Risk Factor Changes for Sudden Infant Death Syndrome After Initiation of Back-to-Sleep Campaign

WHAT’S KNOWN ON THIS SUBJECT: Prone sleep, bed-sharing, maternal smoking during pregnancy, and prematurity increase the risk of sudden infant death syndrome. The sudden infant death syndrome rate initially declined dramatically after the initiation of the US Back-to-Sleep campaign in 1994, but subsequently plateaued.

WHAT THIS STUDY ADDS: The risk profile has changed since the Back-to-Sleep campaign; the prevalence of simultaneous risks has remained consistent. Intrinsic and extrinsic risks provide unification into 1 underlying triple-risk model and insights into potential underlying mechanisms.

OBJECTIVE: To test the hypothesis that the profile of sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS) changed after the Back-to-Sleep (BTS) campaign initiation, document prevalence and patterns of multiple risks, and determine the age profile of risk factors.

METHODS: The San Diego SIDS/Sudden Unexplained Death in Childhood Research Project recorded risk factors for 568 SIDS deaths from 1991 to 2008 based upon standardized death scene investigations and autopsies. Risks were divided into intrinsic (eg, male gender) and extrinsic (eg, prone sleep).

RESULTS: Between 1991–1993 and 1996–2008, the percentage of SIDS infants found prone decreased from 84.0% to 48.5% (P < .001), bed-sharing increased from 19.2% to 37.9% (P < .001), especially among infants <2 months (29.0% vs 63.8%), prematurity rate increased from 20.0% to 29.0% (P = .05), whereas symptoms of upper respiratory tract infection decreased from 46.6% to 24.8% (P < .001). Ninety-nine percent of SIDS infants had at least 1 risk factor, 57% had at least 2 extrinsic and 1 intrinsic risk factor, and only 5% had no extrinsic risk. The average number of risks per SIDS infant did not change after initiation of the BTS campaign.

CONCLUSIONS: SIDS infants in the BTS era show more variation in risk factors. There was a consistently high prevalence of both intrinsic and especially extrinsic risks both before and during the Back-to-Sleep era. Risk reduction campaigns emphasizing the importance of avoiding multiple and simultaneous SIDS risks are essential to prevent SIDS, including among infants who may already be vulnerable. Pediatrics 2012;129:630–638

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KEY WORDS triple-risk model, brainstem, prone sleep, bed-sharing, serotonin, maternal smoking

ABBREVIATIONS

BTS—Back-to-Sleep
SIDS—sudden infant death syndrome
URTI—upper respiratory tract infection

All authors had full access to all of the data in the study and take responsibility for the integrity of the data and the accuracy of the data analysis; Drs Krous and Haas were responsible for study concept and design; Drs Krous, Haas, and Stanley were responsible for acquisition of the data; Drs Trachtenberg, Haas, Krous, and Kinney were responsible for analysis and interpretation of data; Drs Trachtenberg and Krous were responsible for drafting of the manuscript; Drs Krous, Haas, Kinney, and Stanley were responsible for critical revision of the manuscript for important intellectual content; Dr Trachtenberg was responsible for statistical analysis; Drs Krous and Kinney obtained funding; Drs Krous and Haas were responsible for administrative, technical, or material support; and Dr Krous was responsible for study supervision.

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The major advance in research into sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS) is the recognition that the prone sleep position increases risk twofold or more.1 The National Institute of Child Health and Development initiated in 1994 the “Back-to-Sleep” (BTS) campaign in the United States that advised caregivers to place infants on their backs to sleep.1 In 1994, the triple-risk model for SIDS (Fig 1) crystallized in a simple Venn diagram the current thinking: (1) a vulnerable infant with an underlying susceptibility; (2) an exogenous stressor at the time of death; and (3) the critical developmental period, with a peak at 2 to 4 postnatal months.2 In a spectacular achievement for public health, the SIDS rate in the United States declined by >50% in the 10 years after the initiation of the BTS campaign.3 The current American Academy of Pediatrics SIDS risk reduction guidelines also include recommendations against side sleep and bed-sharing, and suggest a separate but proximate sleeping environment and pacifier use.4 Still, the overall SIDS rate has plateaued, and SIDS remains the leading cause of postneonatal infant mortality in the United States today, with an overall incidence of 0.53/1000.4,5 Thus, the need to understand the precise risk factors for SIDS remains critical today to design timely risk reduction messages, as well as relevant hypotheses for basic research into SIDS pathogenesis. Evidence is mounting from European studies that rates of bed-sharing, poverty, prematurity, and maternal smoking during pregnancy in SIDS have increased, but placing the infant prone to sleep has decreased.6 Yet, more information is needed in the United States to tailor risk reduction messages specifically to this country. Our objectives in a large US population of well-characterized SIDS infants were to: (1) test the hypothesis that the profile of SIDS risk differs before and after the initiation of the BTS campaign; (2) determine the prevalence and patterns of co-occurrence of multiple risks; and (3) establish the age profile of risk factors.

