SANTA CLARA COUNTY

Child Death Review
A TEAM DEDICATED TO PRESERVING THE LIVES AND SAFETY OF OUR CHILDREN

Three-Year Report
2010-2012
Dedicated to the residents of Santa Clara County.
Santa Clara County
Child Death Review Team

REPORT
Case Reports for Calendar Years 2010-2012
Published December 2013

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“The death of a child is the single most traumatic event in medicine. To lose a child is to lose a piece of yourself.”

Dr. Burton Grebin

“Safety and security don’t just happen; they are the result of collective consensus and public investment. We owe our children, the most vulnerable citizens in our society, a life free of violence and fear.”

Nelson Mandela, former president of South Africa
MISSION STATEMENT

In 2012, the Child Death Review Team reviewed the team’s original mission statement and by-laws under the direction of the Chair. The following is our team’s final consensus to reflect our role and dedication in serving the children of Santa Clara County (revised March 28, 2012):

It is the mission of the Santa Clara County Child Death Review Team (CDRT) to review and investigate the circumstances surrounding the deaths of children that occur in Santa Clara County. The review is conducted through a process of interagency collaboration and discussion. The objectives of this inquiry are to discover ways to improve children’s lives, and to prevent serious childhood injury and deaths in the future. The CDRT's review is not intended to assess fault by any particular agency or child care professional.
# SANTA CLARA COUNTY (SCC) CHILD DEATH REVIEW TEAM (CDRT)
## 2010-2012 AND CURRENT MEMBERS

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<th>Name</th>
<th>Title/Role</th>
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<td>Rikki Goede</td>
<td>Past member</td>
<td>Current Piedmont Police Chief and former Assistant Chief for San Jose Police Department</td>
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Annual Report 2010-2012
BACKGROUND

In 1988, California enacted legislation that allowed the development of interagency child death review teams intended to assist local agencies in identifying and reviewing suspicious child deaths and facilitating communication involved in the investigation of such cases.

The Santa Clara County Child Death Review Team is a multidisciplinary, collaborative body of professionals guided by agreed upon goals and objectives. Its primary purpose is to provide professional review of unexpected child deaths (birth up to 17 years of age) reported to the Medical Examiner/Coroner’s Office. Due to the sensitivity of the material discussed, confidentiality is maintained pursuant to Penal Code Section 11167.5 and reinforced with a signed confidentiality agreement which is signed by every new member as well as any guests attending the meeting. Case material is prepared for each member prior to the meeting and given to each member in the form of a packet at the start of the meeting. To preserve confidentiality of sensitive case material, the packets are secured and accounted for by the CDRT coordinator at the end of each monthly meeting. A sign in and sign out sign-up sheet is presented at the start and end of each meeting to further track the packets to prevent the potential for inadvertent dissemination.

Legislation enacted in 1997 required the State Department of Social Services to collect data related to the investigations conducted in child deaths. This data, provided by child death review teams and child protective agencies, is maintained in order to identify deaths occurring in high risk family situations and aid in future identification of children at risk as a preventative measure. Since that time, Santa Clara County Social Services Agency has been reporting data related to cases reviewed.

Actions taken by the Team are intended to prevent child deaths through identification of emerging trends, safety problems and increased public awareness of risks to children in our community. The purpose of the team is to provide prompt, planned, coordinated multidisciplinary response to child fatality reports, and review programs and interventions and compare county data with statistics at the state and national level. Over the past couple of years, our team has strategized educational forums in the form of press releases and teaching modules (enclosed) to help educate the community in making more informed choices regarding the health and safety of our children in Santa Clara County.

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1 Refer to end of this report for “Deaths Reportable to the Coroner.”
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Team Membership
The Santa Clara County Child Death Review Team (CDRT) reviews selected child deaths, specifically deaths reported to the Medical Examiner-Coroner Office, to determine ways to prevent future injuries and deaths, improve responses to the needs of our children, and improve interagency collaboration. The CDRT is multidisciplinary and composed of representatives from:

- Santa Clara County Department of Public Health
- Medical Examiner’s Office
- District Attorney’s Office and Legal Advocates for Children and Youth
- Law Enforcement (several jurisdictions)
- Valley Medical Center-Pediatrics Department
- California Children’s Services
- Social Services Agency, Dept. of Family and Children’s Services
- Child Psychiatry and Neonatology
- Mental Health Department
- Family Court Services
- DADS/Children Family & Community Services
- Juvenile Probation Department
- Faith Community
- Santa Clara County Office of Education
- Good Samaritan Hospital Social Work Department
- Santa Clara County EMS Agency

Our team is comprised of dedicated members who volunteer their time each month discussing the death of children in our county. Their dedication and resilience to discuss these cases and make a difference cannot be overemphasized. Every month, the CDRT meetings are well attended and nearly full to capacity.

