

**LOG OF MEETING
DIRECTORATE FOR HEALTH SCIENCES**

SUBJECT: Meeting of the ASTM F15.16 Infant Feeding Support Products Data Task Group

OP PLAN PRODUCT: Infant Support Pillows and Nursing Support Products

DATE OF MEETING: August 1, 2022

PLACE OF MEETING: Virtual/Teleconference

LOG ENTRY SOURCE: Suad Wanna-Nakamura (HSPP)

COMMISSION ATTENDEES: Suad Wanna-Nakamura (HSPP), Stefanie Marques (HSPP), Ashley Johnson (HSPP), Celestine Kish (ESHF), Susan Proper (EC) Tim Smith (ESHF), and Kaylee Niemasik (Office of Commissioner Trumka)

NON-COMMISSION ATTENDEES: Contact ASTM for attendee list

SUMMARY OF MEETING:

This meeting of the ASTM Infant Feeding Support Products Scope Task Group was led by task group leader, Ms. Amy St. Germain. The meeting focused on the top hazard patterns the task group leader identified in the product code 4050 (all pillows except water pillows) incident data spreadsheet previously shared by CPSC staff. The data analysis was not shared with the task group prior to meeting; however, the task leader emailed the spreadsheet during the meeting.

Ms. St. Germain acknowledged CPSC staff's help with clarification of some "unknown" information in the nursing pillow-related incident data spreadsheet that was only identifiable in the in-depth investigations. The all-pillows data set included different types of pillows, about 10% of which were nursing pillows and 86% of which were adult size pillows. The discussion included product placement, hazard patterns identified in the incident narratives as well as causes of death. The data showed that pillows were placed in cribs and other infant sleep products, as well as on adult beds. The most identified hazard type and cause of death were listed under the broad hazard types of suffocation and asphyxia.

The analysis of the all-pillow data showed that the majority of incidents involving nursing pillows did not occur when the product was being used for feeding, but instead when the product was used for sleep or to prop up an infant with reflux. Co-sleeping or unattended sleep were identified in the incidents as major contributing risk. Among nonfatal incidents, falls from elevated surfaces were the major factor contributing to injuries. Members expressed interest in having more detail than what was provided, including the frequency of daytime versus nighttime use, and other contributing factors that are not available through the narrative.

The meeting ended with a brief discussion about how the data analysis can be used to help focus the task group in developing specific messages to communicate with consumers.