

Step 1: Review-Specific Child Death Review Discussion Form

This form provides guidance on how to identify life stressors and collect and document risk and protective factors surrounding a death. These factors are called findings. Findings are death review-specific issues related to 1) increased risk, which may have contributed to the death (risk factors), or 2) circumstances that may have decreased the likelihood of injury or death or reduced a risk factor’s impact (protective factors). They are significant challenges faced by the child, the family, the systems with which they interacted, or the response to the incident. Findings are also positive events that lower the likelihood of negative outcomes. The findings identified below can be used to answer L1 and L2 in the Pediatric NFR-CRS. The life stressors identified on this form can be used to answer I7 in the Pediatric NFR-CRS. The findings and life stressors collected on this form can be used to aggregate factors and identify trends (step 2) to better inform actionable, systems-focused prevention recommendations (step 3).

Review Date: _____ Child’s Name: _____ NFR-CRS Number: _____

DESCRIPTION OF RISK FACTOR(S)	LIFE STRESSORS IMPACTING RISK FACTOR(S) (Should match section I7)	
<i>Example: Sleep-related death after exhausted parents brought infant to their adult bed and fell asleep</i>	<i>Example: Housing instability, job problems—no time off after pregnancy, lack of service utilization</i>	
DESCRIPTION OF PROTECTIVE FACTOR(S)	ISSUES IMPACTING PROTECTIVE FACTOR(S) (Should match section I7)	
<i>Example: Both parents had steady employment and children had extended family support.</i>	<i>Example: Economic and financial help—grandparent paid for childcare for older sibling, extended family support</i>	
PREVENTION POSSIBILITIES AS A RESULT OF DEATH REVIEW FINDINGS	LEVEL(S) OF IMPACT	PARTNERS TO ENGAGE FOR PREVENTION
<i>Example: Work opportunities with family-friendly policies</i>	<i>Example: Societal and Community</i>	<i>Example: Legislature, public health, other: social services and business community</i>

DEFINITIONS: LEVEL OF IMPACT

SOCIETAL: Broad societal factors such as health, economic, educational, and social policies that maintain or widen health outcome gaps

COMMUNITY: Setting in which relationships exist (e.g., schools, neighborhoods); focuses on creating safe places for people to live, work, and play by addressing other conditions such as neighborhood poverty, lack of access to resources, and/or safe routes to school

ORGANIZATIONAL: Relationships between systems (e.g., healthcare, schools, child welfare) related to communication, collaboration (e.g., coordination of care, response to the death)

INTERPERSONAL: Close relationships such as peers, family, and friends that influence behaviors and contribute to the experience

INDIVIDUAL: Biological and/or personal risk and protective factors that impact the likelihood of injury, death, or poor health outcomes (e.g., age, history of abuse)