

The * NICHD Community Connection

Advancing the health of families in your community

Features

- 2 Director's Corner
- 4 The *Back to Sleep* Campaign: 10 Years of Accomplishments
- 5 News Briefs
- 8 Churches Host Second Year of SIDS Sundays
- 10 State and Community Briefs
- 11 Upcoming Events
- 12 Resources

The NICHD Unveils New Transit Ads and PSAs for SIDS Awareness Month

In October 2004, the NICHD released a series of advertisements and public service announcements (PSAs) for SIDS Awareness Month to address alarming, yet persistent disparities in the rates of sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS) in African American communities.

The ads, which appeared in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area, were unveiled October 13 during a joint news conference that included NICHD Deputy Director Yvonne T. Maddox, Ph.D.; District of Columbia Mayor Anthony Williams; and

D.C. Department of Health Director Gregory Pane, M.D., M.P.A. The news conference promoted safe sleep messages in the District of Columbia and across the nation. Throughout October, transit ads appeared on buses and in subway stations to remind African American parents, grandparents, and other caregivers about ways to reduce the risk of SIDS. At the same time, radio stations in the RadioOne Network aired the PSAs

to disseminate the *Back to Sleep* messages to listeners in African American communities.

"We've made great progress over the last decade in cutting the SIDS rate by 50 percent," said

(continued on page 3)



Others join Mayor Williams (right center), Dr. Maddox (left center), and Dr. Pane (far left) in unveiling the new transit ads.



Our Mission

The mission of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) is to ensure that every person is born healthy and wanted, that women suffer no harmful effects from reproductive processes, and that all children have the chance to fulfill their potential for a healthy and productive life, free of disease or disability, and to ensure the health, productivity, independence, and well-being of all people through optimal rehabilitation. The NICHD—through its basic, clinical, and translational research; its public education programs; and its commitment to improving infant and child health—continues to be a leader in reducing infant mortality.

Contact Us

For more information about sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS), infant sleep position, or the *Back to Sleep* campaign, contact the NICHD Information Resource Center at 1-800-505-CRIB, or visit the *Back to Sleep* Web site at <http://www.nichd.nih.gov/sids/sids.htm>.



National Institute of
Child Health and Human
Development (NICHD)



U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
National Institutes of Health

Director's Corner



Welcome to the second issue of *The NICHHD Community Connection!* Judging from your feedback, the first issue of the newsletter was a resounding success. We hope this issue will sustain our progress in getting SIDS risk-reduction messages into your community so that we can reduce the impact of SIDS across the nation.

The past few months have been an extraordinarily busy time at the Institute. For SIDS Awareness Month in October 2004, the NICHHD joined forces with the Mayor of the District of Columbia and radio stations throughout the United States to promote the safe sleep messages. The NICHHD Deputy Director, Yvonne T. Maddox, Ph.D., has played an important role in showing how state and community partnerships can increase awareness of the ways to reduce the risk of SIDS in African American communities. At the same time, the Institute has continued to support new research to shed new light on SIDS and infant mortality.

As busy as we have been, we have never lost sight of the main reason for our efforts—saving infant lives. All of us at the NICHHD are committed to ensuring that every infant has the opportunity to achieve his or her full potential.

But we still need your help. African American infants are twice as likely to die from SIDS as white infants. We need to make sure that caregivers in African American communities know how to reduce the risk of SIDS, so that we can eliminate this disparity.

This issue is filled with information about new publications, training programs, and other opportunities to teach others about ways to reduce the risk of SIDS. Many of these resources are available to you at no charge from the NICHHD Information Resource Center. Please take advantage of these resources and let us know how you use them, so that we can let others know about your successes. Together, we can help protect our most precious resource—our children.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Duane Alexander". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

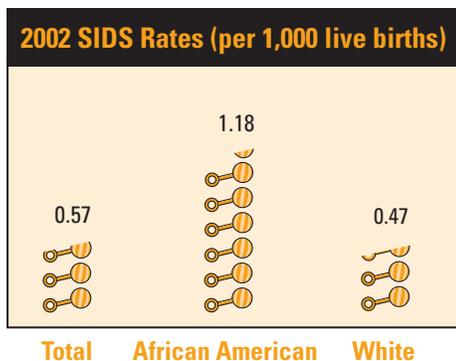
Duane Alexander, M.D.

