

The * NICHD Community Connection

Advancing the health of families in your community

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SIDS Summits Celebrate Progress, Offer for the Future

Representatives of the African American community gathered in Tuskegee, Los Angeles, and Detroit last year to help unite the community in the fight against sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS).

In a series of meetings that offered inspiration, music, and a spirit of celebration, participants at all three summits soon were reminded that SIDS is real and painful, and it far too often prevents African American babies from reaching their first birthday.

At the inaugural summit in Tuskegee, Alabama, Rev. Dovey Johnson Roundtree, Esq., said it is unacceptable for African American babies to die of SIDS at



Rev. Dovey Johnson Roundtree

a higher rate than infants of other ethnic groups.

Rev. Roundtree—who is a lawyer, an ordained minister, and a longtime advocate on behalf of African Americans and women—noted that each person can play an important role in educating others about the importance of placing babies on their backs to sleep—even for naps. She urged participants not to allow others to smoke around babies and to teach women about the risks of smoking during pregnancy.

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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 the reproductive process, and that all children have the chance to fulfill their potential for a healthy and productive life, free of disease or disability. 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 NICHD Web site (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



As Director of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) of the National Institutes of Health, I am pleased to present the inaugural issue of *The NICHD Community Connection*. Since the launch of the *Back to Sleep* campaign in 1994, you and your colleagues around the country have made tremendous progress in reducing the incidence of sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS). In fact, SIDS rates have declined by more than 50 percent in the last 10 years. This is a remarkable accomplishment. But the job is not over. African American families are still twice as likely to be affected by SIDS as are white families. This is not acceptable. But we know that there are people out there—people like you—who want to protect the health and well-being of our babies.

For our babies, we can and we must do better. To be effective, each of us must have the knowledge and information to help reduce the risk of SIDS and to ensure that our babies have the opportunity to be healthy and strong. We need to continue to make sure that our messages reach every individual parent, grandparent, and caregiver in every community across the nation. There is a role for each of us to learn more about SIDS and to share what we learn with our families, friends, neighbors, and communities.

I would like to thank you for all you have done to educate families about SIDS and help reduce the risks in your communities. Working together, we have made great progress. Let's continue to work together to help every infant grow into a healthy, productive adult.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Duane Alexander".

Duane Alexander, M.D.

Director

National Institute of Child Health and Human Development

SIDS Summits Celebrate

(continued from page 1)

The Los Angeles summit featured a speech by Allan S. Noonan, M.D., M.P.H., Senior Advisor in the Office of the Surgeon General. He pointed out that the World Health Organization defines health as “mental, physical, and social well-being.” Dr. Noonan said that people must take advantage of every chance to promote healthy lifestyles. One such place, he added, is at the dinner table—where parents and children talk as families. The Los Angeles summit also featured “A Tribute to Children,” a song performed by the Compton High School Choir.

The Detroit summit gave participants an opportunity to meet Nathan Stinson, Jr., Ph.D., M.D., M.P.H., Deputy Assistant Secretary for Minority Health, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). He talked about how health policy can be a powerful force in improving health and reducing disparities. Dr. Stinson stated that the Federal Office of Minority Health (OMH) is responsible for promoting policies that can have a positive effect on communities of color. He said that OMH works to ensure that new research reflects the health concerns of minorities. Dr. Stinson added

that creating new community partnerships, increasing access to services, and supporting strategic communications programs like the *Back to Sleep* campaign are just some of the areas in which OMH seeks to improve health and well-being in communities of color.

Each of the summits highlighted efforts of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) to reduce the risk of SIDS among African American infants. Yvonne T. Maddox, Ph.D., Deputy Director of the NICHD, spoke at each of the summits. She talked about how the *Back to Sleep* campaign has evolved over the years and how new research funded by the NICHD increases our understanding of SIDS. Dr. Maddox also spoke about the role of the African American community in reducing the risk of SIDS.

