



# Ohio MCH Fact Sheet

## Early Childhood

### Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS)

#### MCH Block Grant Needs Assessment Information

##### Key Data Summary – Ohio

- From 1997 to 2006, black infants, on average, were 2.5 times as likely to die of SIDS than white babies, as shown in the first graph.
- The Ohio Child Fatality Review for deaths in 2005 found that 60 percent of the infants who died of SIDS were exposed to cigarette smoke, including 47 percent who were exposed prenatally.
- According to Ohio Vital Statistics, for 2004-2006, the majority of SIDS deaths occurred before 3 months of age, with the peak at 1 month of age. According to the American Academy of Pediatrics, SIDS is rare in infants less than 1 month of age nationally and the incidence peaks at 2 months of age, as shown in the second graph.

##### Healthy People 2010 Objective 16-1h

- Reduce deaths from SIDS to 0.25 deaths per 1,000 live births.

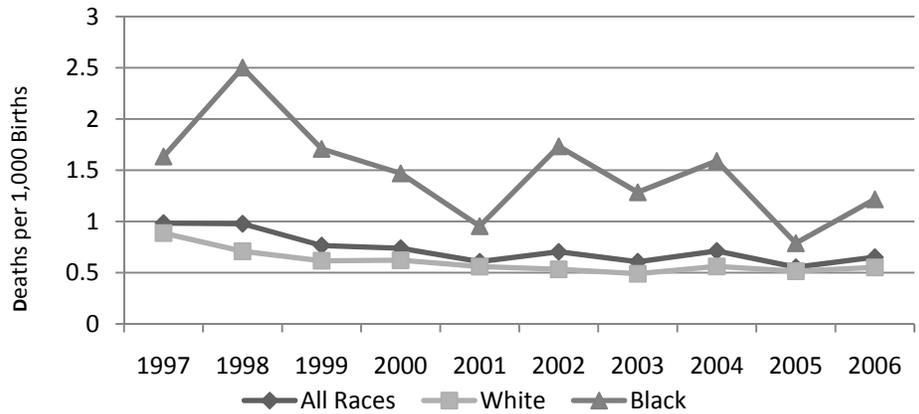
##### National Facts

- Black infants have a SIDS rate two times the national average.  
*Source: American Academy of Pediatrics*
- SIDS is the leading cause of death for infants from 1 month to 1 year of age.  
*Source: National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD)*

##### Additional Information

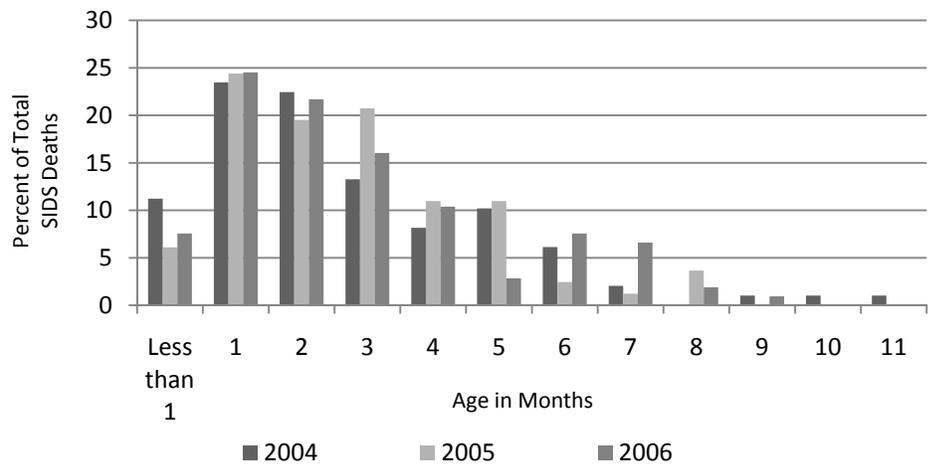
- Major risk factors for SIDS include sleeping on stomach; unsafe sleep environment; exposure to smoking before and/or after birth; prematurity and low birth weight; and maternal drug/alcohol use.  
*Source: Ohio Department of Health*
- For more information on sleep-related deaths, look at the Ohio Child Fatality Review at <http://www.odh.ohio.gov/odhProgram/cfhs/cfr/cfreport.aspx>.

Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) Rate, by Race, Ohio



Source: Ohio Vital Statistics, 1997-2006

Age Distribution (in Months) of SIDS Deaths, Ohio



Source: Ohio Vital Statistics, 1997-2006

Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) is the "sudden death of an infant under one year of age which remains unexplained after a thorough case investigation, including performance of a complete autopsy, examination of the death scene, and review of the clinical history".