Director, NICHHD

The NICHD Unveils New Transit Ads

(continued from page 1)

NICHD Director Duane Alexander, M.D. "But we need to reinforce our efforts, especially in African American communities, where SIDS rates are still relatively high. These items help us reach out to communities and reinforce our commitment to reducing the incidence of SIDS."



Source: National Center for Health Statistics.

The transit ads and PSA scripts are available online at www.nichd.nih.gov/sids.

The news conference generated significant coverage throughout the D.C. area, reaching an estimated audience of more than 330,000 residents through NBC affiliate WRC-TV and News Channel 8.

RadioOne stations will continue to air the PSAs on SIDS risk reduction during the winter months, a time when the number of SIDS deaths increases.

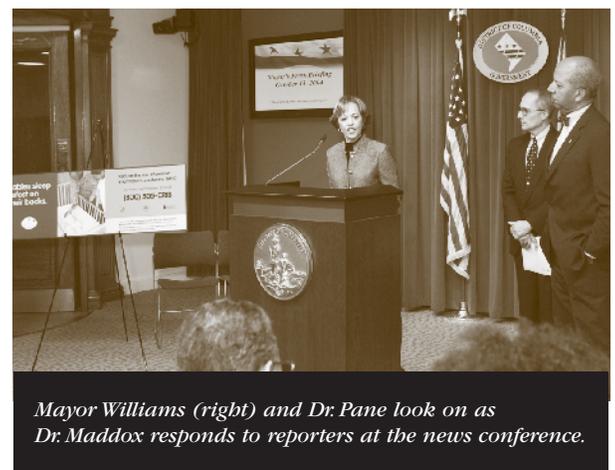
In addition, the Maternal and Child Health Bureau of the Health Resources and Services Administration, one of the *Back to Sleep* partners, hosted an October 20 Webcast that focused on opportunities for federal and community-based partnerships to reduce the risk of SIDS and featured Dr. Maddox.

Since the *Back to Sleep* campaign began more than 10 years ago, the SIDS rate for the total population has declined dramatically. Still, the SIDS rate for African Americans is twice that of whites. SIDS claims the lives of nearly 2,500 infants each year and takes a heavy toll on families and communities. The easiest and most effective way to reduce infants' risk of SIDS is by placing them on their backs to sleep.

SIDS is the sudden, unexplained death of an infant in the first year of life. The causes of SIDS are still unclear, and it is not yet possible to predict which infants might die of SIDS. However, you can reduce the risk of SIDS:

- Always place your baby to sleep on his or her back, even at naptime.

- Don't smoke around your baby, and don't let others smoke around your baby.
- Don't smoke when you're pregnant.
- Place your baby on a firm mattress for sleeping, such as in a safety-approved crib.
- Remove soft, fluffy bedding and stuffed toys from your baby's sleep area.
- Make sure your baby's head and face remain uncovered during sleep.
- Don't let your baby get too warm during sleep.
- Make sure everyone who cares for your baby knows that babies should be placed on their backs to sleep and knows the other ways to reduce the risk for SIDS.



Mayor Williams (right) and Dr. Pane look on as Dr. Maddox responds to reporters at the news conference.

(continued on page 4)

(continued from page 3)

More information about the *Back to Sleep* campaign is available from the NICHD Web site (www.nichd.nih.gov) or from the NICHD Information Resource Center by phone (1-800-505-CRIB) or by e-mail (NICHDInformationResourceCenter@mail.nih.gov).*



