

ANNUAL REPORT DECEMBER 2023

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Florida's Child Abuse Death Review System

The Florida Child Abuse Death Review (CADR) System was established in Florida law in 1999. Section 383.402, Florida Statutes (F.S.), delineates CADR as a statewide multidisciplinary, multiagency, epidemiological child abuse death assessment and prevention system. State and local CADR committees are directed by statute to identify gaps, deficiencies, or problems in the delivery of services to children and their families, recommend changes needed to better support the safe and healthy development of children, and implement those changes to the extent possible.

The goal of the CADR System is to work to eliminate preventable child fatalities in Florida by improving CADR members' collective understanding of the complexities of child maltreatment and leveraging data and evidence-based knowledge to support current and future prevention strategies. This statistical report is submitted annually to the Governor, President of the Florida Senate, and Speaker of the Florida House of Representatives.

2022 Data: Case Review Analysis

In 2023, local CADR committees reviewed 237 child fatalities that occurred in 2022. Analysis of the case review data revealed that children under the age of five have the highest number of child deaths reported to the Florida Department of Children and Families' (DCF) Florida Abuse Hotline and continue to be at the greatest risk for preventable child death. The three leading causes of preventable child death in 2022, identified by CADR are listed below in order of greatest to least incidence.

- 1. Sleep-Related Infant Death is the leading cause of preventable child death in Florida and is often the result of unsafe sleep practices. Sleep-related infant deaths represent 41.0% of 2022 child fatalities reviewed by the CADR System. Of this total, infants four months of age and younger constitute 76.9% of all 2022 sleep-related fatalities. Infants placed to sleep on adult beds, couches, and other soft surfaces, as well as infants sharing a sleep surface with another child and/or adult, are at significant risk of suffocation and sleep-related death.
- 2. Drowning is the second leading cause of preventable child death, representing 25.3% of all child fatalities reviewed by the CADR System. Children five years of age and younger make up 86.7% of all 2022 drowning-related fatalities reviewed by the CADR System. Ineffective physical barriers and inadequate supervision continue to be primary contributing factors to drowning incidents in young children. Inadequate supervision can include caregivers who are present but distracted, as well as caregivers who are not within visible and audible range when a child is in or near water.
- 3. **Inflicted Trauma**¹ is the third leading cause of preventable child death, representing 10.1% of child fatalities reviewed by the CADR System. Children five years of age and younger represented 45.8% of these fatalities, whereas the remaining inflicted trauma



¹ Inflicted trauma may include cases involving accidental, non-accidental, and self-inflicted trauma.

incidents were found in children 6-10 years of age (16.7%) and 11 years and older (37.5%). Inflicted trauma cases consist of fatalities involving the use of bodily force, firearms, and other weapons.

Prevention Recommendations

The following prevention recommendations developed by the State CADR Committee provide an overview of strategies and approaches intended to address preventable child fatalities in Florida (complete details of these recommendations are in Section Eight):

- Promote 2022 updated American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) guidelines regarding safe sleep practices for infants.
- Ensure all local CADR committees and other entities reviewing child fatalities consistently report hazardous consumer products to the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC), dating back to deaths occurring on or after January 1, 2021.
- Reevaluate Florida's child and adolescent suicide review model.
- Develop and submit recommendations to the National Center for Fatality Review and Prevention (NCFRP) regarding potential changes to the National Fatality Review-Case Reporting System (NFR-CRS) to incorporate fields that would better contribute to a deeper understanding of child fatalities in Florida.
- Continue efforts to relay timely information to caregivers and community supports regarding the safety of children.
- Continue to support and encourage the development and evaluation of pilot projects and initiatives focused on community-based child fatality prevention.



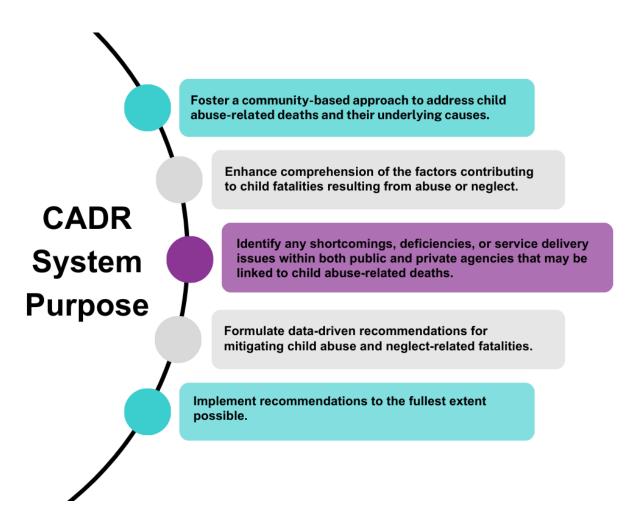
SECTION ONE: 2023 CADR BACKGROUND

System Description

The Florida Department of Health (Department), Division of Children's Medical Services, Bureau of Child Protection and Special Technologies, CADR Unit, administers this system, which utilizes local CADR committees to conduct comprehensive evaluations of the circumstances surrounding child fatalities reported to DCF's Florida Abuse Hotline and accepted for investigation. These committees employ a public health approach to meticulously examine child fatality cases with reported suspicions of abuse or neglect. Subsequently, the State CADR Committee aggregates and analyzes data from these local reviews to produce an annual statistical report.

Statutory Authority

The CADR System operates under the legal framework of Section 383.402, F.S., as detailed in Appendix A.





State CADR Committee

The State CADR Committee oversees the activities of local committees and engages in a comprehensive analysis of statewide data. This analysis informs evaluations of the adequacy of existing laws, rules, training programs, and services. Recommendations for necessary changes are developed to reduce the incidence of child abuse-related deaths. Strategies are devised, and partnerships are forged at both the state and local levels to implement these changes.

The State CADR Committee comprises seven agency-specific representatives appointed by the respective agency heads and 12 representatives appointed by the Department's State Surgeon General. These 12 members represent various disciplines dedicated to the well-being of children and families. Members of the State CADR Committee, as outlined in Appendix B, serve staggered two-year terms. Reappointment is permitted, but members may not exceed three consecutive terms. The committee selects a chairperson from among its members to serve a two-year term. The agencies responsible for appointing members to the State CADR Committee are:

- Florida Department of Health
- Florida Department of Legal Affairs
- Florida Department of Children and Families
- Florida Department of Law Enforcement
- Florida Department of Education
- Florida Prosecuting Attorneys Association, Inc.
- Florida Medical Examiners Commission, with the requirement that the representative be a forensic pathologist

In addition to the above members, the State Surgeon General appoints the following individuals based on recommendations from the Department and the agencies listed above, ensuring diverse representation:

- The Department's Statewide Child Protection Team Medical Director
- A public health nurse
- A mental health professional specializing in children or adolescents
- A DCF employee responsible for supervising family services counselors, with at least five years of experience in child protective investigations
- A medical director of a child protection team
- A member of a child advocacy organization
- A social worker experienced in working with child abuse victims and perpetrators
- A paraprofessional trained in patient resources employed in a child abuse prevention program
- A law enforcement officer with a minimum of five years of experience in children's issues



- A representative from a Florida Domestic Violence organization
- A representative from a private provider of programs addressing child abuse and neglect prevention
- A substance abuse treatment professional

Local CADR Committees

Local CADR committees are responsible for reviewing all closed cases involving alleged child abuse and neglect deaths reported to the DCF Florida Abuse Hotline, then present relevant information to the State CADR Committee. Comprising members from various community agencies within Florida's judicial circuits, local CADR committees share a common interest in promoting, safeguarding, and improving the well-being of children. Details about local CADR committee membership can also be found in Appendix B.

County Health Department Directors, designated as CADR Health Officers, appoint, convene, and support these committees. At a minimum, representatives from the following organizations are appointed by CADR Health Officers:

- The State Attorney's Office
- The Medical Examiner's Office
- The local DCF Child Protective Investigations Unit
- The Department's Child Protection Team
- Community-based care lead agency
- State, county, or local law enforcement agencies
- School district
- A mental health treatment provider
- A certified domestic violence center
- A substance abuse treatment provider
- Any other members specified in guidelines developed by the State CADR Committee



Due to the strong partnership between the Department and DCF within the CADR System, local CADR committees are structured to align with both Florida's Judicial Circuits and the six DCF regions across the state, as illustrated below.*

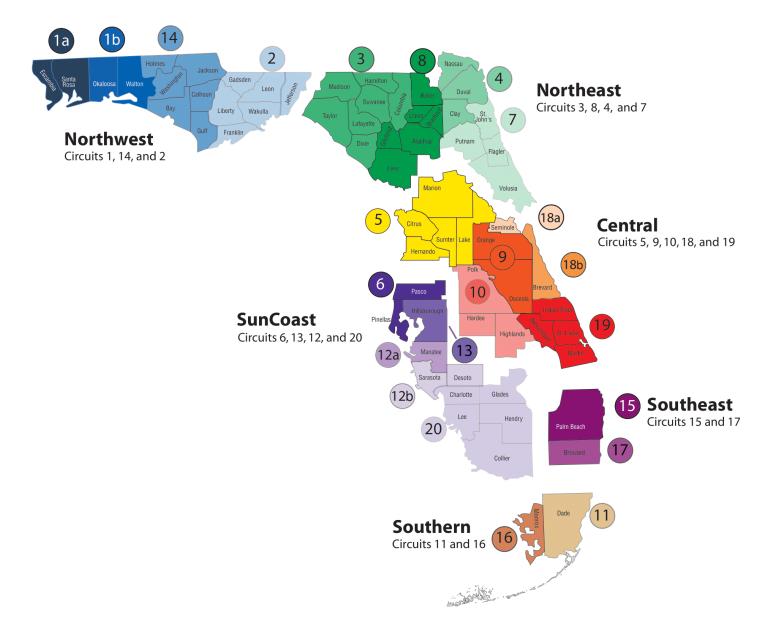


Figure 1: Map of Local CADR Committees and DCF Regions

^{*}Local CADR committees across Florida align with Judicial Circuits; however, Circuits 1, 12, and 18 each have two distinct local CADR committees.



SECTION TWO: METHOD

CADR Process Overview

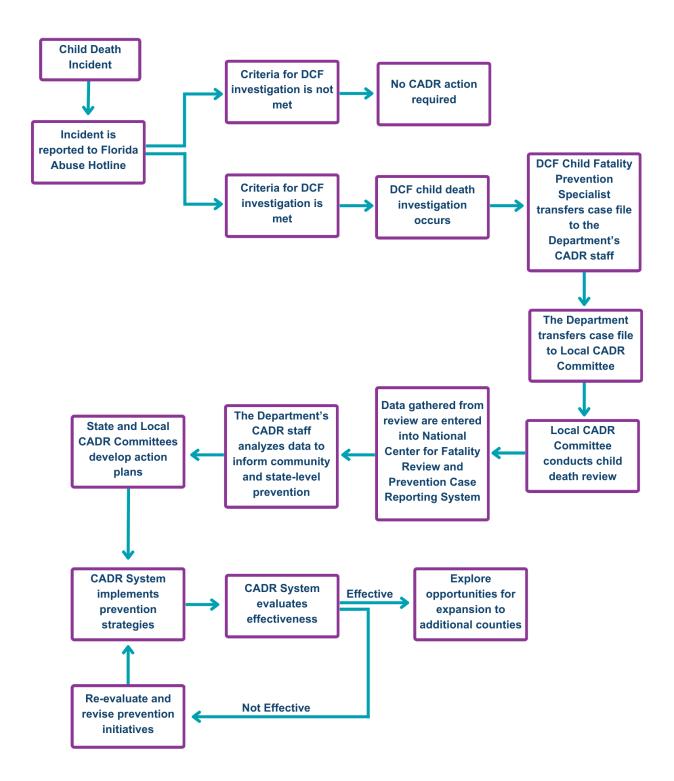
The CADR process includes numerous essential steps, guiding CADR stakeholders from the initial child fatality incident through the execution of state and community-level prevention initiatives. Local CADR committees receive strong encouragement to adopt a holistic, community-wide approach in addressing the root causes and contributing factors behind child maltreatment-related deaths. Moreover, the committees are urged to proactively implement identified strategies to the fullest extent possible. It is crucial to acknowledge that local CADR committees explore solutions beyond the confines of the child welfare system when identifying and executing prevention strategies.

The flowchart presented in Figure 2 delineates the intricate, multiagency CADR process. This visual representation serves as a framework that embodies the collective commitment to building upon the insights gained and advancing the endeavors of CADR. The CADR System remains unwavering in ensuring that all decision-making is underpinned by relevant data, enabling informed and impactful choices.

The method and process in Florida aims to enhance child safety, deepen the understanding of child abuse and neglect, and drive systemic improvements to protect children and support families effectively.



Figure 2: Multiagency CADR Process





SECTION THREE: DATA

Case Review Statistics

This report includes information on closed child fatality cases with an element of suspected maltreatment, which were reviewed and entered into the NFR-CRS (Appendix C) by September 5, 2023. There were 237 child fatality review cases available for analysis which are included in this report. Cases that remain open to DCF for investigation were not available for review and thus, are not included in this report.

Judicial circuits continue to experience a backlog of cases impacting data made available for CADR; specifically, cases of inflicted trauma and child homicide. To address case review delays, local CADR committees are responsible for developing a plan to complete the review of backlogged cases following the completion of the annual reporting year's cases.

Child maltreatment findings are based on the following criteria:

- Verified A preponderance of the credible evidence results in a determination that the specific harm or threat of harm was the result of abuse, abandonment, or neglect.
- Not Substantiated There is credible evidence, which does not meet the standard of being a preponderance, to support that the specific harm was the result of abuse, abandonment, or neglect.
- No Indicators There is no credible evidence to support the allegations of abuse, abandonment, or neglect.

References are made to unknown and missing data in certain graphs, charts, and tables throughout this section of the report.

- Unknown A value selected in the NFR-CRS when the answer to a given question is not known, despite efforts by the local CADR committee to obtain the information.
- Missing Questions that were not answered when a child fatality case was entered into the NFR-CRS, result in a missing data value.



Child Death Trends

Counts and rates of all causes of child death derived from Vital Statistics and verified child maltreatment deaths from CADR are displayed in Table 1.

In 2022, the all-cause death rate for children aged 0-17 was 51.7 deaths per 100,000 child population (Florida CHARTS, 2023). This rate has fluctuated annually over the last 12 years and does not indicate a particular trend or pattern. Every year, over 2,000 Florida children die; of these deaths, a proportion are reported to and investigated by DCF and reviewed by CADR, of which some are found to be maltreatment related. In 2022, 471 of the total child deaths in the state were investigated by DCF; 64 of these investigated deaths were determined to be verified maltreatment cases.

	Table 1: Child Deaths: All Causes and Maltreatments, Florida, 2011-2022					
Year	Resident Child Deaths All Causes	Resident Child Death Rate per 100,000 Population	Total Cases (Child Deaths Reported to Hotline)	Verified Child Maltreatment Deaths	Cases Pending (DCF)**	Cases Pending (Local Review)***
2011	2,191	54.2	428	136		-
2012	2,046	50.9	411	129	ı	-
2013	2,105	52.5	436	137	-	-
2014	2,131	52.9	445	156	ı	-
2015	2,249	55.4	473	123	-	-
2016	2,217	54.1	463	110	-	-
2017	2,236	54.1	462	113	-	-
2018	2,128	50.7	440	118	2	4
2019	2,107	49.7	398	91	3	17
2020	2,107	49.2	446	103	8	48
2021	2,227	51.6	449	58	60	73
2022	2,272*	51.7	471	64	187	47

^{*2022} Vital Statistics death data are provisional and subject to change.



^{**}Cases Pending (DCF) includes cases that are still open for investigation or recently closed.

^{***}Cases Pending (Local Review) includes cases available, but are not yet reviewed.

2022 Case Status Summary

Table 2 details the distribution of 2022 child fatalities assigned to each local CADR committee, including child fatalities reported to the Florida Abuse Hotline, cases that were not available for review, cases awaiting review, and cases reviewed and analyzed as of September 5, 2023.

Tab	Table 2: Case Review Status of Child Deaths by Local CADR Committees			
Circuit	Total Cases (Child Deaths Reported to Hotline)	Cases Not Available for Review (Open Investigation/Case in Processing)	Cases Closed by DCF	Cases Completed and Available for Annual Report
1a	11	1	10	10
1b	7	0	7	7
2	6	2	4	0
3	8	8	0	0
4	36	33	3	0
5	41	0	41	34
6	27	16	11	9
7	21	21	0	0
8	6	6	0	0
9	37	1	36	36
10	44	1	43	37
11	40	8	32	23
12a	8	1	7	7
12b	4	2	2	2
13	37	12	25	25
14	10	5	5	5
15	23	16	7	7
16	0	0	0	0
17	36	21	15	15
18a	20	10	10	1
18b	10	0	10	5
19	19	10	9	7
20	20	13	7	7
Total	471	187	284	237

By the end of 2022, 471 child fatalities were reported to the Florida Abuse Hotline. Of these fatality cases:

- 284 were closed by DCF.
 - Of these, 282 cases were available for review, and 237 reviews were completed (84.0%).
 - The remaining 47 cases were scheduled for review after September 5, 2023.
 Data included in this report apply only to the 237 reviewed cases. Findings may change once all available cases of child fatalities for 2022 are reviewed.



- 187 were still open for investigation or recently closed, therefore case information was unavailable for review by September 5, 2023.
 - Consideration will be given toward supplemental analyses of the remaining 2022 fatalities (187) upon case closure and review.
- Of the 43 verified maltreatment deaths reviewed, 26 (60.5%) were the result of neglect, and 17 (39.5%) were the result of abuse (Figure 3).

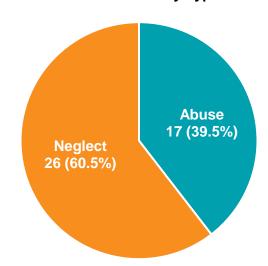


Figure 3: Verified Maltreatment Deaths by Type of Maltreatment (n=43)

Child Demographic Characteristics

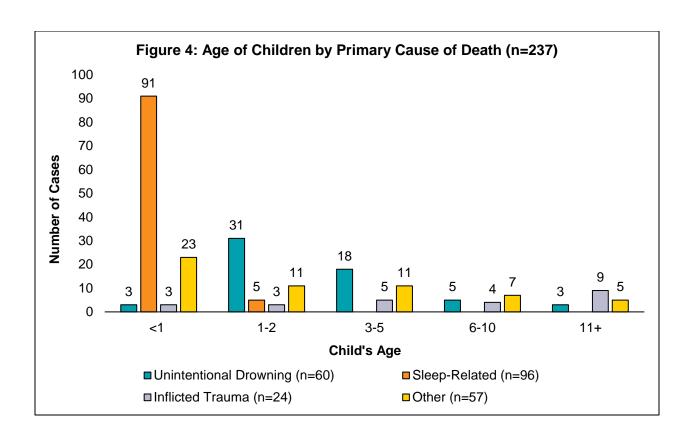
Child's Age

Children aged five and under comprised the majority of all fatalities, representing 204 of 237 (86.1%) cases.

As shown in Figure 4:

- Among unintentional drowning deaths, 52 of 60 (86.7%) were children five years of age and younger. Most of these deaths (70.0%) occurred in children between ages 1-3 years old.
- Among sleep-related deaths, 91 of 96 (94.8%) were children less than one and most of these incidents (76.9%) occurred in infants four months and younger.
- 23 of 57 (40.4%) child deaths attributed to other causes occurred in children younger than one year.

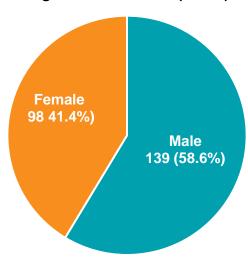




Child's Sex

Figure 5 shows the distribution of sex in the 237 reviewed cases. Males were disproportionately represented among child fatalities, accounting for 58.6% of all reviewed cases.



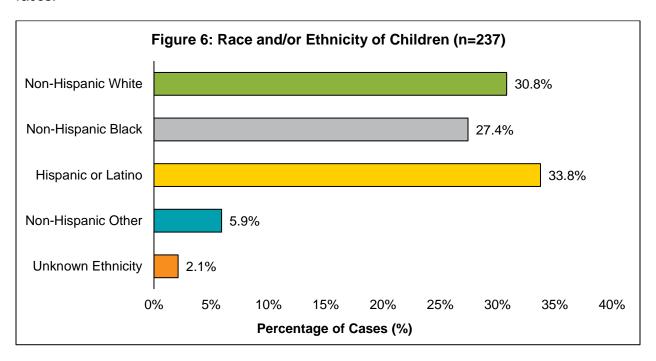




Race and Ethnicity of Child

As displayed in Figure 6, 73 of 237 (30.8%) children were non-Hispanic white, and 65 (27.4%) were non-Hispanic Black.

Children of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity represent 80 (33.8%) total cases, whereas 14 (5.9%) were non-Hispanic other, and 5 (2.1%) were of unknown ethnicity. Non-Hispanic other can include Alaska Native, American Indian, Asian, Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander, or multiple races.



Key Points of 2022 Child Demographic Characteristics Data

- 50.6% of all child fatality incidents received by CADR were less than 1 year old.
- 58.6% of all child fatality incidents received by CADR were classified as male.
- 30.8% of all child fatality incidents received by CADR were identified as non-Hispanic white, whereas 27.4% were identified as non-Hispanic black. Children of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity constituted 33.8% of all cases.



Location of Child Deaths

The incident county refers to the county where the incident that led to the death took place, which may be different from the child's residence county or the county where the child was declared deceased. The distribution of cases by incident county is shown in Table 3.

Table 3: County of Death Incident (n=237)					
Incident County Leading Cause of Death Category			у		
(Circuit)*	Unintentional Drowning	Sleep- Related	Inflicted Trauma	Other	Total
Bay (14)	0	2	1	1	4
Brevard (18a)	0	1	0	0	1
Broward (17)	5	6	2	2	15
Charlotte (20)	0	1	0	1	2
Citrus (5)	1	4	0	1	6
DeSoto (12b)	1	1	0	0	2
Escambia (1a)	0	5	1	1	7
Hardee (10)	0	2	0	1	3
Hernando (5)	1	1	2	2	6
Highlands (3)	2	2	1	1	6
Hillsborough (13)	7	9	1	8	25
Indian River (19)	0	0	1	0	1
Lake (5)	1	6	0	6	13
Lee (20)	2	2	0	1	5
Manatee (12a)	3	4	0	0	7
Marion (16)	2	3	1	2	8
Miami-Dade (11)	7	5	3	8	23
Okaloosa (1b)	1	3	0	0	4
Okeechobee (19)	1	0	0	0	1
Orange (9)	6	9	3	6	24
Osceola (9)	8	1	2	1	12
Palm Beach (15)	3	2	0	2	7
Pasco (6)	0	1	2	1	4
Pinellas (6)	0	3	1	1	5
Polk (10)	3	16	1	8	28
Saint Lucie (19)	2	2	1	0	5
Santa Rosa (1a)	0	2	0	1	3
Seminole (18b)	2	2	1	0	5
Sumter (5)	0	0	0	1	1
Walton (1b)	2	1	0	0	3
Washington (14)	0	0	0	1	1
Total	60	96	24	57	237

^{*}Table 3 does not depict all 67 Florida counties, as it only comprises reviewed cases available for this annual report. Thus, counties with cases that have not been closed or reviewed are excluded.



Of the top three primary cause of death categories:

- 46 of 96 (47.9%) of all sleep-related deaths occurred in five counties: Polk (16),
 Orange (9), Hillsborough (9), Lake (6), and Broward (6); Polk County accounted for 16.7% of these cases.
- 33 of 60 (55.0%) of unintentional drowning deaths occurred in five counties: Osceola (8), Miami-Dade (7), Hillsborough (7), Orange (6), and Broward (5); Osceola County accounted for 13.3% of these cases.
- All 24 deaths due to inflicted trauma occurred across 16 counties: Miami-Dade (3),
 Orange (3), Pasco (2), Osceola (2), Hernando (2), Broward (2), Bay (1), Escambia (1),
 Highlands (1), Hillsborough (1), Indian River (1), Marion (1), Pinellas (1), Polk (1),
 Saint Lucie (1), and Seminole (1).

Incident Area Type

Figure 7 displays the type of area where child death incidents occurred. Of the 237 cases reviewed, 127 (53.6%) took place in suburban areas. The remaining incidents included 43 (18.1%) that occurred in urban areas and 38 (16.0%) in rural areas.

Suburban is defined as a residential district located on the outskirts of a city. Urban is defined as a large city or densely populated area. A rural area is a community with low population densities and can include agricultural and recreational land.

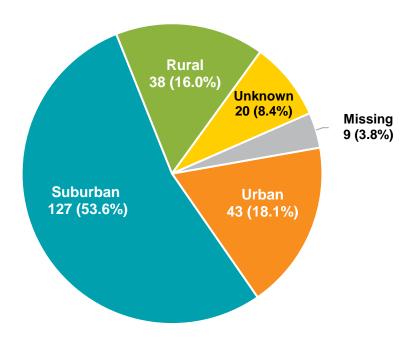


Figure 7: Type of Area Where Incident Occured (n=237)

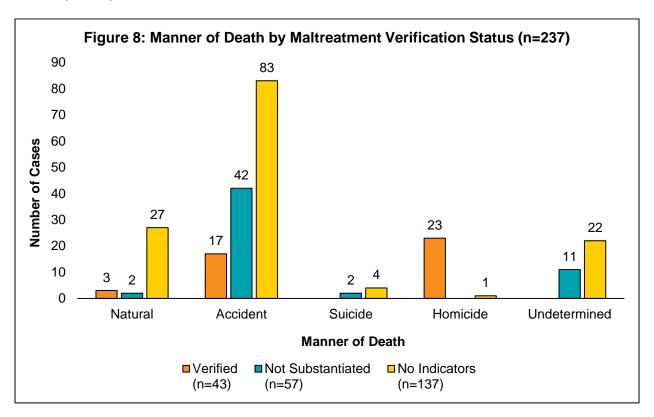


Official Manner of Death

Child fatality reviews document the official manner and cause of death as recorded on the child's death certificate, as well as the maltreatment verification finding that results from DCF investigation.

Figure 8 displays the official manner of death for all child fatalities reviewed in this report.

- Of the 43 verified maltreatment deaths, 17 (40.5%) were classified as accidents, 23 (54.8%) were classified as homicides, and 2 (4.8%) were classified as a natural manner.
- Out of 57 not substantiated child deaths, 42 (73.7%) were classified as accidents, and 11 (19.3%) were an undetermined manner.
- Of the 137 child deaths with no indicators of maltreatment, 83 (60.6%) were classified as accidents, followed by 28 (20.3%) classified as a natural manner of death, and 22 (15.9%) classified as an undetermined manner.



