**ISA ISPID  
  
Abstract Submission  
  
Nº: 196**

|  |
| --- |
| Topics: **SIDS/SUID** |
| Type: **Poster** |
| **The Risk of Sudden Unexpected Infant Deaths (SUDI) in Choco, Colombia** |
| **Latorre, Maria L**1; **Buendia, Honoria**2; **Zambrano, Carolina A**3; **Carrascal, Carlos F**3 *1 - Corporacion Infancia Colombia. 2 - Universidad Tecnologica de Choco. 3 - Universidad de los Andes.* |
| **Introduction** Choco, a Department located on the Pacific Ocean, is one of 33 Departments of Colombia and has one of the higher SUDI Infant Mortality Rate (SUDI IMR Chocó =1.81 per 1,000 LB and Colombia = 0.60 per 1,000 LB in 2009). In Quibdo, Choco department capital city, 90% of the population is of African descent race, is located in the middle of the jungle and the highest percentage of population is poor. There was no information about knowledge of parents of the baby in safe sleep practices to know how prevent SIDS.  **Objectives**: Build a diagnosis of the current situation of parents knowledge and practice associated risks factors of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome SIDS in children under one year in the city of Quibdo, Colombia to discover the obstacles in terms of beliefs, false knowledge, and environmental circumstances, which must be overcome for the success of a campaign to prevent this syndrome in Choco.  **Material and Methods** A standardized survey was conducted on a sample cluster in the four immunization services there in the city of Quibdo. Surveys asked about parental beliefs, attitudes and practices with regard to infant sleep.  **Results** 105 people (91 mothers, 3 fathers and 11 others) with average age 27,8 responded to the survey. The 97% not were married. Among who reported received recommendations as sleep position (61,8%), in 91% the recommendation received was side or prone position to sleep to prevent suffocation or aspiration. The proportion of infants placed supine for sleep usually was 15,7%. They reported bedsharing 75,5% compared with 39,8% in Bogota in 2010. Among who reported smoking, 3% was mother when they are pregnant and 16,7% responded that somebody smoke inside the house. Pacifier usage was 1% and pillow usage was 70,1%. Only 30 people had heard of SIDS and only 15 have heard a campaign to prevent.  **Conclusions** Colombia has made a timid “safe sleep” campaign. This campaign may just have reached people with more education and those of higher socioeconomic strata, as seen in Bogota. Now, the challenge is to get this information to the poorest in remote regions of the country, to SUDI high risk people. That places has the SUDI mortality rates higher in the country. We must reduce the inequality gap information about caring for our babies at bedtime to decrease the infant mortality rate is also higher among the poorest. |
|  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **CONTACT** | |
| Name: | **Maria L** |
| Lastname: | **Latorre** |
| E-mail: | **ml.latorre2010@gmail.com** |
| Country: | **Colombia** |
| Institution | **Corporacion Infancia Colombia** |
| Cellphone: | **57 3102721841** |
| City: | **Bogota** |