**METHODS**

SIDS was defined as the sudden unexpected death of an infant <1 year of age, with onset of the fatal episode apparently occurring during sleep, that remains unexplained after a thorough investigation, including performance of a complete autopsy and review of the circumstances of death and the clinical history.7 Infant deaths that did not meet these criteria for SIDS, but for which alternative diagnoses of natural or unnatural conditions were equivocal, were diagnosed as unclassified sudden infant death and were excluded from risk factor analysis in this study. This study population comprises 100% of infant deaths from the San Diego Medical Examiner’s Office from 1991 to 2008. All SIDS cases were autopsied according to standard protocols. Trained medical examiner investigators collected demographic and risk factor information within 30 hours of death. This study was approved by the Institutional Review Board of Rady’s Children’s Hospital, San Diego. Parental informed consent for research was not required under the California SIDS Autopsy Statute of 1991 which mandates standardized death scene investigation and autopsy on all cases of sudden unexpected infant death.

Study years were grouped as pre-BTS (1991–1993), the transition period in infant sleep practices in San Diego County (1994–1995), and the BTS era (1996–2008) (ongoing to the present). The postnatal ages of the infants were grouped as <2 postnatal months, 2 to 4 months, and 5+ months, because SIDS historically is most common between 2 and 4 months of age;5 results were similar when cases were grouped by postconceptional age (postnatal +gestational) (data not shown). In line with the triple-risk model and previous reports by us,8,9 risk factors were divided into intrinsic and extrinsic categories (Fig 1). An intrinsic risk is defined as a genetic or environmental factor that affects susceptibility, including African American race, male gender; prematurity (<37 gestational weeks at birth); and prenatal maternal smoking or alcohol intake. An extrinsic risk is defined as a physical stressor around the time of death that may increase the risk of SIDS for an already vulnerable infant.

![Figure 1: The triple-risk model for SIDS](image-url)

**FIGURE 1**
The triple-risk model for SIDS. Factors contributing to the vulnerability (bottom left circle) may include intrinsic risk factors. The exogenous stressors (bottom right circle) are the extrinsic risk factors for SIDS.
smoking during pregnancy is the stron-
on literature suggesting that maternal
made to avoid double-counting, based
fl
while bed-sharing. 10 A decision was
ect a particularly high burden of ex-
trinsic risk factors, eg, bed-sharing.14,15
in this population, we chose to place
emphasis on the role of possible (in-
trinsic) genetic polymorphisms that
may increase risk relative to race it-
self.16,17 Information about every risk
factor was not available in every case.
Continuous variables were summa-
rized as mean ± SD and analyzed with t
tests (2 groups) or analysis of variance
(for >2 groups). Categorical variables
were summarized as number (%) and
analyzed with χ² tests. Categories with
few cases were excluded from analysis,
as was the category of "unknown." In
all analyses, P < .05 was considered
statistically significant. Analysis was
performed by using SAS version 9.2