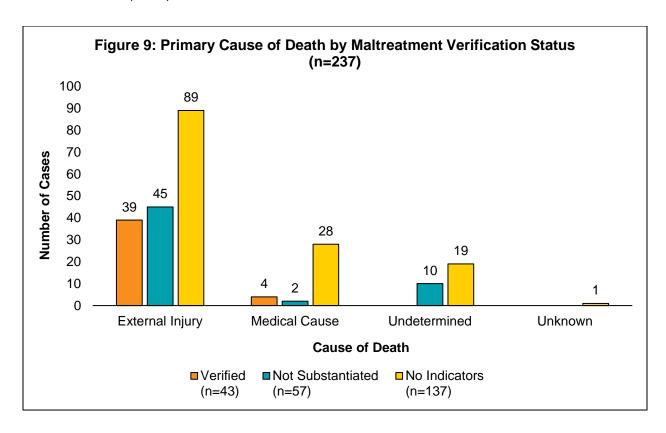
Primary Cause of Death

The distribution of primary cause of death by maltreatment verification status is displayed in Figure 9.

• Among the 43 verified maltreatment fatalities, 39 (90.7%) were the result of an external injury, and three (9.3%) was due to a medical cause of death.



- Among the 57 maltreatment fatalities that were not substantiated, 45 (78.9%) were the result of an external injury, 10 (17.5%) were an undetermined cause, and 2 (3.5%) were determined to have a medical cause.
- Among the 137 deaths with no indicators, 89 (65.0%) were the result of an external injury, 28 (20.4%) were the result of a medical cause, 19 (13.9%) were undetermined, and one (0.7%) had an unknown cause of death.



The distribution of leading cause of death by manner of death is displayed in Figure 10.

- Unintentional drownings accounted for 60 of the 237 reviewed cases.
- Among the 96 sleep-related death cases, the manner of death was accidental in 62 (64.6%) cases, whereas 27 (28.1%) deaths were classified as undetermined and seven (7.3%) were due to a natural manner of death.
- Homicidal manner accounted for 20 (83.3%) of the 24 inflicted trauma cases. The remaining four cases of inflicted trauma (16.7%) were suicides.
- The remaining other cause of death category comprises deaths caused by other external injuries (not sleep-related, drowning, or inflicted trauma), medical conditions, and undetermined and unknown causes. The majority of these cases were identified as having a natural manner of death (43.9%), followed by accidental (35.1%), and undetermined (10.5%). The remaining six cases in this category included four (7.0%) homicides and two (3.5%) suicides.



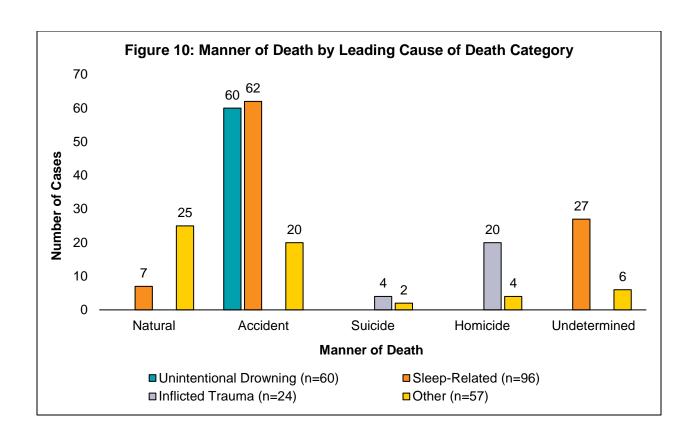
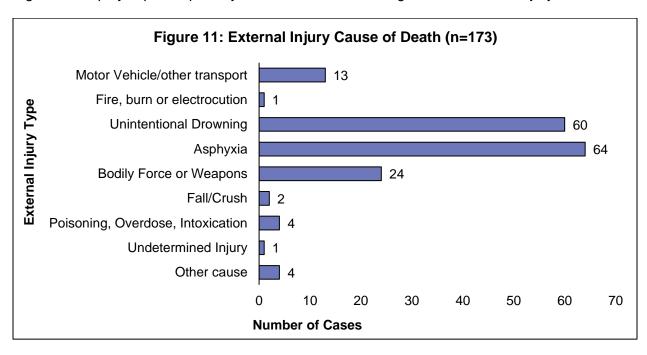


Figure 11 displays specific primary causes of death resulting from an external injury.





Tables 4 and 5 show the specific injury causes of death among homicide and suicide (30) cases.

In 2022, there were 24 homicide deaths. In 20 of these cases, the cause of death was inflicted trauma through bodily force or the use of a weapon. There were 14 homicides that involved the use of a firearm as a weapon, and six cases involved the use of bodily force. In the remaining three cases, the external cause of death is reported as asphyxia (1); poisoning, overdose, or intoxication (1); and other cause (1) for a case involving hyperthermia (Table 4).

Of the six suicide incidents, four cases used firearms; one case involved fire, burn, or electrocution; and one case involved poisoning, overdose, or intoxication (Table 5).

Table 4: Cause of Death in Homicide Cases (n=24)		
Injury Cause	Number of Cases	
Asphyxia	1	
Bodily force or weapon	20	
Poisoning, overdose, intoxication	1	
Other cause	1	
Missing	1	

Table 5: Cause of Death in Suicide Cases (n=6)		
Injury Cause	Number of Cases	
Fire, burn, or electrocution	1	
Weapon	4	
Poisoning, overdose, intoxication 1		

Table 6 displays specific primary causes of death resulting from a medical condition.

Table 6: Medical Cause of Death (n=34)			
Specific Medical Cause of Death	Number of Cases		
Asthma/Respiratory	1		
Cardiovascular	3		
Congenital Anomaly	3		
Diabetes	1		
Influenza	1		
Malnutrition/Dehydration	1		
Pneumonia	6		
Prematurity	3		
SIDS	1		
Other Infection	5		
Other Perinatal Condition	1		
Other Medical Condition	3		
COVID-19	5		



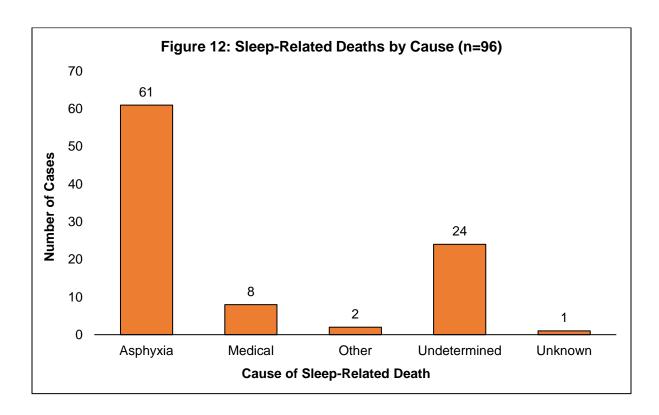
Sleep-Related Deaths

Sleep-related deaths remain the primary category of child deaths reviewed by local CADR committees. All sleep-related information in this report pertains to children under five years of age. Of the 96 sleep-related incidents, 94.8% occurred in infants under one year.

Sleep-related deaths account for 96 (40.5%) of all 2022 CADR case entries, with 61 (63.5%) due to asphyxia, eight (8.3%) due to medical cause, two (2.0%) due to other cause, 24 (25.0%) undetermined, and one (1.0%) unknown (Figure 12).

In sleep-related deaths, determining a clear cause of death is often challenging for medical examiners. Death scene investigations for sleep-related incidents at the place of the incident were completed for 94 of 96 (97.9%) reported cases. Of the 94 cases with a completed death scene investigation, 40 (42.6%) included doll reenactments and the findings were shared with local CADR committees in 16 of the 40 (40.0%) cases.

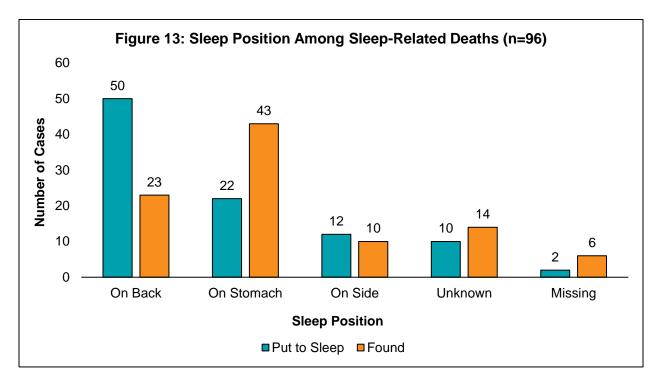
As a result, some of these deaths may be classified as unknown or undetermined, even after an investigation or autopsy. Death scene investigations involving sleep-related incidents provide valuable information regarding sleep environment risk factors, such as sleeping location and position in which the child was placed to sleep. These narratives can be used in conjunction with autopsy results to provide a more comprehensive view of the incident.



Local CADR committees collect information on the details of the child's sleep environment. Figures 13 through 15 and Table 7 provide an overview of important factors in sleep-related death cases.



Figure 13 details sleep position among cases that were classified as sleep-related, including how the child was placed to sleep and the sleep position when found deceased.



- In 50 (52.1%) of the 96 sleep-related cases, the child was placed to sleep on their back.
- On the stomach was the most frequently reported sleep position when the child was found non-responsive or deceased, accounting for 43 (44.8%) child deaths where sleep position at the time of death was known.

Figure 14 shows the distribution of sleep location among cases that were classified as sleep-related. Of all sleep-related deaths, 58 (60.4%) took place in an adult bed.



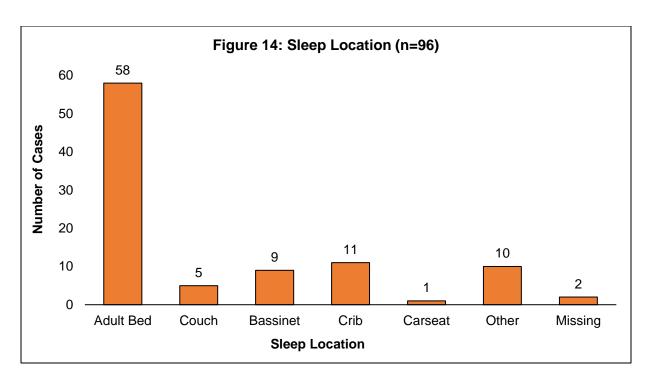


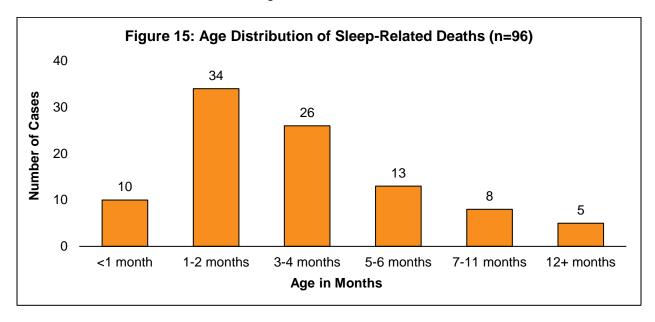
Table 7 provides counts of specific objects (including persons) that were found in a child's sleep environment, in sleep-related death cases. More than one object may have been present in the sleep environment. In 55 cases, an adult was present in the sleep environment, and in 20 cases, one or more children were present in the sleep environment.

Table 7: Objects in the Sleep Environment (n=96)			
Object(s) Present in Sleeping Environment	Cases	Percentage* (%)	
Adult	55	57.3%	
Child(ren)	20	20.8%	
Animal(s)	1	1.0%	
Mattress	68	70.8%	
Comforter, quilt or other	44	45.8%	
Fitted sheet	44	45.8%	
Thin blanket/flat sheet	48	50.0%	
Pillow or cushion	61	63.5%	
Nursing or u-shaped pillow	6	6.3%	
Sleep positioner	2	2.1%	
Clothing	6	6.3%	
Bottle	12	12.5%	
Crib railing/side	3	3.1%	
Wall	8	8.3%	
Toy(s)	5	5.2%	
Other	14	14.6%	

^{*}Percentage reflects the proportion of cases out of the total number of sleep-related deaths for each row item in the table.



Figure 15 provides the age distribution of sleep-related deaths. Of the 96 sleep-related death incidents in 2022, 44 (45.8%) involved infants two months of age and younger, while 26 (27.1%) involved infants between three and four months of age, and 13 (13.5%) involved infants that were between five and six months of age.



Key Points of 2022 Sleep-Related Data

- 60.4% of all sleep-related deaths took place in an adult bed.
- 72.9% of all sleep-related fatalities were children less than five months old.
- 58.3% of all sleep-related deaths involved male children.
- 52.1% of children were placed on their back to sleep and 44.8% were found on their stomach.
- 57.3% of the 96 sleep-related deaths had another adult in the bed, whereas 20.8% had another child or children in the bed at the time of incident.

Unintentional Drowning Death Incident Information

Local CADR committees collect detailed information on the circumstances and environmental factors associated with child drowning fatalities, including the location of the incident and whether a barrier was in place to prevent access to a water source.

Table 8 displays the location of unintentional drowning deaths. Pools, hot tubs, or spas accounted for the majority of total drowning incidents (66.7%), followed by open water or ponds (26.7%), and bathtubs (6.7%).



Table 8: Drowning Location (n=60)			
Drowning Location	Number of Cases	Percent (%)	
Open Water/Pond	16	26.7%	
Pool/Hot Tub/Spa	40	66.7%	
Bathtub	4	6.7%	

Figure 16 shows the location where children were last seen before drowning. Children were most likely to be last seen in the house (43.3%) or in water (23.3%) prior to drowning.

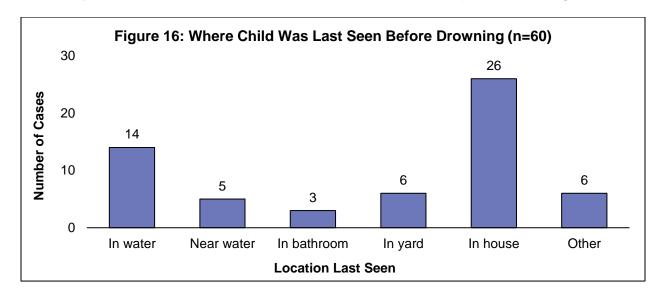
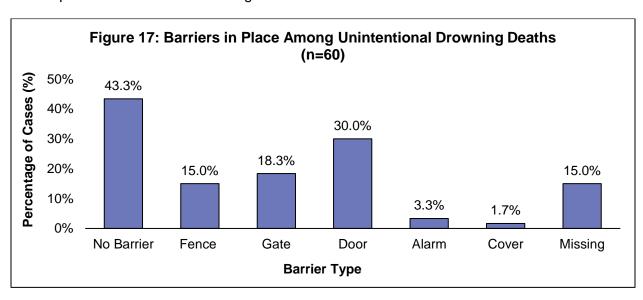


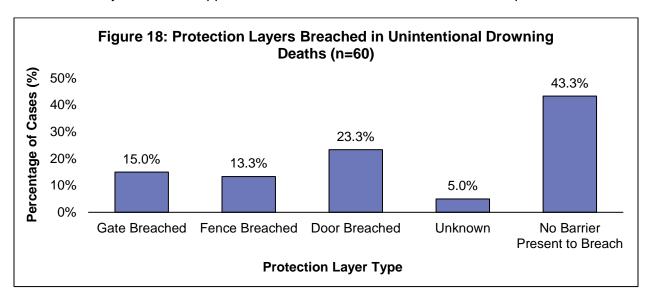
Figure 17 details the physical barriers and other protection layers that were in place at the time of the unintentional drowning incident. Barriers are physical structures, such as a door or a fence, that help limit access to potentially hazardous bodies of water. More than one barrier type can be present in individual drowning cases.





In 41.7% of unintentional drownings, at least one physical barrier was present at the time of the incident. The most common physical barriers in place among the 60 drownings were doors (30.0%) and gates (18.3%).

Figure 18 details physical barriers and other protection layers that were breached. A breached barrier is defined as opened, broken, or not functioning. Therefore, the presence of a barrier does not imply that the barrier is always effective in preventing a child from accessing a water source and may also not be applicable in certain water sources, such as an open beach.



The most prevalent barriers breached were doors (23.3%), gates (15.0%), and fences (13.3%). However, in 26 (43.3%) of the unintentional drowning cases, there were no layers of protection indicated to prevent access to water.

Key Point of 2022 Unintentional Drowning Data

- Drowning deaths occurring in a pool, hot tub, or spa account for 66.7% of all drowning fatalities
- Children three years of age and younger make up 75.0% of all drowning fatalities. This percentage increases to 78.3% when including children four years of age and younger.
- 70.0% of children did not know how to swim at the time of the incident.
- 70.0% of all drowning related fatalities involved male children.
- 43.3% of children were located within the home prior to the drowning incident.
- Of all protection layers that were present among reviewed drowning cases, 30.0% were identified as being a door.
- 43.3% of cases had no barrier in place.
- Doors and gates accounted for 38.3% of all protection layers breached prior to drowning incidents.

Inflicted Trauma Death Incident Information

The intentional infliction of physical harm through the use of bodily force or other weapons remains a leading cause of preventable child death. Inflicted trauma deaths can include both homicide and suicide deaths. Weapon types include firearms, bodily force, or body parts, such



as fists, hands, or feet, and any other items that can be used to inflict bodily harm. At the time data were analyzed for this report, several cases were not yet available for review. Many of these cases remain open due to pending law enforcement investigations or judicial action and may be classified as weapon-related deaths. It is expected that figures presented on weapons or bodily force will increase when all 2022 deaths are reviewed.

Figure 19 displays the type of force used in inflicted trauma cases. Among the 24 inflicted trauma deaths, 18 (75.0%) involved the use of firearms and six (25.0%) involved the use of body parts or bodily force.

The manner of death in inflicted trauma cases is displayed in Table 9. Among these deaths, homicides comprised 20 of 24 (83.3%) total cases, and 14 of those cases involved firearms, while six were due to bodily force. Suicides comprised four (16.7%) of the inflicted trauma cases, which all involved firearms. Additional information regarding these homicide and suicide incidents is referenced in Tables 4 and 5.

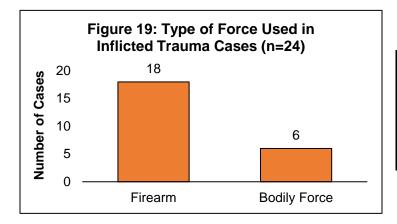


Table 9: Inflicted Trauma Cases by Manner of Death (n=24)			
Manner	Number of Cases	Percent (%)	
Homicide	20	83.3%	
Suicide	4	16.7%	

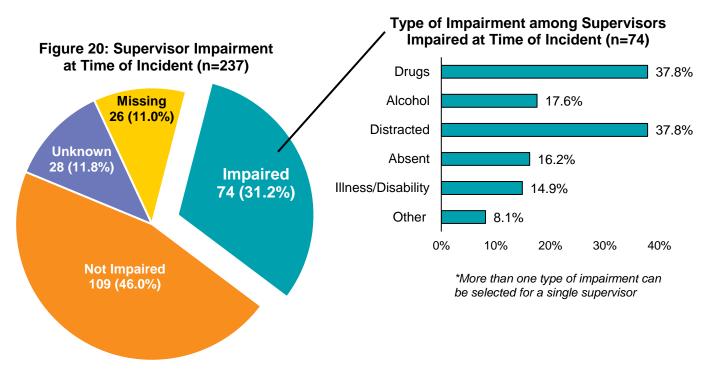
Key Points of 2022 Inflicted Trauma Data

- 83.3% of the 24 homicide incidents were the result of inflicted trauma.
- 75.0% of weapons utilized in cases involving inflicted trauma deaths were firearms.
- In cases where a firearm was used, 14 out of 18 were homicide incidents and the remaining cases were suicide incidents.
- 25.0% of the 24 inflicted trauma cases involved body parts or bodily force.
- Children five and under comprised 45.8% of inflicted trauma deaths, followed by children 11 and older (37.5%), and children ages 6-10 (16.7%).



Supervisor Impairment

Information is collected regarding whether the person responsible for supervising the child at the time of the death incident was impaired. Supervisors were found to be impaired in 74 (31.2%) cases and not impaired in 109 (46.0%) cases; impairment status was unknown or missing in 54 (22.8%) cases. Among supervisors who were impaired, the causes of impairment are shown in Figure 20. More than one type of impairment can be present at the time of the incident.



Key Points of 2022 Supervisor Impairment Data

- At the time of the incident:74 out of 237 supervisors (31.2%) were impaired.
- Most supervisors who were indicated to be impaired were either distracted (37.8%) and/or were influenced by drugs (37.8%).
- 17.6% of supervisors found to be impaired indicated the influence of alcohol.
- 16.2% of supervisors found to be impaired indicated being absent.



SECTION FOUR: STATE CADR AD HOC COMMITTEES

In 2023, the State CADR Committee recognized the importance of addressing critical concerns within its scope of responsibilities pursuant to section 383.402(1)(d) and (e); (2)3, F.S. To effectively address these concerns and promote the welfare of children across the state, two ad hoc committees were convened:

1. Child Death by Suicide Case Review Feasibility Committee:

The Child Death by Suicide Case Review Feasibility Committee, chaired by State CADR Committee member Rebecca Albert, was formed in response to the rising concern of child deaths by suicide within Florida. This committee was tasked with assessing the feasibility and potential benefits of reviewing child suicide cases not currently within the CADR System's purview.

The objectives of this committee included:

Comprehensive Assessment

Conduct a comprehensive analysis of all child suicide cases in Florida, focusing on demographics, risk factors, and potential systemic issues contributing to these incidents.

Feasibility Study

Evaluate the feasibility of incorporating child death by suicide case reviews, considering the necessary resources and expertise required.

Recommendations

Provide recommendations on potential changes to CADR protocols, policies, and resources that could enhance the Committee's capacity to address child suicide cases effectively.

Membership of this ad hoc committee included several State CADR Committee members, as well as Anna Sever, Director of the DCF Statewide Office for Suicide Prevention. The committee met a total of 11 times during the 2023 calendar year and presented findings and recommendations to CADR stakeholders during the 2023 CADR Annual Summit. During the State CADR Committee Meeting held on August 24, 2023, the State CADR Committee recommended proposed statutory language changes to the Department.

2. Case Review Completion and Structure of CADR Annual Report Committee:

The Case Review Completion and Structure of CADR Annual Report Committee, chaired by State CADR Committee member and Martin County Health Officer Carol Ann Vitani, was established to address concerns related to the timeliness and effectiveness of case reviews conducted by CADR. This committee aims to enhance CADR data capacity and annual reporting processes.

Key responsibilities of this committee included:



Review of Case Review Procedures

Streamlining Processes

Enhancing Annual Reporting

Stakeholder Engagement

Evaluate the existing procedures for child death reviews within the CADR System, identifying opportunities to improve efficiency and thoroughness.

Develop
recommendations to
streamline case
review processes,
ensuring that reviews
are conducted in a
timely manner without
compromising the
quality of data input
into the NFR-CRS
and community-level
prevention
recommendations.

Assess the structure and content of the CADR Annual Report, with a focus on providing more actionable insights, recommendations, and data to inform policies and practices related to child maltreatment prevention and intervention.

Collaborate with key stakeholders, including child welfare agencies, law enforcement, health care providers, and community organizations, to gather input and ensure that the CADR Committees' work aligns with broader efforts to protect children in Florida.

This ad hoc committee met six times during the 2023 calendar year and presented key findings and recommendations at the 2023 CADR Annual Summit. In response to this committee's recommendations, the State CADR Committee voted for the 2024 CADR Annual Report to be a secondary and more comprehensive data analysis of 2022 child fatalities.

The work of these ad hoc committees is integral to the ongoing commitment of CADR to safeguard the well-being of Florida's children. Their findings and recommendations will be instrumental in shaping the future direction of the State CADR Committee and its efforts to eliminate preventable child deaths. The outcomes of these committees will not only enhance the collective understanding of preventable child fatalities, but also contribute to the development of more effective prevention strategies and interventions statewide.



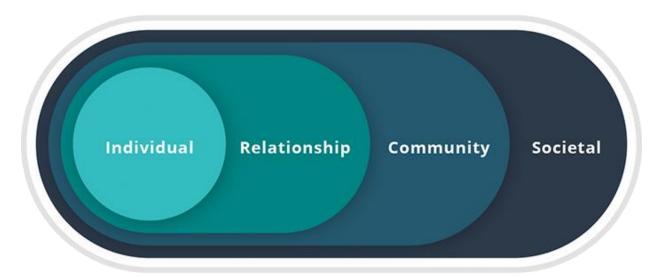
SECTION FIVE: 2023 PREVENTION RECOMMENDATIONS

Moving Forward: A Social Ecological Model for Change

The 2023 State CADR Committee prevention recommendations are based on an analysis of CADR findings for the 2022 child fatality cases reviewed, input provided by community and state partners, and a review of current child welfare literature. The top three categories of preventable child fatalities in Florida continue a trend that has persisted over the last several years. These categories include child fatalities that occur as a result of:

- Sleep-Related Infant Death
- Drowning
- Inflicted Trauma

To effectively address various intervention levels, prevention strategies are structured under the comprehensive framework known as the Social-Ecological Model for Change, as seen below.



This model, comprising four levels, serves to illustrate the intricate interplay between personal and environmental factors influencing behavior and guiding behavioral change. Developed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), this model delineates how individual traits, relationships, community dynamics, and societal factors shape behavior. Addressing all these levels is crucial in devising potent prevention methods. Acting simultaneously across multiple levels is most impactful, given the interconnected nature of these influences. By adopting this holistic approach, interventions become more enduring, fostering sustainable prevention efforts, and maximizing their overall effectiveness.



The 2023 Prevention Recommendations developed by the State CADR Committee are as follows:



Promote 2022 updated AAP guidelines regarding safe sleep practices for infants.

Sleep-related infant deaths remain a pressing concern in child welfare, which persist despite efforts to reduce these tragedies. CADR data show that of the 237 total deaths reviewed by the local CADR committees, 96 (40.5%) were sleep-related deaths. Of the 96 sleep-related deaths, 58 (60.4%) occurred in an adult bed. In 55 (57.3%) of the 96 deaths, an adult was reported to be in the bed with the infant. These data represent a compelling need for additional safe sleep education for caregivers and an increase in education dissemination.

In 2022, the AAP published guidelines titled *Sleep-Related Infant Deaths: Updated 2022 Recommendations for Reducing Infant Deaths in the Sleep Environment.*² These guidelines represent a significant step in addressing this issue, aiming to provide health care professionals, caregivers, and the community with comprehensive recommendations to create a safer sleep environment for infants.

Two key aspects of these updated guidelines are of great interest to the State CADR Committee. One is the emphasis on using the term unexplained sudden death in infancy rather than sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS), which remains a subcategory of Sudden Unexpected Infant Death (SUID). This shift aligns with the preferred terminology of the National Association of Medical Examiners (NAME) and reflects the evolving understanding of these tragic events. This change underscores the need for precise terminology in both medical and forensic contexts to ensure accurate classification and investigation of infant deaths. The other key aspect of the updated guidelines is the recommendation *Back to sleep for every sleep* (Moon, Carlin, & Hand, 2022). This recommendation further emphasizes the need to place infants to sleep on a flat surface, assuring readers that the supine sleep position on a flat, non-inclined surface does not increase the risk of choking and aspiration in infants, despite popular belief. However, placing infants to sleep at an incline greater than 10 degrees poses significant risks for compromised respiration and suffocation.

The updated AAP guidelines mark a notable advancement in the understanding of factors contributing to sleep-related infant deaths. Recognizing the critical importance of disseminating this vital information, the State CADR Committee strongly recommends the promotion and educational dissemination of these updated recommendations through



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² Moon, R. Y., Carlin, R. F., & Hand, I. (2022). Sleep-Related Infant Deaths: Updated 2022 Recommendations for Reducing Infant Deaths in the Sleep Environment. *Pediatrics*, *150*(1). https://publications.aap.org/pediatrics/article/Sleep-Related-Infant-Deaths-Updated-2022

various means, including community and state level events, trainings, and conferences as well as materials developed to support prevention initiatives.



