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| **ISA ISPID  Abstract Submission  Nº: 226**   |  | | --- | | Topics: **SIDS/SUID** | | Type: **Oral** | | **Sudden Unexpected Infant Death in Colombia between 1998 and 2013.** | | **Zambrano , Carolina A**1; **Latorre, Maria L**1 *1 - Universidad de los Andes.* | | **Introduction** The Sudden Unexpected Infant Death (SUID) is a term used when there is not a specific cause of death in a healthy infant who dies during sleeping. The investigation of each particular case includes an examination of the death scene, an autopsy and a review of the medical history. This definition includes the Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS), accidental suffocation in bed and unknown cause of death. In Colombia, there is limited information about infant deaths secondary to the absence of a protocol for the complete study, reason why it is difficult to complete the diagnosis of SUDI or SIDS. The diagnosis is established without specific criteria, using a variety of codes of the International Classification of Diseases 10 (ICD-10) that are compatible with this condition. The absence of a formal protocol and the misdiagnosis has implied a lack of epidemiological information and a public health concern in our country.  **Objective:** Describe the behavior of post-neonatal infant deaths compatible with the diagnosis of SUDI from 1998 to 2013 in Colombia.  **Material and Methods** The information was obtained using the micro data of death certificates reported in the vital statistics of the National Administrative Department of Statistics of Colombia (DANE). The neonatal group (below 27 days of life) was excluded from the study because the majority of infant deaths by other causes occur during this period and to comparing with statistics of post-neonatal mortality for SUID from other countries. The code of ICD-10 presented in the basic cause of death was used to establish the diagnosis. The codes that were included for the definition of SUID were R95, R98, R99, W75 and W84.  **Results** The post-neonatal deaths were 37,55% from the total infant deaths. The post-neonatal mortality rate has been descending through the years with a post-neonatal mortality rate of 7.92 per 1000 live births in 1998 to a post-neonatal mortality rate of 4,34 per 1000 live births in 2013. 5193 cases compatible with SUID were diagnosed during this years, reflecting 7,57% of the total of post-neonatal deaths. The largest number of cases corresponds to the diagnosis W84 (33,5%), followed by the diagnosis R98 (28,5%). The frequency of the diagnoses was variable, with a peak in 2006 (407 cases). Since 2009, the frequency of SUID cases has been decreasing, although there is evidence of persistence in cases through the years.  **Conclusions** The absence of a specific protocol for a complete study of infant deaths makes difficult the diagnosis of SUID or SIDS in Colombia. Comparing with other countries, the number of deaths per year and the persistence of cases through 1998 to 2013 without a clear decrease in deaths reflect the lack of public health campaigns for prevention of risk factors associated with SUDI in our country. Is important to consider for the review of the ICD-11 make a standardization of the codes that could be use for the diagnosis of SUDI and evaluate specific criteria for classify the deaths in each one of the codes. | |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **CONTACT** | | | Name: | **Carolina A** | | Lastname: | **Zambrano** | | E-mail: | **ca.zambrano969@uniandes.edu.co** | | Country: | **Colombia** | | Institution | **Universidad de los Andes** | | Cellphone: | **57 3106287876** | | City: | **Bogotá** | |