B

## Pan-Cheshire CDOP Form C Analysis Pro-forma

С	DOP Ref:	Child A			
Date	of Birth:	PD 06/2016	Age at Death:	Day	
Date	of Death:	08/06/2016	Gender:	Male	
Cause of Deatl 1a) Unascer Inquest: Nar	tained				
inflation breaths butransferred to the N birth his condition showed that UVC remove the UVC a Xray review showed cava. The line was There was good chwas removed and here was good and here was	1660g at birth at there was m Neonatal unit a was fairly sta was not ideall and a long line ed that the lon as supposed to lest movement alp was calle s were started	ninimal or no chest wand put in an incubate ble on CPAP. An unity placed. UC was rest to be inserted howeving has crossed the mich be pulled back later that seen but saturations d. Intubation was attentioned.	all movements but heart beat were or on CPAP. Peripheral IV accombilical catheter was inserted used. Review again showed in the apparently UVC was left in all the patient went into apnoea bath were poor. It was thought to be the patient went into apnoea bath were poor. It was thought to be the patient went into apnoea bath were poor. It was thought to be the patient went into apnoea bath were poor.	al respiratory efforts. He was given were audible soon after. He was eess was gained. At 2-3 hours after nder sterile condition. X-ray review t to be not ideal. The plan was to situ and a long line was inserted. in Rt subclavian/and superior vena gging was started immediately. De related to long line, so long line in the tube. The heart rate dropped t response and was discontinued	
		ous CDOP discu	ssions:		
Date	Note:				
List of anonymised documents available for discussion:					
<ul><li>Combined Form B</li><li>PM report</li></ul>					
<b>&gt;</b> PM	тероп				
Death Expected		NO			

CDOP should categorise the **likely/cause of death** using the following schema. The classification is hierarchical: where more than one category could reasonably be applied, the highest up the list should be marked.

Cat	Name & description of category	
1	Deliberately inflicted injury, abuse or neglect This includes suffocation, shaking injury, knifing, shooting, poisoning & other means of probable or definite homicide; also deaths from war, terrorism or other mass violence; includes severe neglect leading to death.	
2	Suicide or deliberate self-inflicted harm  This includes hanging, shooting, self-poisoning with paracetamol, death by self-asphyxia, from solvent inhalation, alcohol or drug abuse, or other form of self-harm. It will usually apply to adolescents rather than younger children.	
3	Trauma and other external factors This includes isolated head injury, other or multiple trauma, burn injury, drowning, unintentional self-poisoning in pre-school children, anaphylaxis & other extrinsic factors. Excludes Deliberately inflected injury (category 1).	
4	Malignancy Solid tumours, leukaemias & lymphomas, and malignant proliferative conditions such as histiocytosis, even if the final event leading to death was infection, haemorrhage etc.	
5	Acute medical or surgical condition For example, Kawasaki disease, acute nephritis, intestinal volvulus, diabetic ketoacidosis, acute asthma, intussusception, appendicitis; sudden unexpected deaths with epilepsy.	
6	Chronic medical condition For example, Crohn's disease, liver disease, neurodegenerative disease, immune deficiencies, cystic fibrosis, even if the final event leading to death was infection, haemorrhage etc. Includes cerebral palsy with clear post-perinatal cause.	
7	Chromosomal, genetic and congenital anomalies Trisomies, other chromosomal disorders, single gene defects, and other congenital anomalies including cardiac.	
8	Perinatal/neonatal event Death ultimately related to perinatal events, eg sequelae of prematurity, antepartum and intrapartum anoxia, bronchopulmonary dysplasia, post-haemorrhagic hydrocephalus, irrespective of age at death. It includes cerebral palsy without evidence of cause, and includes congenital or early-onset bacterial infection (onset in the first postnatal week).	х
9	Infection Any primary infection (ie, not a complication of one of the above categories), arising after the first postnatal week, or after discharge of a preterm baby. This would include septicaemia, pneumonia, meningitis, HIV infection etc.	
10	Sudden unexpected, unexplained death Where the pathological diagnosis is either 'SIDS' or 'unascertained', at any age. Excludes Sudden Unexpected Death in Epilepsy (category 5).	