“One of the most important messages I wanted to communicate to participants was that the strength of the African American community—our strong sense of family, our culture, and our love for

others—can be valuable tools in educating our communities about SIDS,” Dr. Maddox said. “But these strengths alone will not be enough to save the lives of African American babies. It’s going to take hard work, dedication, and perseverance.”

Each summit featured a panel of experts who talked about what their organizations are doing to reduce the risk of SIDS. Participants also attended

breakout sessions that featured practical tips on how to use the *Resource Kit for Reducing the Risk of SIDS in African American Communities*, a

kit designed to help organizations initiate SIDS risk reduction programs in their communities. Two of the breakout sessions focused on how health care providers and caregivers can use the kit effectively. The other two sessions focused on how to use the kit as part of advocacy and community outreach efforts.

The summits were cosponsored by the NICHD; Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Inc.; the National Coalition of 100 Black Women; and Women in the NAACP.



SIDS Partners summit panel

News

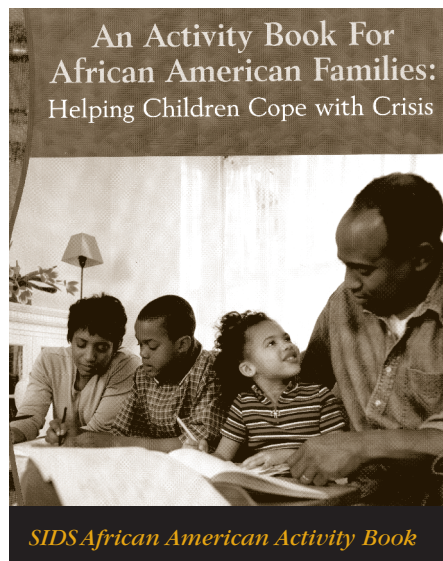
Briefs

New Guide Offers African American Families Help to Cope with Crisis

The NICHD and the National Black Child Development Institute (NBCDI) recently developed *An Activity Book for African American Families: Helping Children Cope with Crisis*, in collaboration with other organizations serving the African American community. The tragic events of September 11, 2001, revealed the need for materials that parents can use to help their children who may become frightened by repeated media coverage of terrorism, war, and violence. The NICHD and the NBCDI sought input from parents, health care providers, and national leaders serving the African American community.

The book's activities are designed for children age 12 and under to complete with a parent or guardian. The activities help parents talk with children about emotions and help them find ways to express thoughts and feelings that might be hard to say out loud. The book also highlights important values such as family, honesty, and spirituality.

The activity book contains specific advice for parents about how to encourage their children to feel hopeful about the future; listen to their children; comfort their children; help their children feel good about themselves; help their children feel safe; give their children information that is appropriate for their age; make a plan with their children for emergencies; and share their faith with their children.



SIDS African American Activity Book

Teen Birth Rate Is Down, Exposure to Secondhand Smoke Drops, Low Birth Weight Increases Slightly

The well-being of America's children has improved in many respects: infant and childhood deaths continue to drop, fewer children are exposed to secondhand smoke, and fewer adolescent girls are giving birth. At the same time, the percentage of low-birth-weight infants increased slightly. *America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being 2003*, a report compiled by the Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics, describes these and other findings. The report indicates that the percentage of children with health insurance remained at the previous year's all-time high; however, the child poverty rate, after many years of decline, leveled off. In addition, the percentage of children living in married, two-parent families has remained the same. The report can be downloaded from the NICHD Web site (www.nichd.nih.gov).

The activity book can be ordered through the NICHD Web site (www.nichd.nih.gov). Copies also are available by calling the NICHD Information Resource Center at 1-800-370-2943 or via e-mail at NICHDInformationResourceCenter@mail.nih.gov. The NBCDI also offers online resources at www.nbcdi.org.