The Medical Examiner-Coroner prepares a Power Point presentation of all the child deaths for each month and each case is presented in detail to allow for questions and discussion among the members with the Medical Examiner prior to the record checks (see below) and state classification.

Case Selection
We review the circumstances of the deaths of children (birth up to 17 years of age) investigated by the Santa Clara County Medical Examiner/Coroner’s Office. In certain cases, the Medical Examiner has the discretion of accepting the cause and manner of death proposed by the reporting source and as such, would receive no further investigation or review by the CDRT. An example would be the death of a premature baby in an NICU who died from complications of prematurity or a child dying from a long history of battling leukemia. Natural medical deaths may be brought before the team if the case falls under the
jurisdiction of the Medical Examiner (e.g. sudden unexpected child death) and when deemed a Medical Examiner case, the Medical Examiner-Coroner Office performs an investigation. This report only includes cases reviewed by the CDRT who were residents of Santa Clara County. The CDRT reviewed approximately 22% of the deaths of all children during the 2010-2012 period.

Prior to each meeting, selected CDRT members collect record check information for each child's death. Each member researches their own agency's files for additional information on the child and his/her family. All of the information is then brought to the monthly CDRT meeting for disclosure, compilation, discussion, review and classification.² At the conclusion of the review, each case is classified for the state providing meaningful statistics which can be tracked at the county or state levels. The team reviews cumulative data annually and creates reports for public review. Case review does not conclude until the Medical Examiner finalizes the report of autopsy.

The Medical Examiner-Coroner Office suffered the loss of one of their pathologists and created a substantial backlog thus delaying the generation of this report. This report encompasses all CDRT cases who died during 2010 through 2012 period.

In 2010, 28 child deaths met criteria for review by the Child Death Review Team. We reviewed 24 in 2011 and 26 in 2012. For the past three years, the team has reviewed an average of 26 cases per year.

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² Refer to end of this report for “Classifications of Death”.
KEY FINDINGS

Sleeping

Sudden unexplained infant death is rare in Santa Clara County!

Of the 33 infant deaths (age <1 year old/<12 months old) occurring during the 2010-2012 period that were reviewed, there were 20 infant deaths\(^1\) that occurred either due to unsafe sleep practice (overlay, etc.) \((n=8)\) or in an unsafe sleep environment \((n=12)\). This number does not include stillborn deaths and one death in which the incident happened in another county but the death was pronounced in Santa Clara. A safe sleeping environment for an infant is to be routinely placed on his or her back in a crib or bassinette. There should be a firm mattress, no toys or stuffed animals, and the clothing should be light to avoid overheating. Bed sharing with an adult puts the child at risk and is not recommended. As of October 2011, bed sharing is defined as an adult sleeping on the same sleeping surface as the infant, whereas co-sleeping is defined as the adult and baby sleeping in the same room and not necessarily sharing the same sleeping surface. In 7 cases, the conclusion of the team was that the infant most likely died from an adult unintentionally rolling on the infant while asleep or that possible overlay could not be ruled out.\(^2\) The term overlay encompasses situations in which parents/caretakers roll on top of the baby but also encompasses any adult body part (e.g. arm, leg) that may make contact with the infant in such a way as to prevent effective breathing. This tragedy is entirely preventable by using the bassinet or crib for the child’s first year. By placing the bassinet next to the bed, breastfeeding can occur without the mother rising from bed. She should be encouraged to return the infant to the bassinet on his or her back after feeding. With further investigation into these deaths and interviewing the parents, sleep deprivation of the parent/caregiver may pose a risk for parents being unaware that they have rolled onto the baby while asleep.