The *Back to Sleep* Campaign: 10 Years of *Accomplishments*

- In 1994, the NICHD, the American Academy of Pediatrics, the Maternal and Child Health Bureau at the Health Resources and Services Administration, the First Candle/SIDS Alliance, the Association of SIDS and Infant Mortality Programs, and the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute join forces to launch the *Back to Sleep* campaign.
- In September 1999 and April 2000, the NICHD and the National Black Child Development Institute host a meeting with the First Candle/SIDS Alliance and other national organizations to talk about ways to reach African American communities with SIDS risk reduction messages.
- In 2000, the NICHD and African American outreach partner organizations release *Babies Sleep Safest on Their Backs: A Resource Kit for Reducing the Risk of SIDS in African American Communities*, which includes culturally appropriate fact sheets, brochures, magnets, a video, and a leader's guide.
- In 2001, about 50 participants from the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Inc. (AKA), Women in the NAACP (WIN), and the National Coalition of 100 Black Women (NCBW) gather in Atlanta for the first national training workshop on SIDS risk reduction. In turn, chapter representatives provide SIDS training in their local serving communities.
- In 2002, the AKA, WIN, and the NCBW officially form the Partnership for Reducing the Risk of SIDS in African American Communities.
- In 2003, the AKA, WIN, and the NCBW sponsor three summit meetings—known as the “Journey for Our Children” tour—in Tuskegee, Alabama; Los Angeles, California; and Detroit, Michigan. These inspirational summits feature information and materials from the *Back to Sleep* campaign and provide a forum for training participants on SIDS risk-reduction and how to use *Back to Sleep* materials.
- In 2004, the NICHD, District of Columbia Mayor Anthony Williams, and the D.C. Department of Health launch a series of PSAs and bus ads to increase awareness of SIDS risk reduction strategies in African American communities. In addition, the NICHD hosts a meeting with D.C.-based organizations and city government officials as well as national African American organizations to identify new opportunities for collaboration within the District of Columbia.
- The *Back to Sleep* campaign celebrates 10 years of helping to reduce the risk of SIDS. Since the campaign started in 1994, the national SIDS rate has dropped by 50 percent. The partners in *Back to Sleep* pledge their continued commitment to eliminating disparities in SIDS rates throughout the country, such as the fact that African American infants are twice as likely to die from SIDS as white infants.



News

Briefs

Government Releases New U.S. Infant Mortality Rates

The infant mortality rate in the United States increased from 6.8 infant deaths per 1,000 live births in 2001 to 7.0 in 2002. These data mean that nearly 7 out of every 1,000 babies born in 2002 died. The rate for infants of non-Hispanic white mothers was 5.8 in 2002, up from 5.7 in 2001; and the rate for infants of non-Hispanic Black mothers was 13.9 in 2002, up from 13.5 in 2001. The infant death rate rose significantly for infants of mothers who smoked—from 10.5 to 11.1—and for infants of mothers ages 15 to 17—from 10.7 to 11.5. The report also found that the three leading causes of infant death in 2002 were congenital malformations, low birth weight, and SIDS. Together, these causes accounted for 45 percent of all infant deaths. In addition, infants of non-Hispanic Black mothers were nearly four times more likely to die from complications associated with low birth weight than infants of non-Hispanic white mothers, and at least two times more likely to die of SIDS. However, the incidence of SIDS among African American infants decreased slightly from

2001 to 2002. Full text of these findings is available online at www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr53/nvsr53_10.pdf. *

Evaluation of SIDS Summits Is Under Way

The NICHD is in the early stages of evaluating the SIDS Summits held in 2003 in Tuskegee, Alabama; Los Angeles, California; and Detroit, Michigan. The purpose of the evaluation is three-fold: (1) to document the variety of SIDS risk-reduction activities



materials in *Babies Sleep Safest on Their Backs: A Resource Kit for Reducing the Risk of SIDS in*

African American Communities. The Institute has interviewed representatives from each partner organization—Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Inc.; the National Coalition of 100 Black Women, Inc.; and Women in the NAACP—and two participants from each summit. The evaluation will also survey nearly 1,100 people who participated in the summits. The NICHD strongly urges summit participants to complete and return the survey form once they receive it in the mail. The survey findings will help the Institute refine its outreach efforts to increase the likelihood of success. *

New Curriculum Teaches Youth About Nutrition and Physical Activity

The NICHD has developed *Media-Smart Youth*, an interactive media-literacy curriculum that can be used as part of afterschool programs. The curriculum is the first of its kind to help youth ages 11 to 13 interpret the messages they receive from the media about nutrition and physical activity so they can make more informed choices. The curriculum was developed in collaboration with the Academy for Educational Development. It has been tested in communities around the United

(continued on page 6)

(continued from page 5)

States and revised, and it will be available later in 2005. For more information about the *Media-Smart Youth* curriculum or campaign, e-mail NICHDInformationResourceCenter@mail.nih.gov.



