possible/practical
  - soft objects, toys, bumpers & loose bedding cannot be in crib/sleeping area
    → if need a pacifier, make sure it has no string/or/attachment
  - do not let baby overheat
    → make sure room is comfortable for adult and dress one more layer on baby (if they wear sleep sack, have it be armless)
  - breastfeed for 6 months + or long as possible
  - baby should never sleep in bed with (or couch or chair) with another adult or sibling due to suffocation/entrapment
  - swaddling → not recommended for child care

and must have written consent & AAP suggests not to swaddle after 2-3 months because baby starts to roll.
→ deep sleep (can occur w/ swaddling) their ability to be alert/respond is significantly reduced (risks)

- AHT (abusive head trauma)
  - leading cause of traumatic death in US leading cause of child abuse deaths & is completely preventable.
  - shaken baby is one branch of the AHT umbrella
  - period of purple crying: pattern of crying days/wk/month
    1. peak (2wks - 4 months) start → cry will increase each week
    2. unexpectedly (not due to food, diaper, etc.)
    3. resistant (to soothing)
    4. pain (when they cry looks like they in pain)
    5. long lasting (average 35-40 min per session)
    6. evening (occurs often late afternoon/evening)

  * colic is a condition that can be described similarly but not all infants have it. period of purple is true for all babies.
  - check for symptoms when they arrive & track throughout the day → out of carseat, out of coat
  - where to report abuse?
    → maltreatment from parents - law enforcement - child protection/welfare
    → maltreatment outside family - law enforcement
  - if baby keeps crying and not sick, unsafe, basic needs met → its okay & happens

  * child's job to cry, adults job to cope
  → crying is a way to communicate and cry most between 2-4 months, excessive crying is a normal phase in infant development & starts to decline after 5 months

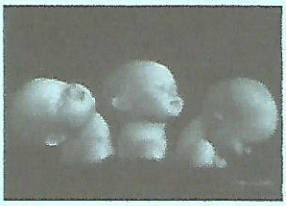
Abusive Head Trauma may include, but is not limited to

Immediate Symptoms:

- Breathing may stop or be compromised
- Difficulty breathing
- Pale or bluish skin
- Extreme irritability, or other changes in behavior, especially fussy, and fretful behavior, despite attempts at comforting and soothing
- Seizures
- Limp arms and legs or rigidity/posturing
- Inability to hold head up
- Decreased responsiveness
- Decreased level of consciousness, alertness, lethargy, sleepiness
- Vomiting; poor feeding, poor sucking or swallowing
- Not smiling or vocalizing
- Loss of vision
- Inability to suck or swallow
- Heart may stop
- Death

Long-Term Consequences:

- Learning disabilities
- Physical disabilities
- Visual disabilities or blindness
- Hearing impairment
- Speech disabilities
- Cerebral Palsy
- Seizures
- Behavior disorders
- Cognitive impairment
- Death



What to look for:

It is important to seek medical attention right away if an infant or child is experiencing any of the following symptoms:

- Significant changes in sleeping patterns or inability to be awakened
- Vomiting (more than usual)
- Convulsions or seizures
- Increasing irritability
- Inability to be consoled, and
- Inability to nurse or take to the bottle

In more severe cases, babies may be:

- Unresponsive or
- Unconscious

RISK FACTORS

- Being less than 1 year of age
- Infant prematurity or disability
- Being one of a multiple birth
- Inconsolable and/or frequent crying
- Prior physical abuse or prior shaking
- More AHT victims are male than female.

Caregiver Factors that Increase Risk:

Frustration or anger from child's crying; Being a single parent; Fatigue; Having limited anger management skills; Limited social support; Young parental age; Unstable family environment; Low socioeconomic status; Unrealistic expectations of child development/rearing; Rigid attitudes; Being a victim or witness to violence; or Negative childhood experiences, including abuse.

What's Your Plan?

Resources

American Academy of Pediatrics The American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) and its member pediatricians dedicate their efforts and resources to the health, safety, and well-being of infants, children, adolescents, and young adults. The AAP has approximately 60,000 members in the United states, Canada, and Latin America. The AAP develops guidelines on a variety of pediatric health issues and distributes a wide range of patient education materials. ***www.aap.org***

The National Children's Advocacy Center Child Abuse Library Online The Child abuse library online of the national Children's advocacy Center is one of the largest professional collections of published knowledge, educational materials, and resources related to child maltreatment in the United states. It provides training, online services, and annotated bibliographies to organizations and individuals, and offers resource packages to decision makers and researchers. ***www.nationalcac.org***

National Alliance of Children's Trust and Prevention Funds The National Alliance of Children's Trust and Prevention funds is a membership organization that provides training, technical assistance, and peer consulting opportunities to state Children's Trust and Prevention funds to strengthen efforts to prevent child abuse. ***www.msu.edu/user/nactpf/*****National Center on Shaken Baby Syndrome** The National Center on Shaken Baby Syndrome has a mission to educate and train parents and professionals, and to conduct research that will prevent shaking and abuse of infants in the United states. It provides help to professionals and parents looking for information, ideas, and answers to questions about sbs. ***www.dontshake.org***

National Indian Child Welfare Association The National Indian Child Welfare Association (NICWA) addresses the issues of child abuse and neglect through training, research, public policy, and grassroots community development. NICWA improves the lives of American Indian children and families by helping tribes and other service providers implement activities that are culturally competent, community-based, and focused on the strengths and assets of families. ***www.nicwa.org***

National Scientific Council on the Developing Child The National Scientific Council on the Developing Child is a multi-disciplinary collaboration comprising leading scholars in neuroscience, early childhood development, pediatrics, and economics. ***www.developingchild.net***

Prevent Child Abuse America Prevent Child Abuse America works to prevent abuse and neglect of our nation's children. Through its chapters in 43 states and its voluntary home visitation services provided by Healthy Families America® in more than 400 communities nationwide, Prevent Child Abuse America helps provide healthy, safe, and nurturing experiences for more than 100,000 families every year. ***www.preventchildabuse.org/index.shtml***

Shaken Baby Alliance The shaken baby alliance collaborates with community agencies and professionals to provide support for victim families (including adoptive and foster parents) of sbs to advocate justice for sbs victims, and to increase awareness of the problem. ***www.shakenbaby.com*** **Zero to Three** The mission of Zero to Three is to support the healthy development and well-being of infants, toddlers, and their families. The organization accomplishes this by informing, educating, and supporting adults who influence the lives of infants and toddlers. ***www.zerotothree.org***