Unsafe sleep environment means the infant died alone on an adult bed, couch, or pillow. The babies either rolled and became wedged between the bed and wall, or rolled to a prone position (face down) with the face pressed into the couch or bed pillows. Two (2) of the suffocation deaths occurred using a “Boppy pillow”™ (a doughnut-shaped nursing pillow) inappropriately despite the warning labels on the product. A safe sleeping environment should be used each time an infant is placed down for a nap or for night’s sleep.

The diagnosis of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) has traditionally been applied to unexpected infant deaths of previously healthy infants with no findings of injury or disease on autopsy, and no recognizable cause of death revealed by scene investigation. SIDS had been a leading cause of infant mortality around the world, but has had a dramatic decrease in rate over the past 15 years. In the early 1990’s, a public campaign to place infants in a safe sleep environment was instituted. The American Academy of Pediatrics’ Back to Sleep campaign, arising from epidemiologic research relating sudden infant death to sleeping position, emphasized supine sleep position (i.e. putting infants to sleep on their backs) along

\(^1\) There are two more unsafe sleep related deaths during 2010-2012 period. These were among children 1-2 years of age.
\(^2\) This data is based on the CDRT conclusion and does not reflect Medical Examiner’s assigned manner of death for these cases.
with the use of a crib or bassinette. Since this recommendation, the overall rate of SIDS in the United States has declined by more than 50% since 1990 (US data). In 2010-2012 Santa Clara County had two (2) cases meeting the criteria for SIDS. This is far below the national average. The reason for this low number in comparison to the national data is attributed to our recognition of sleep position as a risk factor and to the detailed death investigation performed by the Medical Examiner. Since 2008, the Medical Examiner-Coroner (MEC) Office has instituted conducting baby doll re-enactments on sudden unexpected infant deaths wherever possible. It is explained to the parents/caregivers that this portion of the investigation allows the Medical Examiner to obtain a better understanding of the infant’s body position when last seen alive, and to compare it to the position of the infant when found unresponsive. In a bed sharing situation where an infant dies, the baby doll re-enactment also allows the Medical Examiner to not only assess the infant’s last body positions, but also the parent’s or caregiver’s body positions as they relate to the infant.

Over the past 5 years, the team has acknowledged the risk of infants dying due to unsafe sleep environments and support the recommendations set forth by the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) position paper generated in October 2011. The team collaborated with First 5 in 2011 to launch a public awareness campaign to educate the community about safe sleep (please refer to appendices for educational materials). Safe Sleep trainings were performed between July 2012 and September 2012 by Dr. Michelle Jorden Assistant Medical Examiner in conjunction with Lynn Chamberlin SIDS Coordinator. The Medical Examiner has educated approximately 300 Social Services workers in July 2012, 65 county professionals in September 2012, presented her data on a national level at the National Association of Medical Examiners meeting in August 2011, and invited as a guest speaker to present her data to the Child Abuse Council in Santa Clara and Grand Rounds at Valley Medical Center and Good Samaritan Hospital.

A survey was performed post training to see if this subject was understood and if participants would incorporate safe sleeping practices into their practice. A total of 92 individuals responded to the survey which broke down into the following percentages; 61 respondents (66%) were social workers, 19 (21%) were Public Health Nurses, 5 (5%) were Registered Nurses, 4 (4%) were Public Health Assistants, 2 (2%) were Health Education Specialists and 1 respondent (1%) was a Santa Clara County Counsel Attorney. Eighty-six respondents (93%) correctly responded that infants should be placed on their backs when being put to sleep. All of the respondents (100%) were aware that pillows were not safe to lay a baby down to sleep on; that bed sharing was not promoted as safe sleeping practice; and that stuffed animals were not alright to have in the crib as they pose an unsafe sleep environment for the child. All of the survey respondents felt that they understood the principles of Safe Sleep after the training and hoped to incorporate these principles into their trainings by sharing information and materials with clients or staff members.

In April 2013, Dr. Michelle Jorden Assistant Medical Examiner and Lynn Chamberlin SIDS Coordinator represented the CDRT at the Child Abuse Council Forum and supplied pins.
magnets and other educational materials to the attendees to keep the issue of safe sleep abreast among county employees working with families as well as the general public.