NICHD Study Provides New Evidence About the Brain in Autism

To process letters of the alphabet, people with autism use a part of the brain that ordinarily processes shapes, according to a study conducted by scientists in the Collaborative Programs of Excellence in Autism (CPEA), a network supported by the NICHHD and the National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders.

People who do not have autism use the language area of the brain to process letters and words. Researchers at the University of Pittsburgh and Carnegie Mellon University believe that these findings support the theory that autism occurs when certain areas of the brain do not work together, which may help explain why people with autism excel at tasks involving

details but have difficulty with more complex information.

In response to this new finding, NICHD Director Duane Alexander, M.D., said, "If this theory is confirmed, people with autism might benefit from therapies that emphasize problem-solving skills and other tasks that activate multiple brain areas at the same time."

The CPEA Network was established in 1997 to help unravel the mysteries of autism through genetics and neurobiology; it currently contains eight sites around the country. For more information on autism research at the NICHHD, visit www.nichd.nih.gov/autism.*

Infection Puts Extremely Low Birth Weight Infants at Risk for Developmental Delays

Extremely low birth weight infants—the tiniest category of premature infants—are much more likely to suffer developmental impairments if they get an infection during the newborn period, according to a study by the NICHHD's Neonatal Research Network. The developmental impairments occurred regardless of where in the body the infection occurred—in the brain, blood, or intestines. Published in the November 17, 2004, issue of the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, the study reported that 65 percent of the extremely low birth weight infants studied

were more likely to have an impairment than were infants who had not developed an infection. The study authors called for additional research to determine how infection might injure brain tissue in this group of infants. In addition, preventing infections from occurring at all may benefit these infants.*

PASS Network Committee Makes Progress

In 2003, the NICHHD and the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) created the Prenatal Alcohol in SIDS and Stillbirth (PASS) Network. This network of community-linked studies is investigating the role of prenatal alcohol exposure in the risk for SIDS and other adverse pregnancy outcomes, such as stillbirth and fetal alcohol syndrome, and how these may be interrelated. The network comprises two comprehensive clinical sites—one in Northern Plains Indian communities in the United States and one in the Western Cape of South Africa—as well as a Developmental Biology and Pathology Center and a Data Coordinating and Analysis Center. Investigators, working collaboratively with the NICHHD and the NIAAA, are in the final stages of planning these multidisciplinary investigations that use common study designs in communities at high risk for prenatal maternal alcohol consumption. The long-

term goals of this initiative are to decrease fetal and infant mortality and to improve child health in these communities.*

National Children's Study Begins

The National Children's Study is the largest and longest-term Study of children and their environments ever conducted in the United States. It began its implementation phase with an announcement of vanguard Study sites and the release of the request for proposals that will drive the Study's conduct. The Study will follow about 100,000 children from before birth through age 21 to understand more about the environment and its effects on development. Eight vanguard centers will oversee data collection in 96 locations across the nation, and a coordinating center will analyze data as they become available. To learn more about the Study, visit its Web site at www.nationalchildrensstudy.gov.*

ASIP Offers Publications on State Data Collection, Bereavement Support

The Association of SIDS and Infant Mortality Programs (ASIP) has several publications available to assist state SIDS and infant mortality programs in collecting data and providing bereavement support for families and caregivers. Some of these publications are

available online at www.asip1.org. For other materials, contact Project IMPACT by phone (1-800-930-7437) or by e-mail (info@sidsprojectimpact.com).*

"Meeting of Interested Parties" Focuses on Past Success, New Opportunities

More than 50 people attended the "Meeting of Interested Parties" at the National Institutes of Health (NIH), both to mark past successes of the NIH-D.C. Initiative and other efforts to reduce infant mortality and SIDS in the District of Columbia and to discuss new opportunities for the future. Among those participating in the March 11 meeting were NICHD Director Duane Alexander, M.D., NICHD Deputy Director Yvonne T. Maddox, Ph.D., and Gregg A. Pane, M.D., M.P.A., Director of the District of Columbia Department of Health. Also present were leaders from the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Inc., the National Coalition of 100 Black Women, the Women in the NAACP, the National Black Child Development Institute, several local service agencies, federal agencies, and national organizations.