RESULTS
SIDS cases (N = 568) accounted for 60%
of all sudden unexpected infant deaths
(Table 1). There was a sudden decrease
in number of cases after the 1994 ini-
tiation of the BTS campaign, such that
the SIDS rate decreased from 1.34 per
1000 births in 1991 to 0.64 per 1000 in
2008, with the decline observed across
all races10 (Fig 2). Although the average
postnatal age of SIDS infants remained
consistent over time (3.5 months), there
was a trend away from the 2 to 4 months
range in the BTS era, with slightly more
younger and older infants (Table 2). The
percentage of SIDS infants placed to
sleep prone decreased from 85.4% to
30.1% (P < .001), whereas those placed
supine increased from 1.9% to 41.7%
(P < .001) and those found prone de-
creased from 84.0% to 48.5% (P < .001).
The percentage of SIDS infants bed-
sharing at the time of death increased
from 19.2% to 37.9% (P < .001) (Table 2),
especially among infants <2 months
(29% vs 63.8%) (Table 3), and the per-
centage found in an adult bed increased
from 23.4% to 45.4% (P < .001). The
percentage born prematurely rose
slightly from 20.0% to 29.0% (P = .05),
whereas the percentage with a URTI de-
creased from 46.6% to 24.8% (P < .001).
Ninety-nine percent of SIDS infants had
at least 1 intrinsic or extrinsic risk fac-
tor; 75% had at least 1 of each. The
majority (57%) had at least 2 extrinsic
risks and 1 intrinsic risk factor. The only
significant association between SIDS
risk factors was a negative associa-
tion between bed-sharing and/or sleep-
ing on adult mattresses with prone sleep
position (infants bed-sharing or on adult
mattresses were less likely to be sleep-
ing prone; P < .001). There were 26
infants (4.6% of total; 5.5% of those with
complete data) with no extrinsic risk
factors and with known sleep position
and bed-sharing status, 73% sleeping in
a crib/stroller and 27% in a car/bouncy
seat. Of 94 infants with only a single
extrinsic risk factor, 51 were found
prone, 14 side, and 29 with URTI. Forty
infants were sleeping supine on an
adult bed without documentation of
face obstructed or soft bedding, 35 of
them bed-sharing, without any addi-
tional extrinsic risk factors examined
in this study. The ages and intrinsic
risks of the infants with single or no
extrinsic risk were similar to infants with
multiple extrinsic risks. There was no
significant change in the number of
intrinsic or extrinsic risk factors over the
study period (Table 2), with ~1.3 intrinsic
(0–5 per infant) and 2.1 extrinsic (0–6 per
infant) risks over time.

DISCUSSION
This study is the first long-term, hypothesis-
driven analysis that addresses risk fac-
tors in SIDS infants in the United States
before and after the initiation of the BTS
campaign in a large cohort that has been
rigorously characterized with standard-
ized autopsies, postmortem ancillary
studies, and death scene investigations.
It is also the first to systematically ex-
amine in a large dataset the known SIDS
risk factors subdivided into intrinsic and
extrinsic categories, thereby uniting the
findings within the context of the triple-
risk model for SIDS. Our key finding is
that, although the proportion of different
risk factors for SIDS have changed rel-
ative to each other since the initiation
of the BTS campaign, virtually all SIDS
infants have at least 1 risk factor, and the
majority (57%) have at least 1 intrinsic
and 2 extrinsic risk factors. Moreover,
the average number of risk factors per
SIDS infant did not change with the ini-
tiation of the BTS campaign. Whereas
prone sleep remains the most sig-
nificant risk factor for SIDS, we found
that sleeping on adult mattresses and
bed-sharing, especially among younger

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SIDS, n (%)</th>
<th>Other Natural Causes, n (%)</th>
<th>Accident, n (%)</th>
<th>Homicide, n (%)</th>
<th>Unclassified, n (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1991–1993</td>
<td>169 (65)</td>
<td>38 (15)</td>
<td>27 (10)</td>
<td>9 (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994–1995</td>
<td>92 (65)</td>
<td>20 (14)</td>
<td>11 (8)</td>
<td>11 (8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996–2008</td>
<td>307 (56)</td>
<td>73 (13)</td>
<td>75 (14)</td>
<td>35 (6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>568 (60)</td>
<td>131 (14)</td>
<td>113 (12)</td>
<td>55 (6)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
infants, have emerged as additional prominent risks. It is noteworthy that no evidence exists that more deaths are associated with bed-sharing in the BTS era, but rather that the higher proportion is due to declining rates of prone sleep-related deaths.

Despite the dramatic (65%) decrease in the incidence of infants placed prone to sleep after the initiation of the BTS campaign in San Diego County, still 30% of infants were reported to be placed prone. Moreover, the incidence of side placement, likewise a risky position, increased 133%, increasing to 27% even after the change in American Academy of Pediatrics guidelines in 2005. Clearly, enhanced efforts to educate caretakers about avoiding the prone and side sleep positions in infants are needed. Forty-two percent of infants placed side were found prone (44% of those, 5 months), compared with only 25% of infants placed supine (19% of those <5 months). Taken together, these data suggest that some SIDS infants spontaneously roll to prone during the (unwitnessed) sleep period. An additional important point is that after the initiation of the BTS campaign almost one-third of the SIDS infants were found supine, underscoring the realization that SIDS will not be completely eradicated with the institution of universal supine infant sleep.