The Medical Examiner in collaboration with First 5 created a short educational video emphasizing the correct placement of an infant to sleep and can be viewed on the First 5 website.

The materials about safe sleep currently available to the public in Santa Clara County are as follows (also available in appendix):

- First 5 (www.first5kids.org)
- Santa Clara County Public Health Department (www.sccphd.org)
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (www.cdc.gov)

The team recommends and continues to participate in efforts to increase the public’s awareness of the dangers of placing a child to sleep on any surface other than a crib or bassinette. The back to sleep approach is enforced by the team. Further, bed sharing should be explicitly discouraged. This advice should be disseminated by health educators at pre and post natal visits, pediatric office visits, daycare provider educational programs, child care/babysitter training in middle and high school and all parent training programs. The Santa Clara County Medical Examiner and Public Health Department along with CDRT are currently conducting outreach studies to the local birthing hospitals to assess current policies in place, if any, regarding training to new parents as they relate to safe sleep and proper infant sleep position as well as continued efforts to educate health professionals regarding the dangers of unsafe sleep.

CDRT has recognized the need to assist families grieving the loss of a child. With the loss of every child in Santa Clara County who falls under the jurisdiction of the Medical Examiner, grief packets are currently being sent to families as part of a pilot study, along with a cover letter from the Chair and Coordinator to express our condolences and provide additional grief support resources during a most difficult time.

Some resources researched by CDRT and supplied to the families include:

- First Candle (www.firstcandle.org/grieving-families)
- HAND: Stands for “Helping After Neonatal Death of the Peninsula” (www.handsupport.org)
- Centre for Living With Dying (www.billwilsoncenter.org/services/all/living.html)
- The Compassionate Friends (www.compassionatefriends.org)

The team as well as the Medical Examiner prefers to approach the sudden and unexpected death of an infant in this county as Sudden Unexpected Infant Death (SUID) instead of SIDS given the above data emerging from the MEC Office and data which is being collaborated by other Medical Examiner Offices in the country.
Suicides
Nine (9) youths died by suicide in 2010-2012. One (1) youth completed suicide in 2010, four (4) in 2011, and four (4) in 2012. The most common methods used were hanging (4) and firearm (2) over this three-year period. In the remaining cases, we observed other interesting methods of suicide among youth. In one (1) case, a sixteen year old female committed suicide by inhalation using carbon dioxide with the scene investigation revealing an elaborate setup using a fish tank. In another case, a seventeen year old female committed suicide by thermal and inhalational injuries after setting her bedroom on fire. Lastly, in another case a fifteen year old committed suicide by sustaining multiple blunt force injuries in an intentional motor vehicle accident.

Case review by the CDRT is not inherently designed to determine the motivations of the individuals who complete suicide and thus the need to re-visit the CDRT classification system. In some cases, a note and/or interviews with friends and family indicate common themes of feelings of worthlessness, despair after a failed romance, or personal crisis leading to impulsive acts. Yet in many other cases a note was not left and the review did not reveal the motivation of the suicide.

Homicide by a Parent/Relative
In the 2010-2012 reporting period, two (2) children were killed by their parent. One baby suffered fatal head injuries at the hand of a parent in 2010 and one baby was asphyxiated with a plastic bag being placed over his head at the hand of his biological mother in 2011.

There is one (1) child death due to homicide by a relative. A particularly horrific form of domestic violence is family annihilation. In 2011, one teenager suffered multiple gunshot wounds at the hand of her brother; a veteran suffering from PTSD (posttraumatic stress disorder). The gunman then killed himself. He also killed their biological mother who was found days later with multiple gunshot wounds.

Homicide by a Non-Relative
Three (3) teen boys ages 15, 16 and 17 years were killed by firearms by non-family members in 2011 and 2012. A 14-year-old girl was shot while sitting outside on a friend’s lawn in 2011. A 15-year-old was stabbed in 2010. A 14-year-old boy was severely beaten in a park by multiple people striking and kicking him sustaining massive blunt force injuries to the head. Finally, one toddler died of asphyxia due to probable forced oral copulation in 2012 and is in the midst of prosecution at the time of this writing.

