

Paediatric Autopsy Pathology Programme

4 December 2018

09.00 -09.30	<i>Registration and refreshments</i>	
09.30-09.40	Welcome, Course Objectives	Dr Mufaddal Moonim
09.40-10.40	<p>Perinatal Post Mortem Examination</p> <p>The perinatal post mortem examination aims to identify the cause of death in miscarriages, stillbirths or neonatal deaths. It also aims to document the malformations present in cases of termination of pregnancy for fetal malformations in order to help the clinical teams plan for future pregnancies. The perinatal post mortem examination is a consented post mortem examination i.e. parents give their consent for their baby to be examined, and they can choose to have a full examination or limit it to a particular area of the body. The perinatal post mortem examination is a “process” that involves the post mortem examination as well as many ancillary investigations. Experience in the perinatal post mortem examination can be very useful in some coronial post mortem examination cases.</p>	Dr Mudher Al-Adnani
10.40-11.00	<i>Refreshment break</i>	
11.00-11.45	<p>Coronial Paediatric Post Mortem Examination</p> <p>The coroner will instruct a paediatric pathologist to carry out a post mortem examination in case of a living baby or child who dies suddenly and the cause of death is unknown. There are other scenarios where the coroner may also order a post mortem examination e.g. post-operative deaths. The coronial paediatric post mortem examination will be compared and contrasted with the perinatal post mortem examination. Some examples of causes of death that can be proposed by the pathologist will be discussed.</p>	Dr Mudher Al-Adnani
11.45-12.30	<p>Natural Causes of Death in Children</p> <p>The aim of this lecture is to give a brief synopsis of natural disease processes that can cause death in childhood. Examples of natural disease processes involving the central nervous system, cardiovascular/respiratory system, haematological disorders and septic deaths will be discussed. An approach to tailoring the post mortem examination according to the history and what ancillary investigations should be undertaken will also be discussed. Finally, case examples will be presented for discussion.</p>	Dr Simi George

12.30-13.30	<i>Lunch</i>	
13.30-14.30	<p>SIDS/SUDI</p> <p>Sudden unexpected death in infancy (SUDI) is the death of an infant where the clinical presentation of death occurs more or less suddenly and unexpectedly. The post-mortem examination, which ideally should include a history of the gestation, delivery and postnatal development, a death scene investigation, a family psychosocial history, a complete autopsy, and a confidential case conference, may reveal a cause of death (explained SUDI), or may not find abnormalities sufficient to explain the death (unexplained SUDI). Sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS) is a specific subtype of SUDI, which is defined as “The sudden death of an infant under one year of age, which remains unexplained after a thorough case investigation, including performance of a complete autopsy, examination of the death scene, and review of the clinical history”. Examples where the pathologist may give the cause of death as SDUI will be presented. Current theories on possible causes of SIDS will be discussed.</p>	Dr Mudher Al-Adnani
14.30-15.30	<p>Managing a case of paediatric suspicious death</p> <p>This lecture will cover the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Early investigations -Conduct of the autopsy:- the double doctor approach -Sampling and further tests -Use of other experts -Taking an overview -Presentation in court:- Coroner’s, Crown and family 	Dr Nat Cary
15.30-16.00	<i>Refreshment break</i>	
16.00-17.00	<p>Forensic paediatric post mortem examination – case presentations</p> <p>During this lecture we will be presenting cases illustrating the role of the paediatric pathologist in the investigation of so-called “suspicious deaths”. Through the cases, there will also be presentation and discussion of the significance of the close collaboration with the forensic pathologist, with all other expert that may be involved, as well as with the investigating Coroner’s Office, the Police and possibly other agencies, that is required in the investigation of such deaths.</p>	Dr Andreas Marnerides
17.00-17.30	Closing Q&A/Remarks/Feedback	Dr Mufaddal Moonim
17.30	<i>Close</i>	