The occurrence of extrinsic risks in virtually all SIDS deaths implies that SIDS is precipitated by a “trigger” at the time of death. These extrinsic risk factors are consistent with asphyxia-generating conditions, eg, face-down position, prone position, and adult mattress. Research conducted in this same San Diego cohort over the same time frame suggests that infants may be vulnerable to SIDS because of a deficiency in the neurotransmitter serotonin in caudal brainstem regions that help mediate protective responses to homeostatic stressors such as asphyxia at the time of death.8,9 Of critical importance, this study indicates that education about avoiding simultaneous and multiple risk factors, especially those that compromise oxygen exchange in the sleeping environment, is essential to help prevent SIDS, including among infants who may already be vulnerable.

**Changes in SIDS Risk Profile Since the Initiation of the BTS Campaign**

Consistent with previous studies, we identified a high prevalence of prone sleep, face-down or obstructed sleep, bed-sharing, maternal smoking, and URTI in SIDS infants across time periods. The high African American SIDS rate is consistent with past reports,3 but the low absolute number of African American cases and the high proportion of Hispanics reflect the racial distribution of San Diego County. The current percentage of SIDS infants ever breastfed (78.7%) is lower than in the general population (92.0% in San Diego County in 2008).19 Since initiation of the BTS campaign in 1994, the epidemiology of SIDS in the San Diego population has shifted away from the typical 2- to 4-month-old infant dying prone while having a minor illness. The rise in bed-sharing SIDS rates in this study is consistent with, although less dramatic than a United Kingdom study finding a rise from 12% to 50% from 1984 to 2003, also finding that the age of infants who bed-share was younger than before.

**FIGURE 2**

SIDS rate per 1000 births by year in San Diego County, California. The SIDS rate was calculated as the ratio of the number of SIDS deaths (San Diego Medical Examiner’s Office) to the number of live births in San Diego County (California Department of Public Health Birth Records).18 The BTS campaign in the United States began in 1994.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE 2 SIDS Risk Factors by Time Perioda</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pre-BTS</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of SIDS cases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age, dc</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
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<tr>
<td>Female</td>
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<tr>
<td>Race</td>
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<tr>
<td>White</td>
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<tr>
<td>African American</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death in winter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prematurity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twin or triplet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ever breastfed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breastfed at time of death</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal smoking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal alcohol use during pregnancy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal drug use during pregnancy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Symptoms of URTI</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sleep site</td>
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<tr>
<td>Crib, bassinet, toddler bed, stroller lying flat</td>
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<tr>
<td>Adult bed</td>
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<tr>
<td>Couch, recliner, other soft chair</td>
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<tr>
<td>Waterbed or inflatable bed</td>
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<tr>
<td>Car seat, car bed, bouncy chair</td>
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<tr>
<td>Floor; possibly on pillow or blanket</td>
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<tr>
<td>Playpen</td>
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<tr>
<td>Being held, breastfeeding, in a sling</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sleep position placed</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prone</td>
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<tr>
<td>Side</td>
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<tr>
<td>Supine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Car seat/bouncy seat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Being held</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sleep position found</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prone</td>
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<tr>
<td>Side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Car seat/bouncy seat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Being held</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Face position</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Face obstructed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bed-sharing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bed-sharing with other children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of known intrinsic risk factorsm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3 ± 1.0, (1) 0–5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥1 intrinsic risk factor</td>
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<tr>
<td>≥2 intrinsic risk factors</td>
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</table>
their BTS campaign. On the other hand, that study found an increase in the prevalence of maternal smoking from 57% to 86%, although we found a rate of ~40%, we did not see an increase, possibly because of lower smoking rates in the general US population. The average number of SIDS risks per infant has remained stable over time, supported by the negative association between bed-sharing and prone sleep, suggesting that those not sleeping prone were subject to alternative SIDS risks factors. The rise in proportion of prematurity among SIDS infants in the BTS era, consistent with a similar study in the United Kingdom is probably not due to an increase in premature births in the general population (10.0% in 1991 vs 11.2% in 2005 in California). There was no SIDS risk profile unique to premature infants in the current study.

The small shift in age distribution toward a higher proportion of deaths in infants younger than 2 months and older than 4 months is consistent with previous findings and explains the higher proportion of infants breastfed at time of death. Expanding literature suggests that bed-sharing is a risk for SIDS mostly among younger infants and those whose mothers smoke. These factors accounted for 63% of the bed-sharing cases in the current study, with a trend toward association between bed-sharing and smoking (P = .13). The basis of the slight increase in the number of older SIDS infants (>5 months) is currently unclear, although it is possible that some of these older infants are those in whom an underlying pathophysiologic process progresses over time, causing them to eventually succumb to SIDS even if they survive through the period of greatest risk. This possibility is in keeping with the finding of decreasing 5-hydroxytryptamine1A receptor binding with increasing postconceptual age in SIDS infants in certain regions of the medulla related to cardiorespiratory regulation, with the lowest levels in the oldest cases. With the decline in prone sleep, infants also may not encounter an extrinsic SIDS risk until somewhat later in life. Older babies may be more likely to obstruct their face because of increased mobility and/or roll prone.