Ensure all local CADR committees and other entities reviewing child fatalities consistently report hazardous consumer products to the CPSC, dating back to deaths occurring on or after January 1, 2021.

Child fatalities resulting from hazardous consumer products represent a serious and preventable public health concern. In many instances, such products pose hidden dangers to children, which can result in tragedies occurring without warning. Pillows, toys, nursery items, and household goods can pose risks if used improperly or if poorly designed, manufactured, or labeled. CADR committees have a pivotal role in identifying, investigating, and preventing child deaths associated with such products.

During the 2023 CADR Annual Summit, CPSC Product Safety Investigator, Glenn Dunlap, emphasized the importance of reporting all potentially hazardous consumer products or products found through the child death investigation or child death review to be incorrectly used, such as an adult bed. Additionally, Program Manager for the Medical Examiner and Coroner Alert Project, Yolanda Nash, recommended that all such products identified by local CADR committees be reported dating back to January 1, 2021.

Reporting hazardous consumer products to the CPSC is proactive and can help prevent future tragedies. Systematic identification and reporting contribute to holding manufacturers accountable, prompting recalls, and improving safety standards while raising public awareness.



Reevaluate Florida's child and adolescent suicide review model.

Child and adolescent suicides are a deeply concerning public health issue that demands a comprehensive and empathetic response. The State CADR Committee recognizes the need to continually assess and adapt its approaches to suicide prevention and postvention to better serve its young population.

As reported in the 2022 CADR Annual Report, the State CADR Committee recommended the exploration of collaborative partnerships with entities that may be currently examining child and adolescent suicide to better inform targeted prevention initiatives. To that end, the State CADR Committee convened the Child Death by Suicide Case Review Feasibility Ad Hoc Committee, inviting representatives from entities, such as the Florida Suicide Prevention Coordinating Council and Florida Violent Death Reporting System, to assess current suicide review processes. After a thorough assessment, it was determined that aside from CADR, there are



currently no entities conducting reviews of child and adolescent suicides on an individual case basis. This issue is compounded by the fact that between 2014 and 2021 CADR received a mere average of 13.3% of total child and adolescent suicide cases occurring in Florida.

Child and adolescent suicides are often complex and multifaceted. Factors, such as bullying, mental health issues, social isolation, and access to lethal means, can contribute to these tragic events. To effectively address this crisis, state agencies and other key partner organizations must take concerted action to evaluate and improve the current suicide review model to ensure it is comprehensive and aligned with current research and best practices.

There has been a significant increase in suicide rates among children and adolescents in Florida, primarily among children between ages 10 and 17. Between 2014 and 2021, there was a significant increasing trend at an annual percent of change of 4.19.³ Reevaluating Florida's child and adolescent suicide review model is a vital step in identifying areas for improvement to enhance data-driven decision-making processes, leading to more targeted and effective suicide prevention strategies, and strengthening the state's capacity to prevent, respond to, and support those affected by youth suicides.

Suicide prevention and response efforts must be integrated with mental health services. Reevaluating the existing model can help identify opportunities for better coordination between mental health professionals, schools, families, and community organizations to provide comprehensive support to at-risk youth.

Florida's diverse population requires a suicide review model that is inclusive and culturally sensitive. The reevaluation should account for the unique needs of various communities and demographics, ensuring that suicide prevention efforts are accessible and effective for all children and adolescents.

Reevaluating Florida's child and adolescent suicide review model is a critical step in addressing the growing concern of youth suicide in the state and reflects a commitment to evidence-based approaches, data-driven decision-making, and the overall well-being and safety of Florida's young population. This reevaluation should be seen as an opportunity to enhance the state's ability to protect and support its youth, ultimately working toward a future where child and adolescent suicides are preventable and rare.



Develop and submit recommendations to the NCFRP regarding potential changes to the NFR-CRS to incorporate fields that would better contribute to a deeper understanding of child fatalities in Florida.

The NCFRP encourages the submission of recommended changes to the existing NFR-CRS for all states, as well as the development of questions to display solely on the form of the requesting state. The State CADR Committee recognizes state-level form

³ Deaths from Suicide. FL Health CHARTS. https://www.flhealthcharts.gov/ChartsDashboards/rdPage.aspx?rdReport=Death.DataViewer&cid=0116



customization as an effective means to collect additional data for further analysis surrounding causes and contributing factors of child fatalities relevant to Florida families.



Continue efforts to relay timely information to caregivers and community supports regarding the safety of children.

CADR data indicate that in 59 (24.9%) of the 237 child fatalities reviewed, supervision was not present, but needed given the child's developmental age or circumstances. The data further demonstrate that of the 96 sleep-related deaths, 22 (23.2%) of the infants were reportedly placed to sleep on their stomach. Additionally, in 26 (43.4%) of the 60 drowning deaths reviewed by CADR, there were no barriers present to prevent the child from accessing the water.

The State CADR Committee emphasizes the importance of ongoing efforts to promptly disseminate critical child safety information to caregivers and community support networks. To safeguard children from preventable deaths related to factors, such as sleep-related infant death, drowning, and inflicted trauma, it is imperative that Florida's communities maintain a proactive stance in educating parents and families about these risks. The following aims to empower caregivers with the knowledge and resources needed to ensure the safety and well-being of children across Florida.

- Community Collaboration: The State CADR Committee encourages strong
 collaboration among community resources, such as family resource centers, faith-based
 groups, and culturally specific organizations. Leveraging their connections to the
 community can significantly enhance the credibility of safety information, expanding its
 reach and increasing the likelihood of parents and caregivers utilizing this knowledge to
 make informed decisions about child safety.
- 2. Partnerships with Evidence-Based Home-Visiting Providers: Evidence-based home-visiting programs offered by agencies, such as DCF and Healthy Families Florida, provide a unique opportunity to engage with families in their homes. These providers can assess potential risks and offer tailored education and support to caregivers, ensuring that vital safety messages are provided promptly and effectively.
- 3. Engagement of Expectant Mothers and Caregivers: There is a persistent need for engaging expectant mothers, partners, grandparents, and other caregivers in discussions about maternal health, safe sleep practices, and the adverse effects of maternal substance misuse on both the fetus and newborn. Education and support programs should address these topics comprehensively. Additionally, the State CADR Committee acknowledges the heightened need to promote doula and midwife services for expectant mothers who may have various concerns regarding hospitals and birthing centers.
- 4. **Communication with Medical Professionals:** Improved communication with health care professionals in birthing hospitals, and in pediatric, obstetric, and gynecology offices is vital. Consistent messaging aligned with the latest recommendations from the AAP should be reinforced to ensure parents receive up-to-date guidance.



- 5. **Maternal Depression Screening:** Implementing maternal depression screening tools during well-child pediatric appointments can help identify potential concerns. A coordinated response should be in place to address any needs that are identified.
- 6. **Home Safety Checklists:** Utilizing home safety checklists designed to identify hazardous conditions that pose risks to children is recommended. These checklists can serve as practical tools to enhance child safety within the home environment.



Continue to support and encourage the development and evaluation of pilot projects and initiatives focused on community-based child fatality prevention.

Communities with identified trends associated with preventable child fatalities are ideal for piloting innovative and promising prevention initiatives. Critical appraisals of these initiatives will expand the knowledge base and provide a foundation for more rigorous studies and potential expansion and improvements, where necessary, of prevention practices that have demonstrated efficacy.

The State CADR Committee is committed to the ongoing assessment and support of local CADR prevention initiatives, such as Sleep Baby Safely, Keep Kids Safe From Drowning, and the Sudden Unexpected Infant Death Investigation (SUIDI) Advocacy Project, developed in response to community needs as demonstrated through CADR data analysis. For example, CADR data show that of the 96 sleep-related infant deaths reviewed, 94 (97.9%) included death scene investigations, with only 29 (30.2%) including a completed SUIDI form. Of the 94 cases with death scene investigations, 40 (42.6%) cases included doll reenactments. These statistics represent a need for consistency in the completion of comprehensive death scene investigations, which is addressed through innovative pilot initiatives like the SUIDI Advocacy Project. Through the SUIDI Advocacy Project, the CADR Unit provided nearly 270 SUIDI kits to Florida counties along with opportunities to schedule in-person SUIDI trainings.



SECTION SIX: CONCLUSIONS AND NEXT STEPS

The findings of this report highlight significant public health concerns. Addressing these concerns require careful consideration of system improvements to support vulnerable families and the challenges faced by the growing population. The protection of Florida's children should remain a top priority for all Floridians. Creating lasting positive change will necessitate a broad, collaborative, multi-sector approach that covers all aspects of the Social Ecological Model for Change. Furthermore, preventing tragic deaths should inspire communities and organizations statewide to take action, based on the data and recommendations presented in this report, to ensure a safe future for Florida's children.

In addition to implementing data-driven prevention strategies, Floridians must actively seek out opportunities for early intervention. Every day, law enforcement officers, health care professionals, school system personnel, and others are presented with opportunities to provide potentially life-saving information to families with children long before child welfare services are involved.

The State CADR Committee strongly encourages readers of this report to act upon the prevention recommendations, as these are key to achieving positive outcomes for children. It is crucial to embrace evidence-based prevention programs and practices while also exploring innovative approaches. To eliminate preventable child fatalities in Florida and gain a deeper understanding of the complexities surrounding child maltreatment fatalities, Florida's state and local CADR committees will continue to use evidence-based knowledge and available data to shape current and future prevention strategies.

The only way to break the cycle of child abuse is through education, awareness, and intervention.



APPENDICES

ANNUAL REPORT DECEMBER 2023

Appendix A: Section 383.402, Florida Statutes

Appendix B: State and Local Committee Membership

Appendix C: Case Reporting Form Version 6.0

Appendix D: Implementation of 2022 Prevention Recommendations

Appendix E: 2023 CADR Annual Summit



APPENDIX A:

Section 383.402, Florida Statutes

The 2023 Florida Statutes

383.402 Child abuse death review; State Child Abuse Death Review Committee; local child abuse death review committees.—

- (1) INTENT.—It is the intent of the Legislature to establish a statewide multidisciplinary, multiagency, epidemiological child abuse death assessment and prevention system that consists of state and local review committees. The committees shall review the facts and circumstances of all deaths of children from birth to age 18 which occur in this state and are reported to the central abuse hotline of the Department of Children and Families. The state and local review committees shall work cooperatively. The primary function of the state review committee is to provide direction and leadership for the review system and to analyze data and recommendations from local review committees to identify issues and trends and to recommend statewide action. The primary function of the local review committees is to conduct individual case reviews of deaths, generate information, make recommendations, and implement improvements at the local level. The purpose of the state and local review system is to:
- (a) Achieve a greater understanding of the causes and contributing factors of deaths resulting from child abuse.
- (b) Whenever possible, develop a communitywide approach to address such causes and contributing factors.
- (c) Identify any gaps, deficiencies, or problems in the delivery of services to children and their families by public and private agencies which may be related to deaths that are the result of child abuse.
- (d) Recommend changes in law, rules, and policies at the state and local levels, as well as develop practice standards that support the safe and healthy development of children and reduce preventable child abuse deaths.
- (e) Implement such recommendations, to the extent possible.
- (2) STATE CHILD ABUSE DEATH REVIEW COMMITTEE.—
- (a) Membership.—
- 1. The State Child Abuse Death Review Committee is established within the Department of Health and shall consist of a representative of the Department of Health, appointed by the State Surgeon General, who shall serve as the state



committee coordinator. The head of each of the following agencies or organizations shall also appoint a representative to the state committee:

- a. The Department of Legal Affairs.
- b. The Department of Children and Families.
- c. The Department of Law Enforcement.
- d. The Department of Education.
- e. The Florida Prosecuting Attorneys Association, Inc.
- f. The Florida Medical Examiners Commission, whose representative must be a forensic pathologist.
- 2. In addition, the State Surgeon General shall appoint the following members to the state committee, based on recommendations from the Department of Health and the agencies listed in subparagraph 1., and ensuring that the committee represents the regional, gender, and ethnic diversity of the state to the greatest extent possible:
- a. The Department of Health Statewide Child Protection Team Medical Director.
- b. A public health nurse.
- c. A mental health professional who treats children or adolescents.
- d. An employee of the Department of Children and Families who supervises family services counselors and who has at least 5 years of experience in child protective investigations.
- e. The medical director of a Child Protection Team.
- f. A member of a child advocacy organization.
- g. A social worker who has experience in working with victims and perpetrators of child abuse.
- h. A person trained as a paraprofessional in patient resources who is employed in a child abuse prevention program.
- i. A law enforcement officer who has at least 5 years of experience in children's issues.
- j. A representative of a domestic violence advocacy group.
- k. A representative from a private provider of programs on preventing child abuse and neglect.



- I. A substance abuse treatment professional.
- 3. The members of the state committee shall be appointed to staggered terms not to exceed 2 years each, as determined by the State Surgeon General. Members may be appointed to no more than three consecutive terms. The state committee shall elect a chairperson from among its members to serve for a 2-year term, and the chairperson may appoint ad hoc committees as necessary to carry out the duties of the committee.
- 4. Members of the state committee shall serve without compensation but may receive reimbursement for per diem and travel expenses incurred in the performance of their duties as provided in s. 112.061 and to the extent that funds are available.
- (b) Duties.—The State Child Abuse Death Review Committee shall:
- 1. Develop a system for collecting data from local committees on deaths that are reported to the central abuse hotline. The system must include a protocol for the uniform collection of data statewide, which must, at a minimum, use the National Child Death Review Case Reporting System administered by the National Center for the Review and Prevention of Child Deaths.
- 2. Provide training to cooperating agencies, individuals, and local child abuse death review committees on the use of the child abuse death data system.
- 3. Provide training to local child abuse death review committee members on the dynamics and impact of domestic violence, substance abuse, or mental health disorders when there is a co-occurrence of child abuse. Training must be provided by the Department of Children and Families, the Florida Alcohol and Drug Abuse Association, and the Florida Council for Community Mental Health in each entity's respective area of expertise.
- 4. Develop statewide uniform guidelines, standards, and protocols, including a protocol for standardized data collection and reporting, for local child abuse death review committees and provide training and technical assistance to local committees.
- 5. Develop statewide uniform guidelines for reviewing deaths that are the result of child abuse, including guidelines to be used by law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, medical examiners, health care practitioners, health care facilities, and social service agencies.
- 6. Study the adequacy of laws, rules, training, and services to determine what changes are needed to decrease the incidence of child abuse deaths and develop strategies and recruit partners to implement these changes.
- 7. Provide consultation on individual cases to local committees upon request.



- 8. Educate the public regarding the provisions of chapter 99-168, Laws of Florida, the incidence and causes of child abuse death, and ways by which such deaths may be prevented.
- 9. Promote continuing education for professionals who investigate, treat, and prevent child abuse or neglect.
- 10. Recommend, when appropriate, the review of the death certificate of a child who died as a result of abuse or neglect.
- (3) LOCAL CHILD ABUSE DEATH REVIEW COMMITTEES.—At the direction of the State Surgeon General, a county or multicounty child abuse death review committee shall be convened and supported by the county health department directors in accordance with the protocols established by the State Child Abuse Death Review Committee.
- (a) *Membership.*—The local death review committees shall include, at a minimum, the following organizations' representatives, appointed by the county health department directors in consultation with those organizations:
- 1. The state attorney's office.
- 2. The medical examiner's office.
- 3. The local Department of Children and Families child protective investigations unit.
- 4. The Department of Health Child Protection Team.
- 5. The community-based care lead agency.
- 6. State, county, or local law enforcement agencies.
- 7. The school district.
- 8. A mental health treatment provider.
- 9. A certified domestic violence center.
- 10. A substance abuse treatment provider.
- 11. Any other members that are determined by guidelines developed by the State Child Abuse Death Review Committee.

To the extent possible, individuals from these organizations or entities who, in a professional capacity, dealt with a child whose death is verified as caused by abuse or neglect, or with the family of the child, shall attend any meetings where the child's case is reviewed. The members of a local committee shall be appointed to 2-year terms and may be reappointed. Members shall serve without compensation but may receive



reimbursement for per diem and travel expenses incurred in the performance of their duties as provided in s. <u>112.061</u> and to the extent that funds are available.

- (b) Duties.—Each local child abuse death review committee shall:
- 1. Assist the state committee in collecting data on deaths that are the result of child abuse, in accordance with the protocol established by the state committee. The local committee shall complete, to the fullest extent possible, the individual case report in the National Child Death Review Case Reporting System.
- 2. Submit written reports as required by the state committee. The reports must include:
- a. Nonidentifying information from individual cases.
- b. Identification of any problems with the data system uncovered through the review process and the committee's recommendations for system improvements and needed resources, training, and information dissemination, where gaps or deficiencies may exist.
- c. All steps taken by the local committee and private and public agencies to implement necessary changes and improve the coordination of services and reviews.
- 3. Submit all records requested by the state committee at the conclusion of its review of a death resulting from child abuse.
- 4. Abide by the standards and protocols developed by the state committee.
- 5. On a case-by-case basis, request that the state committee review the data of a particular case.
- (4) ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT.—The state committee shall prepare and submit a comprehensive statistical report by December 1 of each year to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives which includes data, trends, analysis, findings, and recommendations for state and local action regarding deaths from child abuse. Data must be presented on an individual calendar year basis and in the context of a multiyear trend. At a minimum, the report must include:
- (a) Descriptive statistics, including demographic information regarding victims and caregivers, and the causes and nature of deaths.
- (b) A detailed statistical analysis of the incidence and causes of deaths.
- (c) Specific issues identified within current policy, procedure, rule, or statute and recommendations to address those issues from both the state and local committees.



- (d) Other recommendations to prevent deaths from child abuse based on an analysis of the data presented in the report.
- (5) ACCESS TO AND USE OF RECORDS.—
- (a) Notwithstanding any other law, the chairperson of the State Child Abuse Death Review Committee, or the chairperson of a local committee, shall be provided with access to any information or records that pertain to a child whose death is being reviewed by the committee and that are necessary for the committee to carry out its duties, including information or records that pertain to the child's family, as follows:
- 1. Patient records in the possession of a public or private provider of medical, dental, or mental health care, including, but not limited to, a facility licensed under chapter 393, chapter 394, or chapter 395, or a health care practitioner as defined in s. <u>456.001</u>. Providers may charge a fee for copies not to exceed 50 cents per page for paper records and \$1 per fiche for microfiche records.
- 2. Information or records of any state agency or political subdivision which might assist a committee in reviewing a child's death, including, but not limited to, information or records of the Department of Children and Families, the Department of Health, the Department of Education, or the Department of Juvenile Justice.
- (b) The State Child Abuse Death Review Committee or a local committee shall have access to all information of a law enforcement agency which is not the subject of an active investigation and which pertains to the review of the death of a child. A committee may not disclose any information that is not subject to public disclosure by the law enforcement agency, and active criminal intelligence information or criminal investigative information, as defined in s. 119.011(3), may not be made available for review or access under this section.
- (c) The state committee and any local committee may share with each other any relevant information that pertains to the review of the death of a child.
- (d) A member of the state committee or a local committee may not contact, interview, or obtain information by request or subpoena directly from a member of a deceased child's family as part of a committee's review of a child abuse death, except that if a committee member is also a public officer or state employee, that member may contact, interview, or obtain information from a member of the deceased child's family, if necessary, as part of the committee's review. A member of the deceased child's family may voluntarily provide records or information to the state committee or a local committee.
- (e) The chairperson of the State Child Abuse Death Review Committee may require the production of records by requesting a subpoena, through the Department of Legal



Affairs, in any county of the state. Such subpoena is effective throughout the state and may be served by any sheriff. Failure to obey the subpoena is punishable as provided by law.

- (f) This section does not authorize the members of the state committee or any local committee to have access to any grand jury proceedings.
- (g) A person who has attended a meeting of the state committee or a local committee or who has otherwise participated in activities authorized by this section may not be permitted or required to testify in any civil, criminal, or administrative proceeding as to any records or information produced or presented to a committee during meetings or other activities authorized by this section. However, this paragraph does not prevent any person who testifies before the committee or who is a member of the committee from testifying as to matters otherwise within his or her knowledge. An organization, institution, committee member, or other person who furnishes information, data, reports, or records to the state committee or a local committee is not liable for damages to any person and is not subject to any other civil, criminal, or administrative recourse. This paragraph does not apply to any person who admits to committing a crime.
- (6) DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH RESPONSIBILITIES.—
- (a) The Department of Health shall administer the funds appropriated to operate the review committees and may apply for grants and accept donations.
- (b) To the extent that funds are available, the Department of Health may hire staff or consultants to assist a review committee in performing its duties. Funds may also be used to reimburse reasonable expenses of the staff and consultants for the state committee and the local committees.
- (c) For the purpose of carrying out the responsibilities assigned to the State Child Abuse Death Review Committee and the local review committees, the State Surgeon General may substitute an existing entity whose function and organization includes the function and organization of the committees established by this section.
- (7) DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND FAMILIES RESPONSIBILITIES.—Each regional managing director of the Department of Children and Families must appoint a child abuse death review coordinator for the region. The coordinator must have knowledge and expertise in the area of child abuse and neglect. The coordinator's general responsibilities include:
- (a) Coordinating with the local child abuse death review committee.



- (b) Ensuring the appropriate implementation of the child abuse death review process and all regional activities related to the review of child abuse deaths.
- (c) Working with the committee to ensure that the reviews are thorough and that all issues are appropriately addressed.
- (d) Maintaining a system of logging child abuse deaths covered by this procedure and tracking cases during the child abuse death review process.
- (e) Conducting or arranging for a Florida Safe Families Network record check on all child abuse deaths covered by this procedure to determine whether there were any prior reports concerning the child or concerning any siblings, other children, or adults in the home.
- (f) Coordinating child abuse death review activities, as needed, with individuals in the community and the Department of Health.
- (g) Notifying the regional managing director, the Secretary of Children and Families, the Department of Health Deputy Secretary for Health and Deputy State Health Officer for Children's Medical Services, and the Department of Health Child Abuse Death Review Coordinator of all deaths meeting criteria for review as specified in this section within 1 working day after case closure.
- (h) Ensuring that all critical issues identified by the local child abuse death review committee are brought to the attention of the regional managing director and the Secretary of Children and Families.
- (i) Providing technical assistance to the local child abuse death review committee during the review of any child abuse death.

History.—s. 13, ch. 99-168; s. 11, ch. 2000-160; s. 8, ch. 2000-217; s. 13, ch. 2001-53; s. 14, ch. 2004-350; s. 41, ch. 2008-6; s. 69, ch. 2014-19; s. 21, ch. 2014-224; s. 4, ch. 2015-79; s. 42, ch. 2016-10; s. 55, ch. 2019-3; s. 10, ch. 2020-6.



APPENDIX B:

State and Local Committee Membership

Florida Child Abuse Death Review State Committee Membership

Department of Health

Carol Ann Wegner-Vitani, BS, RN

Department of Legal Affairs

Richard Mantei

Department of Children and Families

David Martine

Department of Law Enforcement

Jeremy Gordon, Special Agent Supervisor

Department of Education

Karla Bass, BSN, RN

Florida Prosecuting Attorneys Association

Dawn M. Buff

Florida Medical Examiners Commission

Thomas Coyne, MD, PhD

Child Protection Team Statewide Medical

Director

Carol Lilly, MD, MPH

Public Health Nurse

Merlene Ramnon, PhD, MPH, MSN, RN

Mental Health Professional

Rachel Smith, MSW

Department of Children and Families

Supervisor

Halee Smith, BA, MS

Medical Director, Child Protection Team

Cameron Rosenthal, MD, FAAP

Child Advocacy Organization

Rebecca Albert, MSW

Social Worker

Vicki Whitfield, BSW

Paraprofessional in Patient Resources, Child Abuse Prevention Program VACANT

Law Enforcement Officer

Ret. Major Connie Shingledecker, Chairperson

DCF Office of Domestic Violence

Morgan Macholeth, BA

Child Abuse Prevention Program

Rebekkah Sheetz, MSW

Substance Abuse Professional

Silvia Quintana, LMHC, CAP



Florida Child Abuse Death Review Local Committee Leadership

Committee 1A

Claire Kirchharr, MPH, CPH Ashlee Turner, MPH R. Matthew Dobson, MS

Committee 1B

Solange Arnett Cheryl Canipe Elizabeth Smith, BSN, RN

Committee 2

Dawn McGriff, BSW, MS Brandy Knight, MPH

Committee 3

Kerry Waldron, MPA

Committee 4

Heather Huffman, MS, RDN, LD/N, IBCLC

Committee 5

Janine Hammett, RN Danielle Taylor

Committee 6

Rebecca Albert, MSW Nicholas Benedetto Ray Hensley Ulyee Choe, DO

Committee 7

Shane Lockwood, MPH, BSPH

Committee 8

Nikki Meadow Natalie McKellips, JD Amie Oody, MPH

Committee 9

Ilvia Ortiz-Paez Brianne Bell Anne Johnson, BSN, MN Robert Karch, MD, MPH, FAAP Vianca McCluskey, MPH

Committee 10

Taylor Freeman Stephen Nelson, MD Joy Jackson, MD

Committee 11

Lauren Lazarus-Sabatino, Esq. CCE Lauren Villalba-Cruz, MPA Yoselin Garcia, MPH Yesenia Villalta, APRN, DNP, MSN

Committee 12A

Maj. Connie Shingledecker Carla McGill Jennifer Bencie, MD, MSA

Committee 12B

Laura Carson, MA Catherine Duff Jennifer Bencie, MD, MSA

Committee 13

Barbara Macelli Melissa Iturraspe, MS, RHIA Douglas Holt, MD, FACP

Committee 14

Kelly Byrns-Davis Stephanie Wood Christi Bazemore Sandon Speedling, MHS, CPM, CPH

Committee 15

Merlene Ramnon, PhD, MPH, MSN, RN Maricor Wall Alina Alonso, MD

Committee 16

Lauren Lazarus-Sabatino, Esq., CCE Lauren Villalba, MPA Mary Vanden Brook Bob Eadie, JD

Committee 17

Samantha Silver, BA, CAP, CRPS-A Casey Woolley Paula Thagi, MD, MPH

Committee 18A

Jeanie Raciti, LCSW Maria Stahl, DNP, RN

Committee 18B

Christine Cornell Lindsey A. Bayer, MS, F-ABMDI Ana Scuteri

Committee 19

Carol Ann Wegener-Vitani, RN, BS



APPENDIX C:

Case Reporting Form Version 6.0



CDR REPORT FORM

Version 6.0

National Fatality Review Case Reporting System

Data Entry Website: data.ncfrp.org

Phone: 800-656-2434 Email: info@ncfrp.org

ncfrp.org





@nationalcfrp



SAVING LIVES TOGETHER

Instructions:

This case report is used by Child Death Review (CDR) teams to enter data into the National Fatality Review Case Reporting System (NFR-CRS). The NFR-CRS is available to states and local sites from the National Center for Fatality Review & Prevention (NCFRP) and requires a data use agreement for data entry. The purpose is to collect comprehensive information from multiple agencies participating in a review. The NFR-CRS documents demographics, the circumstances involved in the death, investigative actions, services provided or needed, key risk factors and actions recommended and/or taken by the team to prevent other deaths.

