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| **ISA ISPID  Abstract Submission  Nº: 190**   |  | | --- | | Topics: **SIDS/SUID** | | Type: **Oral** | | **Are SIDS deaths where the infant was found sharing a sofa or chair for sleep a phenomenon of the British Isles?** | | **Blair, PS**1; **Pease, AS**1; **Moon, R**2; **Vennemann, M**3; **Kiechl-Kohlendorfer, U**4; **Hauck, F**2; **Byard, R**5; **Fleming, PJ**1 *1 - University of Bristol. 2 - University of Virginia. 3 - University of Muenster. 4 - Innsbruck Medical University. 5 - University of Adelaide.* | | **Introduction** An investigation of 300 consecutive SIDS deaths in Avon, England over a 20 year period between 1984 and 20031 suggested the prevalence of SIDS deaths occurring on a sofa rose from just under one percent in the earlier decade to 14% in the second decade. How prevalent are these deaths and are they country specific?  The objective is to look at the prevalence of SIDS infants found sharing a sofa or chair for sleep from case-control studies, case series reports and perinatal surveys.  **Material and Methods** A primary search was conducted for case-control and case-series reports using the terms (SIDS, SUDI or SUID) and (sofa, chair, couch, settee, bed-sharing or co-sleeping) using PUBMED, MEDLINE and EMBASE and a subsequent secondary search of all reference from selected papers. A further search of perinatal surveys in different countries was also conducted.  **Results** Of 237 published articles 60 were relevant. In total 6 case-control studies met the inclusion criteria investigating a total of 1344 SIDS deaths and 3648 controls. In these studies sofa-sharing was rare amongst the control infants (prevalence between 0% and 1.1%) but more common amongst the SIDS victims (3.6% to 16.3% in the most recent study). All 6 studies suggest a highly significant univariable risk but this factor could often not be modelled in the multivariable analysis because of the low or non-existent prevalence amongst the controls. The pooled risk shows more than a twenty-fold difference between SIDS victims and controls (6.5% vs. 0.3%) and an odds ratio (pooled OR=22.9 [95% CI: 12.2-43.0] a magnitude higher than other reported SIDS risk factors. For most of the deaths sofa-sharing was not the usual practice and often parents unintentionally fell asleep whilst settling and feeding their infant. Parental alcohol consumption and drug use were often implicated. Of these 6 studies 4 were from the British Isles (2 in England, 1 in Scotland and 1 in Ireland). Two perinatal surveys conducted in Wales in 1999-2001 and 2010-12 report the proportion of SIDS deaths found whilst sharing a sofa for sleep as 15% and 14% respectively, one conducted in Northern Ireland between 2007-13 reported a prevalence of 20%. A case series in Victoria, Australia between 2008-2010 of 72 deaths reported 6% of SIDS deaths in this same environment.  **Conclusions** In case-control studies, sofa-sharing is almost non-existent amongst the control infants whilst the twenty three fold pooled risk suggests this is a highly dangerous practice. The proportion of British Isles SIDS deaths while sofa-sharing is higher than in other countries although it is not clear whether this is culture specific or due to the different diagnostic criteria used by pathologists to classify SIDS in different countries. The risk associated with sofa-sharing needs to receive far more prominence from current intervention campaigns.  **Funding source**: None. Work conducted on behalf of the ISPID epidemiology group.  [1] Blair PS, Sidebotham P, Berry PJ, Evans M Fleming PJ. Major changes in the epidemiology of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome: a 20 year population based study of all unexpected deaths in infancy. *Lancet*2006;367(9507):314-9. | |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **CONTACT** | | | Name: | **PS** | | Lastname: | **Blair** | | E-mail: | **p.s.blair@bris.ac.uk** | | Country: | **UK - United Kingdom** | | Institution | **University of Bristol** | | Cellphone: | **07875127562** | | City: | **Bristol** | |