### Influence of Intrinsic and Extrinsic Risk Factors in SIDS

As in our study, the concurrence of multiple risk factors and the rarity of risk-free SIDS have been previously reported. A previous study found at least 1 SIDS risk factor in 96% of cases, 78% had 2 to 7 risks, and only 2 (0.8%) cases were risk-free. Other studies emphasize the interaction between risk factors, with combinations of factors exhibiting more than additive odds of SIDS. If male gender is excluded, female SIDS infants had an average of 0.75 to 1.07 other intrinsic risks across study periods.

### Table 2 Continued

<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>≥1 extrinsic risk factor</td>
<td>2.1 ± 1.3, (2) 0–6</td>
<td>2.3 ± 1.2, (2) 0–5</td>
<td>2.1 ± 1.2, (2) 0–6</td>
<td>.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥2 extrinsic risk factors</td>
<td>155 (51.7%)</td>
<td>85 (52.4%)</td>
<td>274 (89.3%)</td>
<td>.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>109 (64.5%)</td>
<td>89 (75.0%)</td>
<td>211 (68.7%)</td>
<td>.35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Continuous variables are summarized as mean ± SD, (median), range; categorical variables are presented as n (%). Some risk factors contain considerable missing data (eg, maternal smoking, alcohol, and drug use).

* Only the comparison between pre-BTS and the BTS era was tested, because 1994–1995 was considered a time of continual change in population practice. t test was used for continuous variables; χ² tests were used for categorical variables. The category "unknown" was always excluded from analysis.

* The interquartile range is 62–121 pre-BTS, 63.5–129.5 transition period, and 59–125 BTS era.

* Younger than 1 mo changed from 3.6% pre-BTS to 8.1% in the BTS era; 1 mo changed from 18.9% to 17.9%; 5 mo changed from 3.6% to 6.8%; 6+ months changed from 8.3% to 10.8%.

* Defined as <37 wk gestation.

* Thirty-three twins; 1 triplet post-BTS.

* Because of the inadequate sample size of most categories, the P value reflects a test of crib/bassinet/toddler bed/stroller lying flat versus adult bed. A toddler bed uses a crib mattress.

* Of those, almost all were sleeping on a couch: 8 pre-BTS, 4 transition period, and 17 BTS era. 47% of infants sleeping on a couch, recliner, or other soft chair were bed-sharing, remaining steady from 50% (n = 6) pre-BTS to 47% (n = 8) in the BTS era.

* The category "unknown" was excluded from statistical comparisons. It is presented only for completeness of data.

* Because of the inadequate sample size of some categories, the P value reflects a test of prone versus side versus supine.

* Fifty-nine percent prone from 1996 to 1999, 44% from 2000 to 2003, 30% from 2004 to 2008.

* Twenty-eight percent bed-sharing from 1996 to 1999, 44% from 2000 to 2003, 41% from 2004 to 2008.

* If male gender is excluded, female SIDS infants had an average of 0.75 to 1.07 other intrinsic risks across study periods.
TABLE 3  SIDS Risk Factors by Age Group