Infants Who Sleep on Their Backs Have Fewer Fevers and Ear Infections

Placing infants to sleep on their backs not only reduces the risk for SIDS. Infants placed on their backs to sleep also are less likely to develop fevers, get stuffy noses, or develop ear infections, according to a new study funded by the NICHD and the National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders

(NIDCD). This study goes beyond earlier studies from other countries, showing not only that back sleeping does not appear to have any adverse effects, but also that the practice

may confer specific benefits for infants' health. The researchers are not sure why back sleepers had fewer negative health symptoms than did stomach sleepers. One possibility is that stomach sleepers have higher mouth and throat temperatures than do back sleepers. These higher temperatures may be more favorable to the bacteria that cause colds and ear infections. The study results were published



in the May 2003 issue of *Archives of Pediatrics & Adolescent Medicine*.

Bed Sharing with Siblings, Soft Bedding Increase SIDS Risk

Infants who share a bed with other children are at higher risk for SIDS than are other infants, according to a recent analysis of a study of mostly African American SIDS deaths in Chicago. The study

also found that two known risk factors for SIDS—sleeping on soft bedding and sleeping on the stomach—pose a far greater SIDS risk when they occur together than

originally expected. In addition, the research confirms several international studies reporting that the SIDS risk was lower among infants put to bed with a pacifier and reinforces earlier findings that sleeping on a sofa increases the risk for SIDS. The NICHD, the NIDCD, and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention funded the study. The analysis was published in the May 2003 issue of *Pediatrics*.

Seven Ways to Keep Baby Healthy

There's no way to prevent SIDS, but we can reduce the risk.

1. Always place your baby on his or her back to sleep, even for naps.
2. Place your baby on a firm mattress, such as in a safety-approved crib.
3. Remove soft, fluffy, and loose bedding and stuffed toys from your baby's sleep area.
4. Make sure everyone who cares for your baby knows to place your baby on his or her back to sleep and about the dangers of soft bedding.
5. Make sure your baby's face and head stay uncovered during sleep.
6. Do not allow smoking around your baby.
7. Do not let your baby get too warm during sleep.

For more information about SIDS and infant sleep position, contact the *Back to Sleep* campaign at 1-800-505-CRIB, or visit the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) Web site at <http://www.nichd.nih.gov/sids/sids.htm>.

“Campaign Partners Take SIDS Education to the Street”

Promoting Safe Sleep Environments for Infants

One of the main goals of the SIDS summits held in Tuskegee, Los Angeles, and Detroit last year was to motivate and empower participants to conduct community training programs that promote safe sleeping environments for infants. Since the summits were held, the NICHD’s partners—the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Inc. (AKA), the National Coalition of 100 Black Women (NCBW), and Women in the NAACP (WIN)—have supported a wide array of grassroots activities designed to educate diverse audiences about ways to reduce the risk of SIDS.

As the May 2003 SIDS summit in Detroit approached, Juanita Sims Doty, Ed.D., M.S., who lives in Mississippi and chairs the AKA National Program Committee, shared an idea with NICHD Deputy Director Yvonne T. Maddox, Ph.D.—using Sunday church services as an opportunity to teach people how to reduce the risk of SIDS.

Everyone liked the idea, including Linda M. White, national president of AKA; Pamela L. Redden, M.D., Great Lakes regional director; Jan Carpenter Baker, member of the AKA National Program Committee; Ernestine Malcheff,

Ph.D., president of the Theta Lambda Omega Chapter of AKA in Detroit; and Joanne Battle, local coordinator for the SIDS summit and member of Theta Lambda Omega—all of whom were actively involved in planning the Detroit summit.

Ms. Battle and other chapter members developed a packet of materials that was sent to the ministers of 250 Detroit churches, encouraging them to sponsor a SIDS Sunday event either the Sunday following the summit or during June. They also gave packets to the 500 summit attendees (who represented 21 states) and encouraged them to organize a SIDS Sunday event at their local church upon their return home.

The first SIDS Sunday was held at Detroit’s Hartford Memorial Baptist Church, which has about 9,000 members. From the pulpit, Dr. Maddox addressed approximately 1,500 people who attended the 7:30 a.m. service about SIDS. In the church fellowship hall, a SIDS display provided free materials and information for the public. Follow-up research revealed that 65 of the 250 Detroit churches sponsored a



*Yvonne T. Maddox, Ph.D.
Deputy Director, NICHD*

SIDS Sunday event, reaching more than 14,000 people. An additional 95 churches indicated that they planned to host a SIDS Sunday observance at a later date.

