Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS): Problem Analysis Diagram

Socioecological/Policy/Tertiary Precursors

Social Issues

Racial & social inequities Poverty Cultural practices

Education

Lack of SIDS risk reduction education in the community Improper media & manufacture advertising

Health Care

High cost/unaffordable insurance Lack of PH screening & prevention programs Limited availability of health services Complex system

Family/Community/Institutional/Secondary Precursors

Community

Unaffordable housing Lack of jobs Transportation problems High poverty rate

Parent Behavioral Factors

Sleeping with infant in same bed as adult Inappropriate bedding Lack of knowledge about SIDS risks Tobacco use Alcohol/substance abuse Previous SIDS death

Maternal Factors

Stress/Other mental
health issues
Chronic health conditions
Lack of social support
Teen mother
Lack of adequate prenatal
care

Health Care System

Lack of adequate health insurance
Limited access to health care
Lack of culturally-sensitive services
Inadequate follow-up of high-risk cases
Language barriers
Lack of SIDS prevention educational
counseling/materials
Lack of regular well-child checks &/or
immunization in accordance with AAP
recommendations

Direct Precursors

Genetic/gender/age of mother

Exposure to cigarette smoke, alcohol, &/or substance abuse during pregnancy &/or after birth

Accidental suffocation when bed-sharing

Not breastfeeding

Lack of safe sleep environments/ sleeping with soft objects, unsafe

Sleeping in prone/side position

Prone/side sleep positioning or unsafe sleep practices in child care setting

Birth Characteristics

Multiple births

Low birth weight, prematurity

Target Outcome(s):

Sudden Infant Death Syndrome; improved provider & public health risk reduction education

Consequences:

Loss of baby, immense grief & emotional impact, family stress