



My nephew, Frankie, died at age 13 while running to the school bus one morning. My daughter was then diagnosed with LQTS & has been taking medication for several years.

—Patti

remember

- Most cardiac problems that may cause sudden death in the young can be diagnosed and treated.
- With treatment, people with these conditions can have normal, productive lives.
- Most sudden cardiac deaths in children are due to hereditary conditions—so every family member should be tested.
- All children should have the questionnaire completed—and be checked by a doctor if they answer “yes” to any question—before they participate in organized sports.

SADS' Mission: To save the lives and support the families of children & young adults who are genetically predisposed to sudden death due to heart rhythm abnormalities.

TEACHERS: **You could save a LIFE!!**

A child in your class may be at risk for sudden cardiac death due to an inherited condition. These children usually appear healthy and, in most cases, the young person and her/his parents have absolutely no idea that something might be wrong. Once diagnosed, these conditions are treatable.

about sudden cardiac death in the young

- Each year in the United States, hundreds of young people die suddenly and unexpectedly due to cardiac arrhythmias.
- These conditions include Long QT Syndrome (LQTS), Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy (HCM), Brugada Syndrome, etc.
- LQTS is now known to be 3 times more common in the US than childhood leukemia.
- HCM is the most common cause of sudden cardiac death in people less than 35 years old.

what you can do

1. Encourage your school to add the following questions to their physical screening forms (see the SADS form on back page).
2. Talk to the school nurse or a parent if you know the child has any of the warning signs. If a child has any of the following signs he/she should see a doctor for a cardiac evaluation.

Warning Signs:

- Family history of unexpected, unexplained sudden death in a young person
 - Fainting (syncope) or seizure during exercise, excitement or startle
 - Consistent or unusual chest pain and/or shortness of breath during exercise
3. Ask your school and other sports associations to make this questionnaire a mandatory for all kids before they participate in any active sport.

For more information or if you have any questions, please ask us—we would be happy to help. Call 1-800-STOP SAD (www.sads.org).

Thanks for helping us save the lives of young people!



Pediatric Sudden Cardiac Death Risk Assessment Form

Parents, answer these questions (or have your child’s doctor help complete them) every few years at these times: preschool, before/during middle school, before/during high school and before participating in organized sports.

Patient History Questions:	Yes	No
Has your child fainted or passed out DURING exercise, emotion or startle?		
Has your child fainted or passed out AFTER exercise?		
Has your child had extreme fatigue associated with exercise (different from other children)?		
Has your child ever had unusual or extreme shortness of breath during exercise?		
Has your child ever had discomfort, pain or pressure in his chest during exercise?		
Has your child ever been diagnosed with an unexplained seizure disorder?		
Family History Questions		
Are there any family members who had an unexpected, unexplained death before age 50? (include SIDS, car accident, drowning, others)		
Are there any family members who died of heart problems before age 50?		
Are there any family members who have had unexplained fainting or seizures?		
Please explain more about any “yes” answers here:		

If you answer yes to any of the questions, your doctor should check your child’s heart.

Supporting Families. Saving Lives

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