The idea of using Sunday services as an opportunity to educate people about SIDS didn’t stop in Detroit. After returning home from the Detroit summit, Dr. Doty contacted four groups in her state—the Mississippi SIDS Coalition, the Mississippi SIDS Alliance, the Mississippi Infant Mortality Task Force, and the Delta Health Partners. These four groups agreed to form a new statewide partnership, the Mississippi Partnership for SIDS Risk Reduction, to promote SIDS awareness—not only on SIDS Sunday, but also throughout the entire month of October.

"Reducing infant mortality requires community focus that is built upon public knowledge and trust"

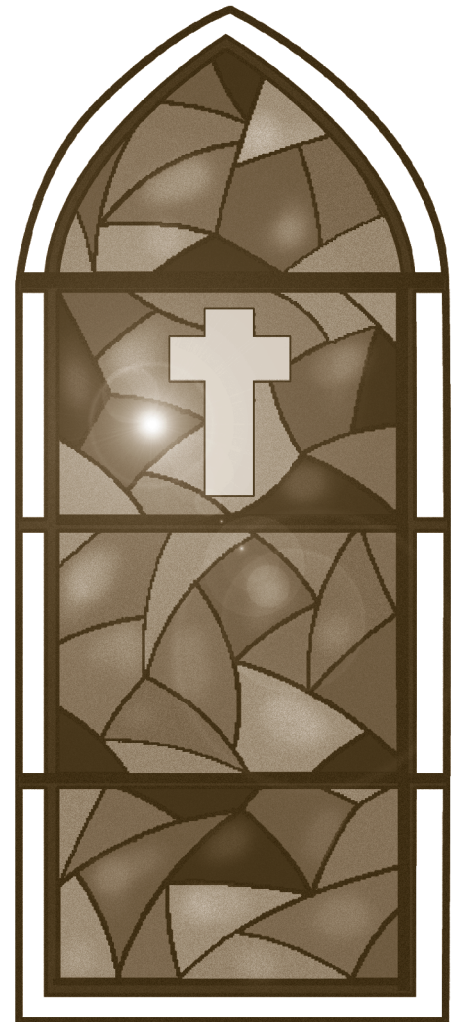
—Dr. Yvonne T. Maddox

The third Sunday of October was declared the official SIDS Sunday, and the governor of Mississippi declared October to be SIDS Awareness Month. State Representative Erik Fleming also presented a proclamation declaring October as SIDS Awareness Month. Gretchen Mahan of the Mississippi SIDS Alliance played an important role in obtaining the proclamation and in making the overall effort successful.

The NICHHD supported all mailings for the project, and the Delta Health Partners were instrumental in disseminating information regarding SIDS risk reduction. Dr. Doty, who cohosts her own statewide television show, "Woman to Woman," with former First Lady of Mississippi Pat Fordice, interviewed Deputy Secretary of Health and Human Services Claude Allen and Dr. Maddox on the show. With support from the Office of Minority Health and in collaboration with the NICHHD and Health Resources and Services Administration, the show's producer developed a 30-second

public service announcement about SIDS, which strongly reinforced the core message of the *Back to Sleep* campaign—that babies sleep safest on their backs. Key spokespersons also appeared on radio and television shows throughout the state. Jackson State University got involved by including educational information about SIDS in public announcements during its football game with Southern University at Baton Rouge. Approximately 40,000 to 50,000 people attended the game.

The AKA isn't the only partner promoting a safe sleep environment for infants to reduce the risks of SIDS. The Tampa Bay Chapter of the NCBW is working with colleges of nursing to educate nursing students about SIDS, the elevated risk of SIDS in African American communities, and how they can help educate their future patients on ways to reduce the risk of SIDS. In conjunction with the NICHHD, the Prince George's County Chapter of The Links, Inc.—the Institute's newest campaign partner—cosponsored a "Black Family Symposium" in Greenbelt, Maryland. The symposium included workshops that discussed SIDS and other public health issues of importance to African American communities. In January 2004, the Bold City Chapter of The Links, Inc., in



Florida—with funding from the NICHHD and the CJ Foundation for SIDS—sponsored a SIDS training seminar for state health workers, city health department workers, junior college nursing students, and members of the AKA, the NCBW, and WIN.