<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;2 mo</td>
<td>2–4 mo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of SIDS cases</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twin or triplet</td>
<td>1 (2.7%)</td>
<td>7 (6.9%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ever breastfed</td>
<td>8 (27.7%)</td>
<td>41 (37.2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breastfed at time of death</td>
<td>6 (16.7%)</td>
<td>18 (17.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sleep site&lt;sup&gt;ab&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crib, toddler bed, stroller lying flat</td>
<td>19 (50.0%)</td>
<td>88 (62.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult bed</td>
<td>11 (29.0%)</td>
<td>24 (22.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Couch, recliner, other soft chair</td>
<td>5 (13.2%)</td>
<td>6 (5.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waterbed or inflatable bed</td>
<td>0 (0.0%)</td>
<td>3 (2.8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Car seat, car bed, bouncy chair</td>
<td>0 (0.0%)</td>
<td>2 (1.8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floor, possibly on pillow or blanket</td>
<td>1 (2.6%)</td>
<td>3 (2.8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Playpen</td>
<td>1 (2.6%)</td>
<td>2 (1.8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Being held, breastfeeding, in a sling</td>
<td>1 (2.6%)</td>
<td>1 (0.9%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>0 (0.0%)</td>
<td>0 (0.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown&lt;sup&gt;c&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sleep position found&lt;sup&gt;d&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prone</td>
<td>26 (81.3%)</td>
<td>74 (67.1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Side</td>
<td>2 (6.3%)</td>
<td>6 (7.1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supine</td>
<td>3 (9.4%)</td>
<td>4 (4.7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Car seat/bouncy seat</td>
<td>0 (0.0%)</td>
<td>1 (1.2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Being held</td>
<td>1 (3.1%)</td>
<td>0 (0.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown&lt;sup&gt;c&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Face position</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Down</td>
<td>15 (56.5%)</td>
<td>25 (57.9%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Side</td>
<td>9 (39.1%)</td>
<td>37 (56.1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Up</td>
<td>1 (4.4%)</td>
<td>4 (6.1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown&lt;sup&gt;c&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Face obstructed</td>
<td>2 (6.1%)</td>
<td>7 (5.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of known intrinsic risk factors</td>
<td>1.3 ± 1.0</td>
<td>1.3 ± 1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥1 intrinsic risk factor</td>
<td>29 (76.3%)</td>
<td>87 (78.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥2 intrinsic risk factors</td>
<td>14 (36.8%)</td>
<td>43 (38.7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of known extrinsic risk factors</td>
<td>2.3 ± 1.1</td>
<td>2.1 ± 1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥1 extrinsic risk factor</td>
<td>38 (100.0%)</td>
<td>100 (90.1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥2 extrinsic risk factors</td>
<td>28 (73.7%)</td>
<td>89 (62.2%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>a</sup> Continuous variables are summarized as mean ± SD and analyzed with analysis of variance; categorical variables are presented as n (%) and analyzed with χ² tests. P values reflect differences between age groups within time period. Some risk factors contain missing data. The following risk factors showed no difference by age group and are therefore not included in the table: gender, race, death in winter, prematurity, maternal smoking, alcohol use, and drug use, URTI, and bed-sharing with other children.

<sup>b</sup> Because of the inadequate sample size of most categories, the P value reflects a test of crib/bassinet/toddler bed/stroller lying flat versus adult bed. A toddler bed uses a crib mattress.

<sup>c</sup> The category "unknown" was excluded from statistical comparisons. It is presented only for completeness of data.

<sup>d</sup> Because of the inadequate sample size of some categories, the P value reflects a test of prone versus side versus supine.

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model, in which such risk factors represent 1 of the 3 interlocking circles of the Venn diagram. On the basis of complete data, 5% of the SIDS infants had no identifiable extrinsic risk factor. We speculate that this small subset of SIDS infants may be "excessively" vulnerable as a result of a particularly severe underlying pathophysiologic process, thereby requiring no extrinsic stressor to trigger the lethal event. This is a testable hypothesis for future studies in which a large sample size of SIDS infants without extrinsic factors is potentially available.

**Potential Limitations of the Study**

Potential limitations include the possibility of caregivers underreporting risks because of perceived stigma, lack of information concerning certain risk or protective factors, including pacifier use, socioeconomic status, timing/quantity/duration of smoke exposure, and parental alcohol and drug consumption before last sleep. Although there is no alternative to parental report for much of SIDS data collection, this study’s findings were based upon standardized death scene investigation and autopsy reports. Data concerning risk factors in non-SIDS controls were unavailable for reference and estimation of odds ratios; thus, we are only able to evaluate which SIDS risk factors are most common, not which raise the odds of SIDS most significantly. Because data were not available for each case, the number of risks is probably...
REFERENCES


CONCLUSIONS

The profile of SIDS risk factors changed in San Diego County after the initiation of the BTS campaign. The number of risk factors per case, however, remained steady over time, with most infants subject to at least 1 intrinsic risk factor and at least 2 extrinsic risks. Although SIDS is a disease,8,9 and these risk factors are not causative of SIDS in and of themselves, risk reduction campaigns that emphasize the importance of avoiding multiple and simultaneous SIDS risks are essential. Although prone sleep alone is a large risk factor for SIDS, there is evidence that some risks generally appear in conjunction with other factors. Thus, if caretakers are unable to meet all ideal sleep conditions, this study suggests that meeting as many as possible will still be beneficial.

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