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| **ISA ISPID  Abstract Submission  Nº: 182**   |  | | --- | | Topics: **SIDS/SUID** | | Type: **Oral** | | **Differences in Infant Care Practices Among US Hispanic Mothers by Birthplace** | | **Provini, Lauren**1; **Corwin, Michael**2; **Geller, Nicole**2; **Heeren, Timothy**3; **Moon, Rachel**4; **Rybin, Denis**3;**Shapiro-Mendoza, Carrie**5; **Colson, Eve**1 *1 - Yale University School of Medicine. 2 - Boston University. 3 - Boston University School of Public Health. 4 - University of Virginia School of Medicine. 5 - Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.* | | **Introduction** The American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) recommends that infants sleep in the supine position, room share but not bed share, breastfeed (exclusively for the first 6 months), and be in a smoke-free environment to prevent sleep-related death. Studies have shown differences in these practices between Hispanic and non-Hispanic mothers, but there is little data assessing differences among Hispanic subgroups. We examined the heterogeneity of these practices in a national sample of Hispanic mothers by comparing behaviors across subpopulations defined by birth country.  **Material and Methods** As part of the Study of Attitudes and Factors Effecting Infant Care Practices (SAFE), we used probability sampling and the American Hospital Association list of birth hospitals to recruit 3000 mothers from 32 US maternity hospitals, including 25% Hispanics and 75% all other races and ethnicities. When the infant was 2-6 months of age, mothers completed a survey online or over the phone about infant care practices (bed sharing, sleep position, and breastfeeding). SAS 9.3 statistical software was used to perform weighting and adjust for cluster sampling. Demographic data were used to define subpopulations of Hispanic mothers born in the US, Caribbean, Mexico, and Central/South America. We estimated prevalences and used multivariate logistic regression to calculate adjusted odds ratios (aOR) to compare infant care practices between subgroups.  **Results** Of 3297 mothers completing the survey, 907 (27.5%) self-identified as Hispanic or Latina, forming the analytical sample for this study. The distribution among the 4 maternal birth country subgroups was as follows: 433 (49.3%) United States, 332 (37.0%) Mexico, 108 (10.0%) Central/South America, and 34 (3.6%) Caribbean. Among all Hispanic/Latina mothers, 670 (73.8%) placed their infants on the back to sleep. Those born in the Caribbean were significantly less likely than those born in the US to place their infants on the back to sleep (aOR, 0.41 [95% CI, 0.21-0.78]). 637 (70.0%) of all Hispanics reported following AAP recommendations for sleep location (room sharing without bed sharing). Mothers born in Central/South America were significantly more likely than US-born mothers to follow these recommendations (aOR, 2.9 [95% CI 1.5-5.6]). 232 (26.8%) of all Hispanics exclusively breastfed. Mothers born in Mexico (aOR, 1.7 [95% CI, 1.1-2.7]) and Central/South America (aOR, 2.6 [95% CI, 1.1-6.2]) were significantly more likely than US-born mothers to exclusively breastfeed, while those born in the Caribbean were significantly less likely to do so (aOR, 0.13 [95% CI, 0.03-0.64]).  **Conclusions** Among US Hispanics and Latinas, infant care practices associated with sleep-related death vary widely by maternal birth country. These data illustrate the importance of examining behavioral heterogeneity among Hispanic subgroups to develop targeted interventions for infant safe sleep. | |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **CONTACT** | | | Name: | **Lauren** | | Lastname: | **Provini** | | E-mail: | **lauren.provini@yale.edu** | | Country: | **USA - United States of America** | | Institution | **Yale University School of Medicine** | | Cellphone: | **2035303669** | | City: | **New Haven** | |