Welcome to CCEI117

This course is designed to increase knowledge about sudden infant death syndrome and to inform early care professionals of risk reduction strategies. As a result of participating in this course, participants should be able to define SIDS, identify SIDS as the leading cause of death of infants between one month and one year of age, identify elements of safe sleep environments, identify the connection between child care and SIDS, identify healthy infant motor development in back sleeping infants and identify SIDS risk reduction recommendations.

Course Objectives:

As a result of participating in this course, participants will be able to:

- Identify common factor in cases of Sudden Unexpected Infant Death, or SUID
- Define SIDS and identify facts about the prevalence of SIDS
- Identify common theories about the cause of SIDS
- Recognize outcomes of SIDS risk reduction efforts
- Identify potential risk factors associated with SIDS
- Choose appropriate safe sleep practices to reduce the risk of SIDS

References:


Secondary References


Course Notes:

*Use the space below to take notes on important topics within the course.*

**Sudden Unexpected Infant Death (SUID)**

*Sudden Unexpected Infant Death (SUID) defined:*

What do most cases of SUID have in common?

**What is SIDS?**

*SIDS is*

SIDS is extremely important to early care providers because it is the leading cause of death of infants between ____________________________.

In the United States, approximately ______ percent of SIDS deaths occur while the infant is under the protection of a child care provider.

The most important SIDS risk factor is ________________________________.

SIDS is defined as:

SIDS typically occurs:

Notes about Crib Safety:
Research Findings and Theories about SIDS

Brain Abnormalities

Brain Stem:

Other events must also occur for an infant to die of SIDS:
1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 

Heredity

Gene:

Family history:

Approximately ______ percent of infants who die of SIDS will have had a mild respiratory infection before death.

The Triple Risk Model

1. 
2. 
3. 

Progress toward Reducing the Risk of SIDS

_______________________________________ and other awareness campaigns helped to spread safe sleep messages among parents, families, and caregivers.

Studies show that the rate of SIDS deaths has ____________________________ since the 1990's.

SIDs Across Racial and Ethnic Lines

Both African-American and American Indian/Alaska Native infants are ______________________ die of SUIDs as other ethnic/racial groups.
American Indian/Alaska Native infants are ______________________ to die of SIDS as Hispanic infants.
Asian/Pacific Islander infants have among the ________________ SIDS rates of any racial or ethnic
group in the country.

**SIDS Risk Factors and Safe Sleep Practices**

**Risk Factor: Sleep Position**

**Safe Sleep Practices**

**Risk Factor: Soft Sleeping Surfaces and Loose Bedding**

**Safe Sleep Practices**

**Risk Factor: Overheating During Sleep**

**Safe Sleep Practices**

**Risk Factor: Smoke in the infant’s environment**

**Safe Sleep Practices**

**Risk Factor: Bed Sharing**
Safe Sleep Practices

Risk Factor: Breastfeeding and vaccinations

Additional SIDS Risk Reduction Recommendations

Tummy Time

Use of Pacifiers

Safe Sleep Policies and Procedures