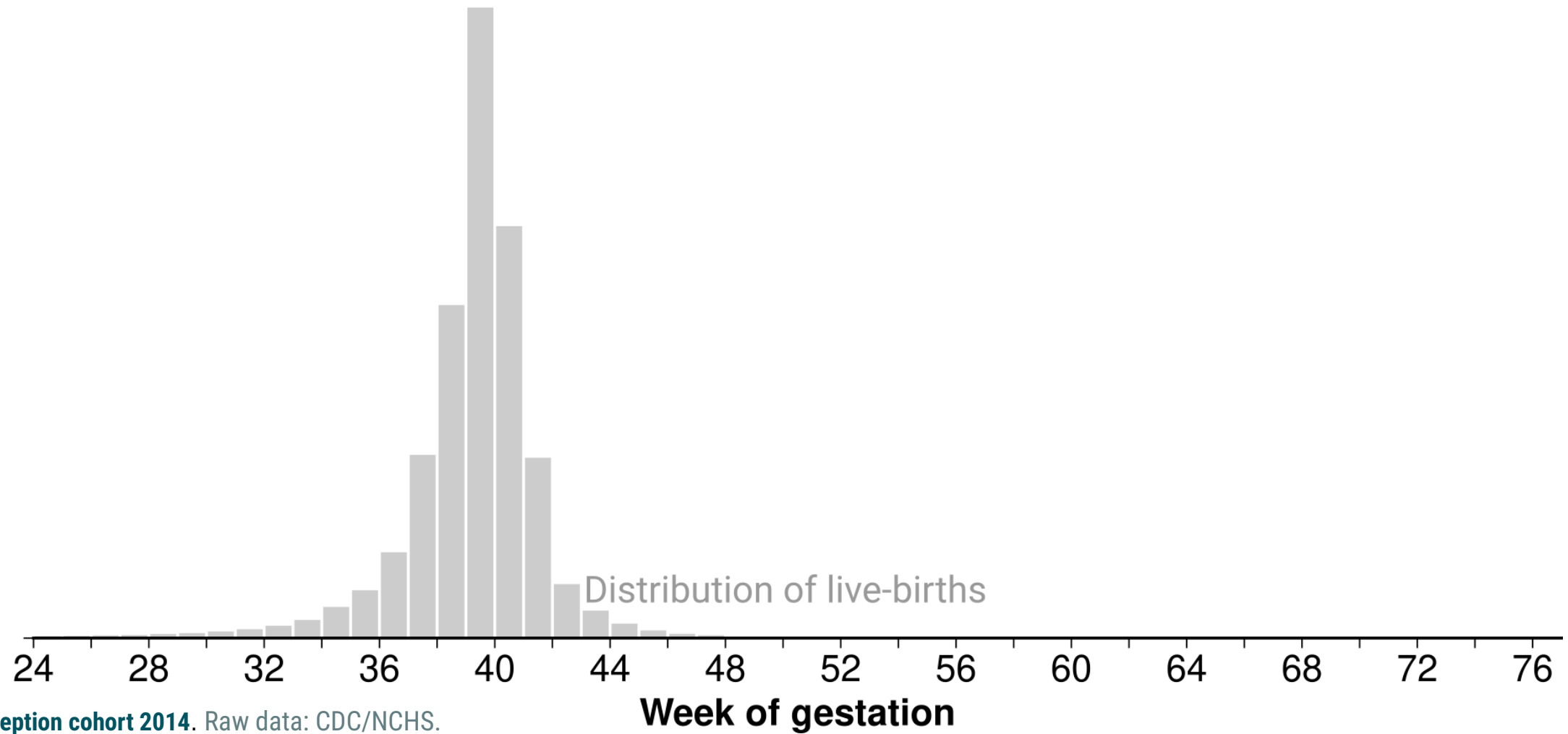
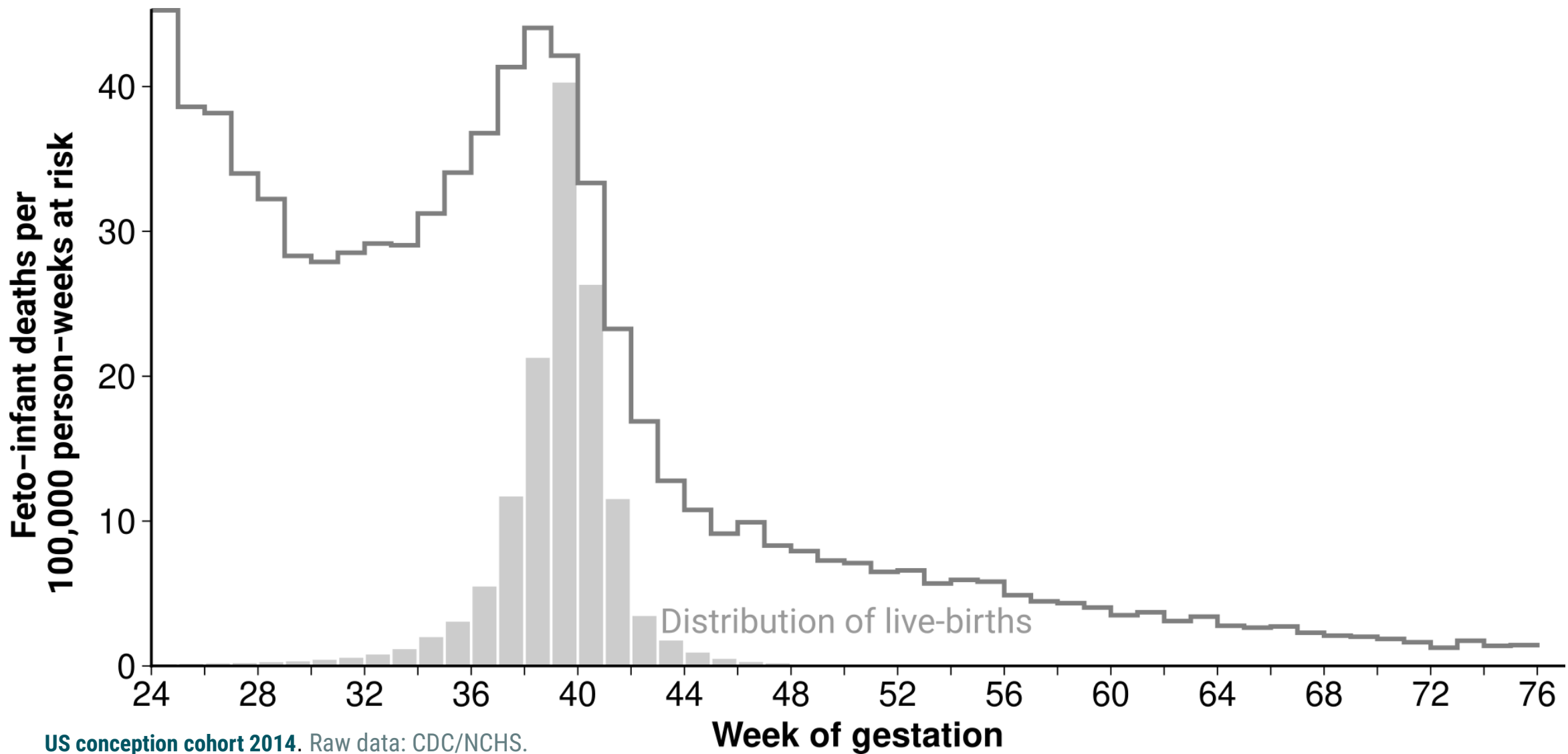