Accidental Deaths
Fourteen (14) cases were classified as accidental in the 2010-2012 reporting period. Motor vehicle collisions, resulting in the death of a passenger, a pedestrian, or a cyclist, account for the majority of cases. Seven (7) children and teenagers were involved in motor vehicle accidents. Of these, two (2) cases involved children being accidentally struck by a

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5 One of the motor vehicle related deaths was a suicide.
parent/caregiver driving a motor vehicle. There was one (1) case in 2010 involving a toddler who died of compressional asphyxia when a large tree uprooted and fell onto the cab of the truck trapping the child and his parents for three hours. In one (1) case during 2012, a 4-year-old child died along with her grandparents in an apartment fire. One (1) toddler, aged 3-years-old in 2012, gained access to his father’s Glock firearm then shot himself in the head. Upon review of this case by CDRT, it was determined the death was due to parental neglect. The numbers reported under this category do not include accidental infant suffocations observed as unsafe sleep during 2010-2012.

Drowning

We reviewed the drowning deaths of three (3) children in the 2010-2012 period. One child died of complications of persistent vegetative state from a near drowning in 2010. A 21-month-old toddler died in 2011 and a three-year-old toddler died in 2012. These numbers do not encompass one (1) other child who died in Santa Clara County but whose case fell under the jurisdiction of San Mateo County, the details were discussed in that county’s CDRT. The CDRT continues to recommend a child-safe fence/barrier with a self-latching gate be installed around the full perimeter of all private home pools. In addition, this team promotes the importance of constant parental/caregiver supervision of babies and children in and around water.

Ecstasy, County Launch of Educational Program in January 2012:

In 2010, the team reviewed a case of a 16-year-old female who died from Ecstasy intoxication. Shortly thereafter, the county observed other deaths in young adults from Ecstasy intoxication and in a few cases, Ecstasy-associated hyponatremia. In Santa Clara County from 2010-2011, Ecstasy was the third most commonly abused drug next to alcohol and marijuana and ¼ teenagers had at least tried Ecstasy (Data collected by the Department of Alcohol and Drug Services). Given these alarming statistics and the deaths observed, during 2010-2012, the Medical Examiner, a representative of the DEA and the Department of Alcohol and Drug Services partnered together to educate the county about the dangers of using Ecstasy with the support of the CDRT. We presented to over 1,000 people in the county including various county facilities, Juvenile Hall, Emergency Medical Services, Fire Department, national presentation of data in Chicago, IL in 2011 and the Child Abuse Symposium. Larry Silveria helped produce an educational DVD about the danger of Ecstasy and also composed an original song named “POP”. This DVD was then distributed to all the middle and high schools in Santa Clara County. The continued accomplishments of this project include:

- A copy of the DVD was presented to the Obama Administration in Washington D.C.
- The DVD is housed in the State of California Library.
- National recognition for the county’s work on addressing the dangers of Ecstasy.
- A similar copy of the video filmed in Canada.
- Widespread attention of the topic by the local area news media.
The Santa Clara County Child Death Review Team is committed to reducing the incidence of child and teen death in our community. We make the following recommendations:

**Safe Sleeping**

In the first year of an infant’s life, all parents and caregivers should ensure that the infant’s sleeping environment is made as safe as possible. If parents want to be in close proximity to their infant room-sharing may be indicated with emphasis that the baby is placed in his or her own crib/bassinet, but not bed-sharing. **Infants should be placed on their back on a firm mattress in a crib or bassinet and covered with a light sheet to the chest with the remainder of the blanket dangling from the sides to be tucked under the mattress.** No pillows, comforters or stuffed animals or toys should be in the crib. **Infants should not be placed on an adult bed, couch or pillow to sleep, neither alone nor with another person or pet.** These recommendations are in accordance with recommendations by the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the American Academy of Pediatrics. We recommend that parents ensure that other caregivers of their children follow the guidelines as well. We recommend these infant safe sleeping practices be discussed at any forum that includes childcare instruction, including middle and high school health classes, prenatal classes and daycare centers. We strongly discourage the improper use of nursing pillows (such as Boppy pillows ™) being used as pillows to place an infant to sleep. We strongly encourage parents to actively read warning labels on products acquired for a new baby. We specifically recommend that health care providers ask about the sleeping environment at each infant health care visit.