While this data collection form is an important part of the CDR process, it should not be the central focus of the review meeting. Experienced users have found that it works best to assign a person to record data while the team discussions are occurring. Persons should not attempt to answer every single question in a step-by-step manner as part of the team discussion.

It is not expected that teams will have answers to all of the questions related to a death. However, over time teams begin to understand the importance of data collection and bring the necessary information to the meeting. The percentage of cases marked "unknown" and unanswered questions decreases as the team becomes more familiar with the form. **The NFR-CRS Data Dictionary is available** as a PDF in the Help menu or as individual help icons in the online data entry system. It contains definitions for each data element and should be referred to when the team is unsure how to answer a question. Use of the data dictionary helps teams improve consistency of data entry.

The form contains three types of questions: (1) select <u>one</u> response as represented by a circle; (2) select <u>multiple</u> responses as represented by a square; and (3) free text responses. This last type is indicated by the words "specify" or "describe."

Many teams ask what is the difference between leaving a question blank and selecting the response "unknown." A question should be marked "unknown" if an attempt was made to find the answer but no clear or satisfactory response was obtained. A question should be left blank (unanswered) if no attempt was made to find the answer. "N/A" stands for "not applicable" and should be used if the question does not apply.

Throughout the form, a plus sign (+) beside a question indicates that the question is skipped for fetal deaths.

Reminder:

Enter identifiable information (names, dates, addresses, counties) into the NFR-CRS if your state/local policy allows. Follow your state laws in regards to reporting psychological, substance abuse and HIV/AIDS status. Please check with your fatality review coordinator if you are unsure. For other text fields, such as the Narrative section or any "specify" or "describe" fields, do not include specific names, dates of birth, dates of death, references to specific counties, practitioners, or facility names in these text fields. Examples: "Evans County EMS" should be "EMS"; "Evans County Children's Hospital" should be "the children's hospital." Why this reminder? Text fields may be shared with approved researchers as noted in the Data Use Agreement in your state or jurisdiction. Therefore, entering identified data into those fields would compromise your responsibility under HIPAA.

Additional paper forms can be ordered from the NCFRP at no charge. Users interested in participating in the NFR-CRS for data entry and reporting should contact the NCFRP. This version includes the Sudden and Unexpected Infant Death (SUID) Case Registry and the Sudden Death in the Young (SDY) Case Registry questions.

Copyright: National Center for Fatality Review & Prevention, June 2022

CASE NUMBER								
CASE NUMBER			О Т	O D #		D 11 0 115	(N)	
			Case Ty	_			cate Number:	
/					eath/serious injury	Birth Certifica		
State / County or Team Nun	nber / Year of Review / Sequ	ence of Review		O Not bor	n alive (fetal/stillborn)	ME/Coroner Number:		
			☐ Child	d never left hospi	tal following birth	Date Team N	Notified of Death:	
A. CHILD INFORMAT	ION							
A1. CHILD INFORMAT	ION (COMPLETE FOR A	ALL AGES)			A * symbol means that the qu	uestion is skipped f	or fetal deaths.	
1. Child's name: First:		Middle:		Last:			□ U/K	
2. Date of birth: ☐ U/K	3. Date of death:□ U/K	5. Race, check	all that ap	ply:		6. Hispanic or	7. Sex:	
, ,		☐ Alaska Nat	ive, Tribe	: [☐ Native Hawaiian	Latino/a	O Male	
					Pacific Islander, specify:	origin?	O Female	
mm dd yyyy	mm dd yyyy	☐ American I	ndian, Tri	be:		O Yes	O U/K	
4. Age⁺: O Years	O Hours				White	O No		
O Months	Minutes	☐ Asian, spec	cify:		□ U/K	O U/K		
O Days	O U/K							
		☐ Black						
8. Residence address:	□ U/K		_	s weight at death	⁺: □ U/K	11. State of de	eath:	
Street:		Apt.	_	nds/ounces				
				ns/kilograms				
City:				l's height at death		12. County of	death:	
State:	Zip: Co	ounty:	I -	/inches ——/	<u> </u>			
			O Cm	-				
13. Child had disability or					ced outside of the home pri		death?	
	No ○U/K		0	N/A O Yes, #	O No C) U/K		
If yes, check all that a			15. Child		ce, check all that apply ⁺ :			
☐ Physical/orthoped						Health Service	□ U/K	
	ostance abuse, specify:] State plan ☐ Other, s			
☐ Cognitive/intellect					ate with the Centers for Dise	ease Control and	Prevention (CDC)	
☐ Sensory, specify:				unization schedul				
□ u/K			——	NA OYes C) No, specify:	○u/ĸ		
	g Children's Special Health	Care Needs	_	sehold income:		O		
	Yes O No O U/K	40		High	Medium O Low	O U/K		
	ospital following birth, go to	A2.	10 Nove	idonos	20. Danidanaa ayararayyd	- d2 22 Ni	umb or of other	
18. Type of residence: ○Parental home	ORelative home O J	-: /d-tt		residence st 30 days?	20. Residence overcrowd		umber of other en living with child:	
		ail/detention Other, specify:	_	Yes	Yes O No O U/I	Criman	U/K	
OLicensed group home OLicensed foster home		other, specify.	_	nes No	21. Child ever homeless?	-		
ORelative foster home		J/K	_	U/K	O Yes O No O U/A			
	ild maltreatment as victim?	J/K		U/K	24. Was there an open CI	l .	ld at time of death?	
O Yes O No					·	O No O U/K	id at time of deatiff	
If yes, check all the		If ves h	ow was hi	story identified:	25. Was child ever place		nome prior to the	
☐ Physical			Through		death? O Yes		ionic phor to the	
□ Neglect	•		Other so			3 140 ° 0/10		
□ Sexual		If throug			26. How many months pr	ior to death did o	child last have	
	al/psychological		# CPS r	eferrals	contact with a healt			
□ U/K	all poyonological			antiations		•		
	CHILDREN OVER ONE Y			-				
27. Child's highest educati		28. Child's work	status:	29. Did child ha	ve problems in school?	30. Child had h	nistory of intimate	
O N/A	O Home schooled, 9-12	O N/A			Yes O No O U/K	partner vio	·	
_	O Drop out	O Employe	ed		all that apply:	Check all t		
	○ HS graduate/GED	O Not work		☐ Acaden		□ N/A	· · ·	
	○ College	O U/K		☐ Truancy	y	☐ Yes, a	as victim	
	Ou/ĸ			☐ Suspen		☐ Yes, a	as perpetrator	
O Home schooled, K				□ Behavio		□ No		
]						□ II/K		

31. Child had received prior mental health services?	33. Child on med	lications for mental health illness?	35. Child was hospitalized for mental health care					
○ N/A ○ Yes ○ No ○ U/K	O N/A C	Yes O No O U/K	within the previous 12 months?					
If yes, check all that apply:			○ N/A ○ Yes ○ No ○ U/K					
☐ Outpatient			If yes, did the child have a follow-up mental					
☐ Day treatment/partial hospitalization	34. Child had em	ergency department visit for mental	health appointment within 30 days of					
☐ Residential	health care w	vithin the previous 12 months?	discharge from the hospital?					
32. Child was receiving mental health services?	O N/A C	Yes ○ No ○ U/K	○ Yes ○ No ○ U/K					
○ N/A ○ Yes ○ No ○ U/K	If yes, did the	e child have a follow-up mental	36. Issues prevented child from receiving mental					
If yes, check all that apply:	health appoir	ntment within 30 days of	health services?					
☐ Outpatient ☐ Residential	emergency d	lepartment visit?	○ N/A ○ Yes ○ No ○ U/K					
☐ Day treatment/partial hospitalization	○ Yes	○ No ○ U/K	If yes, specify:					
37. Child had history of substance use or abuse?	38. Chile	d had delinquent or criminal history?	41. What was child's gender identity?					
○ N/A ○ Yes ○ No ○ U/K	C	N/A OYes ONo OU/K	O No identity expressed					
If yes, check all that apply:	If ye	es, check all that apply:	O Male, not transgender					
☐ Alcohol ☐ Prescription drugs, spec	ify:	Assault	○ Female, not transgender					
☐ Cocaine ☐Over-the-counter drugs,		Robbery/theft offense	O Transgender male					
☐ Marijuana ☐Tobacco/nicotine, specif		Drugs/alcohol Other, specify:	Transgender female					
☐ Methamphetamine☐ Other, specify:		Misbehavior □ U/K	O Non-binary					
☐ Opioids ☐ U/K		(truancy, destruction	Other, specify:					
If yes, did the child receive treatment?		of property, trespassing)	O U/K					
O Yes O No O U/K	39 Chi		42. What was child's sexual orientation?					
If yes, type? Check all that apply:		N/A OYes ONo OU/K	O No orientation expressed					
☐ Outpatient ☐ Day treatment/partial hosp		d acutely ill in the two weeks	○ Straight/heterosexual ○ Questioning					
☐ Inpatient/detox ☐ Residential	ore death?	Gay/lesbian Other, specify:						
If yes, age at first use: U/K	_	Yes O No O U/K	O Bisexual OU/K					
A3. COMPLETE FOR ALL FETAL/INFANTS UN			estion is skipped for fetal deaths.					
43. Was this case reviewed by both a Fetal/Infant Mo								
44. Gestational age: 45. Birth weight: U/		tiple gestation pregnancy?	47. Including the deceased infant,					
□ U/K ○ Grams/kilograms _		Yes, # of fetuses	how many pregnancies did the					
" Hooke Touriday our room								
48. Including the deceased infant, how many live birth	s did the childbea	ring parent have? # U/I	<					
48. Including the deceased infant, how many live birth	s did the childbea		<					
48. Including the deceased infant, how many live birth 49. Not including the deceased infant, number of	s did the childbea 50. Prenatal care If yes, numbe	ring parent have? # U/N	sed infant? O Yes O No O U/K					
48. Including the deceased infant, how many live birth 49. Not including the deceased infant, number of children childbearing parent still has living?	s did the childbea 50. Prenatal care If yes, numbe If yes, what n	ring parent have? # U/le provided during pregnancy of decea er of prenatal visits kept: #	sed infant? O Yes O No O U/K U/K visit kept. Specify 1-9: U/K					
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48. Including the deceased infant, how many live birth 49. Not including the deceased infant, number of children childbearing parent still has living? # U/K 51. Were there access or barrier issues related to pre	50. Prenatal care If yes, number If yes, what renatal care?	e provided during pregnancy of decealer of prenatal visits kept: # month of pregnancy for first prenatal visits Ves O No O U/K If yes, character take as patient O Services not a	sed infant?					
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48. Including the deceased infant, how many live birth 49. Not including the deceased infant, number of children childbearing parent still has living? # — U/K 51. Were there access or barrier issues related to pre Lack of money for care Cou Limitations of health insurance coverage Multiplication Coultural differences Lack Language barriers Lack 52. During pregnancy, did the childbearing parent have Cardiovascular Neurologic/Ps Hypertension - gestational Additional Hypertension - chronic Dep Pre-eclampsia Anxi Seiz Clotting disorder Sexually Transection Sickle cell disease Chlamatologic Gone Respiratory Herry Asthma HPV Endocrine/Metabolic Syptications (Ground Control Contro	s did the childbea 50. Prenatal care If yes, number If yes, what renatal care? Idn't get providers, not lidn't get an earlier of child care of family/social set any medical coresychiatric iction disorder ression in the company of the company	ring parent have? #	sed infant?					
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	enerice any medical complications in	n previous pregnancies?						
O N/A O Yes O No	O U/K ☐ Previous preterm	birth Previous s	small for gestational age					
If yes, check all the	nat apply: Previous low birth	n weight birth 🛭 Previous la	arge for gestational age (g	greater than 4000 grams)				
54. Did the childbearing parent use	any medications, drugs or other sub	estances during pregnancy?						
○ Yes ○ No ○ U/K	If yes, check all that apply:							
☐ Over-the-counter meds☐	Anti-epileptic	ausea/vomiting medications	☐ Cocaine	\square Meds to treat drug addiction				
☐ Allergy medications ☐	Anti-hypertensives □ Ch	nolesterol medications	☐ Heroin	☐ Opioids				
☐ Antibiotics ☐	Anti-hypothyroidism	eds to treat preterm labor	☐ Marijuana	☐ Other pain meds				
☐ Anti-depressants/ ☐	Arthritis medications ☐ Me	eds used during delivery	☐ Methamphetamin					
anti-anxiety/ □	_	rogesterone/P17	☐ Alcohol	□ U/K				
anti-psychotics	Asthma medications		☐ If alcohol, infant	t born with fetal effects or syndrome?				
	indicate the generic or brand name	of the medications or drugs:						
	exposed? O Yes O No OU/K		atal abstinence syndrome	(NAS) ⁺ ? ○ Yes ○ No ○U/K				
57. Level of birth hospital:	58. At discharge from the birth hosp		•	, ,				
O 1	O N/A, childbearing parent di	d not go to a birth hospital	○ Yes ○ No	O U/K				
O 2	59. Did the childbearing parent hav		ider within the first 3 week	s postpartum?				
○ 3		О и/к						
O 4	60. Did the infant have a NICU stay	of more than one day [†] ?	○ Yes ○ No	O U/K				
Freestanding birth center	If yes, for what reason(s)? Ch	•						
O Home birth	☐ Prematurity ☐ Apne		nia 🔲 Meconiu	m aspiration				
Other, specify:	☐ Low birth weight ☐ Seps	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		tal anomalies				
O U/K		ding difficulties ☐ Anemia	☐ Other, s					
3	☐ Drug/alcohol exposure	g	☐ U/K					
61. Did the childbearing parent smo	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	earing parent T	rimester 1 Trimester 2	2 Trimester 3				
months before pregnancy?	smoke at any	_						
	# cigarettes/day pregnancy?	If yes,		Avg # cigarettes/day				
		No OU/K		(20 cigarettes in pack)				
· ·	(quantity	710 0 0,11		U/K quantity				
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	tine products at any time duri		Yes O No O U/K				
, , , ,								
If yes, on average how often? ○ More than once a day ○ Once a day ○ 2-6 days a week ○ 1 day a week or less ○ U/K								
64. Was the childbearing parent inju	ured during pregnancy?	65. Did th	e childbearing parent hav	r less O U/K e postpartum depression?				
64. Was the childbearing parent inju	ured during pregnancy? If yes, describe:	65. Did th						
64. Was the childbearing parent inju Yes No U/K If this was a fetal death, go to Section	ured during pregnancy? If yes, describe: on B.	65. Did th	e childbearing parent hav es O No O U/K	e postpartum depression?				
64. Was the childbearing parent inju O Yes O No O U/K If this was a fetal death, go to Section 66. Infant ever breastfed? OYes	If yes, describe: On B. O No O U/K	65. Did th	e childbearing parent hav 'es O No O U/K fant have abnormal metal	e postpartum depression? bolic newborn screening results?				
64. Was the childbearing parent inju Yes No U/K If this was a fetal death, go to Section 66. Infant ever breastfed? Yes If yes, any breast milk at 3 month	ured during pregnancy? If yes, describe: on B. O No O U/K s? ON/A O Yes O No O	65. Did th O Y 67. Did in O U/K	e childbearing parent hav 'es O No O U/K fant have abnormal metal	e postpartum depression? polic newborn screening results? U/K				
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64. Was the childbearing parent injution of Yes of No of U/K If this was a fetal death, go to Section 66. Infant ever breastfed? Of Yes If yes, any breast milk at 3 month If yes, exclusively? If yes, any breast milk at 6 month If yes, exclusively? If ever, was infant receiving breast If the infant never left the hospital for 68. At any time prior to the infant's history of (check all that apply). None Infection Allergies Abnormal growth, weight gain/loss Apnea 70. In the 72 hours prior to death,	If yes, describe: On B. On O U/K S? ON/A OYES ONO OYES OYES OYES OYES OYES OYES OYES OYE	65. Did th Y OU/K OU/K OU/K OU/K OU/K For OU/K OU/K OU/K OU/K For OU/K OU/W O	ee childbearing parent have Yes	e postpartum depression? Dolic newborn screening results? U/K ity such as a fatty acid oxidation any of the following? Appetite Difficulty breathing Apnea Cyanosis Seizures or convulsions Seizures or convulsions U/K 73. What did the infant have for his/her last meal? Check all that apply:				
64. Was the childbearing parent injutory Yes No U/K If this was a fetal death, go to Section 66. Infant ever breastfed? Oyes If yes, any breast milk at 3 month If yes, exclusively? If yes, any breast milk at 6 month If yes, exclusively? If ever, was infant receiving breast If the infant never left the hospital for 68. At any time prior to the infant's history of (check all that apply). None Infection Allergies Abnormal growth, weight gain/loss Apnea 70. In the 72 hours prior to death, was the infant injured? Yes No U/K	If yes, describe: If yes, describe: If yes, describe: In B. In No U/K In No Yes No O In Yes No O In Milk at time of death? Yes O In Milk at time of death? Yes O It milk at time of death? O It milk at time of d	65. Did th Y OU/K OU/K OU/K OU/K OU/K OU/K Fever None Excessive sweating Lethargy/sleeping in than usual Fussiness/excessiv 72. In the 72 hours prior to digiven any medications on herbal, prescription, over and home remedies.	death, did the infant have Decrease in a Vomiting Tohoking The Crying Teath, was the infant Tor remedies? Include Tress To No U/K U/K U/K U/K U/K U/K U/K U/	e postpartum depression? colic newborn screening results? U/K ity such as a fatty acid oxidation any of the following? appetite Difficulty breathing				
64. Was the childbearing parent injution of Yes of No of U/K If this was a fetal death, go to Section 66. Infant ever breastfed? Of Yes If yes, any breast milk at 3 month If yes, exclusively? If yes, any breast milk at 6 month If yes, exclusively? If ever, was infant receiving breast If the infant never left the hospital form of the infant's history of (check all that apply). None Infection Allergies Abnormal growth, weight gain/loss Apnea 70. In the 72 hours prior to death, was the infant injured?	If yes, describe: If yes, describe: If yes, describe: In B. In No U/K In No Yes No O In Yes No O In Yes No O In Milk at time of death? Yes O It milk at time	65. Did th Y OU/K OU/K OU/K OU/K OU/K OU/K Fever None Excessive sweating Lethargy/sleeping in than usual Fussiness/excessiv 72. In the 72 hours prior to digiven any medications on herbal, prescription, over and home remedies.	ce childbearing parent have a bound of the control	e postpartum depression? colic newborn screening results? U/K ity such as a fatty acid oxidation any of the following? appetite Difficulty breathing Apnea Cyanosis Seizures or convulsions Other, specify: U/K 73. What did the infant have for his/her last meal? Check all that apply: Breast milk Formula				
64. Was the childbearing parent injutory Yes No U/K If this was a fetal death, go to Section 66. Infant ever breastfed? Oyes If yes, any breast milk at 3 month If yes, exclusively? If yes, any breast milk at 6 month If yes, exclusively? If ever, was infant receiving breast If the infant never left the hospital for 68. At any time prior to the infant's history of (check all that apply). None Infection Allergies Abnormal growth, weight gain/loss Apnea 70. In the 72 hours prior to death, was the infant injured? Yes No U/K	If yes, describe: If yes, describe: If yes, describe: In B. In No U/K In No Yes No O In Yes No O In Milk at time of death? Yes O In Milk at time of death? Yes O It milk at time of death? O It milk at time of d	65. Did th Y OU/K OU/K OU/K OU/K OU/K OU/K Four ours prior to our our our our our our our our our ou	death, did the infant have Decrease in a Vomiting or Choking or C	any of the following? appetite Difficulty breathing Apnea Cyanosis Seizures or convulsions U/K 73. What did the infant have for his/her last meal? Check all that apply: Breast milk Baby food				
64. Was the childbearing parent injutory Yes No U/K If this was a fetal death, go to Section 66. Infant ever breastfed? Oyes If yes, any breast milk at 3 month If yes, exclusively? If yes, any breast milk at 6 month If yes, exclusively? If ever, was infant receiving breast If the infant never left the hospital for 68. At any time prior to the infant's history of (check all that apply). None Infection Allergies Abnormal growth, weight gain/loss Apnea 70. In the 72 hours prior to death, was the infant injured? Yes No U/K	If yes, describe: If yes, describe: If yes, describe: In B. In No U/K In No Yes No O In Yes No O In Milk at time of death? Yes O In Milk at time of death? Yes O It milk at time of death? O It milk at time of d	65. Did th Y OU/K OU/K OU/K OU/K OU/K OU/K Fever None Excessive sweating Lethargy/sleeping in than usual Fussiness/excessiv 72. In the 72 hours prior to digiven any medications on herbal, prescription, over and home remedies.	death, did the infant have Decrease in a Vomiting or Choking or C	e postpartum depression? Dolic newborn screening results? U/K ity such as a fatty acid oxidation any of the following? Appetite Difficulty breathing Apnea Cyanosis Seizures or convulsions Seizur				
64. Was the childbearing parent injutory Yes No U/K If this was a fetal death, go to Section 66. Infant ever breastfed? Oyes If yes, any breast milk at 3 month If yes, exclusively? If yes, any breast milk at 6 month If yes, exclusively? If ever, was infant receiving breast If the infant never left the hospital for 68. At any time prior to the infant's history of (check all that apply). None Infection Allergies Abnormal growth, weight gain/loss Apnea 70. In the 72 hours prior to death, was the infant injured? Yes No U/K	If yes, describe: If yes, describe: If yes, describe: In B. In No U/K In No Yes No O In Yes No O In Milk at time of death? Yes O In Milk at time of death? Yes O It milk at time of death? O It milk at time of d	65. Did th Y OU/K OU/K OU/K OU/K OU/K OU/K Four ours prior to our our our our our our our our our ou	death, did the infant have Decrease in a Vomiting or Choking or C	any of the following? appetite Difficulty breathing				

B. BIOLOGICAL PARI	ENT INFORMATION			No informa	ition availab	le, go to Sectio	n C	
1. Parents alive on date of	child's death? Even if p	arent(s) are dec	eased at time	of child's d	eath, pleas	e fill out the re	maining o	questions.
Childbearing Biol	ogical Parent (CBP) alive	<u>):</u>	O Yes C		U/K			
Non-Childbearing	Biological Parent (Non-	CBP) alive:	O Yes C	No O	U/K			
2. Parents' race, check all	that apply:	3. Parents' h	Hispanic or Lat	ino/a 5	. Parents' e	mployment sta	atus:	6. Parents' education:
CBP Non-CBP		origin?			CBP Nor	n-CBP		CBP Non-CBP
□ □ Alaska Nat	ive, Tribe:	CBP No	n-CBP		0 0	Employed		○ < High school
□ □ American I	ndian, Tribe:	0 0	Yes, specify of	origin:	0 0	Unemploye	ed	O O High school/GED
☐ ☐ Asian, spec	cify:	0 0	No		0 0	On disabilit	ty	O College
□ □ Black		0 0	U/K		0 0	Stay-at-hor	me	O O Post graduate
□ □ Native Haw	<i>y</i> aiian	4. Parents' a	age in years at	time	0 0	Retired		○ ○ и/к
□ □ Pacific Isla	nder, specify:	of child's	s death:		0 0) U/K		
□ □ White		<u>C</u>	BP Non-C	<u>BP</u>				
□ □ U/K		_		# Years				
				U/K				
7. Parents speak and	8. Parents first generati	on 10.	Parents receiv	ve social se	ervices in th	e past twelve	months?	
understand English?	immigrant?		<u>CBP</u>	Non-CBP				
CBP Non-CBP	CBP Non-CBP		0	O Yes	If yes, ch	neck all that ap	oply belov	w:
O O Yes	O Yes, coun	ry of origin:	0	O No				
O O No	○ ○ No		0	O U/K				
○ ○ U/K	○ ○ u/k		CBP	Non-CBP		CBP	Non-CB	<u>P</u>
If no, language	9. Parents on active mi	itary duty?		□ WIC	;			Section 8/housing
spoken:	CBP Non-CBP			☐ Hom	ne visiting, s	specify:		Social Security Disability
	O Yes, spec	fv branch:		□ TAN	_	' '		Insurance (SSI/SSDI)
	O O No			_	licaid			Other, specify:
	○ ○ U/K					NAP/EBT 🗆		U/K
11. Parents have substance	1	arents ever victi	m of child		s ever perp		14. Pare	ents have disability or chronic
abuse history?		altreatment?			atment?		illne	
CBP Non-CBP	СВ	P Non-CBP		CBP	Non-CBP		CBP	Non-CBP
O O Yes					O Yes		0	O Yes
O O No				0	O No		0	O No
0 0 U/K		_		0	U/K		0	O U/K
15. Parents have prior chil		arents have hist	ory of intimate				_	ents have delinquent/criminal
CBP Non-CBP	d douting:		lon-CBP	partition vio	, on oc		histo	•
O O Yes			□ Yes, as	victim			СВР	Non-CBP
O O No		_	,	perpetrator			0	O Yes
0 0 u/k			□ No	perpetrator			0	O No
0 0 0/K							0	O U/K
0	V=D(0) V=0DVA=10		□ U/K					- 5/11
C. PRIMARY CAREGI	1.7						If fetal de	ath, skip to Section D.
Primary caregiver(s): S	Select only one each in c							2. Caregiver(s) age in years:
One Two			<u>wo</u>			<u>wo</u>		One Two
O Self, go to			Foster pare		0 0	•	ve	# Years
	g parent, go to Section I		. '		0 0	Friend		□ □ U/K
O O Non-childbe	earing biological	0 (nt	0 0	Institutional	staff	3. Caregiver(s) sex:
parent, go	to Section D	0 (Sibling		0 0	Other, spec	cify:	<u>One</u> <u>Two</u>
O O Adoptive pa	arent							O O Male
O O Stepparent					0 0) U/K		O O Female
								○ O U/K
4. Caregiver(s) race, chec	ck all that apply:			5. Caregiv	er(s) Hispa	nic or	6. Careo	jiver(s) employment status:
One Two	<u>One</u>	Two		Latino/a	a origin?		<u>One</u>	<u>Two</u>
☐ ☐ Alaska Native	e, Tribe:	☐ Pacific Islan	der, specify:	<u>One</u>	<u>Two</u>		0	 Employed
□ □ American Ind	lian, Tribe:			0	O Yes		0	O Unemployed
☐ ☐ Asian, specif	y: \square	☐ White		0	O No		0	On disability
□ □ Black		□ u/k		0	O U/K		0	O Stay-at-home
□ □ Native Hawai	ian			If yes,	specify orig	gin:	0	Retired
				, ,	. , ,	-	0	O U/K