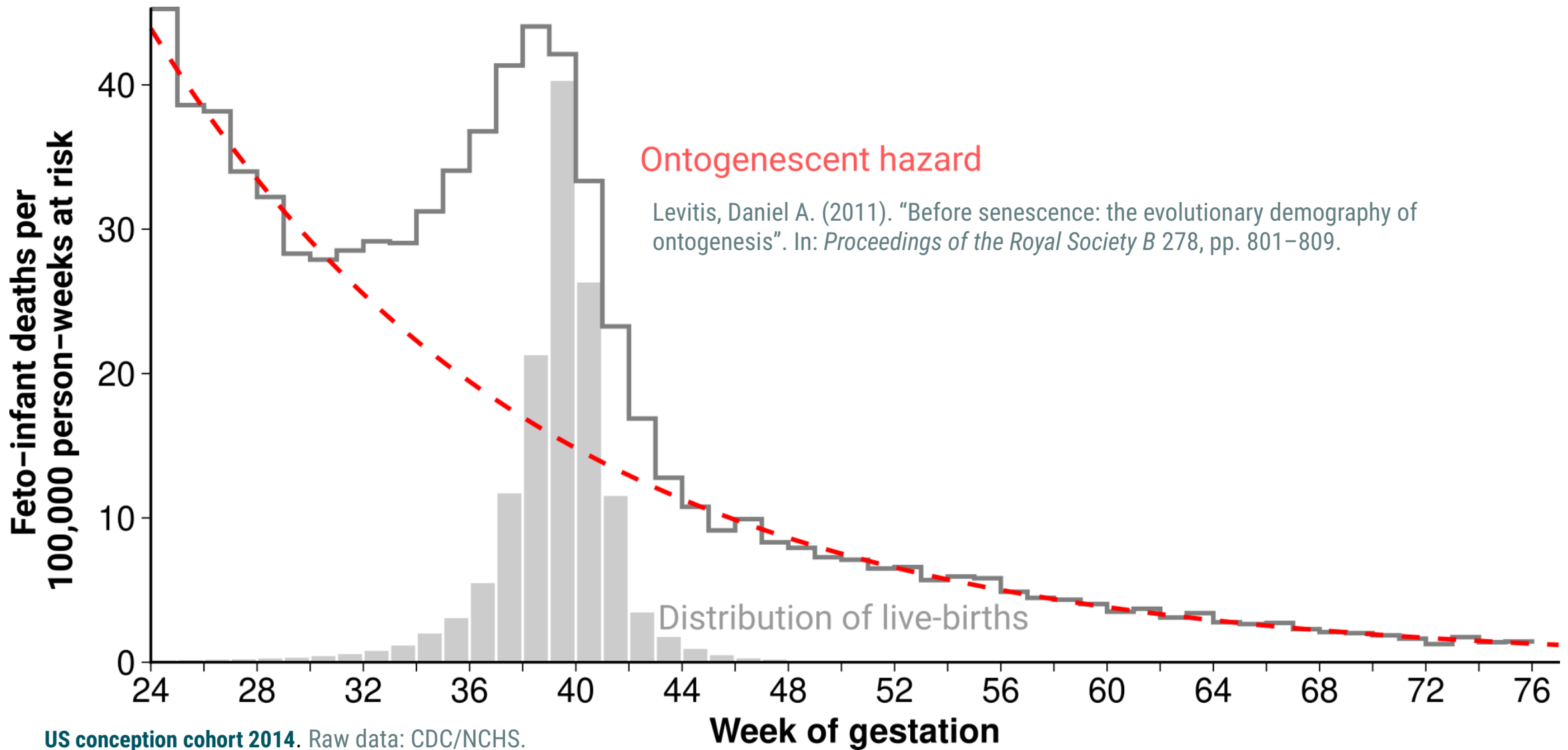
# The transitional shock of birth



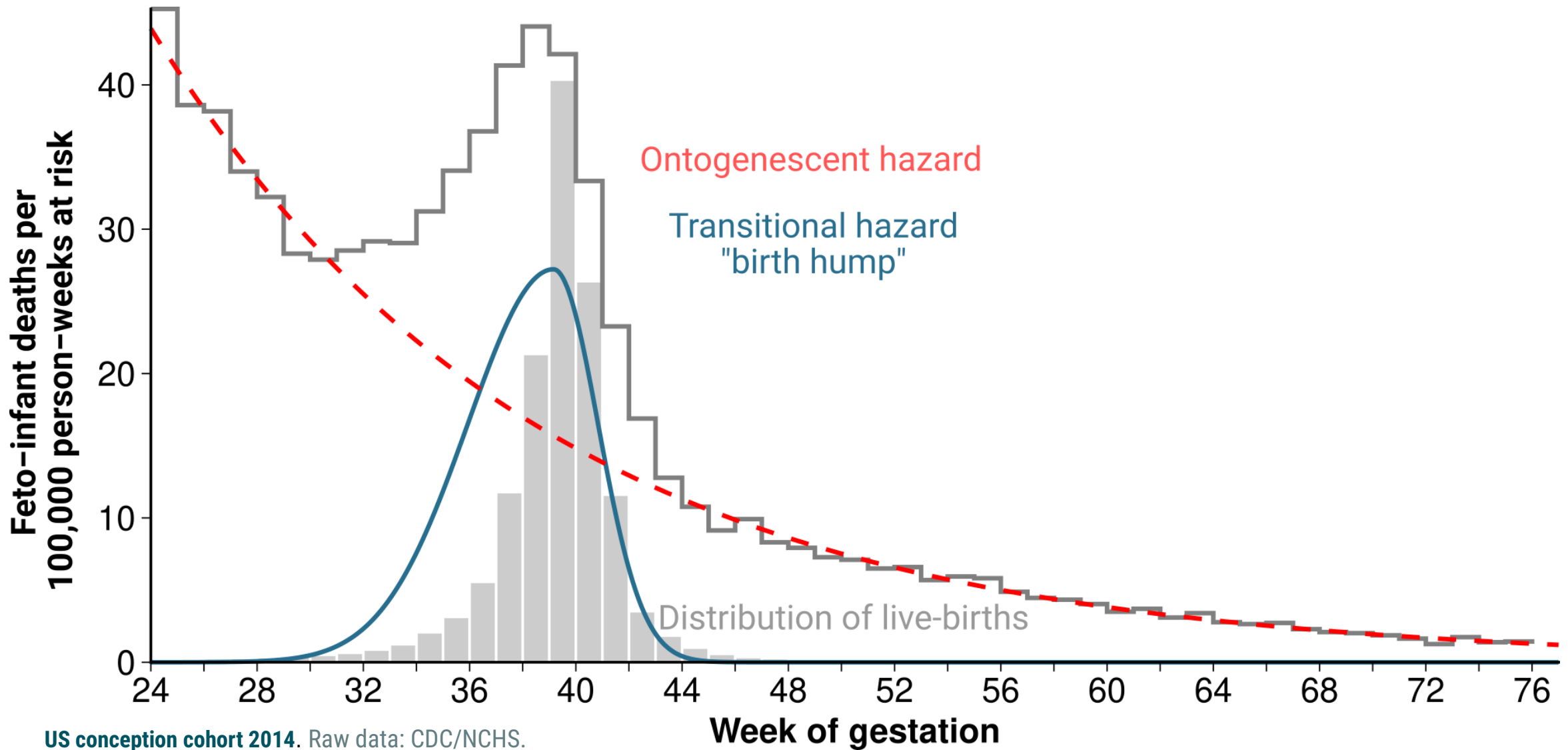
# The transitional shock of birth



# The