**Suicides**

Suicide is a profound and preventable tragedy no matter what the age of the victim or method used. For teens in particular, we encourage educational programs to help peers and adults identify the youth at risk for suicide or who are suicidal. **We also encourage parents to become more engaged in youth activities particularly monitoring the Internet as well as text messages through a cell phone.** The Internet proves to be a resource to individuals, youth and adults alike, of obtaining means to commit the act. We also encourage parents to talk to their children about bullying. By establishing this interaction with their teenagers/children earlier, parents will be educated more about the subtle messages as they relate to bullying. In addition, we would also encourage the active involvement of schools as it relates to this growing problem.

**Drug Abuse**

The drug abuse death observed in this county in 2010 allowed the CDRT as well as other county agencies to become more educated on a drug initially thought as “harmless”. **With the increase in the manufacture of designer drugs and the relative ease of acquiring these drugs, the CDRT will continue to monitor drug trends of children/teenagers as they relate to death.**
## Statistics

### TABLE 1. Child Deaths Reviewed by the Child Death Review Team Compared to All Santa Clara County Child Deaths, 2010-2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Child deaths reviewed</th>
<th>Santa Clara County total child deaths*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>348</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Santa Clara County Child Death Review, 2010-2012; Santa Clara County Death Statistical Master File 2010-2012

* Only includes deaths to residents of Santa Clara County

### TABLE 2. Demographics of Child Deaths Reviewed by the Child Death Review Team

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age groups</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than 1 year</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-4</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-11</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-17</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Santa Clara County Child Death Review, 2010-2012
## TABLE 3. CHILD DEATHS BY MANNER AND CAUSE OF DEATH, 2010-2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Manner and cause of death</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A. Homicide</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. By parent</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Third Party or caretaker</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B. Abuse related</strong></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>C. Neglect</strong></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By parent/caretaker</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>D. Inadequate Caretaking</strong></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Co-sleeping</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Unsafe sleep surface</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>E. Non-Maltreatment</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Natural (non-SIDS)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. SIDS</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Accident</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Suicide</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Adolescent High Risk Behavior</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>F. Fetal Deaths</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Undetermined</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Known maternal drug use</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Santa Clara County Child Death Review, 2010-2012
Note: Numbers do not add up to total death count (n=78).
### TABLE 4. CHILD DEATHS RESULTING FROM INJURIES, 2010-2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mode of Injury</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Motor vehicle and other transport</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drowning</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suffocation or strangulation</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weapon, including body part</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire, burn, or electrocution</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>9</strong></td>
<td><strong>9</strong></td>
<td><strong>13</strong></td>
<td><strong>31</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Santa Clara County Child Death Review, 2010-2012

### TABLE 5. CHILD DEATHS FROM A MEDICAL CONDITION, 2010-2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medical conditions</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pneumonia</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other infection</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardiovascular</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIDS</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other perinatal condition</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other medical condition</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes complications</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>8</strong></td>
<td><strong>9</strong></td>
<td><strong>6</strong></td>
<td><strong>23</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Santa Clara County Child Death Review, 2010-2012
SAFE SLEEP INITIATIVE

Public Awareness Materials

Please put me to sleep **SAFELY**!
*Alone, on my back, in my crib.*

www.first5kids.org

**KEEP ME ALIVE TO THRIVE!**

Please put me to sleep safely:

- Place me **ALONE**
- On my **BACK**
- In a **CRIB** or bassinet

- NO toys or pillows
- NO abundant blankets

- I can’t be in an adult bed
- I can’t be in bed with my brothers or sisters or pets
- I can’t be placed on a couch

For more information on keeping me safe: www.scpbhd.org

Safe Sleep Campaign Press Conference, December 2011

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Annual Report 2010-2012
American Academy of Forensic Sciences 63rd Scientific Meeting, February 2011

ECSTASY INITIATIVE

Santa Clara County Launches Ecstasy Prevention Initiative
NEWS CONFERENCE
January 17, 2012, 10:30 A.M.

