



## Information Statement

### ROOM TEMPERATURE

#### **SIDS AND KIDS DOES NOT RECOMMEND A SPECIFIC ROOM TEMPERATURE FOR HEALTHY INFANTS**

##### **To Reduce the Risks of SIDS and Fatal Sleep Accidents**

1. Sleep baby on the back from birth, not on the tummy or side
2. Sleep baby with face uncovered (no doonas, pillows, lambs wool, bumpers or soft toys)
3. Avoid exposing infants to tobacco smoke before birth and after
4. Provide a safe sleeping environment (safe cot, safe mattress, safe bedding)
5. Sleep baby in its own safe sleeping environment next to the parent's bed for the first six to twelve months of life

Thermal stress (overheating) has been implicated in sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS) for many years and avoiding overheating has been one of the strategies to reduce the risk of SIDS.

With the advent and marketing of nursery thermometers and suggested bedding configurations, parents may think they must maintain a specific room temperature in order to reduce the risk of SIDS. In Australia with the absence of very extreme temperatures it is usually not necessary to measure room temperature.

To date, there is no evidence to show that maintaining a specific room temperature prevents sudden infant death and there is no evidence to show that thermal factors are implicated in SIDS as long as:

- The infant is placed to sleep on the back
- The infant is dressed appropriately for the room temperature (not over or under dressed)
- The head and face remain uncovered

##### Head and Face Covering

Studies show that the risk of SIDS increases when an infant's face becomes covered by bedding e.g. sheets, blankets, quilts & duvets.<sup>1,2,3,4</sup> In 1996, Fleming et al found that infants who died were more heavily wrapped than controls, the risk increasing as the tog value increased. A small but significant proportion of these infants also wore a hat to sleep. Compared to controls, significantly more infants who died were found at the bottom of the bed, more were found with covers over their heads, and of these, more were sleeping under duvets.<sup>3</sup>

In 2005, the New South Wales Child Death Review Team reported that almost 60% of babies who died suddenly & expectedly between 2000 -2002 were found with their heads or faces covered at the time of death.<sup>5</sup>

The mechanism responsible for death when the face becomes covered is not entirely clear. Studies suggest that death could be attributed to mechanical occlusion of the airways, rebreathing of expired air or thermal stress (overheating).<sup>6</sup>

Infants regulate their temperature through the head, particularly the face. In a heavily wrapped infant, 85% total heat loss is through the face.<sup>7</sup> If this normal method of heat loss is restricted by bedding covering the face, wearing a bonnet or tummy sleeping (partial face covering by mattress and/or bedding), there is the propensity for thermal stress to occur.

Tuffnel et al (1995) demonstrated that heat loss in tummy sleeping infants is 60% less effective than for non tummy sleeping infants with the same insulation values for clothing and bedding.<sup>8</sup> This may explain why researchers found that tummy sleeping in combination with increased body insulation increased the risk of SIDS,<sup>9,10,11</sup> particularly in rooms where the heating was left on.<sup>3,11</sup> Hauk et al (2003) found that tummy sleeping in combination with a soft bedding surface increased the risk of SIDS more than 20 times.<sup>12</sup>

It is also known that infants have depressed arousal from sleep when the face is covered, **even for infants sleeping in the back position.**<sup>13</sup> Arousal from sleep is an important protective response to life-threatening stimuli and failure to arouse from sleep is thought to be a possible mechanism leading to SIDS.<sup>14</sup>

Although evidence demonstrates an increased risk of SIDS where there is a combination of tummy sleeping, increased thermal insulation and room heating, there appears to be no association between SIDS and high external environmental temperatures<sup>15</sup> as long as the infant is not over insulated and able to cool down by evaporation of sweat. Sweating is one of the most important defences against overheating and the combination of sweating with red skin may be indicative of overheating.<sup>16</sup>

### **Bedding for infants that have a cold**

Research has shown that infants with symptoms of a common cold are often given more bedding than they need due to carer concerns that infants showing signs of a cold need to be kept very warm.<sup>17</sup>

In fact, providing assistance to infants with a common cold to effectively regulate their temperature is very important. This can be best achieved by placing them on the back to sleep with the head uncovered and removing some bedding or clothing if baby is overly warm to touch, sweating or red in the face.

### Conclusion

There is strong evidence to show that tummy sleeping significantly increases the risk of SIDS, particularly when the head or face becomes covered. Likewise there is good evidence to show that the risk also increases for infants who sleep on the back if their head or face becomes covered.

However, there is no evidence to show that extra thermal insulation increases the risk of SIDS in infants who sleep on the back with the head and face uncovered.<sup>10</sup> There is also no evidence to support maintaining a specific room temperature or any specific bedding configurations (number of blankets required) as this depends on a number of factors such as what the baby is wearing, whether it is summer or winter and whether there is heating or cooling.

### Summary & Recommendations

- Babies control their temperature predominantly through the face. Sleeping baby on the back with the head and face uncovered is the best way to protect baby from overheating.
- It is not necessary to monitor the room temperature or to leave the heating or cooling on all night as long as the baby is dressed appropriately for the room temperature.
- Dress baby as you would dress yourself – comfortably warm, not hot or cold.
- A good way to check baby's temperature is to feel baby's chest, which should feel warm (don't worry if baby's hands and feet feel cool, this is normal). If baby is sweating or has a red face, remove some bedding or clothing. This may be necessary if baby is unwell, in which case you should seek medical attention.
- Ensure that baby's head and face cannot become covered - remove bedding such as duvets, pillows, bumpers, lambs wool, soft toys etc.
- A good way to avoid face covering is to use a baby sleeping bag (one with fitted neck, armholes or sleeves and no hood).
- If using bedclothes rather than a sleeping bag, it is the best to use layers of lightweight blankets that can be added or removed easily according to the room temperature and which can be tucked underneath the mattress.
- Remove baby's bonnet as soon as you go indoors or enter a warm car, bus or train, even if it means waking the baby.
- Never use electric blankets, wheat bags or hot water bottles for babies.

**The SIDS and Kids Safe Sleeping program is based on scientific evidence and was developed by Australian SIDS researchers, paediatricians, pathologists, and child health experts with input from overseas experts in the field.**

For further information visit the SIDS and Kids website at [www.sidsandkids.org](http://www.sidsandkids.org) or phone us on 1300308307

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