transitional shock of birth



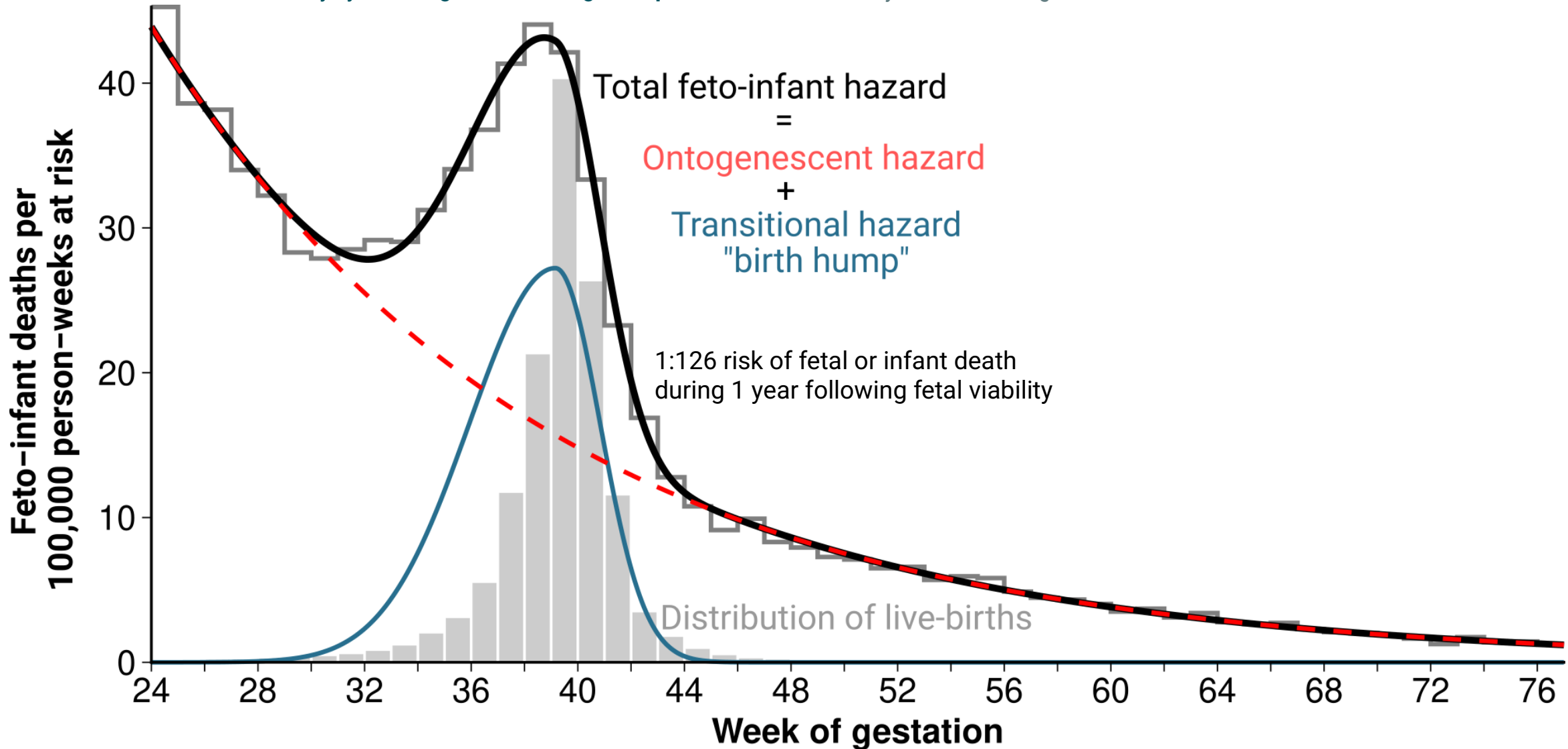
# The transitional shock of birth



US conception cohort 2014. Raw data: CDC/NCHS.