The campaign partners recently started collaborating with state health departments. For example, the NCBW recently joined forces with the Ohio Department of

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SIDS Sunday was held at Detroit's Hartford Memorial Baptist Church

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Health, the CJ Foundation for SIDS, and the NICHD to sponsor two *Back to Sleep* luncheons and SIDS trainings in Cleveland and Columbus. The training included coalition chapter members, health department personnel, AKA chapter members, the YWCA, and members of SIDS of Northwest Ohio. Approximately 60 individuals attended the training and learned about the resources available to them to support community education efforts for SIDS risk reduction.

In addition, several WIN chapters across the nation received mini-grants from the CJ Foundation for SIDS to support grassroots community education efforts about SIDS. For example, the WIN Chapter in Madisonville, Kentucky, is using its mini-grant to conduct ongoing SIDS education targeting the local school system, Family Resource Centers, community health centers, Head Start and other preschool programs,

women's shelters, a crisis pregnancy support agency, and teachers of high school parenting skills classes. And like many other WIN chapters across the nation, the Madisonville Chapter also targeted local churches, health professionals, midwives, and obstetricians and gynecologists. The chapter invited these

individuals and organizations to attend a seminar on the importance of putting babies on their backs to sleep. At the seminar, the chapter also distributed NICHD materials such as door hangers, pamphlets, and refrigerator magnets, as well as information packets so they could share what they learned with others in their community. The Detroit Chapter of WIN conducted a similar training targeting chapter members in Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, and Ohio.

The WIN Chapter in King George, Virginia, partnered with local faith organizations, the African American Festival Association, the National Council of Negro Women, and Eastern Stars and Masons to conduct targeted outreach to parents, grandparents, babysitters, day care and child care workers, law enforcement personnel, and school systems. The chapter also used its mini-grant from the CJ Foundation for SIDS to host a fellowship breakfast featuring the *Back to Sleep* message, to

“Many people dedicated themselves to making this happen, and they all deserve a great deal of credit for making it a success. We all saw value in community leaders taking responsibility for disseminating health messages. In African American communities, churches are very, very important. If you can get church leaders involved, it’s phenomenal what can happen.”

—Dr. Juanita Sims Doty

distribute educational materials at the local food pantry, and to provide SIDS educational materials to inmates at the Rappahannock Jail to share with family members caring for their infants.

These are just a few examples of how the *Back to Sleep* campaign partners are promoting messages about a safe sleep environment with others in their communities. To receive free copies of educational materials that can be used to educate others about SIDS and ways to reduce the risk, contact the NICHD Information Resource Center at 1-800-505-CRIB or visit the NICHD Web site at <http://www.nichd.nih.gov/sids/sids.cfm>.

CJ Foundation for SIDS Awards Mini-Grants to Reduce SIDS

Two Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority (AKA) chapters and a local chapter of Women in the NAACP (WIN) received mini-grants from the CJ Foundation for SIDS to support SIDS education and awareness activities at African American day care centers throughout Jacksonville, Florida. The three groups, all based in Jacksonville, joined forces to support SIDS-related public awareness and education activities in the community during March 2004.

The Nu Iota Chapter of AKA at Edward Waters College in Jacksonville received \$1,500 to target the Success Express Day Care Center and other African American day care centers on the city's north side. Staff at the centers distributed materials to parents, grandparents, and caregivers on SIDS Day. Edward Waters College hosted a SIDS Day observance on March 1.