	8. Do caregiver(s) speak and	9. Caregiver(s) first generation 10. Caregiver(s) on active military duty?				
<u>One Two</u>	understand English?	immigrant? <u>One</u> <u>Two</u>				
○ ○ < High school	One Two	One Two O Yes, specify branch:				
O O High school/GED	O Yes	O Yes, country of origin: O No				
O O College	O O No	O O No O U/K				
O O Post graduate	0 0 U/K	O O U/K				
O O U/K	If no, language spoken:					
11. Caregiver(s) receive social ser						
One Two	71000 III tilo past twelve montilo:	One Two One Two				
I = =	hook all convices that apply:	_ _ _ _ _				
1	heck all services that apply:	·				
O O No		☐ Home visiting ☐ Section 8/housing				
○ ○ U/K		specify: Soc Sec Disability (SSI/SSDI)				
		☐ ☐ TANF ☐ ☐ Other, specify:				
	T	□ □ Medicaid □ □ U/K				
12. Caregiver(s) have substance	13. Caregiver(s) ever victim of	14. Caregiver(s) ever perpetrator of 15. Caregiver(s) have disability or chronic				
abuse history?	child maltreatment?	maltreatment? illness?				
<u>One</u> <u>Two</u>	One Two	One Two				
O O Yes	O O Yes	O O Yes				
○ ○ No	O O No	○ ○ No ○ ○ No				
○ ○ U/K	○ ○ U/K					
16. Caregiver(s) have prior child de	eaths? 17. Caregive	r(s) have history of intimate partner 18. Caregiver(s) have delinquent/criminal history?				
<u>One</u> <u>Two</u>	violence	e? <u>One Two</u> <u>One Two</u>				
O Yes		□ □ Yes, as victim ○ ○ Yes				
○ ○ No		☐ ☐ Yes, as perpetrator ☐ ☐ No				
○ ○ U/K						
		□ □ U/K				
D. SUPERVISOR INFORMATI	ON	Answer this section only if the child ever left the hospital following birth				
Did child have supervision at tim		2. How long before incident did supervisor last see child?				
Yes, answer D2-16	e of moldent loading to death:	Select one:				
	omental age or circumstances, g	_				
O No, not needed given developmental age or circumstances, go to Sec. E O Child in sight of supervisor						
, , ,	6	O Minutes O Days				
O Unable to determine, try to ar	6 nswer D3-16	○ Minutes ○ Days ○ Hours ○ U/K				
O Unable to determine, try to ar 3. Is supervisor listed in a previous	6 nswer D3-16 section? 4. P	O Minutes O Days O Hours O U/K Trimary person responsible for supervision at the time of incident? Select only one:				
O Unable to determine, try to ar 3. Is supervisor listed in a previous O Yes, childbearing parent, g	6 nswer D3-16 section? 4. P o to D15	Minutes O Days O Hours O U/K Trimary person responsible for supervision at the time of incident? Select only one: O Adoptive parent O Sibling O Institutional staff, go to D15				
O Unable to determine, try to ar 3. Is supervisor listed in a previous O Yes, childbearing parent, go O Yes, non-childbearing biolo	6 nswer D3-16 section? 4. P o to D15 gical parent, go to D15	Minutes O Days O Hours O U/K Trimary person responsible for supervision at the time of incident? Select only one: O Adoptive parent O Sibling O Institutional staff, go to D15 O Stepparent OOther relative O Babysitter				
O Unable to determine, try to ar 3. Is supervisor listed in a previous O Yes, childbearing parent, g O Yes, non-childbearing biolo O Yes, caregiver one, go to D	6 nswer D3-16 section? 4. P o to D15 gical parent, go to D15	Minutes O Days O Hours O U/K Primary person responsible for supervision at the time of incident? Select only one: O Adoptive parent O Sibling O Institutional staff, go to D15 O Stepparent OOther relative O Babysitter OF Foster parent OF Friend O Licensed child care worker				
O Unable to determine, try to ar 3. Is supervisor listed in a previous O Yes, childbearing parent, go O Yes, non-childbearing biolo O Yes, caregiver one, go to D O Yes, caregiver two, go to D	6 nswer D3-16 section? o to D15 gical parent, go to D15 15	Minutes O Days Hours O U/K Trimary person responsible for supervision at the time of incident? Select only one: Adoptive parent O Sibling Institutional staff, go to D15 Stepparent O Other relative Babysitter Foster parent O Friend Licensed child care worker Parent's partner O Acquaintance O Other, specify:				
O Unable to determine, try to ar 3. Is supervisor listed in a previous O Yes, childbearing parent, go O Yes, non-childbearing biolo O Yes, caregiver one, go to D O No	6 nswer D3-16 section? o to D15 gical parent, go to D15 115	Minutes O Days Hours O U/K Trimary person responsible for supervision at the time of incident? Select only one: Adoptive parent O Sibling Institutional staff, go to D15 Stepparent O Other relative Babysitter Foster parent O Friend Licensed child care worker Parent's partner O Acquaintance O Other, specify: Grandparent O Hospital staff, go to D15 O U/K				
O Unable to determine, try to ar 3. Is supervisor listed in a previous O Yes, childbearing parent, g O Yes, non-childbearing biolo O Yes, caregiver one, go to D O No 5. Supervisor's age in years:	6 nswer D3-16 s section? o to D15 gical parent, go to D15 15 15 6. Supervisor's sex:	Minutes O Days Hours O U/K Trimary person responsible for supervision at the time of incident? Select only one: Adoptive parent O Sibling Institutional staff, go to D15 Stepparent O Other relative Babysitter Foster parent O Friend Licensed child care worker Parent's partner O Acquaintance O Other, specify: Grandparent O Hospital staff, go to D15 O U/K 7. Supervisor speaks and understands English? 8. Supervisor on active military				
O Unable to determine, try to ar 3. Is supervisor listed in a previous O Yes, childbearing parent, go O Yes, non-childbearing biolo O Yes, caregiver one, go to D O No	6 nswer D3-16 section? o to D15 gical parent, go to D15 115	Minutes O Days O Hours O U/K Primary person responsible for supervision at the time of incident? Select only one: O Adoptive parent O Sibling O Institutional staff, go to D15 O Stepparent O Other relative O Babysitter O Foster parent O Friend O Licensed child care worker O Parent's partner O Acquaintance O Other, specify: O Grandparent O Hospital staff, go to D15 O U/K 7. Supervisor speaks and understands English? O Yes O No O U/K O Yes O No O U/K				
O Unable to determine, try to ar 3. Is supervisor listed in a previous O Yes, childbearing parent, g O Yes, non-childbearing biolo O Yes, caregiver one, go to D O No 5. Supervisor's age in years:	6 nswer D3-16 s section? o to D15 gical parent, go to D15 15 15 6. Supervisor's sex:	Minutes O Days Hours O U/K Trimary person responsible for supervision at the time of incident? Select only one: Adoptive parent O Sibling Institutional staff, go to D15 Stepparent O Other relative Babysitter Foster parent O Friend Licensed child care worker Parent's partner O Acquaintance O Other, specify: Grandparent O Hospital staff, go to D15 O U/K 7. Supervisor speaks and understands English? 8. Supervisor on active military				
O Unable to determine, try to ar 3. Is supervisor listed in a previous O Yes, childbearing parent, g O Yes, non-childbearing biolo O Yes, caregiver one, go to D O No 5. Supervisor's age in years:	6 nswer D3-16 s section? o to D15 gical parent, go to D15 15 15 6. Supervisor's sex:	Minutes O Days Hours O U/K Primary person responsible for supervision at the time of incident? Select only one: Adoptive parent Osibling Institutional staff, go to D15 Stepparent Other relative Babysitter Foster parent OFriend Licensed child care worker Parent's partner OAcquaintance Other, specify: Grandparent OHospital staff, go to D15 U/K 7. Supervisor speaks and understands English? U/K 8. Supervisor on active military duty?				
O Unable to determine, try to ar 3. Is supervisor listed in a previous O Yes, childbearing parent, g O Yes, non-childbearing biolo O Yes, caregiver one, go to D O No 5. Supervisor's age in years: U/K 9. Supervisor has substance	6 nswer D3-16 s section? o to D15 gical parent, go to D15 15 15 6. Supervisor's sex:	Minutes O Days O Hours O U/K Primary person responsible for supervision at the time of incident? Select only one: O Adoptive parent O Sibling O Institutional staff, go to D15 O Stepparent OOther relative O Babysitter O Foster parent OFriend O Licensed child care worker O Parent's partner O Acquaintance O Other, specify: O Grandparent O Hospital staff, go to D15 O U/K O Yes O No O U/K O Yes, specify branch:				
O Unable to determine, try to ar 3. Is supervisor listed in a previous O Yes, childbearing parent, go O Yes, non-childbearing biolo O Yes, caregiver one, go to D O No 5. Supervisor's age in years:	6 nswer D3-16 s section? o to D15 gical parent, go to D15 15 15 6. Supervisor's sex:	Minutes O Days O Hours O U/K Primary person responsible for supervision at the time of incident? Select only one: O Adoptive parent O Sibling O Institutional staff, go to D15 O Stepparent O Other relative O Babysitter O Foster parent O Friend O Licensed child care worker O Parent's partner O Acquaintance O Other, specify: O Grandparent O Hospital staff, go to D15 O U/K O Yes O No O U/K If no, language spoken: O Days O U/K O Select only one: O Institutional staff, go to D15 O Uicensed child care worker O Other, specify: O U/K O Yes O No O U/K				
O Unable to determine, try to ar 3. Is supervisor listed in a previous O Yes, childbearing parent, g O Yes, non-childbearing biolo O Yes, caregiver one, go to D O No 5. Supervisor's age in years: U/K 9. Supervisor has substance	66 nswer D3-16 s section? o to D15 gical parent, go to D15 o15 15 6. Supervisor's sex:	Minutes O Days O Hours O U/K Primary person responsible for supervision at the time of incident? Select only one: O Adoptive parent O Sibling O Institutional staff, go to D15 O Stepparent O Other relative O Babysitter O Foster parent O Friend O Licensed child care worker O Parent's partner O Acquaintance O Other, specify: O Grandparent O Hospital staff, go to D15 O U/K O Yes O No O U/K If no, language spoken: O Days O U/K O Select only one: O Institutional staff, go to D15 O Uicensed child care worker O Other, specify: O U/K O Yes O No O U/K				
Unable to determine, try to ar 3. Is supervisor listed in a previous Yes, childbearing parent, g Yes, non-childbearing biolo Yes, caregiver one, go to D No Supervisor's age in years: U/K 9. Supervisor has substance abuse history?	6 nswer D3-16 section? 4. P to to D15 gical parent, go to D15 15 6. Supervisor's sex:	Minutes O Days O Hours O U/K Primary person responsible for supervision at the time of incident? Select only one: O Adoptive parent O Sibling O Institutional staff, go to D15 O Stepparent O Other relative O Babysitter O Foster parent O Friend O Licensed child care worker O Parent's partner O Acquaintance O Other, specify: O Grandparent O Hospital staff, go to D15 O U/K 7. Supervisor speaks and understands English? O Yes O No O U/K If no, language spoken: O Yes O No O U/K If yes, specify branch: Inild maltreatment? I1. Supervisor has disability or chronic illness? III. Supervisor has prior child deaths?				
Unable to determine, try to ar 3. Is supervisor listed in a previous Yes, childbearing parent, g Yes, non-childbearing biolo Yes, caregiver one, go to D No Supervisor's age in years: U/K 9. Supervisor has substance abuse history?	6 nswer D3-16 section? 4. P to to D15 gical parent, go to D15 15 6. Supervisor's sex:	Minutes O Days O Hours O U/K Primary person responsible for supervision at the time of incident? Select only one: O Adoptive parent O Sibling O Institutional staff, go to D15 O Stepparent O Other relative O Babysitter O Foster parent O Friend O Licensed child care worker O Parent's partner O Acquaintance O Other, specify: O Grandparent O Hospital staff, go to D15 O U/K 7. Supervisor speaks and understands English? O Yes O No O U/K If no, language spoken: O Yes O No O U/K If yes, specify branch: Inild maltreatment? I1. Supervisor has disability or chronic illness? III. Supervisor has prior child deaths?				
Unable to determine, try to ar 3. Is supervisor listed in a previous Yes, childbearing parent, g Yes, non-childbearing biolo Yes, caregiver one, go to D No Supervisor's age in years: U/K 9. Supervisor has substance abuse history?	6 nswer D3-16 section? 10 to D15 gical parent, go to D15 15 15 6. Supervisor's sex:	Minutes O Days O Hours O U/K Primary person responsible for supervision at the time of incident? Select only one: O Adoptive parent O Sibling O Institutional staff, go to D15 O Stepparent O Other relative O Babysitter O Foster parent O Friend O Licensed child care worker O Parent's partner O Acquaintance O Other, specify: O Grandparent O Hospital staff, go to D15 O U/K 7. Supervisor speaks and understands English? O Yes O No O U/K If no, language spoken: O Yes O No O U/K If yes, specify branch: Inild maltreatment? I1. Supervisor has disability or chronic illness? III. Supervisor has prior child deaths?				
O Unable to determine, try to ar 3. Is supervisor listed in a previous O Yes, childbearing parent, g O Yes, non-childbearing biolo O Yes, caregiver one, go to D O No 5. Supervisor's age in years: U/K 9. Supervisor has substance abuse history? O Yes O No O U/K	6 nswer D3-16 section? 4. P to to D15 gical parent, go to D15 15 6. Supervisor's sex:	Minutes O Days O Hours O U/K Primary person responsible for supervision at the time of incident? Select only one: O Adoptive parent O Sibling O Institutional staff, go to D15 O Stepparent O Other relative O Babysitter O Foster parent O Friend O Licensed child care worker O Parent's partner O Acquaintance O Other, specify: O Grandparent O Hospital staff, go to D15 O U/K O Yes O No O U/K If no, language spoken: O Yes O No O U/K If yes, specify branch: O Yes O No O U/K				
O Unable to determine, try to ar 3. Is supervisor listed in a previous O Yes, childbearing parent, g O Yes, non-childbearing biolo O Yes, caregiver one, go to D O No 5. Supervisor's age in years: □ U/K 9. Supervisor has substance abuse history? ○ Yes ○ No ○ U/K	6 nswer D3-16 section? 4. P to to D15 gical parent, go to D15 15 6. Supervisor's sex:	Minutes O Days Hours O U/K Primary person responsible for supervision at the time of incident? Select only one: Adoptive parent OSibling Institutional staff, go to D15 Stepparent Other relative Babysitter Foster parent OFriend Licensed child care worker Parent's partner OAcquaintance Other, specify: Grandparent OHospital staff, go to D15 OU/K 7. Supervisor speaks and understands English? OYes No OU/K If no, language spoken: 11. Supervisor has disability or chronic illness? OYes No OU/K At the time of the incident, was the supervisor 16. At time of incident was supervisor				
O Unable to determine, try to ar 3. Is supervisor listed in a previous O Yes, childbearing parent, go O Yes, non-childbearing biolo O Yes, caregiver one, go to D O No 5. Supervisor's age in years: □ U/K 9. Supervisor has substance abuse history? ○ Yes ○ No ○ U/K 13. Supervisor has history of intimating □ Yes, as victim	6 nswer D3-16 section? 4. P to to D15 gical parent, go to D15 15 6. Supervisor's sex:	Minutes O Days O Hours O U/K Trimary person responsible for supervision at the time of incident? Select only one: O Adoptive parent Osibling Institutional staff, go to D15 O Stepparent Other relative Babysitter O Foster parent OFriend Licensed child care worker O Parent's partner OAcquaintance Other, specify: O Grandparent OHospital staff, go to D15 OU/K To Supervisor speaks and understands English? O Yes O No OU/K If yes, specify branch: In No language spoken: O Yes O No OU/K At the time of the incident, was the supervisor asleep? O Yes O No OU/K If yes, select the most appropriate description of If yes, check all that apply:				
O Unable to determine, try to ar 3. Is supervisor listed in a previous O Yes, childbearing parent, go O Yes, non-childbearing biolo O Yes, caregiver one, go to D O No 5. Supervisor's age in years: □ U/K 9. Supervisor has substance abuse history? ○ Yes ○ No ○ U/K 13. Supervisor has history of intimate □ Yes, as victim □ Yes, as perpetrator □ No	6 nswer D3-16 section? o to D15 gical parent, go to D15 ot5 ot5 ot5 ot5 ot5 ot5 ot5 ot5 ot5 ot	Minutes				
O Unable to determine, try to ar 3. Is supervisor listed in a previous	6 nswer D3-16 section? o to D15 gical parent, go to D15 o15 15 6. Supervisor's sex: O Male O Female O 10. Supervisor has history of chean of the section of	Minutes				
O Unable to determine, try to ar 3. Is supervisor listed in a previous	6 nswer D3-16 section? 4. P to to D15 gical parent, go to D15 15 6. Supervisor's sex:	Minutes				
O Unable to determine, try to ar 3. Is supervisor listed in a previous O Yes, childbearing parent, go O Yes, con-childbearing biolo O Yes, caregiver one, go to D O No 5. Supervisor's age in years: □ U/K 9. Supervisor has substance abuse history? ○ Yes ○ No ○ U/K 13. Supervisor has history of intimated Yes, as victim □ Yes, as perpetrator □ No □ U/K 14. Supervisor has delinquent or cr	6 nswer D3-16 section? 4. P to to D15 gical parent, go to D15 15 6. Supervisor's sex:	Minutes O Days Phours O U/K Primary person responsible for supervision at the time of incident? Select only one: Adoptive parent				
O Unable to determine, try to ar 3. Is supervisor listed in a previous	6 nswer D3-16 section? o to D15 gical parent, go to D15 o15 15 6. Supervisor's sex: O Male O Female O 10. Supervisor has history of cl As Victim As Perpetra O Yes O No O U/K te partner violence? 15.	Minutes				

E. INCIDENT INFORMATION		Answer only E7 if the child never left the hospital following birth						
1. Was the date of the incident the same as the date of death?			2. Approximate time of o	lay that incident occurred?				
O Yes, same as date of death				O AM				
No, different than date of death. Enter date of incident:	/ /		Hour, specify 1-12:	○ РМ				
<u> </u>	m / dd / yyyy			 O U/K				
Place of incident, check all that apply:	/ == / ////							
☐ Child's home ☐ Licensed child	I care center	□ Mi	litary installation	State or county park, other				
☐ Relative's home ☐ Licensed child		☐ Jail/detention facility recreation area						
☐ Friend's home ☐ Unlicensed ch			dewalk					
☐ Licensed foster care home ☐ Farm/ranch	illa dare nome		padway \Box					
☐ Relative foster care home ☐ School		_	iveway \Box					
☐ Licensed group home ☐ Indian reserva	stion/trust lands		her parking area	I O/K				
<u> </u>	Rural O Froi		O U/K					
5. Incident state: 6. Incident county:								
7. Was the death attributed (either directly or indirectly) to an extrem	as weather event om	orgonov m	andical cituation, natural c	licaster or mass sheeting?				
Yes ONo OU/K	ie weather event, em	ergency n	ledical situation, natural c	isaster of mass shooting?				
		4- \!		and the second s				
If yes, specify the type of event (e.g., tornado, heat wave, fl		, -		ounding the death:				
If yes, specify the name of the event if applicable (e.g., Para 8. Was the incident witnessed?				0 W 044 l l				
			are professional, if death	9. Was 911 or local emergency				
○ Yes ○ No ○ UK □ Other caretak	•		ed in a hospital setting	called?				
If yes, by whom?		Stranger		O N/A O Yes				
☐ Other acquain		Other, sp	pecify:	O No O U/K				
10. Was resuscitation attempted? O N/A O Yes O No								
If yes, by whom?	tion:			If yes, was a rhythm recorded?				
□ EMS □ CPR				○ Yes ○ No ○ U/K				
	l Defibrillator (AED)							
☐ Other caretaker/babysitter If no AED, was AEI	D available/accessible		Yes ONo OU/K	If yes, what was the rhythm?				
☐ Teacher/coach/athletic trainer If AED, was shock	administered?	0	Yes ONo OU/K					
☐ Other acquaintance If yes, how ma	any shocks were adm	inistered?	·					
☐ Health care professional, if death ☐ Rescue medication	s, including naloxone	e, specify t	type:					
occurred in a hospital setting Other, specify:								
☐ Stranger								
☐ Other, specify:				I				
11. At time of incident leading to death, had child used drugs or alco	hol? 12. Chi	ld's activit	y at time of incident, chec	k all that apply:				
○ N/A ○ Yes ○ No ○ U/K		Sleeping	☐ Working ☐ Driving	g/vehicle occupant □ U/K				
If yes, check all that apply:		Playing	\square Eating \square Other,	specify:				
☐ Alcohol ☐ Opioids	☐ U/K 13. Tot	al number	of deaths at incident eve	nt, including child:				
☐ Cocaine ☐ Prescription drugs		— Child	dren, ages 0-18					
☐ Marijuana ☐ Over-the-counter drugs		Adul	ts					
☐ Methamphetamine ☐ Other, specify:		□ U/K						
F. INVESTIGATION INFORMATION	A + symb	ool means t	hat the question is skipped for	or fetal deaths.				
1. Was a death investigation conducted ⁺ ?○Yes ○No ○U/K	If yes, c	heck all th	nat apply:					
☐ Medical examiner ☐ ME investigate	or □Law enf	orcement	□EMS	☐ Other, specify:				
☐ Coroner ☐ Coroner inves	tigator □ Fire inve	estigator	☐ Child Protective	Services□ U/K				
If yes, which of the following death investigation component	s were completed?							
<u>Yes</u> <u>No</u> <u>U/K</u>		If yes, sh	nared with review team?					
O O CDC's SUIDI Reporting Form or	jurisdictional equivale	ent O	Yes O No					
Narrative description of circumst	ances	0	Yes O No					
O O Scene photos		0	Yes O No					
Scene recreation with doll		0	Yes O No					
Scene recreation without doll		0	Yes O No					
○ ○ Witness interviews			Yes O No					
If yes, was a death scene investigation conducted at the pla	ace of incident?		○ No ○ U/K					
What additional information would the team like to have known at								
The state of the s		22.1941	•					

3. Death referred to ⁺ :		4. Person declari	ng official cause a	ınd manne	r of death⁺:		
O Medical examiner	O Not referred	O Medical	examiner O	Hospital p	ohysician	O Mortician	O U/K
O Coroner (⊃ U/K	O Coroner	0	Other phy	/sician	Other, specify:	
5. Autopsy performed? O Yes	s O No O U/K						
If yes, conducted by: ○Forens	sic pathologist O Unknow	n type pathologist	If yes, was a spec	cialist cons	sulted during at	utopsy (cardiac, ne	urology, etc.)?
○Pediati	ric pathologist O Other ph	nysician	○ Yes ○	No O	U/K If yes,	specify specialist:	
○Genera	al pathologist O Other, s	pecify:	If no, why not (e.g	g. parent o	r caregiver obj	ected)?	
	○ U/K						
6. Were the following assessed eitl	her through the autopsy or the	hrough information	collected prior to t	the	7. Were any o	f these additional te	ests performed
autopsy? Please list any abno	rmalities/significant findings	in F10.			at or prior t	o the autopsy? Ple	ease list any
Yes No U/K	Yes	No U/K			abnormaliti	es/significant findir	ngs in F10.
Imaging:		nal Exam:			Yes No U	/K	
OOX-ray - single	0 (O Exam of	general appearanc	e	0 0 0		ectious disease
O O X-ray - multiple v	views O (umference		0 0 0	Microscopic/his	tologic exam
O O X-ray - complete		Autopsy Procedu	ıres:		0 0 0		
_	specify (includes MRI, O	Gross ex	amination of organ	ns done?	0 0 0	Vitreous testing	1
			ghts of any organs		0 0 0	Genetic testing	
Was any toxicology testing perf		○ Yes ○ No		!		.9	
If yes, what were the results?		☐ Metham	phetamine I	☐ Too hia	h Rx drug, spe	cify: Other,	specify:
Check all that apply:	☐ Alcohol ☐ Marijuar			-	h OTC drug, s	•	. ,
Was the child's medical history						,	
If yes, did this include:	Review of the newborn me			01	No O U	/K ONot pe	erformed
, 500, a.a a	Review of neonatal CCHD		O Yes				
10. Describe any abnormalities or							
11. What additional information wo				e of death	listed on the au	ıtopsy report and o	n the death
like to have known about the a		~	N/A O Yes O			nopsy report and o	ii tiic dediii
like to have known about the a	utopsy : Certi	ilicate !	If no, describe the				
13. Was a CPS record check cond	ducted as a result of death+6	O Yes O No.	O U/K	3 dillorono			
14. Did the child ever have any inju			15. Did any inves	etigation fir	nd evidence of	prior abuse ⁺ 2	
Yes O No O U/K	unes that were suspicious of If yes, what injurio		-	-	No OU/K		what source?
☐ Skin injury ☐ Bro		ominal injury	_	From x-ray	_	From law enforce	
☐ Mouth injury ☐ Hea				From auto	_	U/K	Silione
□ Burns	ad injury — O/IX			From CPS	r - <i>j</i>	Ont	
16. CPS action taken because of	death ⁺ ? O N/A O Yes	s O No O U/K		110111 01 0	TOVIOW	17. If death occ	urred in
If yes, highest level of action	If yes, what services or ac						tting (see E3),
taken because of death:	☐ Voluntary services of			red out of h	home placeme		,
Report screened out	□ Voluntary services o		☐ Children rer		nome placeme	No action	
and not investigated	☐ Court-ordered services		☐ Parental rig		atod	_	suspended
Unsubstantiated	□ Voluntary out of hom	-	□ Parental rig	ງເເວ ເ ບ ເໄໄໄໄໄ	aicu	O License r	
O Inconclusive	Voluntary out of non-	ie piacement	□ 0/K				tion ongoing
Substantiated						Other, sp	0 0
Substantiated	I						ecity.
O OFFICIAL MANNER AND		ATU				O u/k	
G. OFFICIAL MANNER AND I							
Enter the cause of death code (se by Vital Records	• .	tter and co	orresponding n	umber (e.g., W75 o	or V94.4) and
include up to one decimal plac			□ U/K				
Enter the following information of			□ U/K				
Immediate cause (final dis	sease or condition resulting	in death):					
a.							
Sequentially list any cond	itions leading to immediate of	cause of death. In	other words, list ur	nderlying o	disease or injur	y that initiated eve	nts resulting in dea
b.							
C.							
d.							
3. Enter other significant condition	s contributing to death but n	ot the underlying o	ause(s) listed in G	32 exactly	as written on th	e death certificate:	: □ U/K
4. If injury, describe how injury occ	curred exactly as written on t	the death certificat	e:				□ U/K