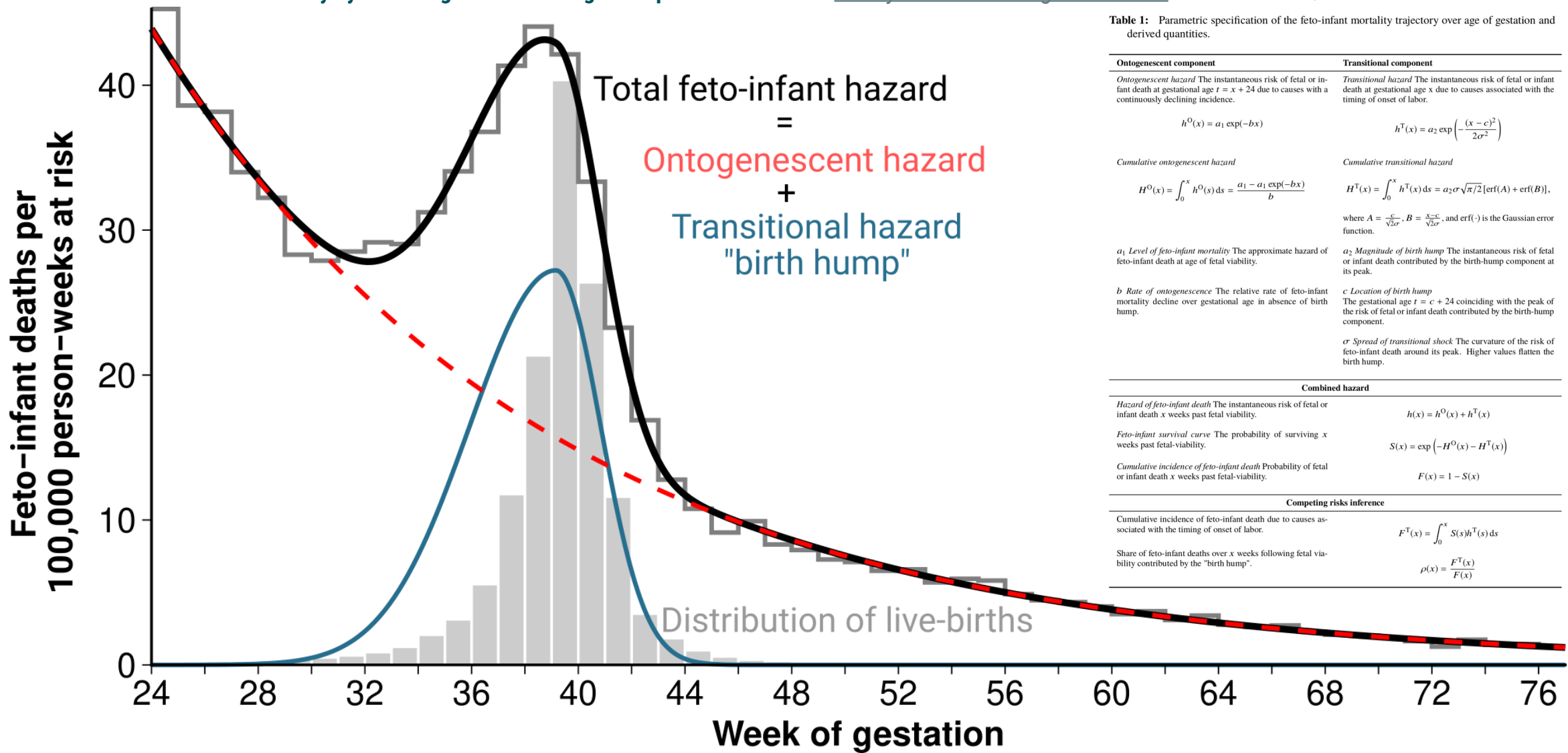
# The transitional shock of birth

Combined feto-infant mortality by week of gestation among conception cohort 2014. *The dynamics of ontogenescence*. Raw data: CDC/NCHS.



# The transitional shock of birth

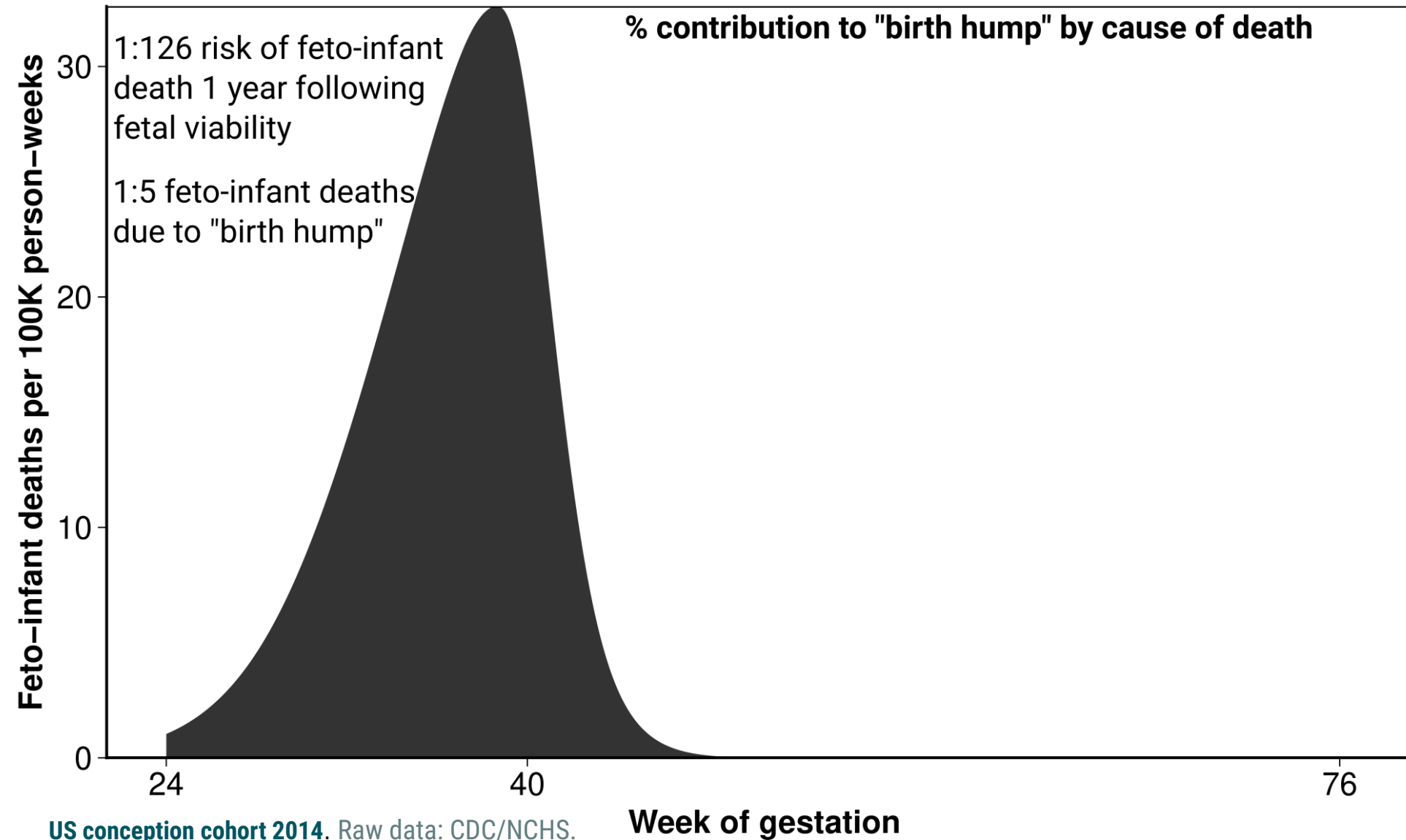
Combined fetο-infant mortality by week of gestation among conception cohort 2014. *The dynamics of ontogenescence*. Raw data: CDC/NCHS.