During the meeting, participants had the opportunity to talk about their activities, exchange information, and discuss possible collaborations for the years to come—not just in the District of

Columbia, but also across the United States. They were also updated on current activities associated with the NIH-D.C. Initiative, as well as on future directions.

Planning for the meeting began in October 2004, when the NICHD explored the idea of a small gathering of organizations that had been actively involved in the NIH-D.C. Initiative and other activities to reduce infant mortality and SIDS in the District. As word of the meeting spread, numerous calls from individuals and organizations that wanted to participate indicated a need for a much larger meeting.

For more than a decade, the NICHD has been working in close partnership with the D.C. Department of Health to reduce infant deaths and SIDS in the District, particularly in African American communities. When the NIH-D.C. Initiative first started in 1992, the District's infant mortality rate was 16.7 deaths per 1,000 live births; today, the area's infant mortality rate is 11.5 deaths per 1,000 live births.

In her remarks, Dr. Maddox applauded those who have played a key role in the Initiative's success over the years for improving the health and well-being of children in the nation's capital: "Interested people can do phenomenal things."*

Churches host *Second Year* of SIDS Sundays



At first, October 24, 2004, seemed like just another Sunday for one Mississippi parishioner. After putting on one of his finest suits, he laid his granddaughter on her stomach near her mother and left for church. When he got to church, he read an insert about sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS) in the church bulletin that stressed the importance of placing a baby on his or her back for sleep to reduce the risk of SIDS. He was so moved by what he read that he testified before the entire congregation that he had always placed his granddaughter on her stomach for sleep because that's

the way his children had always slept. Even his daughter's adoption agency had told her to lay the child on her stomach for sleep.

"I'll never do that again," he testified during the morning service. He then stressed to other parishioners the importance of back sleeping for reducing the risk of SIDS.

This story is just one example of the powerful role that churches can have in educating people about ways to reduce the risk of SIDS. "SIDS Sundays," an idea first launched in 2003 in African American churches throughout Detroit, is now in its second year of success in Mississippi and communities in surrounding states. In 2004, 16 churches in Mississippi and Louisiana hosted SIDS Sundays as part of SIDS Awareness Month in October. The SIDS Sundays program succeeded in getting information about ways to reduce the risk of SIDS to more than 2,200 churchgoers, through presentations and discussions during services, and to as many as 3,600 church members through church bulletin boards and bulletins.

"SIDS Sundays continue to be an effective way to reach African American communities with messages about reducing the risk of SIDS," said Juanita Sims Doty, Ed.D., M.S., who has organized SIDS Awareness Month activities in Mississippi for the past 2 years. "Parishioners view institutions of faith as trustworthy sources of information, so churches can have a powerful impact on attitudes and behaviors related to SIDS risk reduction."

In addition to coordinating SIDS Sunday events as part of SIDS Awareness Month, partners in this outreach conducted a variety of educational activities:

- "Woman to Woman" (a state-wide television show) aired two 30-second public service announcements (PSAs) during October and continued to air the spots in November. It also featured two 10-minute segments on SIDS. More than 50,000 people across Mississippi had the opportunity to view the PSAs and educational segments.
- The Mississippi Head Start Association joined forces with the State Day Care Licensing Division to distribute SIDS awareness information to more than 28,000 day care centers throughout the state.

- More than 250 church pastors in Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas received SIDS Sunday information in their registration packets for the Mid South Pastoral and Faith-Based Leadership Conference, held October 20-22, 2004, in Jackson, Mississippi.
- Mississippi First! Health Partners sponsored a SIDS poster contest at a local Boys and Girls Club, held workshops, distributed SIDS awareness information at a nursery and a local mall, and worked with Delta Health Partners to develop a SIDS risk-reduction curriculum for outreach workers.

Dr. Doty estimated that the partnership's 2004 SIDS Awareness Month activities reached nearly 100,000 people in Mississippi and surrounding states.

