



### Why is Safe Sleep Important?

- Placing babies in a safe sleep position is very important to reduce the risk of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) or “crib death.” When a baby, usually between the ages of 1-12 months old dies suddenly without a clear cause, the death is often referred to as SIDS.
- More babies between 1-12 months of age die from SIDS than any other cause. SIDS has also been called “crib death” but cribs do not cause SIDS.

### What is the Safest Way for Babies to Sleep to Reduce the Risk of SIDS?

- Babies that are put to sleep and to nap on their backs are much less likely to die from SIDS.
- The safest place for babies to sleep or nap is in a crib or on a firm sleeping surface with a fitted sheet. The place where the baby sleeps or naps should not have toys, pillows or other soft items that could get near the baby’s face.
- Everyone who takes care of babies like grandparents, friends, and baby-sitters, should know about safe sleep. Parents should share this information with anyone who will be taking care of their baby.
- Babies can get hot while they are sleeping, which can make them more at-risk for SIDS. It is safest to put babies to sleep with light clothing and the temperature of the room should feel comfortable to you.
- Babies do best when they are not exposed to tobacco smoke. Babies that are around people who are smoking are more at-risk for SIDS. It is safest to make sure babies are in a “smoke-free” zone at home, away from home, and in cars.

### If you would like to learn more about Safe Sleep you may contact:

Texas Department of State Health Services  
<http://www.dshs.state.tx.us/mch>

Texas Department of Family and Protective Services  
<http://www.dfps.state.tx.us>

National Institute of Child Health and Human Development  
<http://www.nichd.nih.gov/sids/>

#### Sources:

National Institute of Child Health and Human Development.  
Back to Sleep Campaign 2005.  
Available from: <http://www.nichd.nih.gov/SIDS>

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.  
Sudden Infant Death Syndrome 2007.  
Available from: <http://www.cdc.gov/SIDS/index.htm>