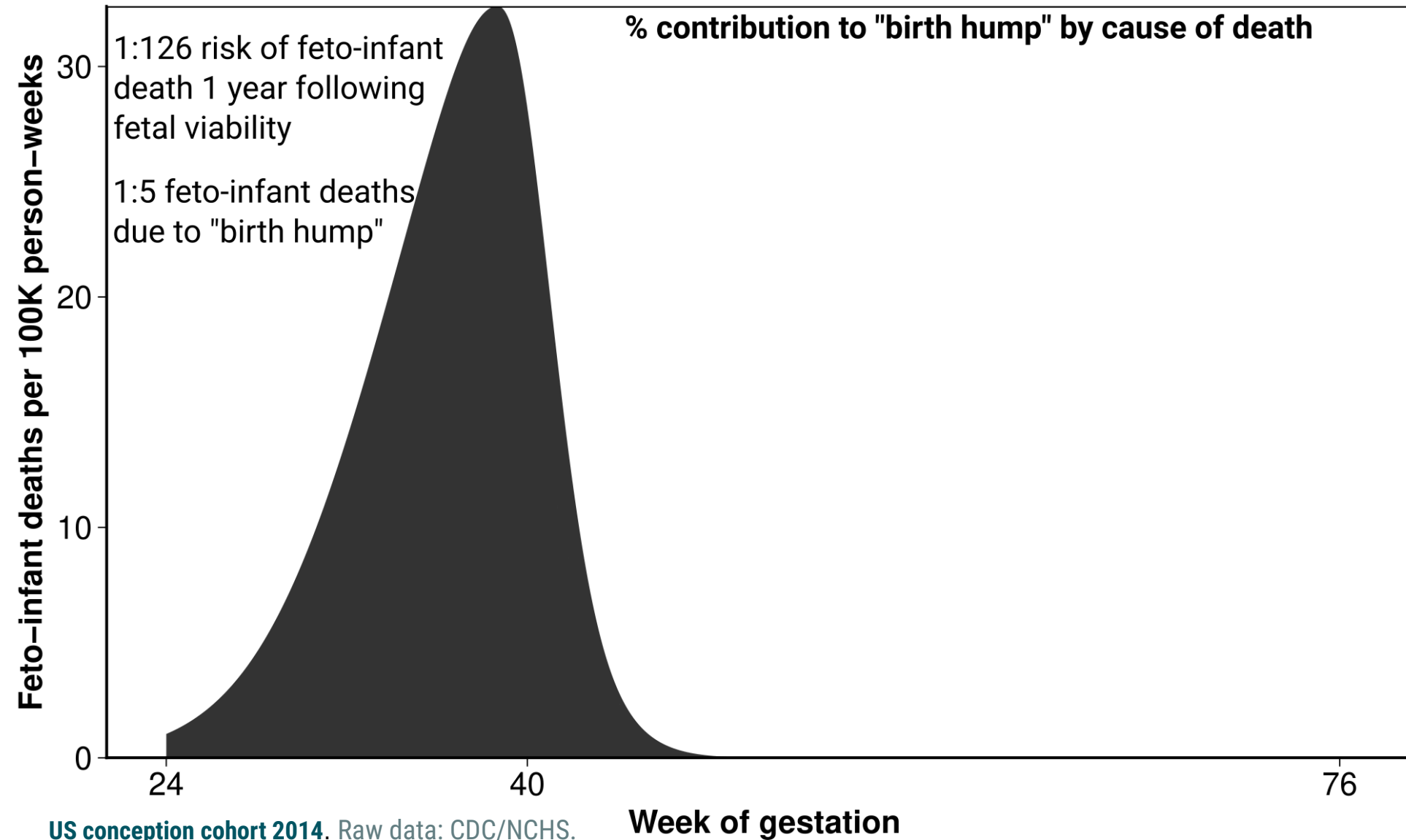
**Table 1:** Parametric specification of the fetο-infant mortality trajectory over age of gestation and derived quantities.

Ontogenescent component	Transitional component
<i>Ontogenescent hazard</i> The instantaneous risk of fetal or infant death at gestational age $t = x + 24$ due to causes with a continuously declining incidence. $h^O(x) = a_1 \exp(-bx)$	<i>Transitional hazard</i> The instantaneous risk of fetal or infant death at gestational age $x$ due to causes associated with the timing of onset of labor. $h^T(x) = a_2 \exp\left(-\frac{(x-c)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$
<i>Cumulative ontogenescent hazard</i> $H^O(x) = \int_0^x h^O(s) ds = \frac{a_1 - a_1 \exp(-bx)}{b}$	<i>Cumulative transitional hazard</i> $H^T(x) = \int_0^x h^T(s) ds = a_2 \sigma \sqrt{\pi/2} [\operatorname{erf}(A) + \operatorname{erf}(B)],$ where $A = \frac{x-c}{\sqrt{2}\sigma}$ , $B = \frac{x-c}{\sqrt{2}\sigma}$ , and $\operatorname{erf}(\cdot)$ is the Gaussian error function.
$a_1$ <i>Level of fetο-infant mortality</i> The approximate hazard of fetο-infant death at age of fetal viability.	$a_2$ <i>Magnitude of birth hump</i> The instantaneous risk of fetal or infant death contributed by the birth-hump component at its peak.
$b$ <i>Rate of ontogenescence</i> The relative rate of fetο-infant mortality decline over gestational age in absence of birth hump.	$c$ <i>Location of birth hump</i> The gestational age $t = c + 24$ coinciding with the peak of the risk of fetal or infant death contributed by the birth-hump component.
	$\sigma$ <i>Spread of transitional shock</i> The curvature of the risk of fetο-infant death around its peak. Higher values flatten the birth hump.
Combined hazard	
<i>Hazard of fetο-infant death</i> The instantaneous risk of fetal or infant death $x$ weeks past fetal viability.	$h(x) = h^O(x) + h^T(x)$
<i>Feto-infant survival curve</i> The probability of surviving $x$ weeks past fetal-viability.	$S(x) = \exp\left(-H^O(x) - H^T(x)\right)$
<i>Cumulative incidence of fetο-infant death</i> Probability of fetal or infant death $x$ weeks past fetal-viability.	$F(x) = 1 - S(x)$
Competing risks inference	
Cumulative incidence of fetο-infant death due to causes associated with the timing of onset of labor.	$F^T(x) = \int_0^x S(s) h^T(s) ds$
Share of fetο-infant deaths over $x$ weeks following fetal viability contributed by the "birth hump".	$\rho(x) = \frac{F^T(x)}{F(x)}$