"Our success in 2004 is just another example of the wonderful things that can happen when organizations like Mississippi

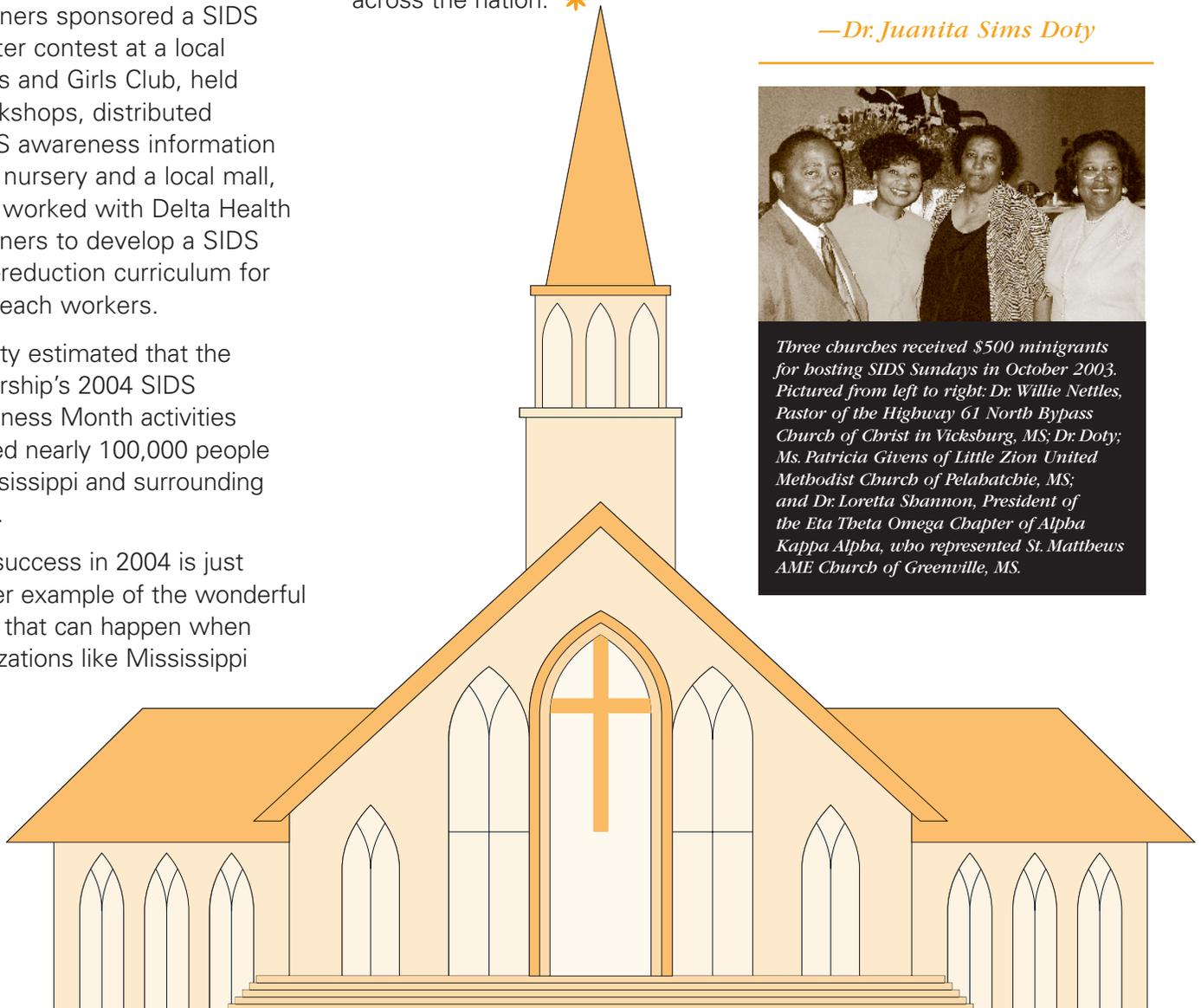
First! Health Partners, 'Woman to Woman,' and the Mississippi SIDS Coalition work together toward common goals," said Dr. Doty. "The critical challenge now is to sustain these efforts in the years to come and to see the SIDS Sunday model replicated in other African American communities across the nation." *

"The critical challenge now is to sustain these efforts in the years to come and to see the SIDS Sunday model replicated in other African American communities across the nation."

