

SUDDEN UNEXPECTED DEATH IN INFANCY (SUDI)










Learning from Reviews, 2020-21

An average of 6 babies die from SUDI each year in Nottingham and Nottinghamshire.

An average of 300 babies die from SUDI each year across the UK.

Babies between ages of 4-14 weeks are most at risk.

COMMONLY ACCEPTED RISK FACTORS

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-  Unsafe sleep position
 -  Co-sleeping in the presence of other risks (including bed sharing)
 -  Over wrapping (head covered, use of pillows or duvets)
 -  Soft sleep surfaces (soft or second-hand mattress)
 -  Tobacco – in pregnancy and environmental exposure
 -  Alcohol and drugs – during pregnancy and when co-sleeping
 -  Poor post-natal care, late booking and poor ante-natal attendance
 -  Low birthweight and preterm birth

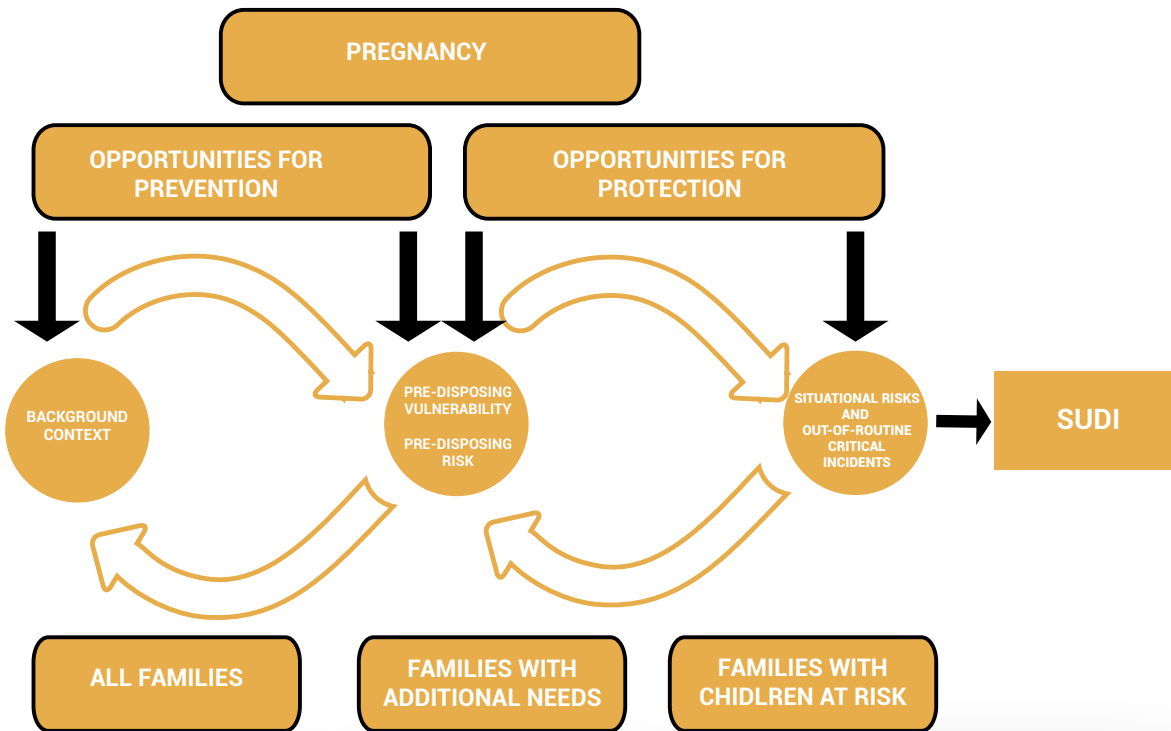
SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL RISK FACTORS

(Findings from The Child Safeguarding Practice Review Panel, July 2020)

- Altered sleeping arrangements
- Temporary housing
- Change of partner
- Socio-economic deprivation
- Poor or overcrowded accommodation
- Adverse childhood experience of parents
- Parental mental health problems
- Ongoing and cumulative neglect
- Parental criminal behaviours
- Relationship breakdown and/or new partners
- Limited engagement with services, including late ante-natal booking and mistrust of professionals
- Domestic violence

THE SUDI CONTINUUM OF RISK

The publication, 'A Review of Sudden Unexpected Death in Infancy (SUDI)', July 2020 details a clear 'continuum of risk'. The diagram and table below illustrate these risks and are of crucial importance to professionals.



LEVEL OF RISK	FAMILIES AFFECTED	RISK FACTORS
Background context	All families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General recognised risk factors for SUDI • Variations in access to a range of preventive services • Fragmentation between providers
Predisposing vulnerability and risk	Families with additional needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Socio-economic deprivation • Poor or overcrowded accommodation • Adverse childhood experience of parents impacting on inability to detect harm in interpersonal relationships • Parental mental health problems • Alcohol or substance misuse • Ongoing and cumulative neglect • Parental criminal behaviours • Relationship breakdown and/or new partners • Limited engagement with services, including late ante-natal booking and mistrust of professionals • Prematurity or other vulnerabilities in the infant
Situational risks and out-of-routine incidents	Families with children at risk of significant harm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary housing • Change of partner • Altered sleeping arrangements • Alcohol or drug use

References

Out of routine: A review of sudden unexpected death in infancy (SUDI) in families where the children are considered at risk of significant harm. The Child Safeguarding Practice Review Panel, July 2020
 NCSCP Briefing Note – Safer Sleep Messages, March 2021