# Deconstructing the “birth hump”



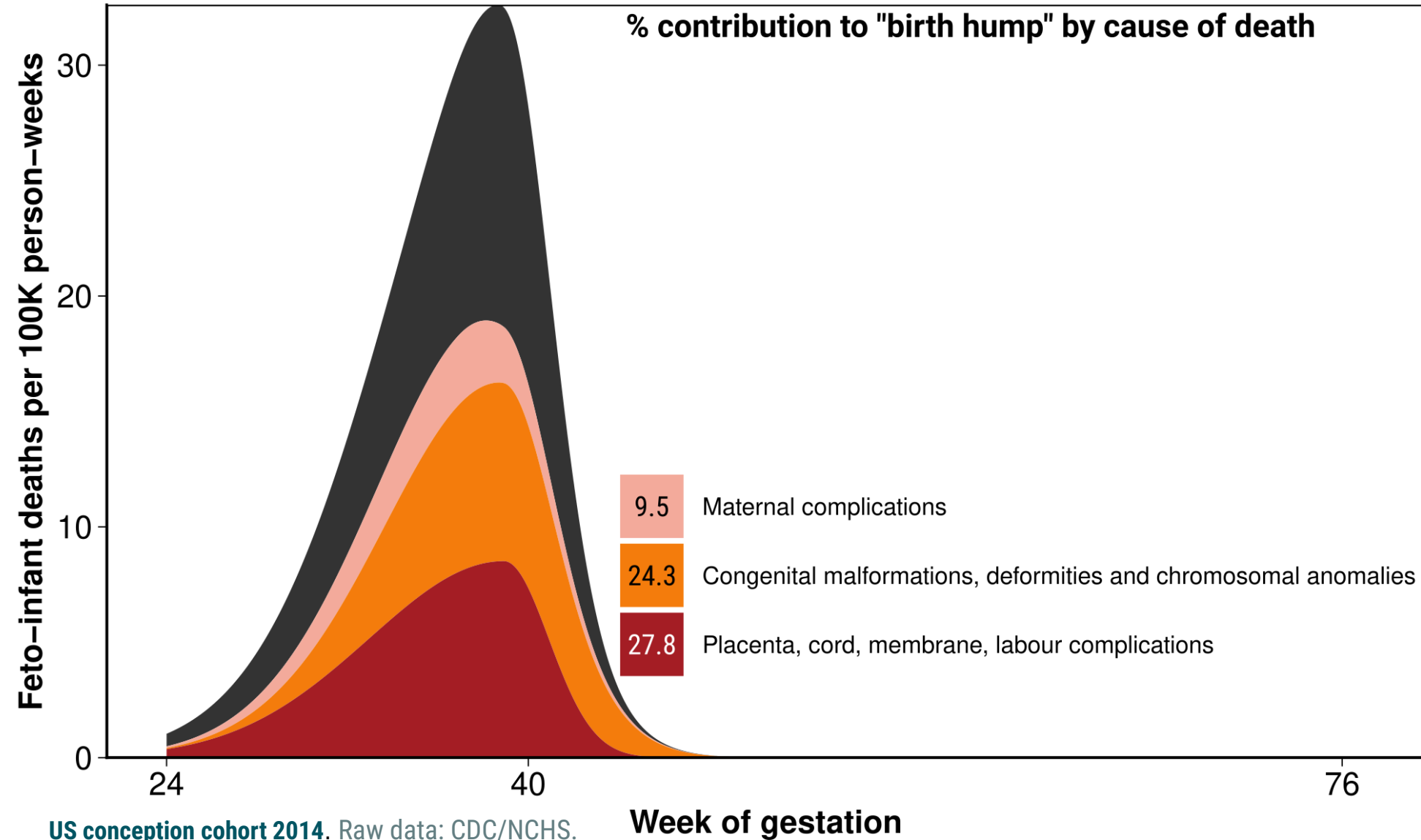
# Deconstructing the “birth hump”