The Omicron Delta Chapter of AKA at Jacksonville University received \$1,500 to educate African American grandparents and caregivers about SIDS risks and ways to reduce the risk of SIDS. The project targeted African American day care centers on

the south side of the city as well as the Child Care Center at Jacksonville University. Omicron Delta representatives observed SIDS Day by handing out flyers and information at the centers. The centers also distributed educational materials to parents, grandparents, and caregivers on SIDS Day. Jacksonville University hosted an on-campus SIDS Day observance on March 10. Jacksonville's WIN chapter received \$1,500 to target African American day care centers on the city's east and west sides. One of the main goals of WIN's effort, like the projects led by the AKA chapters, was to deliver information about SIDS and ways to reduce the risk for SIDS into the hands of parents, grandparents, and caregivers at day care centers. The chapter's SIDS Day observance was held on March 15. For more information on these SIDS-related activities, contact Stacy Scott via e-mail at sscott@inblackprint.com.

Is your organization or community doing something interesting to reduce infant mortality or to educate others about SIDS? If so, please tell us about it. Feel free to send background information to Craig Packer of IQ Solutions, Inc., at cpacker@iqsolutions.com.

NICHD Sponsors SIDS Training

The NICHD joined forces with the CJ Foundation for SIDS and the National Black Reproductive and Child Health Institute to sponsor a SIDS training event on January 24 in Jacksonville. Hosted by the Bold City Chapter of The Links, Inc. (www.linksinc.org), the training provided an opportunity for participants to learn how to use the *African American Outreach Resource Kit*. Attendees included representatives of local AKA and WIN chapters, faith- and community-based organizations, grassroots groups, health care providers, and childcare workers.

New Web Site Offers One-Stop Shopping in Applying for Federal Grants

HHS recently unveiled a single, comprehensive Web site that contains information about finding and applying for all Federal grant programs. The Web site (www.grants.gov) now has information about more than 800 available grant programs involving all 26 Federal grant-making agencies. These agencies together award more than \$360 billion in grant funds each year.

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The Web site provides information in a standardized format across agencies and includes a "Find Grant Opportunities" feature to help applicants find potential funding. The site's "Apply for Grants" feature greatly simplifies the application process by allowing applicants to download, complete, and submit applications for specific grant opportunities from any Federal agency.

HHS Awards Grants to Faith- and Community-Based Organizations to Serve People in Need

In September 2003, HHS awarded 60 new grants to help faith- and community-based organizations expand and strengthen their ability to provide social services to those in need. Totalling \$8.1 million, these grants include 50 one-time awards of \$50,000 to help these organizations expand their ability to serve the needs of at-risk youth and homeless people as well as larger awards to intermediary organizations with established relationships with grassroots agencies.

The grantees will provide training and technical assistance to strengthen faith- and community-based groups. These organizations also will award at least 25 percent of their grant

money to grassroots organizations to build their capacity to assist individuals with particularly serious problems such as homelessness, addiction, or incarceration of a parent. HHS awarded another \$24 million to support 21 continuing grants under the

Agency's Compassion Capital Fund. This fund is designed to help faith- and community-based organizations build their capacity to provide services to low-income and other vulnerable populations and to compete more effectively for public and private resources.

What is SIDS?

Sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS) is the diagnosis given for the sudden death of an infant under one year of age that remains unexplained after a thorough case investigation, including an autopsy, a death scene investigation, review of the infant's health status prior to dying, and other family medical history. SIDS is the leading cause of death in infants between one month and one year of age. Most SIDS deaths occur between the ages of two and four months.

Who is at risk for SIDS?

- Babies who sleep on their stomachs
- Babies born to mothers who smoke during pregnancy and babies who are exposed to smoke after they are born
- Babies born to mothers who are younger than 20 years old at the time of their first pregnancy
- Babies born to mothers who had no or late prenatal care
- Babies who are premature or low birth weight
- Babies who are placed to sleep on soft surfaces such as soft mattresses, sofas, sofa cushions, waterbeds, sheep skins, or other soft surfaces
- Babies who are placed to sleep in an environment containing fluffy and loose bedding, such as pillows, quilts or other coverings, stuffed toys, and other soft items.