5. Official manner of death	6. Prim	ary caus	e of death	n: Choose	1 of the	4 major categories, the	en a s	pecific	cause. For pending, choose most likely cause.		
from the death certificate:	\bigcirc	From ar	n external	cause of i	njury. S	Select one:					
O Natural		О ма	otor vehic	le and othe	er transp	ort, go to H1	\circ	Fall o	r crush, go to H6		
O Accident		O Fir	e, burn, c	r electrocu	tion, go	to H2	\circ	Poiso	ning, overdose or acute intoxication, go to H7		
O Suicide		O Dr	owning, g	o to H3			\circ	Unde	termined injury, go to I1		
O Homicide		O As	phyxia, g	o to H4			\circ	Other	cause, go to H9		
O Undetermined		О во	dily force	or weapon	, go to I	H5	\circ	U/K, g	go to I1		
O Pending	\bigcirc	From a	medical o	ause. Sel	ect one	and go to H8:					
O U/K		O As	thma/res	oiratory, sp	ecify:		\circ	Neuro	ological/seizure disorder		
		O Ca	ncer, spe	cify:			0	Pneui	monia, specify:		
☐ If manner of death was not		O Ca	ırdiovascı	ılar, specif	y:		\circ	Prema	aturity		
Natural or Suicide, check		_		anomaly, s			0	SIDS	,		
this box if it is possible that		O COVID-19					0	Other	infection, specify:		
the child intended to hurt		O Diabetes					0		perinatal condition, specify:		
him/herself. If checked,		O HIV/AIDS					0		medical condition, specify:		
complete the Suicide		_	luenza				O		letermined medical cause		
Section (I6) to note other		_	w birth we	eiaht			Ō	U/K			
risk factors in the child's		_		/dehydratio	n		O	0/11			
life.				•		ause, go to I1					
ille.		U/K, go		iljuly of the	Julical Ca	ause, go to 11					
		<u>0/R, go</u>	<u>to 11</u>								
H. DETAILED INFORMATION	BY CA	AUSE O	F DEAT	н: снос	SE TH	E ONE SECTION TH	IAT I	S SAN	ME AS THE CAUSE SELECTED ABOVE		
H1. MOTOR VEHICLE AND	OTHER	TRANS	PORT								
a. Vehicles involved in incident:					b. Pos	ition of child:					
Total number of vehicles:					0	Driver					
Child's Other primary vehicle					0	Passenger	lf _l	passer	nger, relationship of driver to child:		
O O None						O Front seat		\circ	Biological parent		
O Car						O Back seat		\circ	Adoptive parent		
O O Van						O Truck bed		\circ	Stepparent		
O Sport utility vehic	le					Other, specify:		\circ	Foster parent		
O O Truck						○ U/K		\circ	Parent's partner		
Semi/tractor traile	er				0	On bicycle	O Grandparent				
O RV/bus/school bu					0	Pedestrian		\circ	Sibling		
O O Motorcycle									Other relative		
O O Tractor/farm vehi	cle					O Boarding/blading		0	Friend		
O O All terrain vehicle						Other, specify:		_	Other, specify:		
O O Snowmobile						O U/K		_	U/K		
O O Bicycle					0	U/K					
O O Train/subway/trol	lev					5 ,					
O Other, specify:	,					If hicycle hoarding/hl	ladino	or oth	er, was the child riding something electric?		
O O U/K		Autono	omous?			O Yes ONo	-		or, was the stille maining contestining closure.		
5 5,11	N/A	Yes	No.	U/K		0 100 0 110		0/11			
Child's vehicle	0	0	0	0							
Other vehicle	0	0	0	0							
c. Did any of the following contribut					v:	d. Location of incider	nt. ch	eck all	e. Did driving conditions factor into this		
□ None listed below		☐ Poor si		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	,	that apply:	,		incident?		
☐ Speeding over limit		☐ Road h	-			☐ City street			○Yes ○No ○U/K		
Unsafe speed for conditions			anging la	nes		☐ Residential	street	t	If yes, check all that apply:		
Recklessness			inexperie			☐ Rural road			□ Loose gravel		
Carelessness			•	.g., cell ph	one.	☐ Highway			☐ Ice/snow		
☐ Racing, not authorized				ar navigat		☐ Intersection			□ Wet		
Drug use		_	distraction	_		☐ Driveway			☐ Inadequate lighting		
☐ Alcohol use	_	_		r red light		☐ Parking area	а		☐ Other, specify:		
☐ Vehicle ran over child				or, specify:		☐ Off road	u		☐ U/K		
☐ Vehicle flipped over		□ Other,		n, apecity.		☐ RR xing/trac	-ke				
Poor weather		□ U/K	apecity.			☐ Other, speci					
1 con weather	L	⊐ U/K				U/K	ııy.				
☐ Poor visibility						_ U/N			İ		

f. Incident type:		g. Driver who was	responsible for the incident. Vehicles include motorized vehicles (cars, SUVs,						
O Child <i>not</i> in/on a vehicle, but struck by	y vehicle	motorbikes, e	kes, etc) but also bicycles, skates, scooters, and other wheeled conveyances,						
O Child in/on a vehicle, struck by the oth	er vehicle	whether motor	ether motorized or not.						
O Child in/on a vehicle that struck the ot	her vehicle	○ Child wa	Child was responsible as driver of vehicle, including single vehicle incidents						
O Child in/on a vehicle that struck perso	n/	O Driver of	Driver of child's vehicle was responsible, including single vehicle incidents						
object/ran off the road		O Driver of	the other vehicle	was res	ponsible, including child as pede	estrian hit by vehicle			
Other event, specify:		OMultiple	OMultiple drivers were responsible, go to j						
О и/к		_	O Unable to determine driver responsible, go to j						
		Other, s	Other, specify:						
		○ u/ĸ	Оиж						
h. Age and license type of driver responsible	k all that apply:	that apply: i. Total number of occupants in vehicle responsible for incident:							
		□ N/A							
Age of Driver (if not child) License		Total nu	mber of	occupants:	□ u/ĸ				
○ <16 years □ Has no		Number	of teens	s, ages 14-21:	□ u/k				
○ 16 to 18 years old □ Has a le		j. Was a restrain	t or safe	ety measure used by the child?					
○ 19 to 21 years old □ Has a g	raduated license		○Yes ○	No (⊃u/k				
○ 22 to 29 years old □ Has a f	ull license		If yes, selec	ct the re	straint or safety measures used	:			
,	ull license that has	been restricted	☐ Lap/sho	ulder be	lt				
○ >65 years old □ Has a s	uspended license		☐ Child sea	at					
	olating graduated li	censing rules	☐ Belt pos	itioning	booster seat				
Other, s	specify:		☐ Helmet						
□ U/K		□ u/ĸ							
			If yes, desc	ribe:					
H2. FIRE, BURN, OR ELECTROCUT	ON								
a. Ignition, heat or electrocution source:			b. Type of incider	ıt:	c. Type of building on fire:				
O Matches O Heating stov	e 🔘 Lightn	ing	○ Fire, go to	ос	O N/A	OTrailer/mobile			
O Cigarette lighter O Space heate	r O Hot ba	ath water	O Scald, go	to I1	O Single home	home			
O Cigarette or cigar O Power line	Other	, specify:	O Electrocution, O Row home/townhouse			Other, specify:			
O Candles O Electrical ou	tlet O U/K		go to o		O Multi-unit (duplex,	Ou/K			
O Cooking stove O Electrical wir	ing		O U/K, go to	o I1	apartment, condo)				
d. Fire started by a person?	e. Did any factor	s delay fire departi	ment arrival?	f. Wer	e barriers preventing safe exit?				
OYes ONo OU/K				(⊃Yes ⊃No ⊃U/K				
If yes, person's age:	OYes C	No OU/K		If yes	s, check all that apply:				
If yes, did the person have a history of	If yes, specif	y:			Locked/blocked door	☐ Smoke/fire			
starting fires?					Window security bars	☐ Household items/			
○Yes ○No ○U/K					Locked/blocked window	hoarding			
If yes, suspected arson?					Blocked stairway	☐ Other, specify:			
○Yes ○No ○U/K					Trapped above first floor	□ U/K			
g. Was the child found in the same location	h. Was building	a rental property?		i. Were	building/rental codes violated?				
as where the fire started?	○ Yes ○	No OU/K			○ Yes ○ No ○ U/K				
○Yes ○No ○U/K				If y	es, describe in narrative.				
j. Were proper working fire extinguishers	k. Was fire sprin	kler system preser	nt?		fire sprinkler system required?				
present?	○Yes○	No OU/K			⊃Yes ○ No ○ U/K				
○ Yes ○ No ○ U/K									
m. Were smoke alarms present?	n. Did the child o	r family (check all t	hat apply):						
○ Yes ○ No ○ U/K	☐ None lis	ted below		Have to	wo or more possible exits from t	he location as			
Were they functioning properly?	☐ Have a	fire escape plan		where	the child was found				
○ Yes ○ No ○ U/K	☐ Practice	a home fire drill		Attemp	t to put out the fire				
				U/K					
o. For electrocution, what cause:									
	Wire/product in w		U/K						
_ · · · ·	Child playing with	outlet							
Contact with power line	Other, specify:								
1									

H3. DROWNING							
a. Where was child last seen	b. Drowning location:	c. For open v	vater, place:	6	e. Select all	contributing environmental	
before drowning? Select one.	Open water/pond,	go to c C Lake	O Ocean		factors.	Check all that apply.	
O In water	O Pool, hot tub, spa,	go to f C River	O Quarry or gra	avel pit	☐ Nor	ne 🗆 Dropoff	
O Near water	O Bathtub, go to I1	O Pond	O Canal/draina	ige ditch	☐ We	ather Rough waves	
O In yard	Other, specify and	go to h Creek	c ○ U/K		☐ Ten	nperature Flash flood	
O In bathroom/tub		d. Was child b	ooating?		☐ Current ☐ Water clarity		
O In house	O U/K, go to h	0 \	Yes ○ No ○ U/K		☐ Rip	tide/undertow □ U/K	
O In car							
Other, specify:							
O U/K							
f. For pool, type of pool:	g. For pool, ownership is:	h. Flotation device use	ed at time of the incide	ent? i	. Did the ch	ild depend on a life jacket, swim	
Above-ground	O Private	○ N/A	○ No		vest or s	wim aid while in or around water?	
○ In-ground ○ Hot tub, spa	O Public	O Yes, specify:	O U/K			O N/A O No	
○ Wading ○ U/K	O U/K					○ Yes ○ U/K	
j. Did barriers/layers of protection	exist to prevent access to w	ater? OYes O	No ○U/K				
If yes, check all that apply:							
☐ Fence ☐] Gate	☐ Door	□Alarm			□ Cover	
Was it breached?	Was it breached?	Was it breached?	Was it b	oreached?		Was it breached?	
○Yes ○No ○U/K	○ Yes ○ No ○ U/K	○ Yes ○ No	O U/K O Yes	s O No (⊃ u/k	○Yes ○ No ○ U/K	
If yes, check all that apply:	If yes, check all that apply	: If yes, check all tha	at apply: If yes, o	check all tha	at apply:	If yes, check all that apply:	
☐ Climbed fence	☐ Gate left open	☐ Door left oper	n 📗 🗆	Alarm not	working	☐ Cover left off	
☐ Gap in fence	☐ Gate unlocked	☐ Door unlocked	d 🗆	Alarm not	answered	☐ Cover not locked	
☐ Damaged fence	☐ Gate latch failed	☐ Door broken					
☐ Fence too short	☐ Gap in gate	☐ Door screen t	orn				
Fence surrounds water on:		☐ Door self-clos	er failed				
O Four sides							
OThree sides							
OTwo or one side							
O u/K							
k. Local ordinance(s) regulating	I. Select all of the child's w	ater safety skills (withou	it assistance or flotati	on r	m. Child able		
access to water?	device):					. ○ No	
OYes ONo OU/K	☐ None of these	☐ Tread water for 1 n	ninute 🗆 Swim 2	5 yards	○ Yes	s ○ U/K	
	☐ Float on their back	☐ Find a safe exit	☐ Exit the	water			
If yes, rules violated?	independently	from the water	☐ Had swi	imming r	n. Warning s	ign or label posted?	
OYes ONo OU/K	☐ Step or jump into	☐ Control breathing	lessons	;		. ○ No	
	water over their head		□ U/K		O Yes	s O U/K	
o. Lifeguard present?	p. Rescue attempt made?		No ○U/K		q. Appropriat	te rescue equipment	
O N/A	If yes, who? Check all		If yes, did rescue	er(s)	present?		
○ Yes		EMS/first responder	also drown?		○n/a	○Yes ○No ○U/K	
○ No		Bystander	O Yes			as it used?	
O U/K	-	Other, specify:	○ No		○Yes	s ○No ○U/K	
	☐ Other adult ☐	l u/K	○ U/K		If no	o, describe:	
H4. ASPHYXIA							
a. Type of event:		b. If not sleep-related	d, was the event:	c. If suffc	cation, was	the child:	
O Sleep-related, go to I1		O Suffocation, go	to c	0 (Covered in o	r fell into object	
O Not sleep-related, go to b		O Strangulation,	go to d	0 (Confined in t	ight space	
O U/K, go to b		O Choking, go to	е	0 1	Nedged into	tight space, specify:	
		Other, go to I1		0 (Other, specif	fy:	
d. If strangulation, object causing	event:	e. If choking, object ca	ausing choking:	f. If chokir	ng, was Heir	nlich Maneuver attempted?	
O Clothing O Electrical co		O Food, specify:	-		ONo OU		
O Blind cord O Person, go to	o H5I	O Toy, specify:					
	power window or sunroof	O Vomit/gastric o	contents				
O Belt O Other, specif		Other, specify:					
O Rope/string	•	O U/K					
O Leash O U/K							

H5. BODILY FORCE C	R WEA	PON						
a. Was the death a result	b. Type	of weapon:	c. For firearms, t	уре:	d. Was the firearm consid	dered a	e. Was firearn	n kept loaded?
of a weapon?	0 1	Firearm, go to c	O Handgun		smart firearm, e.g., us	ses a	O Yes	
O Yes, go to b	0 1	Knife or sharp instrument,	O Shotgun		fingerprint lock, RFID	watch?	O No	
No, death due to		go to I	O Rifle, spe	ecify:	○ Yes		○ U/K	
bodily force, go to I	0 1	Rope, go to I	O 3D gun	•	○ No		_	
U/K, go to b	_	Other, specify and go to I	Other, sp	ecify.	○ U/K		If no, was	the ammunition
O/14, go to 2	_	U/K, go to I	O U/K				stored loc	
		J/K, go to i	O O/IX				O Yes	keu :
							O No	
							O U/K	
		г		T				
f. Was the firearm kept loo	cked?	i. Was the person handlin	-		f weapon at time, check all	that appl	y:	
O Yes			○ No ○ U/K		Self injury		Hunting	
○ No		j. Owner of fatal firearm:			Commission of crime		Target shooting	ng
O U/K		O Caregiver			Drug dealing/trading		Playing with w	eapon
		Other family men	nber		Drive-by shooting		Showing gun t	to others
g. Did the shooter of the fir	earm	○ Child's significant			Random violence		Russian roule	
have permission to use	e the	O Friend/acquaintai			Child abuse		Gang-related	
firearm at the time of in	ncident?	O Stranger	1100		Child was a bystander		Self-defense	uo,
○ Yes ○ No ○ U/K		Other, specify:			Argument		Cleaning wear	non
h. Did the caregiver or		O U/K			Jealousy		Loading weap	
supervisor know a firea	erm was	k. Was the firearm stolen?)	4	Intimate partner violence		Other, specify	
present at the time of	aliii vvao	Yes			Hate crime	_	Ouici, spoon,	
		O No				_	111/12	
incident?					Bullying	_] U/K	
○ Yes ○ No ○ U/K		O U/K						
m. Tuna of hadily force up	ad Char	els all that amples						
m. Type of bodily force us					O., .,			
☐ Beat, kick or pund		Bite	☐Throw	Ц	Other, specify:			
☐ Drop		Shake	☐ Drown					
□ Push		Strangle/choke	□Burn		U/K			
H6. FALL OR CRUSH								
a. Type:	b. Heigh	nt of fall: c. Child fell from				_		
O Fall, go to b		feet Open window	v O Natura	al elevation	on O Stairs/steps	O Movin	g object, specif	fy: O Animal, specify:
O Crush, go to g		inches 🗠 O Screen		nade elev	vation O Furniture	O Bridge	•	Other, specify:
		inches Screen No screen U/K U/K O U/K if so	en O Playg	round equ	uipment O Bed	O Overp	ass	
		U/K	creen O Tree		○ Roof	O Balcor	ny	○ U/K
d. Surface child fell onto:		e. Barrier in place	e, check all that ap	ply::	g. For crush, did child:	h. For cr	rush, object cau	using crush:
O Cement/concrete C	Linole	um/vinyl	□Stairw	ay	O Climb up on object	0	Appliance	OBoulders/rocks
O Grass C	Marble	e/tile Screen	□Gate	,	O Pull object down	_	Television	O Dirt/sand
O Gravel C	Other	specify:	ow guard □Other	specify.	O Hide behind object	0	Furniture	O Person, go to H5I
O Wood floor	,	Fence		,,	Go behind object	_	Walls	O Commercial
) U/K	Railing			Fall out of object	-	Playground	equipment
Carpeted 11001	- O/IX		hed, dropped or th	rown?	Other, specify:		equipment	○ Farm equipment
		Yes O No		IUWII!	Outer, specify:		equipment Animal	Other, specify:
		If yes, go to H5			O U/K	-	Animai Tree branch	Other, specify:
		il yes, go to Ho)I		O 0/K		TIEE DIAIICII	O U/K

H7. POISONING, OVERDOSE OR AC	CUTE INTOXICATION							
a. Type of substance involved, check all tha	t apply and note source, sto	rage, and route of	fadminist	ration of	substance:		U/K	
Source of Substance	5 = Own prescription (Pres	scription only)		Stored in	locked cabinet?	How sub	stance was <u>taken</u>	
1 = Bought from dealer or stranger	6 = Bought from store/pha	rmacy		Yes		1 = In ut	ero 5 = Throu	ıgh skin
(Prescription or illicit only)	(OTC or other substan	ices only)		No		2 = Orall	ly 9 = U/K	
2 = Bought from friend or relative	7 = Other			U/K		3 = Nasa	ally	
3 = From friend or relative for free	9 = U/K					4 = Intra	venously	
4 = Took from friend or relative without aski	ng						•	
Prescription drug	<u> </u>	Source Stored	Taken	<u>O</u>	ver-the-counter dru	ıg	Source Stored	Taken
☐ Antidepressant/antianxiety		YNU			Antihistamine		YNU	
Anticonvulsant		YNU		☐ Cold medicine Y N U				
Antipsychotic		YNU		☐ Pain medication Y N U				
Benzodiazepines	□ Benzodiazepines Y N U						YNU	
☐ Medications for substance use disc	order (e.g. Methadone,	YNU						
buprenorphine, naltrexone)								
☐ Non-opioid pain medication		YNU						
Opioid pain medication (including f	entanyl)	YNU						
☐ Stimulants		YNU						
Other Rx, specify:		YNU		Ì				
Was it child's prescription?	Yes O No O U/K							
Illicit drugs		Source Stored	Taken	Othe	er substances		Source Stored	Taken
Cocaine		YNU			Alcohol		YNU	
Heroin		YNU			Battery		YNU	
□ Illicitly manufactured fentanyl/fentanyl analogs Y N U					Carbon monoxide	•	YNU	
☐ Marijuana/THC Y N U					Other fume/gas/v	apor	YNU	
☐ Methamphetamine Y N U					Other, specify:		YNU	
☐ Other, specify:		YNU						
b. Was the incident the result of?	c. Did the child have a	d. Did child have	a non-fat	al	e. Was Poison Co	ontrol	f. For CO poisonin	g, was a
Accidental overdose/acute intoxication	prescription for a	overdose within	n the prev	ious 12	contacted?		CO alarm prese	nt?
Medical treatment mishap	controlled substance	months?			O Yes		O Yes	
O Deliberate poisoning	within the previous	O Yes			○ No		○ No	
Other, specify:	24 months?	○ No			○ U/K		O U/K	
O U/K	○ Yes ○ No ○ U/K	○ U/K						
H8. MEDICAL CONDITION				This sect	ion is skipped for feta	al deaths ⁺		
a. How long did the child have the	b. Was the death expected	d as a	c. Was	child rece	iving health care fo	or the me	edical condition?	
medical condition?	result of the medical con	dition?		\circ	Yes O No O	U/K		
O In utero O 1-11 months	☐ N/A, not previous	ly diagnosed	If ye	s, within	48 hours of the dea	ath?		
○ Since birth ○ >= 1 year	○ Yes ○ No ○	U/K		0	Yes O No O	U/K		
○ < 1 day	☐ But at a later date	e	If ye	s, was th	e care plan approp	riate for t	the medical condition	on?
○ 1-6 days ○ U/K				0	N/A O Yes O	No O	U/K	
O 7-30 Days					If no, specify:			
d. Did the family experience barriers that pro	phibited following the care pl	an?			e. In the week pri	or to the	death, did the child	
O N/A If yes, what treatment	□Appointments □	Other, specify:			experience ar	ny change	es to medical care?	•
O Yes components were	☐Medications, specify: ☐]U/K			O Yes, desc	cribe:		
	Medical equipment use, sp	pecify:			O No			
·	Therapies, specify:	,			O U/K			
f. Was the medical condition associated wit		the death potentia	ally cause	d by a me	edical error?			
O Yes, specify:		O Yes O						
O No	h. Was t				e death a result of	a complin	cation or side effect	of a
O U/K		rious illness, injury						==
If yes, was the child vaccinated?	Picv							
○ Yes ○ No ○ U/K		2 100 0	.,,,	5/11				
H9. OTHER KNOWN INJURY CAUSE								
Specify cause, describe in detail:								
opedity dause, describe in detail.								

I. OTHER CIRCUMSTAN	CES OF IN	ICIDEI	NT - ANSWER RELEVAN	Γ SECTIONS						
I1. SUDDEN AND UNEXP				This section displays o	nline base	ed on vo	our state's	settinas.		
Section I1: OMB No. 0920-1092, Exp.			A THE TOOKS (ODT)	This cooler displays of	Timilo back	ou on ye	our otato o	Journago.		
maintaining the data needed, and com unless it displays a currently valid OM	npleting and rev B control numb	riewing ther. Send	e collection of information. An agency	nse, including the time for reviewing instruction may not conduct or sponsor, and a person nate or any other aspect of this collection of nia 30333; ATTN: PRA (0920-1092)	is not requi	red to res	pond to a col	lection of information		
a. Was this death: O A h	nomicide?			_]					
O As	suicide?									
O An	overdose?				lf any	of thes	se apply, g	o to Section I2,		
O Ar	esult of an e	external	cause that was the obvious an	d only reason for the fatal injury	THIS	IS NOT	Γ AN SDY	CASE.		
O Ex										
O None of the above, go to I1b THIS IS AN SDY CASE										
O U/r	K, go to I1b									
b. Did the child have a history	of any of th	e follov	ving acute conditions	a At any time more than 72 has	uro proces	dina do	ath did tha	shild have a paraenal		
or symptoms within 72 hou			acute conditions	c. At any time more than 72 hou history of any of the following		-				
Symptom			hours of death	Symptom Present more	_		•	•		
<u>Cardiac</u>	Yes	No	<u>U/K</u>	Cardiac	Yes	No_	<u>U/K</u>			
Chest pain	0	0	<u> </u>	Chest pain	0	0	0			
Dizziness/lightheaded	dness ()	0	0	Dizziness/lightheadedness	0	0	0			
Fainting	0	Ö	0	Fainting	0	0	0			
Palpitations	0	0	0	Palpitations	0	0	0			
<u>Neurologic</u>				Neurologic						
Concussion	0	0	0	Concussion	0	0	0			
Confusion	0	\circ	0	Confusion	0	0	0			
Convulsions/seizure	0	0	0	Convulsions/seizure	\circ	0	\circ			
Headache	0	\circ	0	Head injury	\circ	0	0			
Head injury	0	0	0	Respiratory						
Respiratory				Difficulty breathing	\circ	\circ	0			
Asthma	0	\circ	0	Other						
Pneumonia	0	\circ	0	Other, specify:	\circ					
Difficulty breathing	0	\circ	0							
Other Acute Sympto	oms			d. Did the child have any prior se	erious inju	ıries (e.	g. near dro	owning, car		
Fever	0	\circ	0	accident, brain injury)?						
Muscle aches/cramp	ing O	\circ	0	○Yes ○ No ○U/K						
Vomiting	0	\circ	0	If yes, describe:						
Other, specify:	0									
e. Had the child in the past ev			h., a maadiaal musfaasiamal fau th	on faller sing?				_		
Condition	ei been diag Diagr		Condition	Diagnosed	Conc	lition		Diagnosed		
Blood disease	<u>Y</u> <u>N</u>		Cardiac (continued)	<u>Y</u> <u>N</u> <u>U</u>	Neur	ologic	(continue			
Sickle cell disease		0	High cholesterol	000				ease 🔾 🔾 🔾		
Sickle cell trait	00	0	Hypertension	000		e/mini s		000		
Thrombophilia (clotting disorde	er) O C		Myocarditis (heart infectio	n) O O	Т	IA-Tran	sient Ische	emic		
<u>Cardiac</u>	ΥN	ı U	Pulmonary hypertension	000	A	ttack				
Abnormal electrocardiogram) () I <u>n</u>	Sudden cardiac arrest	000	Centi	al nerv	ous systen	n 000		
(EKG or ECG)	<u>Y N U</u>	ir	nfection	(meningiti	s					
(EKG or ECG) Aneurysm or aortic dilatation (EKG or ECG) Anoxic brain Injury		Anoxic brain Injury	or encephalitis)							
Arrhythmia/arrhythmia syndror	me 🔾 🤇	0	Traumatic brain injury/	000	Resp	iratory		<u>Y N U</u>		
Cardiomyopathy	00	0	head injury/concussion	n	Apne	а		000		
Congenital heart disease	00	0	Brain tumor	000	Asthr	ma		000		
Coronary artery abnormality	00	0	Brain hemorrhage	000	Pulm	onary e	mbolism	000		