If a child dies in relation to the transition of birth, **what do they die of?**

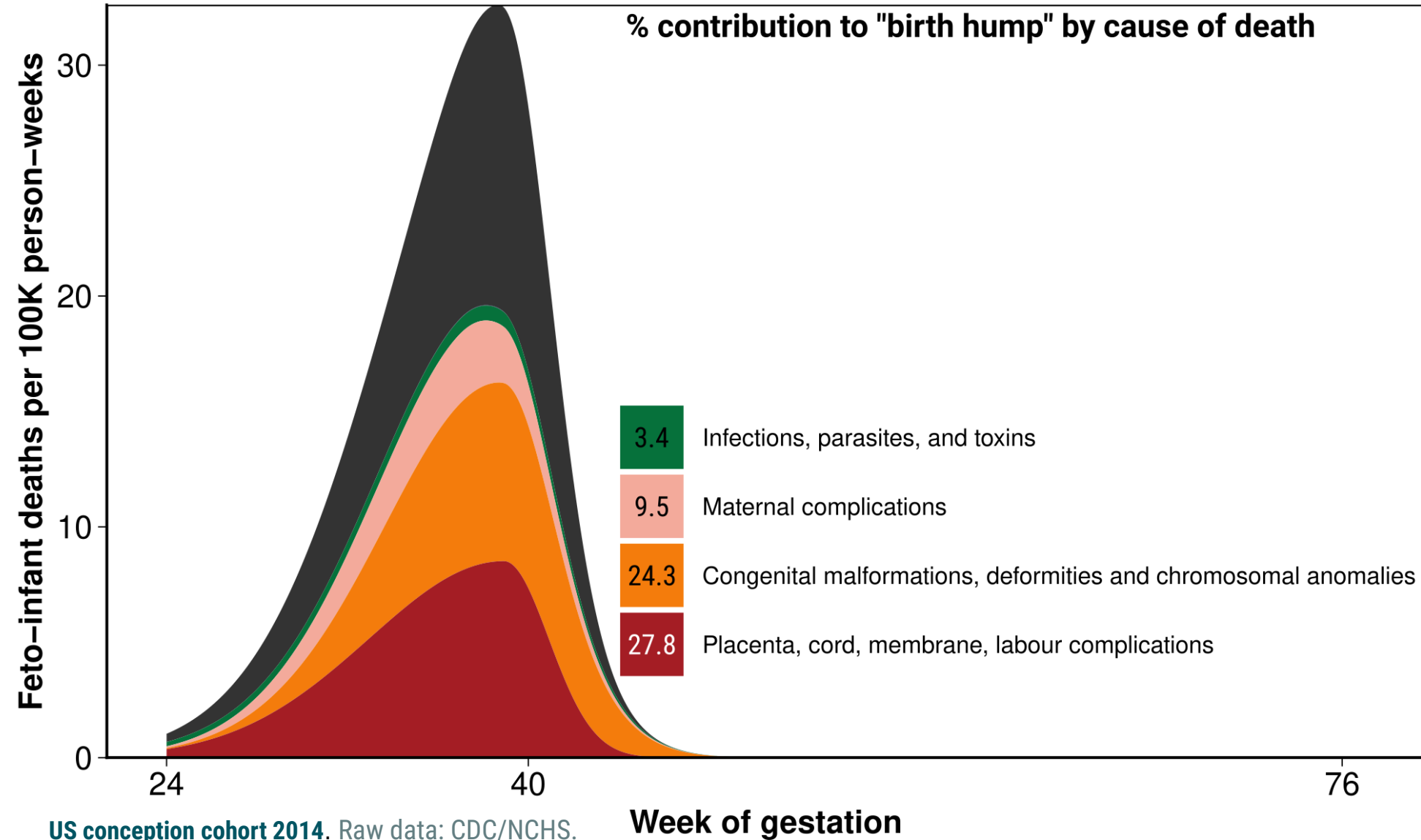


# Deconstructing the “birth hump”



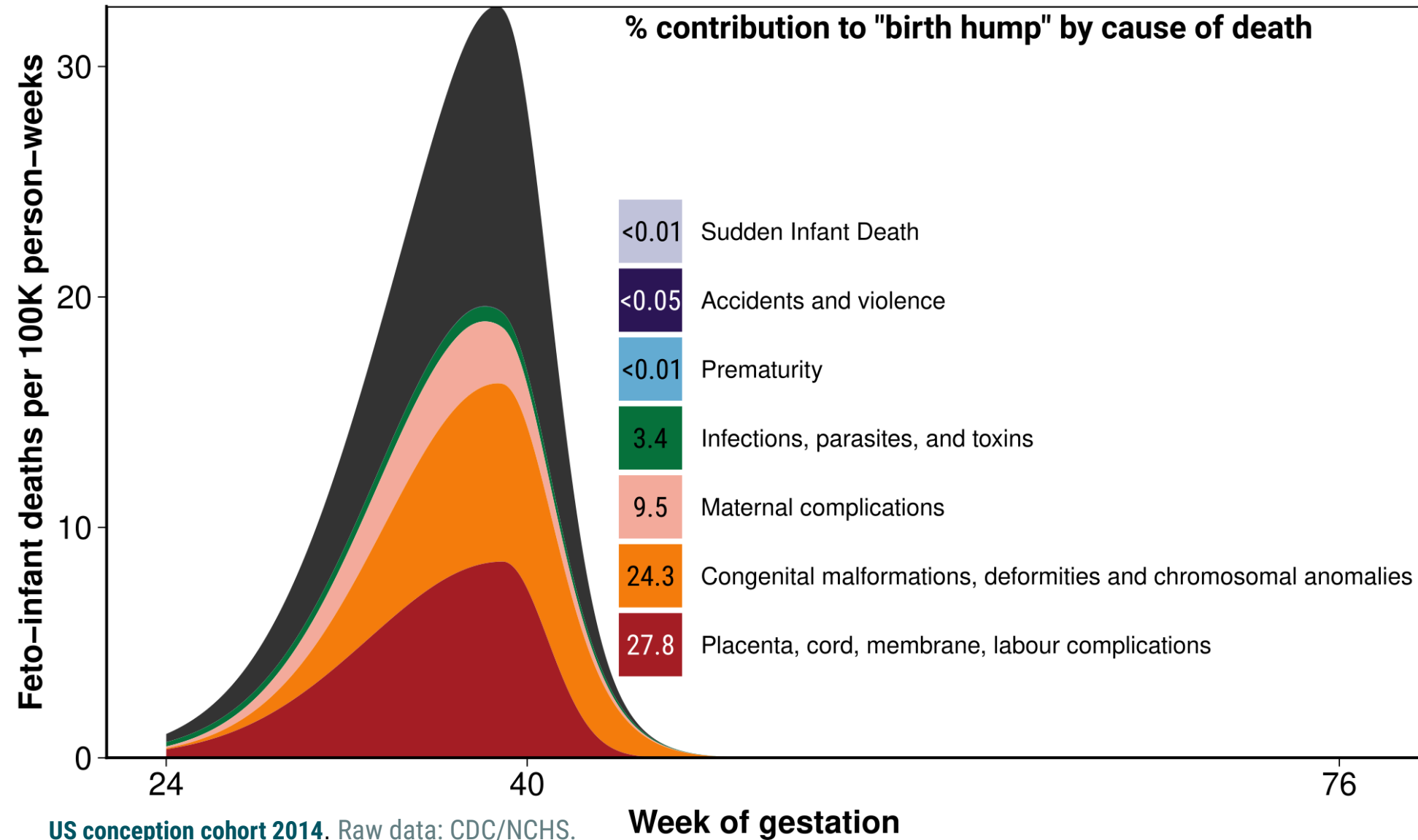
If a child dies in relation to the transition of birth, **what do they die of?**