—Dr. Juanita Sims Doty



Three churches received \$500 minigrants for hosting SIDS Sundays in October 2003. Pictured from left to right: Dr. Willie Nettles, Pastor of the Highway 61 North Bypass Church of Christ in Vicksburg, MS; Dr. Doty; Ms. Patricia Givens of Little Zion United Methodist Church of Pelabatchie, MS; and Dr. Loretta Shannon, President of the Eta Theta Omega Chapter of Alpha Kappa Alpha, who represented St. Matthews AME Church of Greenville, MS.



State and Community Briefs

Project IMPACT Launches Listserv

The National SIDS & Infant Death Project IMPACT established a listserv to enable state maternal and child health programs, local programs on SIDS and infant death, and others to share information and expertise online. To date, members have used the listserv to discuss important topics, such as infant sleep positions and the proper use of blankets, and to share information about new publications and events at a recent conference. The listserv is provided courtesy of the University of Florida's Institute for Child Health Policy. Project IMPACT is a program of the Association of SIDS and Infant Mortality Programs and the Maternal and Child Health Bureau of the Health Resources and Services Administration. To join the listserv, send an e-mail to st-to-st-sids-id-newsjoin@mchenet.ichp.edu.*

Georgia Now Publishing SIDS E-Zine

The Georgia SIDS and Other Infant Death Information, Support, and Referral Project, an affiliate of First Candle/SIDS Alliance, now publishes the Georgia SIDS Project e-zine. This online magazine is designed to provide educational information about SIDS, publicize new research,



and provide updates on state-wide educational and advocacy activities. The magazine is available at www.sidsqa.org. To provide feedback, request additional information, or join the distribution list, send an e-mail to gasids@mindspring.com or call 1-800-822-2539.*

Missouri Conducts Back to Sleep Training for Hospital Nurseries

The Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services recently completed a training program for nurses who staff hospital nurseries to educate them about the importance of putting babies on their backs to sleep to reduce the risk of SIDS. SIDS Resources in St. Louis developed and administered the curriculum, and an evaluation of the training program is

under way. The state health department plans to make the training available to a broader audience via the Internet and CD-ROM. For more information, contact Carrie Warren by phone (314-822-2323) or by e-mail (carriewarren@SIDSresources.org).*

Free, Web-based Training on Cross-Cultural Communication

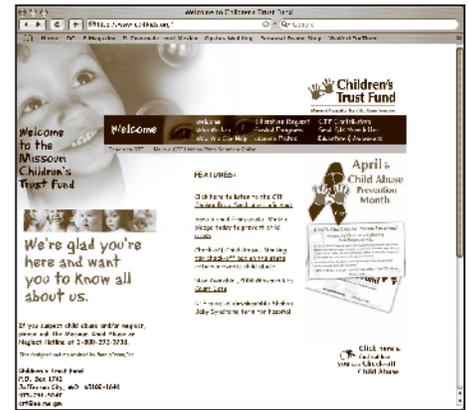
The New York/New Jersey Public Health Training Center now offers a free, Web-based, interactive training program—*Communicate to Make a Difference: Exploring Cross-Cultural Communication*. Delivered in three modules, the course is designed for public health professionals and takes approximately six hours to complete. Students can complete the course at their own pace for up to 30 days. To learn more about the course, visit www.nynj-phtc.org/cc, or contact Robyn Shumer by phone (732-235-9451) or by e-mail (shumerrb@umdnj.edu).*



Missouri Offers Materials, Videos on Shaken Baby Syndrome

The Missouri Children's Trust Fund, the state's foundation for child abuse prevention, now offers two videos—one for parents and one for other caregivers—both titled *Prevent Shaken Baby Syndrome*. The Fund also offers

print materials on this topic in both English and Spanish. Many of the items are available online at www.ctf4kids.org, or by calling the Missouri Children's Trust Fund at 573-751-5147. *



Upcoming EVENTS

May 24-27, 2005

32nd Annual Training Conference
National Head Start Association
 Orlando, FL
www.nhsa.org

