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| **ISA ISPID  Abstract Submission  Nº: 216**   |  | | --- | | Topics: **SIDS/SUID** | | Type: **Oral** | | **Sudden unexpected death in newborns. 90 cases from Uruguay** | | **Gutiérrez, Carmen**1; **Beltramo , Pilar**1; **Rodríguez, Ángeles**1; **Kanopa, Virginia**2; **Palenzuela, Sylvia**1; **García, Ruben**3; **Scavone, Cristina**4; **Albini, María**5; **Boulay, Marie**6; **Rubio, Ivonne**4 *1 - Laboratorio de Patología Pediátrica. Hospital Pereira Rossell. 2 - Clínica Pediátrica. Neuropediatría. Hospital Pereira Rossell. 3 - Salud Mental. Hospital Pereira Rossell. 4 - Sociedad Uruguaya de Pediatría. 5 - Bacteriología. Hospital Pereira Rossell. 6 - Clínica Pediátrica. Hospital Pereira Rossell.* | | **Introduction** Proper identification of preventable causes of death and the associated risk factors, allows to make changes in health care in order to prevent further morbidity. Objectives:To know the causes of death in the population of newborns included in the national program for the study of unexpected death in infancy (Programa MIL).\*  **Material and Methods** From 1998 to 2015 a total amount of 90 newborns were studied among 591 cases of unexpected death in infancy (there was a free interval between 2002 and 2006). The autopsies were performed together by the pediatric pathologist and the forensic physician. The cases were assessed with radiography, photos, toxicology, vitreous humor chemistry, cultures and virology (molecular biology included), body and organ measurements, macroscopic and complete microscopic examination. Genetic tests were performed in selected cases. The clinical records as well as the circumstances of death were investigated and the family was interviewed by a physician and a psychologist. The cases were discussed by a multidisciplinary team.  **Results** 90 newborns were studied; 17 (18,9%) were younger than 1 week (*early neonatal death*). A cause of death was found in 44 cases (48,9%); 46 cases were undetermined (51,1%). A respiratory infection was confirmed in 15 newborns (16,6%); congenital heart disease in 11,1%; myocarditis in 3,3%; possible suffocation in 12,2% and a miscellanea of pathologies in 6,6%. A sleep related risk factor, specially co-sleeping, was found in 85,7% of the newborns. In cases of *early neonatal death*, a respiratory infection was seen in 3 cases (17,6%); congenital heart disease in 5 cases (29,4%); and suffocation in 1 case (5.9%).  **Conclusions** The study suggest the importance of improving prenatal diagnosis of congenital heart disease and emphasizing on the campaigns to promote safe sleeping environment in infancy. \* Programa MIL: Muerte Inesperada del Lactante | |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **CONTACT** | | | Name: | **Carmen** | | Lastname: | **Gutiérrez** | | E-mail: | **gutierrezmc@gmail.com** | | Country: | **Uruguay** | | Institution | **Laboratorio de Patología Pediátrica. Hospital Pereira Rossell** | | Cellphone: | **+59899660385** | | City: | **Montevideo** | |