# Deconstructing the “birth hump”



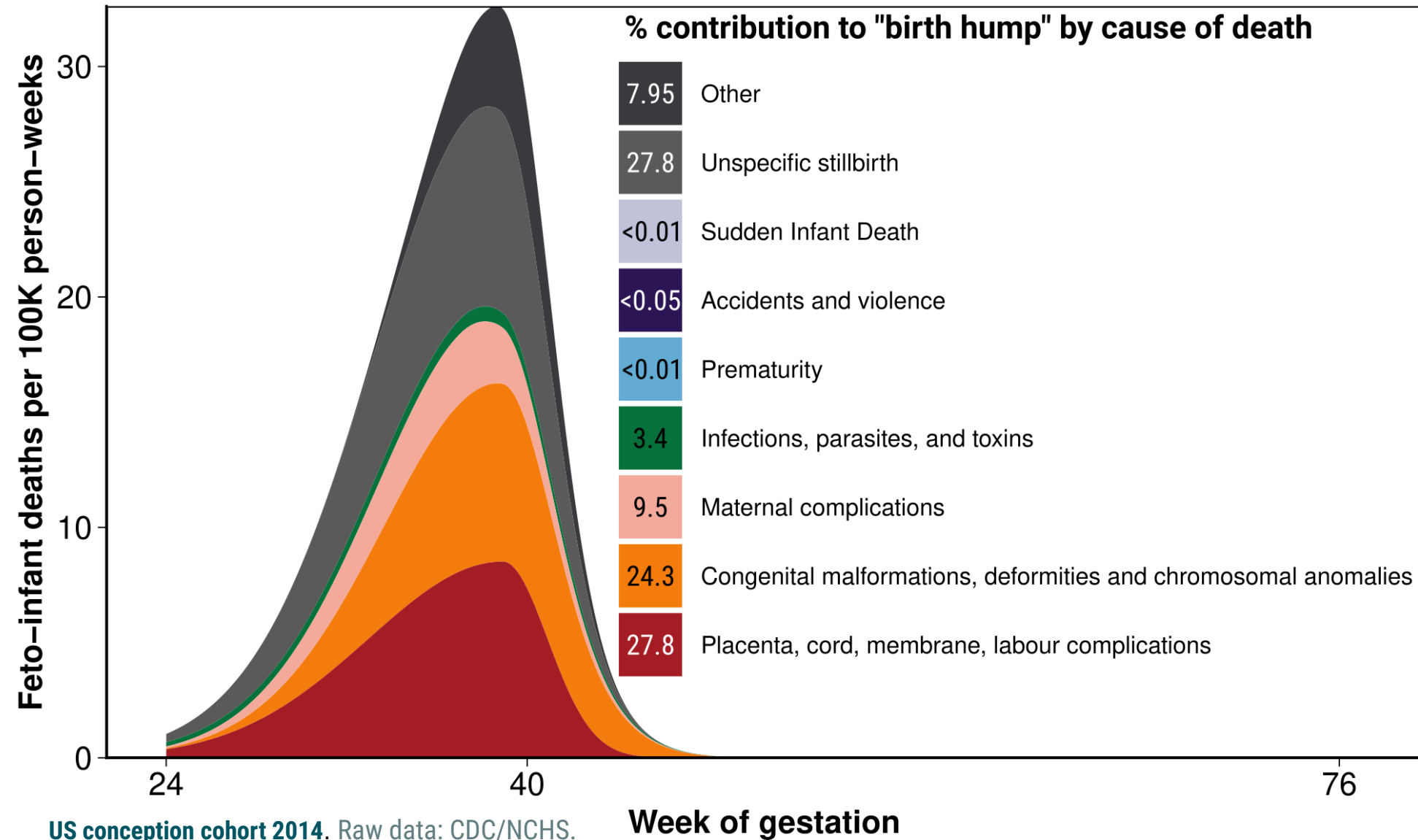
If a child dies in relation to the transition of birth, **what do they die of?**

# Deconstructing the “birth hump”



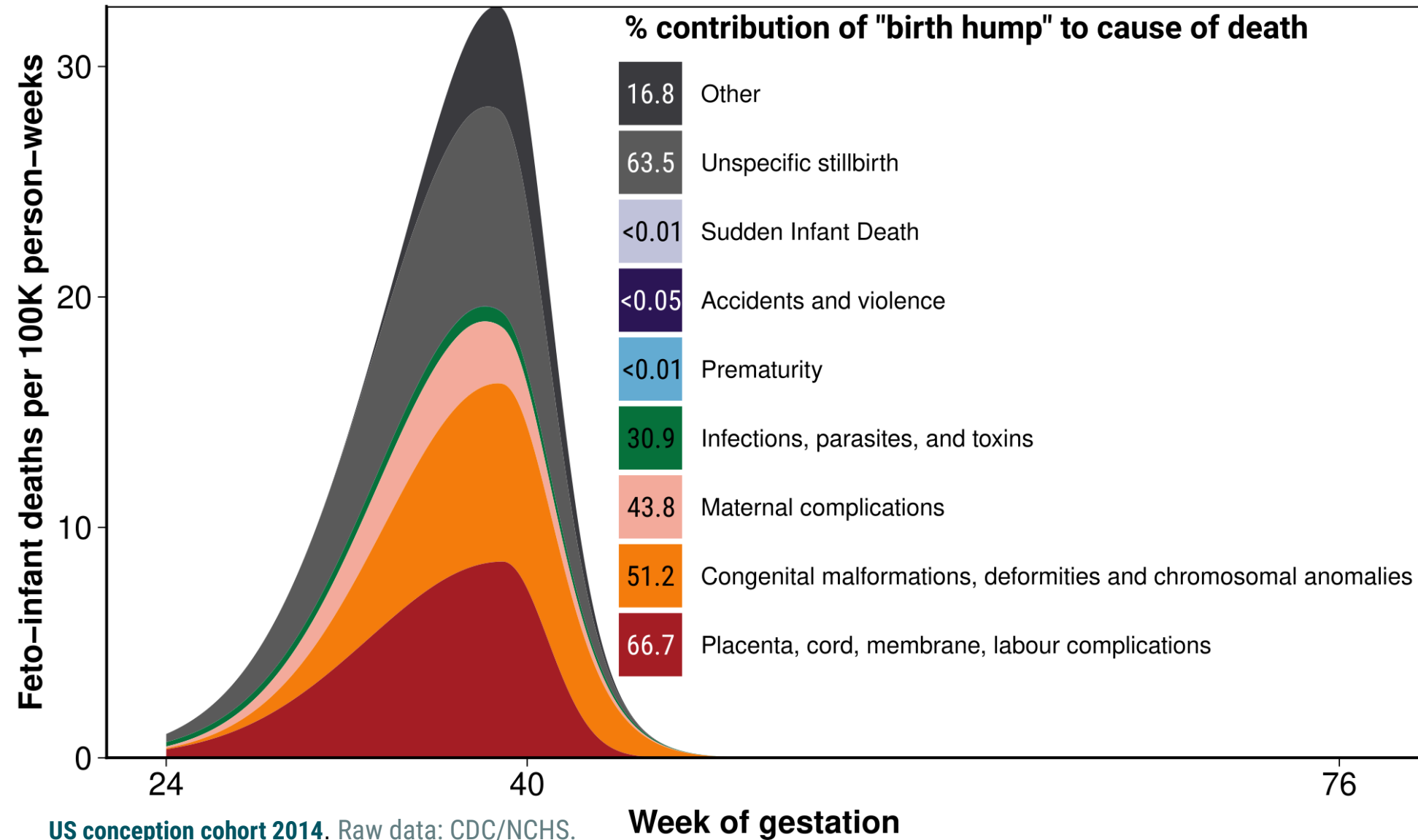
If a child dies in relation to the transition of birth, **what do they die of?**

# Deconstructing the “birth hump”



If a child dies in relation to the transition of birth, **what do they die of?**

# Deconstructing the “birth hump”



Among those dying one year post fetal viability due to a given cause, **what share dies in relation to the birth hump?**