

Bed-sharing Sweden advises against infants in parental bed (Update)

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Sweden, where bed-sharing between parents and infants is widespread, issued advice Wednesday warning that the practice with newborns increased the risk of sudden infant death.

"It's important that children under three months sleep in their own beds," Kerstin Nordstrand at the National Board of Health and Welfare told AFP.

She said the recommendation was "new", since the institution had previously only advised against new-borns sleeping in the same room as a smoker or in the same bed with a parent under the influence of drugs or alcohol.

The information was first published by Swedish medical newspaper Dagens Medicin, which cited a paediatrics professor at Gothenburg University.

"It has been clear in the research in recent years that co-sleeping is a risk factor in Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS)," professor Goeran Wennergren told the paper.

The practice is reportedly widespread in Sweden, where SIDS claims around 20 infant lives per year.

A 2001 study published in the paediatric journal *Early Human Development* showed that 65 percent of three-month-old Swedish babies

slept with their parents, the highest rate in the Western world.

A report published by the *British Medical Journal* which analysed nearly 1,500 sudden infant deaths revealed that 22 percent took place while the baby slept in the parental bed.

According to professor of medical statistics Bob Carpenter, who was responsible for the study, the risk of sudden infant death among babies sleeping with their parents was multiplied by five compared to those who slept alone.

Other countries including France and the United States recommend sleeping in the same room as the new-born, but not in the same bed.

SIDS is the unexpected, sudden death of a child under the age of one in which an autopsy does not show an explainable cause of death. It is also known as cot death.

Almost all SIDS deaths occur without warning or symptoms when the infant is thought to be sleeping.

Some recommendations to prevent SIDS include putting the baby to sleep on its back, with enough space to move, avoiding exposure to tobacco smoke and making sure they are not too hot.

Before the recommendation to lay babies on their backs in 1992, there were more than 140 sudden infant deaths per year in Sweden.

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