July 9-14, 2005

2005 Annual Convention
**National Association for the
 Advancement of Colored People**
 Milwaukee, WI
www.naacp.org/convention.html

July 21-23, 2005

33rd Annual Institute and Conference:
 "Clinical Nursing Practices to Improve
 Patient Outcomes"
National Black Nurses Association, Inc.
 Chicago, IL
www.nbna.org/conferences/conf05.htm

July 23-28, 2005

2005 Annual Convention and
 Scientific Assembly
National Medical Association
 New York, NY
[www.nmanet.org/Conferences/
 National.htm](http://www.nmanet.org/Conferences/National.htm)

September 15-18, 2005

Joint Conference:
 "TOGETHER Making a
 World of Difference"
**First Candle/SIDS Alliance and
 International Stillbirth Alliance**
 Arlington, VA
[www.firstcandle.org/print_friendly/
 conference_2005.html](http://www.firstcandle.org/print_friendly/conference_2005.html)

October 16-18, 2005

35th Annual Conference:
 "Bridging Culture in a Changing World" 
**National Black Child
 Development Institute**
 Orlando, FL
www.nbcdi.org/04/conference/default.asp

November 4-6, 2005

Zero to Three
National Training Institute
 Washington, DC
www.zerotothree.org



Resources

Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Inc.

5656 South Stony Island Avenue
Chicago, IL 60637-1997
Phone: 773-684-1282
Fax: 773-288-8251
Web site: <http://www.aka1908.com/aka/index.htm>

American Academy of Pediatrics

141 Northwest Point Boulevard
Elk Grove Village, IL 60007-1098
Phone: 847-434-4000
Fax: 847-434-8000
E-mail: kidsdocs@aap.org
Web site: <http://www.aap.org>

Association of SIDS and Infant Mortality Programs

Marie Chandick, President
c/o New York State Center for Sudden Infant Death
School of Social Welfare
Stony Brook University
Stony Brook, NY 11794-8232
Phone: 1-800-336-7437 or 631-444-3690
Fax: 631-444-6475
E-mail: marie.chandick@stonybrook.edu
Web site: <http://www.asip1.org>

CJ Foundation for SIDS

The Don Imus-WFAN Pediatric Center
Hackensack University Medical Center
30 Prospect Avenue
Hackensack, NJ 07601
Phone: 1-888-8CJ-SIDS or 201-996-5111
Fax: 201-996-5326
E-mail: barrycjf@aol.com
Web site: <http://www.cjsids.com>

National Coalition of 100 Black Women, Inc.

38 West 32nd Street, Suite 1610
New York, NY 10001-3816
Phone: 212-947-2196
E-mail: nc100bw@aol.com
Web site: <http://www.ncbw.org>

National SIDS and Infant Death Program Support Center

1314 Bedford Avenue, Suite 210
Baltimore, MD 21208
Phone: 1-800-638-7437 or 410-415-6628
Fax: 410-415-5093
E-mail: kgrahamsids@yahoo.com
Web site: <http://www.sids-id-psc.org>

National SIDS and Infant Death Resource Center*

2070 Chain Bridge Road, Suite 450
Vienna, VA 22182
Phone: 1-866-866-7437 or 703-821-8955
Fax: 703-821-2098
E-mail: sids@circlesolutions.com
Web site: <http://www.sidscenter.org>

NICHD Information Resource Center

P.O. Box 3006
Rockville, MD 20847
Phone: 1-800-505-CRIB
E-mail: NICHDInformationResourceCenter@mail.nih.gov
Web site: <http://www.nichd.nih.gov>

First Candle/SIDS Alliance

1314 Bedford Avenue, Suite 210
Baltimore, MD 21208
Phone: 1-800-638-7437
E-mail: sidpsc@sidsalliance.org
Web site: <http://www.sidsalliance.org>

Women in the NAACP

4805 Hope Drive
Baltimore, MD 21215
Phone: 1-877-NAACP-98

* Sponsored by the Maternal and Child Health Bureau, Health Resources and Services Administration

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health
NICHD Information Resource Center (IRC)
P.O. Box 3006
Rockville, MD 20847

First Class Mail
Postage and Fees
Paid
NIH/NICHD
Permit No. G-807

Official Business
Penalty for Private Use \$300