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

The History of the Back to Sleep Campaign



For nearly a decade, the national *Back to Sleep* campaign has sought to teach parents, families, and communities how to reduce the risk for SIDS. The NICHD launched the campaign in 1994 after the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) recommended back sleeping as the safest sleep position for infants under one year of age. Other campaign sponsors include the AAP, the Maternal and Child Health Bureau (MCHB) of the Health Resources and Services Administration, the SIDS Alliance, and the Association of SIDS and Infant Mortality Programs.

Since 1994, the national SIDS rate has dropped by 50 percent. In spite of this progress, the SIDS rate in African American infants is still two times higher than in white infants. Several studies have shown that African American infants are placed on their stomachs to sleep more often than are infants of other ethnic groups. Research also has shown that stomach sleeping is a major risk factor for SIDS.

In September 1999 and April 2000, the NICHD met with the National SIDS Alliance, the National Black Child Development Institute (NBCDI), and other groups to talk about ways to reach African American communities

with the *Back to Sleep* messages. Representatives from various organizations—including the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Inc. (AKA), the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), Women in the NAACP (WIN), the National Medical Association, the National Coalition of 100 Black Women (NCBW), and the Congress of National Black Churches, Inc.—participated.

The group was presented with general information on SIDS, how African American infants were still more likely than white babies to die of SIDS, and examples of existing programs and materials that have been implemented successfully. The participants proposed outreach and education strategies to eliminate the racial disparity in SIDS rates. As a result, the NICHD, the MCHB, the SIDS Alliance, and partner organizations developed the *Resource Kit for Reducing the Risk of SIDS in African American Communities*. The goal of the kit is to help these organizations initiate SIDS risk reduction programs in communities across the nation. It includes culturally appropriate fact sheets, brochures, magnets, and a video. The kit also contains a leader's guide that can be used in community discussion groups on

ways to reduce the risk of SIDS. The kit was unveiled in October 2000 at the NBCDI's annual conference in Washington, D.C.

In January 2001, about 50 participants from the AKA, WIN, and the NCBW gathered in Atlanta to attend the first national training workshop on SIDS risk reduction using the resource kit as the primary tool. Since then, these partners have sponsored regional meetings to train others on how to use the resource kit most effectively in their communities. More than 40 train-the-trainer sessions have been completed, and about 1,050 individuals have been trained. In turn, these chapter representatives have trained approximately 10,000 individuals in their respective communities. This collaboration has now evolved into the Partnership for Reducing the Risk of SIDS in African American Communities. The leaders of the AKA, WIN, and the NCBW hosted three summits—known as the “Journey for Our Children” Tour—in Tuskegee, Los Angeles, and Detroit. The summits featured information and materials from the NICHD SIDS risk reduction campaign. (See the story on the front page of this newsletter for more information about the summits.)

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: 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: 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 (toll-free) or 631-444-3690
Fax: 631-444-6475
E-mail: marie.chandick@stonybrook.edu
Web site: 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 (toll-free) or 201-996-5111
Fax: 201-996-5326
E-mail: barrycjf@aol.com
Web site: 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: www.ncbw.org

National SIDS and Infant Death Program Support Center

1314 Bedford Avenue, Suite 210
Baltimore, MD 21208
Phone: 800-638-7437 (toll-free) 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 (toll-free) or 703-821-8955
Fax: 703-821-2098
E-mail: sids@circlesolutions.com
Web site: www.sidscenter.org

NICHD Information Resource Center

P.O. Box 3006
Rockville, MD 20847
Phone: 1-800-505-CRIB (toll-free)
E-mail: NICHDInformationResourceCenter@mail.nih.gov
Web site: www.nichd.nih.gov/sids/sids.htm

First Candle/SIDS Alliance

1314 Bedford Avenue, Suite 210
Baltimore, MD 21208
Phone: 1-800-638-7437 (toll-free)
E-mail: sidpsc@sidsalliance.org
Web site: www.sidsalliance.org

Women in the NAACP

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

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

National Institute of Child Health
and Human Development
National Institutes of Health
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
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Rockville, MD 20847