Endocarditis

Heart failure

Heart murmur

000

000

000

Febrile seizure

Developmental brain disorder

Epilepsy/seizure disorder

000

000

000

Respiratory arrest

Pulmonary hemorrhage

000

000

Condition (continued)	Diagnose	ed				Diagnosed				Diagnosed
<u>Other</u>	<u>Y N L</u>	J				<u>Y N U</u>				<u>Y N U</u>
Connective tissue disease	000		y disease			000	Oncologic dis	seas	e treated by	000
Diabetes	000	Menta	al illness/ps	sychiatric d	lisease	000	chemothe	erap	y or radiation	
Endocrine disorder, other:	000) Metal	oolic diseas	se		000	Prematurity			000
thyroid, adrenal, pituitary		Musc	le disorder	or muscul	ar	000	Congenital di	sord	ler/	000
Hearing problems or deafness	000) d	ystrophy				genetic s	yndr	rome	
							Other, specify	y:		000
If a more specific diagnos	is is known	, provide any a	additional ir	nformation	:					
If any cardiac conditions a	shove are s	elected what	cardiac tres	atmente di	d the chi	ild have? Check a	all that apply:		□ None	
_		electeu, what	cardiac ii ea	attrients un	_	Heart surgery	ы шасарріу.		Heart transplant	
☐ Cardiac ablation ☐ Cardiac device placement						Interventional c	ardiac		Other, specify:	
	•	ioverter defibr	illator (ICD)	١		catheterizatio			U/K	
		r Ventricular <i>A</i>				Cathetenzanc	л		O/K	
Oi p	accinanci c	r ventrioulai 7	toolot Devic	SC (V/\D))						
f. Did the child have any blood rela	tives (broth	ers, sisters, pa	arents, aun	ts, uncles,	cousins	, grandparents o	other more dist	tant	g. Has any blood	relative (siblings,
relatives) with the following dis	eases, cond	ditions or sym _l	otoms?						parents, aun	ts, uncles, cousins,
Y N U Deaths									grandparents	s) had genetic
OOO Sudden unexped	ted death b	efore age 50							testing?	
If yes, the type of e	vent, which	relative, and r	elative's ag	ge at death	(for exa	ample, brother at	age 30 who died	b	○ Yes	○ No ○ U/K
in an unexplained n	notor vehicle	e accident (dri	ver of car))	:						
Heart Disea				<u>Y N U</u>	Syr	mptoms			If yes, descri	be the test/gene
OOO Heart condition/h	neart attack	or stroke befo	ore age 50			e seizures			tested, reaso	on for testing, family
If yes, describe:				000	Unex	plained fainting			member test	ed, and results:
O O O Aortic aneurysm						er Diagnoses				
OOO Arrhythmia (fast	-	heart rhythm)		000	Ū	enital deafness				
Cardiomyopathy				000		ective tissue dise	ase			
○ ○ ○ Congenital heart				000		hondrial disease				
<u>Neurologic</u>				000		le disorder or mu		/		mutation found?
○ ○ ○ Epilepsy or conv		zure		000		nbophilia (clotting	,		○ Yes	O No O U/K
O O Other neurologic	disease			0		diseases that are	· ·			
						in families, speci	•			
h. In the 72 hours prior to death wa						· ·	ny of the followi	ng s	ubstance(s) withir	1 24 hours of death?
()	⊃Yes ∪	No O U/k	(l	ck all that apply: Over-the-count	or modicino		☐ Alcohol	
If yes, describe:	10 121	N 1/A		11/1/2		Energy drinks	er medicine		☐ Illegal d	ruge
 i. Within 2 weeks prior to death hat Taken extra doses of prescri 			Yes No _	<u>U/K</u>					_	ed marijuana
Missed doses of prescribed		_	_)			nhancers		☐ Other, s	
Changed prescribed medica)		Supplements	mancers		L Other, s	рсспу.
j. Was the child compliant with the									□ u/ĸ	
O N/A O Yes O No	•	eu meulcations	5 !			100000			_ 3/	
If not compliant, describ	_	how often:				If ves to any ite	ms above, desc	ribe:		
Did the child experience any of t	•		e of incider	nt or within	24 hour					
i.μ επη στο	At incide		ithin 24 hr							
Stimuli <u>\</u>	<u>'es No</u>	<u>U/K</u>	Yes No	<u>U/K</u>						
Physical activity	0 0	0	0 0	$\overline{\bigcirc}$		If yes to physica	al activity, descr	ibe t	type of activity:	
Sleep deprivation	0 0	0	0 0	\circ		At incident	With	nin 2	4 hours of inciden	t
Driving	0 0		0 0	0						
Visual/video game stimuli	0 0		0 0	\circ						
Emotional stimuli	0 0	0	0 0	\circ						
Auditory stimuli/startle	0 0		0 0	0						
Physical trauma	0 0		0 0	0		Other specify:				
Other, specify:	0		0		1	At incident	With	nin 2	4 hours of inciden	t

m. Was the child an athlete? O N/A O Yes O No O U/K								
	If yes, type of spor	_	Recreational C	U/K				
	If competitive,	did the child participate in	the 6 months prio	r to death?	Yes O No O U/K			
n. Did the child ever have any of the					e child receive a pre-participation exam			
during or within 24 hours after physical activity? Check all that apply: for a sport? O N/A O Yes O No O U/K								
☐ Chest pain ☐ Palpitations ☐ If yes:								
☐ Convulsions/seizure ☐ Shortness of breath/difficulty breathing ☐ Was it done within a year prior to death? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ U/No								
☐ Dizziness/lightheadedness	s □ Other, speci	ify:	Did the exam	lead to restriction	ns for sports or otherwise?			
□ Fainting	□ U/K		○ Yes	O No O U/K				
If yes to any item, describe type of				specify restrictions				
					Diagnosed for a medical condition)			
p. How old was the child when diagr	nosed with	r. What type(s) of seizure	s did the child hav	ve? Check all	t. How many seizures did the child have in			
epilepsy/seizure disorder?		that apply:			the year preceding death?			
Age 0 (infant) through 20 years	:	☐ Non-convulsive			O 0/never O 2 O More than 3			
□ U/K		☐ Convulsive (grand			O 1 O 3 O U/K			
q. What were the underlying cause	(s) of the child's	_	ic-clonic seizure)		u. Did treatment for seizures include			
seizures? Check all that apply:		Occur when expo	ŭ		anti-epileptic drugs?			
☐ Brain injury/trauma, ☐ Othe		_	flickering light (ref	llex sei∠ure)	○ Yes○ No ○U/K			
_ ` `	ry other than	U/K		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	If yes, how many different types of anti-			
'		s. Describe the child's epil		-	epileptic drugs did the child take?			
	er, specify:	the seizure at time of d	*	that apply:	0 1 0 4 0 More than 6 0 2 0 5 0 U/K			
☐ Central nervous system ☐ U/K		☐ Last less than 30☐ Last more than 30☐		ilontique)	0 2 0 5 0 0/K			
☐ Developmental brain disorder		☐ Cocur in the prese	,					
☐ Developmental brain disorder☐ Genetic/chromosomal		☐ Occur in the prese	•	file seizure)	v. Was night surveillance used? O Yes O No O U/K			
☐ Idiopathic or cryptogenic		☐ Occur when expo		to video	Tes O NO O O/IX			
iulopatilic of dryptogetile			ring light (reflex se					
12. ANSWER THIS ONLY IF CHIL	D IS UNDER AGE			<u> </u>				
WAS DEATH RELATED TO S			?	Yes, go to I2a	No, go to l2t U/K, go to l2a			
a. Incident sleep place:				ı				
Crib	O Adult bed		Rocking-inclined	If adult bed, what	t type? If car seat, was car seat			
If crib, type:	O Waterbed	_	sleeper	O Twin	secured in seat of car?			
O Not portable	O Futon	_	Stroller	O Full	○ Yes ○ No ○ U/K			
O Portable	O Couch	_	Swing	O Queen				
O Unknown crib type	○ Chair	O Bouncy chair O King						
O Bassinet	O Floor				specify:			
Bed side sleeper	O Car seat	O	U/K	O U/K				
O Baby box								
1 0171 44-1	c. Child found:	la Havel	!Alam.	£ 10/00	" Could be established by his colored			
b. Child put to sleep: On back	c. Child found: On back		sleep position: On back		there any type of crib, portable crib or bassinet me for child?			
On back On stomach	On back On stoma		On back On stomach	111.0	○ Yes ○ No ○ U/K			
On stomach On side	On stoma		On stomach On side		Yes O NO O U/K			
On side	O U/K	_	U/K					
∪ U/K	0/10		U/K					
d. Usual sleep place:	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>				
Crib	O Adult b	. ha.	Rocking-inclined	If adult I	bed, what type?			
If crib, type:	O Waterb		sleeper		Twin C King			
O Not portable	O Futon		Stroller		Full Other, specify:			
O Portable		Swing	Queen Ou/K					
O Unknown crib type	○ Couch ○ Chair		Bouncy chair		200			
O Bassinet	O Floor		Other, specify:					
O Bed side sleeper	O Car sea		U/K					
O Baby box				I				
g. Child in a new or different enviror	nment than usual?	h. Child last placed to slee	ep with a pacifier?	i. Child	wrapped or swaddled in blanket when last			
○ Yes ○ No ○ U/K		O Yes O No			ced?			
If yes, describe why:					○ Yes ○ No ○ U/K			
					If yes, describe:			

j. Child overheated?	○ Yes ○ No ○ U/K								k. Child exposed to second hand smoke?				
	Check all that apply: Room too hot, temp degrees F								○ Yes ○ No ○ U/K				
	☐ Too much bedding								If ye	s, how o	ften:	○ Freque	ently O U/K
	☐ Too much clothing										(Occas	sionally
I. Child's face when found:	n found: m. Child's neck when found:					n. Child's airway when found (includes			es If fully or partially obstructed, what was obstructed?				
O Down	О Нур	erexten	ded (hea	ad back)	nos	e, mouth,	neck and/or c	hest):	☐ Nose ☐ Chest compressed				
O Up	О Нур	oextend	led (chin	to chest)	Ου	nobstruct	ed by person o	or object	t	☐ Mouth ☐ U/K			
O To left or right side	O Neu	tral			O F	ully obstru	ucted by perso	n or obj	ject	t ☐ Neck compressed			
O U/K	O Turned				O Partially obstructed by person or					If fully	or partia	lly obstruc	cted, describe obstruction in
	○ u/ĸ				ol	object			detail:				
					O U	/K							
o. Objects in child's sleep environment and relation to airway obstruction:													
				If pre	sent , de	escribe po	sition of object	sition of object: If present , did object					
Objects:	Prese	nt?		On top	Under	Next	<u>Tangled</u>			obstruct airway?			
	Yes	No	<u>U/K</u>	of child	child	to child	around child	<u>U/K</u>		Yes	<u>No</u>	<u>UK</u>	
Adult(s)	0	0	0							0	\circ	\circ –	→ If adult(s) obstructed
Other child(ren)	0	0	0							0	\circ	\circ	airway, describe relation-
Animal(s)	0	0	0							0	\circ	\circ	ship of adult to child (for
Mattress	0	0	0							0	0	\circ	example, childbearing
Comforter, quilt, or other	0	0	0							0	\circ	\circ	parent):
Fitted sheet	0	\circ	\circ							\circ	\circ	\circ	
Thin blanket/flat sheet	\circ	0	0							\circ	\circ	\circ	
Pillow(s)	0	0	0							0	\circ	\circ	
Cushion	0	0	0							0	\circ	\circ	
Nursing or U shaped pillow		0	0							0	0	\circ	
Sleep positioner (wedge)	0	\circ	0							0	\circ	\circ	
Bumper pads	0	0	0							0	\circ	\circ	
Clothing	0	0	0							0	\circ	\circ	
Bottle	\circ	0	0							0	\circ	\circ	
Wearable monitor	0	0	0							0	\circ	\circ	
Crib railing/side	0	0	0							0	\circ	\circ	
Wall	0	0	0							0	\circ	\circ	
Toy(s)	0	0	0							0	\circ	\circ	
Other(s), specify:													
	0									\circ	\circ	\circ	
	0									\circ	\circ	\circ	
				1					'				
p. Was there a reliable, no	on-conflictir	ng witne	ss acco	unt of how	the child	d was fou	nd? OYe	es O	No	O U	/K		
q. Caregiver/supervisor fe	•	hile feed	ding child	d?								egiver/sup	pervisor at time of death?
OYes ONo	O U/K						Oye	es O	No	O U	/K		
If yes, type of fee	ding: 🔘 B	ottle	0	Breast	0	U/K							
s. Child sleeping on same	-	reason	s stated	for sleepi	ng on		If yes, check	all that a	appl	y:			
surface with person(s) or same surface, check all that apply:													
animal(s)? □ To feed Adult obese: ○Yes ○No ○U/K													
○ Yes ○ No ○ U/K		o sooth	е				☐ With other	er childre	en:	#	□ # U/	/K Childre	en's ages:
☐ Usual sleep pattern								nal(s): #	#		□ # U/	/K Type(s	s) of animal:
		lo infan	bed av	ailable			□ U/K						
		Other, sp	ecify:										
	_												
	□ U/K												
t. Is there a scene re-creation photo available for upload? O Yes O No If yes, upload here. Only one photo allowed.													
· ·	onstrates p	osition a	and loca	tion of chi	ld's body	/ and airw	ay (nose, mou	ıth, neck	k, an	d chest)	. Size m	ust be les	ss than 6 mb and in .jpg
or .gif format.													

13.	WAS DEATH A CO	NSEQUENCE OF A PR	ORI EM WITH A CO	NSUMER PRODUC	T ⁺ ? Yes	No, go to I4 U/K, go to I4			
			OBELIN WITH A GO	NOOMEN T NODGO	11 0 11	<u> </u>			
a. Describe product and circumstances:									
h	Was product used prop	erly? c. Is a recall in pla	ace? d Did produc	ct have safety label?	e Was Consumer Pr	oduct Safety Commission (CPSC) notified?			
0				•	O Yes				
I°	res O No O O/K	O Tes O No	O U/N O Tes O	NO O/K		go to www.saferproducts.gov to report			
14.		JR DURING COMMISSION			Yes	No, go to I5 U/K, go to I5			
a.	Type of crime,	☐ Robbery/burglary			_	er crossing □ U/K			
	check all that apply:		ence Gang conflict		☐ Auto theft —				
		☐ Sexual assault	☐ Drug trade	☐ Witness intimidat	•	ify:			
15.	. CHILD ABUSE, NE	GLECT, POOR SUPER	VISION AND EXPOS	SURE TO HAZARDS	5				
a.	Did child abuse, neglect	t, poor or absent	b. Type of child abuse	e, check all that apply:		c. For abusive head trauma, were			
	supervision or exposur	e to hazards cause	☐ Abusive head tr	auma, go to I5c		there retinal hemorrhages?			
	or contribute to the chi	ld's death?	☐ Chronic Battere	d Child Syndrome, go	to I5e	OYes ○No ○U/K			
	Yes/probab	le	☐ Beating/kicking,	go to I5e					
	O No, go to ne	ext section	☐ Scalding or burn	ning, go to I5e		d. For abusive head trauma, was			
	O U/K, go to r	ext section	☐ Munchausen Sy	ndrome by Proxy, go t	to I5e	the child shaken?			
	If yes/probable, choo	se primary reason:	☐ Sexual assault,	go to I5h		OYes ○No ○U/K			
	O Child abuse, go to	I5b	☐ Other, specify a	nd go to I5h		If yes, was there impact?			
	Child neglect, go	to I5f	☐ U/K, go to I5e			OYes ○No ○U/K			
	O Poor/absent supe	rvision, go to I5h							
	Exposure to haza	rds, go to I5g							
e.	Events(s) triggering	f. Child neglect, check all	that apply:		g.	Exposure to hazards:			
	child abuse.	☐ Failure to provide	necessities	osure to hazards:		Do not include child's own behavior.			
	check all that apply:	☐ Food	Do i	not include child's own	behavior.	Hazard(s) in sleep environment			
	☐ None	☐ Shelter		Hazard(s) in sleep	environment	(including sleep position and surface			
	☐ Crying	☐ Other, specify:		(including sleep po	osition and surface	sharing)			
	☐ Toilet training	☐ Failure to provide	supervision	sharing)		○ Fire hazard			
	☐ Disobedience	☐ Emotional neglect,	, specify:	Fire hazard		Unsecured medication/poison			
	☐ Feeding problems	☐ Abandonment, spe	ecify:	Unsecured medical	ation/poison (○ Firearm hazard			
	☐ Domestic argument	☐ Failure to seek/foll	low treatment,	Firearm hazard		○ Water hazard			
	☐ Other, specify:	specify:		Water hazard		Motor vehicle hazard			
	□ u/k	If yes, was this du	e to religious or	Motor vehicle haz	ard	Childbearing parent substance use			
		cultural practices?		Other hazard, spe	cify:	during pregnancy			
		○ Yes ○ No ○	U/K			Other hazard, specify:			
h.	Was poverty a factor?	OYes ○No	OU/K	If yes, expl	ain in Narrative				
16.	SUICIDE								
a.	Child's history. Check a	Il that have <u>ever</u> applied:	b. Was the child ever	diagnosed with any	d. Check all suicidal	behaviors/attempts that ever applied:			
	None listed below		of the following? C	Check all that apply.	☐ None listed below	v □ Interrupted attempt #			
	Involved in sports		☐ None listed below		☐ Preparatory beha	avior #			
	Involved in activities (n	ot sports)	☐ Anxiety spectrum	disorder	☐ Aborted attempt	# U/K			
	Viewed, posted or inter	racted on social media	☐ Depressive spectr	rum disorder	e. Did the child ever	communicate any suicidal thoughts,			
	If yes, specify platform	(s):				ions or intent?			
	History of running away	У	☐ Disruptive, impuls	e control or	○Yes ○No ○ U/K				
	History of fearfulness,	withdrawal or anxiety				If yes, with whom?			
	History of explosive an	ger, yelling or disobeying	☐ Eating disorder		f. Was there evidence the death was planned or				
	History of head injury		☐ Substance-related	I or addictive disorders					
	If yes, when was the la	st head injury?	☐ Other, specify:		OYes ONo ○U/K				
□ Death of a peer, friend or family member □ U/K □ Did the death occur under circumstances where it									
	If yes, specify relations		c. Did child have a su	icide safety plan (a	 ~	oserved and intervened by			
	When did death occur:			ps individuals when	others?	,			
	Was death a suicide?		experiencing thou	ghts of suicide to help	OYes ONo	○ U/K			
			them avoid intens	e suicidal crisis)?					
			Oyes ONo	○ u/ĸ					
h.	Did the child ever have	a history of non-suicidal se	ļ		OYes ONo	○ U/K			
		☐ Reported to others	☐ Noted on aut		Other, specify:				

i. Warning signs (https://youthsuicidewarningsigns.org) w/in 30 days of death: j. Child experienced a known crisis within					
Check all that apply:			30 days of the death?		
☐ None listed below		☐ Expressed perceived burden on others	○Yes ○No ○ U/K		
		☐ Showed worrisome behavioral cues	If yes, explain:		
□ Expressed hopelessness about the future		or marked changes in behavior			
☐ Displayed severe/over	rwhelming	□ U/K			
emotional pain or dist	•				
k. Suicide was part of:	☐ None listed below	☐ A contagion, copy-cat or imitation	! □ A murder-suicide		
Check all that apply.	☐ A cluster	☐ A suicide pact			
I7. LIFE STRESSORS		ere present for this child and family around the time of	death.		
a. Life stressors - Social/econd		,			
☐ None listed below	☐ Neighborhood discord	☐ No phone ☐ Lack o	of transportation		
☐ Racism	☐ Job problems	_ '	al differences		
☐ Discrimination	☐ Money problems	_	age barriers		
☐ Poverty	☐ Food insecurity	☐ Tobacco exposure			
b. Life stressors - Medical					
☐ None listed below	☐ Caregiver unskilled	n providing care	oordinated Felt dismissed by provider		
	port for care Lack of money for c		<u> </u>		
	care system Services not availab		compatibility		
c. Life Stressors- Relationships	•		33pa		
☐ None listed below	☐ Parents' incarceration	☐ Argument with friends ☐Cyberbullying a	s victim Stress due to gender		
☐ Family discord	☐ Breakup	☐ Isolation ☐ Cyberbullying a			
, i	ivers Argument with significant o		····		
☐ Parents' divorce/separation					
□ Parents' divorce/separation □ Social discord □ Bullying as perpetrator □ Peer violence as a perpetrator orientation d. Life stressors - School (age 5 and over) e. Technology (age 5 and over)					
☐ None listed below	☐ Extracurricular activities	□ None listed below □ Restriction	of technology		
☐ School failure	☐ New school	☐ Electronic gaming ☐ Social med			
☐ Pressure to succeed	☐ Other school problems	☐ Texting	ıu		
f. Life stressors - Transitions (a	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	L Texting	g. Life stressors - Trauma (age 5 and over)		
☐ None listed below	age o and every	☐ Release from juvenile justice facility	None listed below None listed below		
☐ Release from hospital		☐ End of school year/school break	☐ Rape/sexual assault		
I	mental health care to another (e.g.	☐ Transition to/from child welfare system	☐ Previous abuse (emotional/physical)		
1	, •	☐ Release from immigrant detention center	☐ Family/domestic violence		
inpatient to outpatient, inpatient to residential, etc.) Release from immigrant detention center Family/domestic violence h. Life stressors - Describe any other life stressors:					
II. Life stressors - Describe any other life stressors. I8. DEATHS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC (complete for all ages)					
a. For the 12 months before the child's death, did the family experience any disruptions or significant changes to the following? Check all that apply:					
□ None listed below □ Mental health or substance use/abuse care					
□ School □ Home-based services (non-child welfare)					
☐ Daycare ☐ Child welfare services					
☐ Employment ☐ Legal proceedings within criminal, civil, or family courts					
☐ Social services (like unemployment assistance, TANF, WIC) ☐ Other, specify:					
☐ Living environment					
☐ Medical care ☐ U/K					
b. For the 12 months before the child's death, did the child's family live in an area with an official stay at home order?					
If yes, was the stay at home order in place at the time of the child's death?					
c. Was the child exposed to COVID-19 within 14 days of death? OYes ONo OU/K If yes, describe:					
d. Did the child have medical evidence of a significant inflammatory syndrome (including for example, fever, laboratory evidence of inflammation, and involvement					
of two or more organs) requiring hospitalization in the week before death? O Yes O No O U/K					
If yes, was the child diagnosed with MIS-C? O Yes O No O U/K					
e. Was the child eligible to receive a COVID-19 vaccination?					
If eligible, did they receive their first dose? Ores ONO OU/K If yes, approx. number of weeks before death:					
If eligible and received their first dose, which option best represents their vaccination status? Partially vaccinated Fully vaccinated U/K					
f. For infants or fetal deaths only, did the childbearing parent receive their COVID-19 vaccination? Ores ONO OU/K					
	eceive their first dose?				
ii yos, when did they i	SSS. FO GIOII IIIST GOSC:	○ Before pregnancy ○ 3rd tri			
		○ 1st trimester ○ After o	delivery		
If wes which ontion be	est represents their vaccination statu	_	◯ Fully vaccinated ◯ U/K		
you, willon option be	sprocomo unon vaccination statu		○y vaconiatod ○ 0/10		

g. Select the one option that best	describes the impa	ct of COVID-19 on	this child's death	n: h. Did CC	OVID-19 impact the te	eam's ability to	conduct this fatality review?	
○ COVID-19 was the immediate or underlying cause of death				01	Yes ○No ○U/k	<		
○ COVID-19 was diagnosed	at autopsy or child	d was suspected to	have COVID-19	If ye	es, check all that app	oly:		
COVID-19 indirectly contributed to the death but was not the immediate or					☐ Unable to obtain records			
underlying cause of death				I 🖂	Team members unab	ole to attend re	view	
The childbearing parent or		9 specify		_				
_					☐ Remote reviews negatively impacted review process ☐ Team leaders redirected to COVID-19 response			
O Before pregnancy O 3rd trimester			"	realli leaders realies	ica to oo vib	To response		
O 1st trimester	O After de	livery						
O 2nd trimester	○ u/ĸ							
Other, specify:								
O COVID-19 had no impact	on this child's deal	ih						
○ u/ĸ								
J. PERSON RESPONSIBLE (OTHER THAN D	ECEDENT)			This	s section is skip	ped for fetal deaths ⁺	
1. Did a person or persons other the		act(s)? Enter information for the fire		•			3. Did the team have information	
child do something or fail to do	ther	e is a second pers	on, use column "	Two." Desc	cribe acts in narrative	abo	about the person(s)?	
something that caused or conti	ributed <u>One</u>	<u>Two</u>	<u>One</u>	<u>Two</u>		<u>One</u>	<u>Two</u>	
to the death?	0	O Child ab	use O	О Е	Exposure to hazards	0	O Yes	
O Yes/probable		O Child ne	glect O	O A	Assault, not child abu	ise O	O No, go to K	
O No, go to K		O Poor/abs	_	0 (Other, specify:		•	
O U/K, go to K		supervi	sion O	_	U/K			
4. Is person listed in a previous se	ction?	1			: Select one for eac	h person resp	onsible.	
One Two		One Two	(-)	One Two		One	<u>Two</u>	
Yes, childbearing pa	arent do to 117		doptive parent		Sibling	0	Medical provider	
 Yes, non-childbearing biological 			epparent	0 0	· ·	0	O Institutional staff	
	ig biological		• •	_	Friend		_	
parent, go to J17			oster parent				_	
O Yes, caregiver one, go to J17			arent's partner		Acquaintance	0	 Licensed child care worker 	
Yes, caregiver two, go to J17		O O G	randparent		Child's boyfriend or	_	_	
O Yes, supervisor, go	to J19				girlfriend	0	Other, specify:	
O O No	1		T		Stranger	0	O U/K	
6. Person's age in years:	7. Person's sex:		8. Person spea	ks and unde	erstands English? 9.	Person on act	ive military duty?	
One <u>Two</u>	One Two		One Two			<u>One</u> <u>Two</u>		
	0 0	Male	0 0	Yes		0 0	Yes	
—— # Years		Female	0 0	No		_	No	
□ □ U/K	0 0	U/K	0 0	U/K		0 0	U/K	
			If no, langua	ge spoken:		If yes, specify	y branch:	
10. Person(s) have history of	11. Person(s) ha	eve history of child	` '	-		Person(s) hav	ve disability or chronic	
substance abuse?	maltreatment	t as victim?	maltreatmer	nt as a perpe	etrator?	illness?		
One Two	One Two		One Two			One Two		
O O Yes	0 0	Yes	0 0	Yes		0 0	Yes	
O O No	0 0	No	0 0	No		0 0	No	
0 0 U/K	0 0	U/K	0 0	U/K	1		U/K	
14. Person(s) have prior		ave history of intima	<u> </u>		16. Person(s) have d	- •		
child deaths?	One Two	,			One Two		•	
One Two		Yes, as victim			O O Yes	s		
O O Yes	I	Yes, as perpetrato	ır		O O No			
		No	•		O O U/k			
					O U/r	`		
O O U/K		U/K						
17 At the time of the in side of	the person!-	.2	O T					
17. At the time of the incident, was		_	One Two	Niib.4 C				
				Night time	•			
				Day time nap, describe: Day time sleep (for example, person is night shift worker), describe:				
1	at incident:		0 0			erson is night	shift worker), describe:	
○ U/K			0 0	Other, des	scribe:			

18. At time of incident was person impaired?	19. Person(s) have, check all	20. Legal outcomes in this death, check all that apply:				
<u>One</u> <u>Two</u>	that apply:	One Two				
OYes ONo OU/K OYes ONo OU/K	One Two	□ □ No charges filed				
If yes, check all that apply:	□ □ Prior history of	☐ ☐ Charges pending				
One Two One Two	similar acts	☐ ☐ Charges filed, specify:				
☐ ☐ Drug impaired, specify: ☐ ☐ Impaired by illness,	□ □ Prior arrests	□ □ Charges dismissed				
☐ ☐ Alcohol impaired specify:	□ □ Prior convictions	□ □ Confession				
☐ ☐ Distracted ☐ ☐ Impaired by disability,		☐ ☐ Plead, specify:				
☐ ☐ Absent specify:		□ □ Not guilty verdict				
☐ Other, specify:		☐ ☐ Guilty verdict, specify:				
□ □ Other, specify.		☐ ☐ Tort charges, specify:				
		□ □ U/K				
K. SERVICES TO FAMILY AND COMMUNITY AS A RESULT (DE THE DEATH	L C/K				
Were new or revised services recommended or implemented as a		○U/K				
If yes, select one option per row: Referred for service	Review led to Referral nee					
before review	referral not availal	,				
Bereavement counseling						
	0 0	0 0				
Dobrioling for professionals	0 0	0 0				
	0 0	0 0				
T unoral arrangements						
Emergency shelter	0 0	0 0				
Mental health services	0 0	0 0				
Foster care O	0 0	0 0				
Health services	0 0	0 0				
Legal services	0 0	0 0				
Genetic counseling	0 0	0 0				
Home visiting	0 0	0 0				
Substance abuse	0 0	0 0				
Other, specify:	0 0	0 0				
L. FINDINGS IDENTIFIED DURING THE REVIEW Mark this case to edit/add findings at a later date						
1. Describe any significant challenges faced by the child, the family, the systems with which they interacted, or the response to the incident. These could be						
related to demographics, overt or inadvertent actions, the way systems functioned, or other environmental characteristics. (See Data Dictionary for examples.)						
2. Describe any notable positive elements in this case. They could be demographic, behavioral, or environmental characteristics that may have promoted						
resiliency in the child or family, the systems with which they interacted or the response to the incident. (See Data Dictionary for examples).						
3. List any recommendations and/or initiatives that could be implemented to prevent deaths from similar causes or circumstances in the future:						
4. Were new or revised agency services, policies or practices recomme	ended or implemented as a result of t	the review OYes ONo OU/K				
If yes, select all that apply and describe:						
☐ Child welfare Describe: ☐	Education Describe	e:				
☐ Law enforcement Describe: ☐	Mental health Describe	9:				
☐ Public health Describe: ☐	EMS Describe) :				
☐ Coroner/medical examiner Describe: ☐	Substance abuse Describe					
☐ Courts Describe: ☐	Other, specify: Describe					
☐ Health care systems Describe:	, , ,					
•	No, probably not	ould not determine				
o. Godin the death have been prevented: O res, probably	7110, probably flot Clean CC	Jaid Not determine				

