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| **ISA ISPID  Abstract Submission  Nº: 222**   |  | | --- | | Topics: SIDS | | Type: **Poster** | | **SUDDEN INFANT DEATH SYNDROME: AUTOPSY FINDINGS IN POST-NEONATAL DEATHS OCCURRED IN 2010. BOGOTÁ D.C. COLOMBIA** | | **Latorre, Maria L**1; **Zambrano, Carolina A**2; **Moreno, Sandra L**3 *1 - Corporacion Infancia Colombia. 2 - Universidad de los Andes. 3 - Instituto Nacional de Medicina Legal y Ciencias Forenses.* | | **Introduction** The Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) is considering an exclusion diagnosis when it's not possible to identify the cause of death after a complete study including autopsy, scene of death description and medical record. There is limited information about infant deaths in Colombia, because there isn’t a specific protocol for the complete study of these deaths, reason why, the diagnoses are established without formal medical criteria. Through vital statistics of Colombia (live birth's records and death certificates) it's known that about 90% percent of infants who died without an identifiable cause had an autopsy, but these medico legal reports were not evaluated for identifying cases of Sudden Infant's Death as the cause of death.  **Objective:** Evaluate and describe the findings of the autopsies performed in post neonatal population at the National Institute of Legal Medicine and Forensic Sciences (INMLCF) in Bogotá D.C., Colombia, in 2010, in order to characterize and describe the cases compatible with Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) or other sudden and unexpected infant deaths (SUID).  **Material and Methods** A revision of the post neonatal deaths that occurred in 2010 was made through the information available on the INMLCF and the System of Identification and Registration for Missing Persons and Corpses (SIRDEC). The population was characterized by age, sex, cause and manner of death, among other variables, including the risk factors for SIDS.  **Results** 150 cases of neonatal deaths with medico legal autopsy were reviewed, corresponding to 31.8% of total post-neonatal infant death. Among the cases (*n*=150), 36 were excluded due to: identifiable cause of death, trauma or misclassification by age (cases of stillbirth and miscarriage). The remaining 114 cases were reviewed and characterized individually according to the variables of interest. 95 deaths were considered compatible with SIDS/SUID. Most of this cases shared characteristics as for example: an infant who seemed to be healthy or presented mild signs of cold and unexpectedly died during sleep, or infants that were found in a prone position at death, among others.  **Conclusions** Since the SIDS/SUDI it’s a public health concern in our country, it is necessary to implement a formal medical protocol for the complete study of these infant deaths. The information available and presented above represent an essential source of statistical data and valuable information for constructing a baseline, which reflects the magnitude of this national public health problem. Also it can be very useful as an advertisement to the sanitary authority for the importance of conducting a comprehensive study to conclude the cause of death of these children, which generally remain as "under study" or "indeterminate". **Funding:** Fundación Conocimiento | |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **CONTACT** | | | Name: | **Maria L** | | Lastname: | **Latorre** | | E-mail: | **ml.latorre2010@gmail.com** | | Country: | **Colombia** | | Institution | **Corporacion Infancia Colombia** | | Cellphone: | **57 3102721841** | | City: | **Bogota** | |