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A systematic review exploring the relationship between infection and sudden unexpected death between 2000 and 2016: a forensic perspective

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Highlights

- Forensic autopsies of sudden death cases may reveal infectious cause of death.
- Bacterial pathogens were most commonly associated with these deaths.
- Risk factors in infants were exposure to tobacco smoke and co-sleeping.
- Risk factors in adults were co-morbid conditions and illnesses.
- Research in this field is particularly scarce in developing countries.

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