M. THE REVIEW MEETING PROCESS							
Date of first review meeting:	2. Number of	of review mee	etings for this case:	3. Is review complete?	○ N/A ○ Yes ○ No		
4. Agencies and individuals at review meeting,	check all that apply	":					
☐ Medical examiner/coroner/pathologist	□CPS		Fire	☐ Indian Health Serv	rices/ Military		
☐ Death investigator	☐ Other social servi	ices \square	EMS	Tribal Health	☐ Domestic violence		
☐ Law enforcement	□ Physician		Faith based organization	☐ Home visiting	☐ Others, list:		
☐ Prosecutor/district attorney	□ Nurse		Education	☐ Healthy Start			
☐ Public health	□ Hospital		Mental health	☐ Court			
☐ HMO/managed care	☐ Other health care		Substance abuse	☐ Child advocate			
5. Were the following data sources available at	the review meeting	? 6. Did	any of the following factors i	educe meeting effectiven	ess, check all		
Check all that apply:		tha	t apply:				
Vital statistics			None				
☐ Birth certificate - full form			☐ Confidentiality issues among members prevented full exchange of information				
☐ Death certificate			☐ HIPAA regulations prevented access to or exchange of information				
Health records							
☐ Child's medical records or clinical histo	ory, including vaccin	ation 🗆	Team members did not bring adequate information to the meeting				
☐ Hospital records			Necessary team members	were absent			
☐ Childbearing parent's obstetric and pre	enatal information		Meeting was held too soon	after death			
☐ Newborn screening results			Meeting was held too long after death				
☐ Mental health records			Records or information were needed from another locality in-state				
☐ Substance abuse treatment records			☐ Records or information were needed from another state				
Investigation records			Team disagreement on circ	cumstances			
☐ Autopsy/pathology reports			Other factors, specify:				
☐ CDC's SUIDI Reporting Form							
☐ Jurisdictional equivalent of the CDC S	☐ Jurisdictional equivalent of the CDC SUIDI Reporting Form						
☐ Law enforcement records							
☐ Social service records							
☐ Child protection agency records							
☐ EMS run sheet							
Other							
☐ Home visiting							
□ School records							
7. Review meeting outcomes, check all that ap	pply:	II.					
☐ Team disagreed with official manner of death. What did team believe manner should be?							
☐ Team disagreed with official cause of death. What did team believe cause should be?							
□ Because of the review, the official cause or manner of death was changed							
N. SUID AND SDY CASE REGISTRY			This section display	s online based on your state	's settings.		
Section N: OMB No. 0920-1092, Exp. Date: 5/31/2022				·			
Public reporting burden of this collection of information is estimated to average 10 minutes per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and							
maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this							
burden to: CDC/ATSDR Reports Clearance Officer; 1600 Clifton Road NE, MS D-74, Atlanta, Georgia 30333; ATTN: PRA (0920-1092)							
1. Is this an SDY or SUID case? O Yes O No If no, go to Section O							
2. Did this case go to Advanced Review for the			dvanced Review meeting (in		•		
Registry?	С	ategorization	and any ways to improve th	e review) or reason why c	ase did not go to Advanced		
○ N/A ○ Yes ○ No	R	Review:					
If yes, date of first Advanced Review meeting:							
4. Professionals at the Advanced Review meeting, check all that apply:							
1 _	th investigator		☐ Geneticist or gene	etic counselor	Pediatrician		
1	eptologist		☐ Neurologist		Public health representative		
	nsic pathologist/med	dical examine	ŭ		Others, specify:		
5. Did the Advanced Review team believe the a			formed, did the ME/coroner/	pathologist use the SDY			
comprehensive? OYes ONo OU	. ,	Summary?	ON/A OYes C	. •	· ·		

7. Was a specimen saved for the SDY Case Registry?	9. Did the family consent t	o have DNA saved as part of the SD	Y Case Registry?		
○N/A ○Yes ○No ○U/K	ON/A OYes ONo OU/K				
	If no, why not? ○ Consent was not attempted				
8. Was a specimen sent to the SDY Case Registry	† c	Consent was attempted but follow u	p was unsuccessful		
biorepository?	C	Consent was attempted but family d	eclined		
ON/A OYes ONo OU/K	C	Other, specify:			
10. Categorization for SDY Case Registry (choose only one):					
	ed neurological, specify:	O Explained other, specify:	O Unexplained, SUDEP		
○ Unexplained, incomplete case information ○ Explaine		OUnexplained, possible cardiac	O Unexplained death		
	er age 1)	Ounexplained, possible cardiac			
, , ,	0 /	and SUDEP			
11.Categorization for SUID Case Registry (choose only one):					
Excluded (other explained causes, not suffocation)		If possible suffocation or explained	suffocation, select the primary		
O Unexplained: No autopsy or death scene investigation	1	mechanism(s) leading to the death, check all that apply:			
O Unexplained: Incomplete case information		☐ Soft bedding			
O Unexplained: No unsafe sleep factors		☐ Wedging			
O Unexplained: Unsafe sleep factors		□ Overlay			
O Unexplained: Possible suffocation with unsafe sleep f	actors	☐ Other, specify:			
Explained: Suffocation with unsafe sleep factors		5 a.a., .p. a.a.,			
O. NARRATIVE					
O1. NARRATIVE					
Use this space to provide more detail on the circumst		4	-f4!		
D. FORM COMPLETED BY					
P. FORM COMPLETED BY:					
Person:	Email:				
Title:	Date co	mpleted:			
Agency:	Data en	try completed for this case?			
Phone:					
Thomas		e Program Use Only:			
	Data qu	ality assurance completed by state?			
Ce The development of this report tool was su Bureau (Title V, Social Security Act), Human Services and with additional funding from			nal and Child Health		
www.ncfrp.org info@ncfr	Data Entry: https://data	ase Control and Prevention, Division.ncfrp.org	on of Reproductive Health		

APPENDIX D:

Implementation of 2022 Prevention Recommendations

IMPLEMENTATION OF 2022 PREVENTION RECOMMENDATIONS

CADR data are utilized to inform the development and implementation of prevention initiatives at the local level to eliminate child fatalities as a result of abuse and neglect. The initiatives outlined below provide an example of efforts made in response to the 2022 prevention recommendations developed by the State CADR Committee.

State CADR Committee Initiatives





In 2023, the State CADR Committee engaged in the development, evaluation, and expansion of several promising prevention initiatives to address infant safe sleep and drowning prevention. The State CADR Committee supported the expansion of the safe sleep education initiative, Sleep Baby Safely, into the eight Florida counties with the highest incidence of sleep-related infant death between 2017 and 2021. These counties include Broward, Miami-Dade, Duval, Hillsborough, Orange, Polk, Palm Beach, and Pinellas. Using local safe sleep champions and through collaboration with the Juvenile Welfare Board of Pinellas County (JWB), the originators of this initiative, along with partners in Duval County, the first Department-sponsored pilot site, the CADR Unit successfully arranged for the procurement and distribution of Welcome Baby Bags to all parents of newborns in the designated counties.

In addition to supporting the Sleep Baby Safely expansion, the CADR Unit continued to support the Keep Kids Safe From Drowning initiative, which was first implemented as a pilot initiative in 2022. In the 2023 continuation of this initiative, the CADR Unit incorporated cinch-style backpacks to the initiative materials as well as window clings, vinyl stickers, and magnets for parents to place directly on points of access to swimming pools. The window clings, vinyl stickers, and magnets are provided in Spanish, English, and Haitian Creole. Through discussions with drowning prevention champions in the participating counties (Broward, Miami-Dade, Duval, Hillsborough, Orange, Palm Beach, Polk, and Volusia), the State CADR Committee further assessed areas for improvement regarding this initiative. This resulted in developing, tailoring, and distributing materials that meet the needs of the community as well as exploring options for expanding distribution efforts to ensure all communities are reached.











With funding supported by the Title V Children and Youth with Special Health Care Needs Program, the State CADR Committee implemented the Sudden Unexpected Infant Death Investigation (SUIDI) Advocacy Project, providing all 67 Florida counties with two complete SUIDI Kits to use for training and in the field.

SUIDI kits include materials used by death scene investigators to conduct a proper investigation. Materials include: 5.11® Tactical Bag, an orange eight-pound SUIDI doll; a pocket rod measuring device; an infrared digital thermometer; a 21-inch lifelike newborn baby doll; laminated placards labeled: placed, found, pet, and sibling for photographic purposes; Infant Death Investigation: Guidelines for the Scene Investigator; and additional resources for investigators and instructors.

State CADR Chairperson, Retired Major Connie Shingledecker, provided SUIDI trainings to four circuits in Florida in 2023. Participants report that these trainings and kits have been an invaluable resource for law enforcement and medical examiner investigators, to support the accuracy of cause of death determinations by medical examiners regarding sleep-related infant death cases.

Local CADR Initiatives

Safe Sleep

To effectively address sleep-related infant deaths in Florida and demonstrate an ongoing commitment to promoting safe sleep practices for infants and reduce the risk of sleep-related infant deaths, the following local CADR committees have taken significant actions. Safe sleep initiatives highlighted below addressed the following 2022 Prevention Recommendations developed by the State CADR Committee:

- Continue efforts to relay timely information to caregivers and community supports regarding the safety of children.
- Continue to develop strategies to ensure consistent and coordinated prevention-related messaging across local and state agencies, business and industry leaders, and other relevant private and public sector groups.
- Effectively advocate for strengthened partnerships and collaborations between state agencies to ensure families are referred to evidence-based parent coaching and support programs.
- Advocate for statewide training of first responders on the consistent use of Sudden Unexpected Infant Death Investigation Reporting Forms (SUIDIRF) and doll reenactments by death scene investigators for all sleep-related infant deaths and explore opportunities for statewide use of the form.



Circuit 1B:

- Funding for Sleep Baby Safe and Snug Board Book: Okaloosa County continued to provide funding to ensure the distribution of the Sleep Baby Safe and Snug board book to birthing hospitals in Okaloosa and Walton counties.
- Healthy Start Initiatives: Healthy Start Coalition of Okaloosa and Walton counties distributed safe sleep materials at The World's Greatest Baby Shower in both May 2022 and April 2023.



Safe Sleep Billboards: Healthy Start placed billboards with safe sleep messaging in four Okaloosa County locations to raise awareness in the community.

Circuit 3:

• Community Baby Shower: The Florida Department of Health in Lafayette County organized a community baby shower on February 11, 2023, where 21 new mothers received safe sleep education, resources, and essential items for parenting.

Circuit 10:

- Fatherhood Initiative: The Local CADR Committee in Circuit 10 partnered with Dr. Lynn Marshall to hold the Daddy's Home! event, which included a fatherhood panel. The panel discussions focused on the impact of the role of fathers on household family dynamics.
- Safe Sleep Billboards: CADR members in Polk County collaborated with the Safe Sleep Task Force and Florida Healthy Babies to provide graphics and funding to install safe sleep billboards throughout the region.
- Lil' Bundles Community Baby Shower: The local CADR committee in Circuit 10 participated in the Lil' Bundles Community Baby Shower, distributing 100 sleep sacks, 900 safe sleep magnets, and other educational materials on safe sleep practices.

Circuit 12A:

- Safe Sleep Awareness Campaign: Manatee County initiated a comprehensive safe sleep campaign. This included the design and distribution of safe sleep graphics for handouts, posters, and publications.
- **Donations and Partnerships:** The Bradenton Kiwanis Club donated \$5,000 to provide Pack 'n Plays to families in need through the Cribs for Kids Program.



• Community Outreach: Partner agencies, including Healthy Start and MCR Health, collaborated to address infant mortality. Safe sleep information was provided at Suncoast Safe Kids Day, reaching over 2,500 attendees.

Circuit 13:

 Professional Training: Hillsborough County's Safe Baby initiative led to the training of 952 child welfare and health care professionals. Over the course of the project, a collective audience of over 20,000 professionals have received training as a part of the initiative.

Circuit 17:

Broward Healthy Start Coalition Safe Sleep Program: The Safe Sleep Program
engages health care professionals, childcare centers, and pediatrician offices to
disperse educational materials and host training sessions. The program distributed
approximately 900 cribs to families in need, along with education and training on safe
sleep practices.

Circuit 20:

• **Social Media Education:** Circuit 20 effectively utilized social media to broadcast Public Service Announcement (PSA) videos and other engaging content regarding safe sleep practices. Through these efforts, more than 10,000 individuals have been reached with over 500 engagements. The link to the PSA, *Why Safe Sleep?* can be found here.1

These initiatives underscore the commitment of Florida circuits to prioritize safe sleep practices for infants, engage the community, and promote education on this critical issue. Collaboration, community outreach, and innovative approaches are key elements of efforts made in 2023 to reduce sleep-related infant deaths and ensure infant safety.

Drowning Prevention

To effectively address drowning-related infant deaths in Florida, local CADR committees engaged in various activities within their respective communities. Activities listed below addressed many of the 2022 Prevention Recommendations including:

- Continue efforts to relay timely information to caregivers and community supports regarding the safety of children.
- Continue to develop strategies to ensure consistent and coordinated prevention-related messaging across local and state agencies, business and industry leaders, and other relevant private and public sector groups.
- Continue to support the development and dissemination of messaging around appropriate supervision and barriers of protection as primary factors in drowning prevention, as well as establish age-appropriate expectations and swimming capabilities for young children, that are consistent with recommendations from the AAP.



¹ https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uMjNeUWvqMo

Circuit 6:

- Train the Trainer Events: Pasco and Pinellas counties offer Train the Trainer events to
 educate the community about water safety, empowering individuals to spread this vital
 knowledge.
- **Education:** Pasco and Pinellas counties continue to utilize and educate the community using Do Your Part, Be Water Smart! A water safety lesson plan tool kit, including lesson plans by grade level.
- Swim Lesson Fundraiser: St. Petersburg Fire Rescue and lifeguards held a car wash fundraising event in February 2023 dedicating 100% of donations toward providing free swim lessons to children in need.

Circuit 10:

- Keep Kids Safe From Drowning (KKSFD): Circuit 10 CADR members in Polk County actively promote water safety through KKSFD. Quarterly in-service training for DCF case managers and CPIs, focusing on water safety are provided by local CADR committee leadership.
- **Community Outreach:** Circuit 10 created water safety postcards with a QR code linking to the Polk County Swimming Lessons List, which were disseminated in the community.
- Drowning Prevention Initiatives: Circuit 10 distributed door alarms and Water Safety
 Tote Bags at various local community events, including Lil' Bundles Community Baby
 Shower, Children's Resource Center End of Year Luau, Early Learning Coalition Family
 Fun Day, City of Lakeland Gandy Pool, Children's Home Society/Children's Advocacy
 Center, and Polk County Fire Rescue.

Circuit 12A:

- **Media Campaign:** Manatee County CADR stakeholders participated in a media campaign focusing on drowning prevention. The campaign emphasizes multiple barriers, securing doors to pools, and proper supervision to prevent drownings.
- **Utility Bill Messages:** Drowning prevention messages are included in county utility bills to reach a wide audience.

Circuit 13:

• Children's Board, Prevent Needless Deaths Campaign Mobile Billboard Truck: A six-week mobile billboard truck campaign was launched, reminding parents and caregivers to keep children safe around water.

Circuit 17:

Lifeguard and Water Safety Instructor Scholarship Program: The Florida
 Department of Health in Broward County established the Lifeguard and Water Safety
 Instructor Scholarship Program funded by the Children's Services Council of Broward
 County. The scholarship provides Broward County youth with the opportunity to become
 certified lifeguards or water safety instructors. This program aims to mitigate the



shortage of lifeguards and water safety instructors by providing career development opportunities for youth in Broward County.

Circuit 19:

- **School Education:** Safe Kids St. Lucie provides drowning prevention and water safety education about dryland drowning to K-5 students in public, private, and charter schools. Approximately 4,700 students have been educated through this initiative, and Safe Kids St. Lucie plans to reach a total of 6,800 students through partnerships and educational events by the end of 2023.
- Community Partnerships: Local CADR committee members partnered with the Florida Department of Health in Martin County and St. Lucie County Sheriff's Office's Deputies United for Kids Swim (D.U.K.S.) program to host a swim event and provide free swim lessons.
- The Florida Department of Health in St. Lucie County also partnered with Surfers for Autism to provide lifejackets for children with Autism.

Circuit 20:

- PSA: Naples Comprehensive Health (NCH) Safe and Healthy Children's Coalition of Collier County created PSAs to raise awareness about drowning prevention. These PSAs emphasize that drowning can happen to anyone and highlight the importance of silent and preventable drowning. Over 500 views were received on their social media platforms. The link to the PSA can be found here.²
- **SWIM Central:** NCH Safe and Healthy Children's Coalition of Collier County, in collaboration with SWIM Central, engaged over 360 kids who participated in SWIM Central education; nearly 3,000 lessons were provided in 2023.
- **Fundraising:** The Great Naples Duck Race and Water Safety Festival in Naples raised \$70,000 to support Circuit 20's water safety initiatives.

These initiatives across various circuits in Florida demonstrate a concerted effort to educate communities about drowning prevention and water safety. These programs address a wide range of age groups and utilize diverse outreach methods to ensure that water safety remains a top priority.

Inflicted Trauma Prevention

To effectively address inflicted trauma deaths in Florida and exhibit a resolute commitment to child safety, local initiatives below addressed the following 2022 prevention recommendation:

 Analyze efforts to improve data collection and assessment of factors contributing to preventable child fatalities which are currently underrepresented in CADR data.



² https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=L391y7UzGDs

Circuit 13:

- BE SMART Child Gun Safety Video PSA: Circuit 13 developed the BE SMART Child Gun Safety PSA, using the acronym SMART (Secure all guns in your home and vehicles, Model responsible behavior around guns, Ask about the presence of unsecured guns in other homes, Recognize the role of guns in suicide, and Tell your peers to be SMART) to provide actionable steps regarding firearm safety. This campaign was implemented by the Children's Board of Hillsborough County. Resources and information regarding BE SMART can be found here.³
- Mobile Billboard Campaign: The Children's Board of Hillsborough also launched a sixweek mobile billboard truck campaign to remind parents and caregivers to keep children safe around guns. This initiative aimed to raise awareness and promote responsible gun ownership.

Circuit 20:

- Pediatric Trauma Prevention Lecture: Circuit 20 organized a pediatric trauma prevention lecture to increase awareness of the importance of addressing issues, such as Shaken Baby Syndrome (SBS) and Abusive Head Trauma (AHT), as critical public health concerns. The lecture emphasized that education is key to child abuse prevention.
- Period of PURPLE Crying Program: Child advocates, nurses, and providers in Circuit 20 educate over 6,000 families annually on the dangers of shaking a baby, normal infant crying patterns, and coping with infant crying. Through the Period of PURPLE Crying Program, parents and caregivers receive bedside education and evidence-based information.

These proactive initiatives by local CADR committees reflect a commitment to preventing inflicted trauma deaths and promoting child safety in Florida. Education, awareness campaigns, and community engagement are integral components of CADR System efforts to safeguard children from preventable harm.

Other Notable Prevention Efforts

In addition to addressing safe sleep, drowning prevention, and inflicted trauma deaths, various local CADR committees in Florida have undertaken initiatives focusing on different critical topics to enhance community well-being and safety. Some of these efforts are highlighted below:

Circuit 1B:

- Community Awareness Trainings: Circuit 1B actively participated in Community Awareness Trainings with the Drug Endangered Children's (DEC) Program. These trainings are designed to educate community providers about identifying and assisting drug-endangered children.
- Facebook Live Event: A Facebook Live event was organized in partnership with the Okaloosa County Anti-Drug Coalition, titled Behavior and Belonging: How Faith is Helping in Preventing & Recovering from Substance Abuse. This event featured local pastors, a jail chaplain, and community providers who shared personal stories and





answered questions about faith-based substance use prevention and recovery. The event also provided information about available resources and recovery programs in Okaloosa County, including those for pregnant women and mothers.

Circuit 6:

- Suicide Prevention: CADR stakeholders in Pinellas and Pasco counties actively engage in suicide prevention efforts through outreach and education. These initiatives aim to address current issues affecting young people and connect families with essential resources.
- Community Engaged Conversations: Discussions are centered around three key themes: self-identity and esteem, the impact of social media, and coping skills. These conversations seek to strengthen the resilience of youth and prevent suicide.
- **Opioid Use Prevention Tool Kit:** The Pinellas County Opioid Task Force created the 2022-2023 Opioid Use Prevention Toolkit. This resource provides a comprehensive overview of the opioid epidemic, addiction, warning signs, risks for youth and families, and resources for community members.

Doula Care Program: JWB has newly funded program called EMPOWER – Doula Care. This program, implemented by Healthy Start Coalition of Pinellas County, promotes healthy births, early childhood development, and educational achievement. EMPOWER – Doula Care does through a continuum starting with prenatal and postpartum support including Doula Care, International Board-Certified Lactation Consultant (IBCLC) professional lactation support, Baby Care, and What You Do Matters (WYDM) educational playgroups. The program aims to serve pregnant women and new families with a child aged birth to three years. There is an emphasis on reaching individuals who are at a higher risk of preterm labor, low birth weight, experiencing homelessness or housing instability, living in poverty, non-English speaking, and/or not connected to formal health care options. Mothers of color are twice as likely to experience severe maternal morbidity and adverse long-term health conditions. However, available evidence suggests that doula care can help address these issues.

Circuit 13:

 Community outreach: The Crisis Center of Tampa Bay has collaborated with several community partners to raise awareness and promote suicide prevention. As of July 16, 2023, over 9,500 crises and suicide calls have been answered in Hillsborough County.

These initiatives in various Florida circuits reflect a commitment to addressing diverse community challenges, social and economic conditions impacting health, and enhancing the well-being of residents through education, awareness, and collaboration.



APPENDIX E:

2023 CADR Annual Summit

2023 CADR ANNUAL SUMMIT

CADR leadership, members, and partners gathered for the eighth time at the 2023 CADR Annual Summit, which offered A opportunities for new members and partners to connect and network with established and experienced CADR leaders and staff.

The 2023 CADR Annual Summit theme, *Collaboration is Key*, was prominent throughout the two-day summit as local CADR stakeholders shared implementation strategies, keys to forming collaborative partnerships, insights on program evaluation, and opportunities for creating sustainable local-level prevention efforts to address primary causes of preventable child death. Summit topics were selected in response to expressed interest by the CADR System. Presentation requests included information on prevention initiatives related to inflicted trauma, establishing synergistic relationships between programs, and current issues such as deaths due to hazardous consumer products.

The 2023 CADR Annual Summit featured the following presentations and subject matter experts:



Jennifer Ohlsen, MSW

As the keynote speaker, President and CEO of the Ounce of Prevention Fund of Florida, Jennifer Ohlsen, spoke on the embodiment of the theme, *Collaboration is Key*. She shared how combined efforts are necessary to ensure prevention initiatives implemented are effectively impacting the reduction of preventable child death.



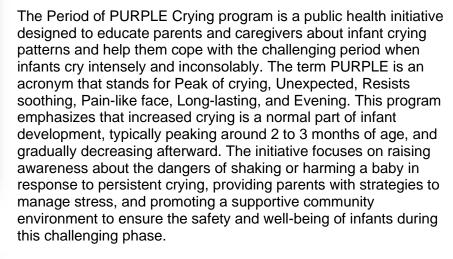
Glenn Dunlap

Glenn Dunlap, CPSC Investigator, emphasized the significance of registering and reporting incidents related to products that may have contributed to the death of a child. He outlined the advantages and outcomes reporting has on product recalls to reduce consumer product-related injuries and fatalities.





Danielle Vázquez





Shantel Wakley

Danielle Vázquez, the Executive Director of the National Center on Shaken Baby Syndrome, and Shantel Wakley, the PURPLE Program Manager for the National Center on Shaken Baby Syndrome, joined forces to highlight the importance of the Period of PURPLE Crying. Valuable information was shared regarding the correlation of abusive head trauma and the brief period of time when infants cry more than normal. The presentation also offered insights into various preventive measures to reduce associated risks.



Julie Noble, Safe Kids Southwest Florida Coordinator and Lee Health Safety Champion, outlined the essential steps and common barriers involved in launching Period of PURPLE Crying in Lee County. Julie shared the experience of successfully engaging hospital staff to promote the PURPLE Program to labor and delivery nurses within the Golisano Children's Hospital of Southwest Florida. Julie conveyed the challenges in gaining necessary traction, which included reintroducing the PURPLE program to hospital administration following their pandemic response efforts.

Julie Noble, MMS, CPST-I





Retired Major Connie Shingledecker, Chairperson of the State CADR Committee, provided a presentation on behalf of the Case Review and Annual Report Ad Hoc Committee. This presentation focused on the goals of the committee, which involved examining the number of cases included in the Annual Report, examining options for a two-year retrospective report, and better understanding the factors resulting in limited case inclusion.

Retired Major Connie Shingledecker



Rebecca Albert, MSW

Rebecca Albert, who serves as the Senior Manager of Strategic Initiatives for JWB and current Chairperson of both the Circuit 6 Local CADR Committee and the State CADR Committee's Child Death by Suicide Case Review Feasibility Ad Hoc Committee, provided an insightful presentation on the findings and recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee in working to better understand the circumstances and risk factors for child deaths by suicide.



Zuzel Alonso, MPH

Zuzel Alonso, CMS Training and Research Consultant at the Department, highlighted key areas of concern within the NFR-CRS. Zuzel addressed sections of the form that often remain incomplete. The focus centered on Section H3, which deals with drowning; Section H4, which distinguishes between asphyxia in homicide versus accidental cases; and Section J, which identifies person(s) responsible. Additionally, Zuzel highlighted the importance of documenting the caregiver and child's supervisor at the time of a fatal incident was emphasized, underscoring the need for thorough reporting. This presentation serves to address many inconsistencies within data entry to enhance overall data quality.





Devon George, MSN, RN

Devon George, Chief Program Officer for national safe sleep organization Cribs for Kids, delivered a presentation on the significance of safe infant sleeping practices. During her presentation, she outlined various programs that were established in response to the statistics concerning sleep-related infant deaths. Devon introduced a range of initiatives that have been developed to assist in preventing SUID and highlighted opportunities for collaboration with the Sleep Baby Safely initiative.