Supervisor Liz Kniss
County of Santa Clara
Board of Supervisors

Marty Fensetershjell, M.D.
Santa Clara County Health Officer

Michelle A. Jorden, M.D.
Santa Clara County Assistant Medical Examiner

Stephen Betts
Department of Alcohol & Drug Services, Prevention Division

Featuring the documentary film, "Ecstasy: Lives Out of Balance"

ECSTASY INITIATIVE

Issue 1, 09/14/2012

Hello to All,

Well it has been a month since Bryan and I resolved to cut our use of ecstasy. We will keep it updated to a maximum of two pages.

As promised we are reporting back to you with updates on the exciting news. Of interest is that we are preparing a report for our first workshop on a smaller scale; 235 people, who I am glad to say attended this workshop. Thank you!

All those who requested to send a copy of my report should have received it by now. If you did not please email me (see end of newsletter)

Paul Carter
We have just mailed the post cards you requested via our隐患 of Ecstasy, for which we have had a very successful response. We have now decided to change our approach, as the response to our warnings has not been as high as we had anticipated.

Bryan and I are happy to hear how you are doing in your recovery process. This is a great opportunity to build community and to support one another in our recovery journey.

Recent News

In the ongoing battle against Ecstasy, more and more people are coming forward to share their stories. It is heartening to see the support and understanding that is coming from the community.

Some of the recent developments include:

- The National Institute on Drug Abuse is funding a study to examine the long-term effects of Ecstasy use on the brain.
- The U.S. Food and Drug Administration is reviewing the safety of Ecstasy as a potential treatment for depression.
- The American Psychological Association is publishing a special issue on Ecstasy and its effects on mental health.

Stay tuned for more updates and to participate in the ongoing conversation about Ecstasy and its impact on our lives.

ECOMA & GSP: Synergistic Effect

There is evidence to show that these two substances, when used together, can have synergistic effects. This means that the combination of these substances can lead to more severe physical and psychological problems.

Toxicology: The dangers of Ecstasy are not limited to immediate effects. Research suggests that Ecstasy can have long-term effects on the brain, including changes in brain structure and function.

Environmental: The legality of Ecstasy is a complex issue that involves multiple factors, including social, political, and economic factors. It is important to understand the background and context of Ecstasy use in different communities.

In a recent study published in the Journal of the American Medical Association, researchers found that Ecstasy use was associated with a higher rate of arrest and detention among young adults.

An article in the journal Nature found that Ecstasy use was linked to a higher risk of depression and anxiety disorders.

It is important to approach the issue of Ecstasy use with a comprehensive and balanced perspective. This means considering the social, psychological, and legal dimensions of Ecstasy use.

The Ecstasy Prevention Initiative is committed to providing information and resources to help prevent Ecstasy use and support those who are struggling with Ecstasy addiction. We encourage you to stay informed and get involved in the fight against Ecstasy.

Thank you for your support and for being a part of the Ecstasy Prevention Initiative.

Bryan and Paul Carter

Ecstasy Prevention Initiative

Final Santa Clara County Ecstasy Workshop, March 2012

Annual Report 2010-2012
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We wish to acknowledge the dedication of all those who have contributed in the review of childhood deaths. The members’ continued commitment and expertise are valuable to the success of the Child Death Review Team. We would like to thank Christina Pantoja, Medical Examiner-Coroner Investigator for her efforts in creating and maintaining the data of infants succumbing to unsafe sleep practices. We would like to thank the Medical Examiner-Coroner’s Office staff for their assistance prior to each CDRT meeting. Finally, we also would like to thank Amy Comell from the Public Health Department for assisting us with additional resources needed for the completion of this report.
APPENDIX

