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| **ISA ISPID  Abstract Submission  Nº: 258**   |  | | --- | | Topics: SIDS | | Type: **Oral** | | **Results of the National Working Group: swaddling and death in camping beds** | | **Semmekrot, Ben**1; **Boesaard, Roeland**2; **Hilhorst, Michaela** 3; **L'Hoir, Monique**4; **van Sleuwen, Bregje**4; **Engelberts, Adele**5 *1 - Canisius- Wilhelmina Hospital. 2 - Canisius-Wilhelmina Hospital. 3 - BovenIJ Hospital. 4 - TNO. 5 - Orbis Medical Center.* | | **Introduction** Data of infants that died suddenly and unexpectedly and who fulfill the criteria used by the National Cot Death Working Group have been  gathered since 1996.  **Material and Methods** In this retrospective observational study data are used of the National Cot Death Working Group. The total dataset exists of 301 infants that died suddenly and unexpectedly between 1996 and 2014 aged 0-2 years. Infants who died: 1) when swaddled or 2) in a camping bed, have been identified.  Risk and preventive factors are documented and compared to infants who died un-swaddled, at home in a bed or cot.  **Results** **Swaddling** At least 7 infants in the age form 1 month to 6 months, died when swaddled. Of 6 cases, 4 were first child, two were 2nd child. All except one were born full-term, no twins were part of this group. All mothers were non-smokers except one, 4 out of 6 breastfed their child for at least 6 weeks, four died during the day, one at 01.00 pm and one at 05.15 am. The parents/caregivers had seen the infant earlier at: 15 min., 20 min., 45 min. 75 min. one and a half hour and three hours. Two of these infants slept while bed sharing, and three in an adult bed and one child died in a camping bed. Two died at home, two at day care, one at a camping and one while sleeping somewhere else. Four out of 6 were swaddled because of excessive crying. None of the infants, except one, used a duvet and no sleeping sack, no upper air infection, no overheating, no medications were given, except to one (Ranitidine). One infant was placed supine and found supine; all other infants were found prone; they all had turned to prone. Four were found face down. **Camping bed** Of 301 infants 22, 15 males and 7 females, aged 2 to 10 months who died in a camping bed.  Five were first child, fourteen were 2nd, two were 3rd and one was the 4th child. All, but three, were born full-term and had a birth weight more than 2500 gram. Two of the infants were part of a twin. In five of these cases the mother was a smoker, seven infants were breastfed for at least six weeks, of which one received breast and bottle feeding.  One child received medication prior to his death (berodual and ventolin). In 9 cases there was a moderate level of stress prior to the death. Four died at home, eight  died at a family member’s house, six at a babysitter, two at day care, one at a camping and one at a holiday cottage. In none of the cases there was an adult in the room of the baby when the baby died. Two cases used a duvet and were overheated. Four infants were placed supine and found supine, four were found in side-position, thirteen were found prone of which eight were placed prone and the others were placed supine. Four were found face down. Eight infants were using a dummy during the last sleep prior to their death.  **Conclusions** Almost all swaddled infants had turned to prone. Infants who start turning prone while swaddled, should be un-swaddled immediately. In the Netherlands, directives are to un-swaddle infants after first signs or attempts of turning to the prone position. Infants are no longer swaddled  after the age of 4 months and at 6 months all infants need to be un-swaddled. | |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **CONTACT** | | | Name: | **Ben** | | Lastname: | **Semmekrot** | | E-mail: | **b.semmekrot@planet.nl** | | Country: | **Netherlands** | | Institution | **Canisius- Wilhelmina Hospital** | | Cellphone: | **31 543-452774** | | City: | **Nijmegen** | |