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| Topics: **SIDS/SUID** |
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| ***Unexpected death in infancy. Undetermined cases.*** |
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| **Introduction** Proper identification of the risk factors associated to those unexpected deaths in infancy that remains undetermined after the autopsy, may give a hint on the cause of death. It also provides the health care system with elements to apply preventive educational measures.  **Objective:** To know the categorization of the undetermined cases included in the Programa MIL (the national program for the study of unexpected death in infancy)\*.  **Material and Methods** From 1998 to 2015, 591 cases of unexpected death in infancy were studied by our group, according to protocol. The undetermined deaths were classified either as *Gray Zone* (GZ) or *SIDS* cases. Six categories were considered in GZ: **1.** Unexplained with incomplete information (partial autopsies from distant places, no radiology, clinical records or family interviews). **2.** Unexplained with unsafe sleep environment, but uncertain to cause suffocation. **3.** Possible suffocation due to unsafe sleep factors. **4.** Unexplained with positive microbiological studies. **5.** Abnormalities present in the autopsy, but insufficient to cause death. **6.** Positive genetic studies\*\*. The group also recognized *pure forms* of ZG and *mixed* ones. To consider a case as SIDS, a safe sleep environment is required.  **Results** 252 deaths remained unexplained after the autopsy (43%). 242 were GZ and 10 SIDS cases. ***Pure ZG cases:*** *ZG1:* 39; *ZG2:* 24; *ZG3:* 53; *ZG4:* 6; *ZG5:* 19; *ZG6:* 1.***Mixed ZG cases:*** *ZG1+ZG2:* 6; *ZG1+ZG3:* 1; *ZG1+ZG4:* 2; *ZG1+ZG5:* 26; *ZG1+ZG6:* 1; *ZG2+ZG4:* 6; *ZG2+ZG5:* 26; *ZG3+ZG4:* 6; *ZG3+ZG5:* 11; *ZG3+ZG6:*3; *ZG4+ZG5:* 10; *ZG5+ZG6:* 2.             94% of the evaluable GZ cases <4 months old had an unsafe sleeping environment. Co-sleeping was observed in 72% of the evaluable <4 month cases; it was mainly multiple or associated with prone sleeping position. In newborns, 81% of the evaluable ZG cases had a sleep related risk factor.  **Conclusions** Classifying undetermined deaths in infancy allows to approach an understanding of possible causes of death as a result of multiple risk factors associated. These cases remain unexplained for our national statistics. They may be considered straightforwardly “SIDS cases”. The group considers the system provides a base to compare the data with other series and that the findings are valuable material for social work.                                      \* MIL: Muerte Inesperada del Lactante           \*\* Genetic studies were a contribution of Dr. Brugada from Spain. |
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