DEATHS REPORTABLE TO THE MEDICAL EXAMINER-CORONER

1. Known or suspected homicide.
2. Known or suspected suicide
3. Accident: Whether the primary cause or only contributory; whether the injury occurred immediately or at some remote time.
4. Injury: Whether the primary cause or only contributory; whether the injury occurred immediately or at some remote time.
5. Grounds to suspect that the death occurred in any degree from a criminal act of another.
6. No physician in attendance. (No history of medical attendance)
7. Wherein a physician has not attended the deceased in the 20 days prior to death.
8. Wherein a physician is unable to state the cause of death (must be genuinely unable and not merely unwilling).
10. All deaths due to occupational disease or injury.
11. All deaths in operating rooms.
12. All deaths where a patient has not fully recovered from an anesthetic, whether in surgery, recovery room, or elsewhere.
13. All solitary deaths (unattended by a physician, family member, or any other responsible person in period preceding death).
14. All deaths in which the patient is comatose throughout the period of a physician’s attendance, whether in home or hospital.
15. All death of unidentified persons.
16. All deaths where the suspected cause of death is Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS).
17. All deaths in prisons, jails, or of persons under the control of law enforcement agency.
18. All deaths of patients in state mental hospitals.
19. All deaths where there is no known next of kin.
20. All deaths caused by a known or suspected contagious disease constituting a public health hazard, including AIDS.
21. All deaths due to acute alcoholism or drug addiction.
CLASSIFICATION OF DEATH, SANTA CLARA COUNTY CHILD DEATH REVIEW

A. **Homicide**: Death ruled a homicide, either by the Medical Examiner’s report or criminal investigation.
   1. Abuse by parent/caretaker
   2. Third Party

B. **Abuse Related**: Death secondary to documented abuse (e.g., death occurs several years following brain damage due to abuse; suicide in a previously abused child).

C. **Neglect Related**: Death clearly due to neglect, supported by the Medical Examiner’s report or criminal investigation.
   1. Neglect by parent/caretaker
   2. Failure to protect child from safety hazards by parent or caregiver according to recognized community standards (e.g., substance abuse that may have caused the parent/caregiver to use impaired judgment, substance abuse of parent leading to overlay, child drowning in family pool no gate in place etc.)
   3. Failure to provide for basic needs (i.e., medical neglect)
   4. Third party neglect (not a parent or caregiver)

D. **Non-Maltreatment**:
   1. Natural medical death (e.g., viral infection, pneumonia, etc.)
   2. Sudden Infant Death Syndrome
3. Inadequate Caretaking Skills: Death related to poor caretaking skills and/or lack of judgment: includes actions that contributed to the child’s death but do not rise to the severity of neglect.
   a. Bed sharing leading to possible overlay without evidence of substance abuse by co-sleeper
   b. Provision of unsafe sleep environment: placing infant to sleep prone, inappropriate bedding (pillow, heavy covers, couch, adult bed etc.)
   c. Failure to protect child from other safety hazards not universally recognized by the local community
4. Accident/Unintentional Injury: An unintentional death due to injury that had no elements of neglect and where reasonable precautions were taken to prevent it from occurring. This would also include unintentional accidental medical mishaps (operating room deaths)
5. Suicide
   a. No known child abuse or neglect
   b. Current child abuse or neglect
   c. History of child abuse or neglect
6. Adolescent High-Risk Behaviors (Behavior of the Decedent with no direct parental/caregiver contribution of neglect or abuse).
   a. Firearm related
   b. Substance use/abuse
   c. Motor vehicle misuse

E. Undetermined
   1. Suspicious or Questionable Factors: No findings or abuse or neglect but other factors exist such as: previous unaccounted for deaths in the same family; history of prior abuse or neglect of a child.
   2. SUID: Used for the undetermined deaths in which multiple factors are at play (e.g. unsafe sleeping practice plus consideration of prematurity).

FOR ALL CASES:
Using the CDC Definition of Child Maltreatment, i.e. “Any act or series of acts of commission or omission by a parent or other caregiver (e.g., clergy, coach, teacher) that results in harm, potential for harm, or threat of harm to a child,” did this child’s death result from Child Maltreatment? Yes  No
## SANTA CLARA COUNTY DEMOGRAPHICS, 2010-2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>All Ages</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>895,848</td>
<td>906,488</td>
<td>918,009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>890,581</td>
<td>900,393</td>
<td>910,588</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,786,429</td>
<td>1,806,881</td>
<td>1,828,597</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Children 0-17 years of age</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>220,429</td>
<td>221,988</td>
<td>224,497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>209,909</td>
<td>210,616</td>
<td>211,951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>430,338</td>
<td>432,604</td>
<td>436,447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Births</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>23,936</td>
<td>23,652</td>
<td>28,819</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dedicated to the residents of Santa Clara County.

Note: The children pictured on the cover of this report are alive and well. We are dedicated to preserving the lives and safety of all the children of Santa Clara County.