

Death Certification
Training

What is a death certificate?

- •An official statement, signed by a physician, of the cause, date, and place of a person's death.
- Permanent legal document stating the fact(s) of death



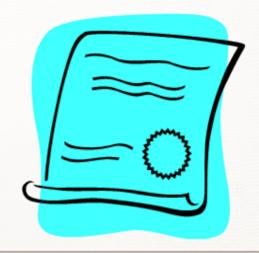
www.naphsis.org

Major Uses of Vital Records

Public health statistics/research

Legal and administrative





What is a death certificate?

Statistically

- Provides personal information about the decedent
- Provides a record of the disposition of the decedent
- Source of State and national mortality statistics
 - Used to understand trends of disease and mortality
 - Used to prioritize and allocate research funding
 - Education and awareness
 - Prevention

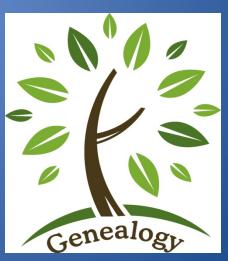
Legal and Administrative Purposes

- I. Establishing the fact and date of death:
 - Claiming life insurance benefits
 - Claiming pensions
 - Settling estates



II. Establishing certain facts about decedent:

- Cause and circumstances of death
- Death and place of interment
- Evidence of age, gender, and race
- Parentage
- Citizenship



Funeral Arrangements

• A death certificate attesting to the cause of death must be <u>accepted</u> and <u>signed</u> by the Southern Nevada Health District Vital Statistics Registrar <u>before</u> the family can move forward with burial, cremation or removal of the body from Nevada.



Certifier of Death

The cause of death section must be completed by the attending or certifying physician, the Medical Examiner, or the Coroner.

- Legal and ethical obligation of the physician
- Should be completed within 48 hours after presentation of the record.
- Cause of death portion should reflect his/her <u>best medical</u> <u>opinion</u>. This may vary between physicians.

Types of Death Certificates

Fetal Deathmust be completed for all fetal deaths of 20 weeks gestation or more, in which the child shows no evidence of life <u>after complete birth</u>. NRS 440.070.

Death Certificate

Cause and Manner

- Cause of Death
 - underlying medical
 condition (disease or
 injury) which initiates
 the lethal chain of
 events culminating in
 death (remote or recent)
- Manner of Death
 - Natural
 - Accident
 - Suicide
 - Homicide
 - Undetermined

Manner of Death

Natural

death exclusively by disease

Accident

death due to non-intentional trauma

Suicide

death by act of decedent with intent to kill oneself

Homicide

 death due to intentional, volitional act meant to cause harm, fear, or death

Undetermined

when reasonable classification cannot be determined

Preliminary Steps

Determine whether the death is reportable to the Coroner or Medical Examiner.

- If it is reportable, verify that it has been reported.
- When in doubt call the Coroner's office and report the facts as you know them.
- If the Coroner/ME accepts jurisdiction, you will not sign the death certificate.

When to Contact Coroner

- Violent death, including homicidal, suicidal or accidental death
- Death caused by thermal, chemical, electrical or radiation injury
- Death caused by criminal abortion, including self-induced abortion
- Death that has occurred unexpectedly or from and unexplained cause
- Death of a person confined in a prison, jail or correctional institution
- Unattended deaths
- Death of a person where the identity of he deceased is unknown
- Death causes by drug overdose or which is believed to be caused by drug overdose
- When a stillborn fetus is delivered and the cause of he demise is medically believed to be from the use by the mother of any controlled substance
- Deaths known or suspected as resulting in whole or in part from or related to accident or injury occurring within one year
- Deaths under such circumstances as to afford a reasonable ground to suspect that
 the death was caused by the criminal act of another, medical misadventure or any
 death reported by other persons having knowledge of death for inquiry



CONTACT CORONER

This list is not all inclusive

- Asphyxia
- Bolus
- Burn
- Choking
- Drug or alcohol overdose/drug or alcohol abuse
- Epidural (hematoma)
- Exsanguinations
- Fall
- Fracture
- Hematoma
- Hemorrhage
- Hematuria
- Motor Vehicle Accident

- Hip fracture
- Hyperthermia
- Hypothermia
- Injury
- Open reduction/internal fixation (ORIF)
- Pulmonary embolism
- Seizures/seizure disorder
- Subarachnoid (hemorrhage)
- Subdural (hematoma)
- Surgery
- Trauma/traumatic
- Thermal/chemical burns

Standard Format for Reporting Cause of Death

Part I. Diseases, injuries, or complications that caused the death 25. Immediate Cause

Intervals $Effect \rightarrow$ (a) Blunt force head trauma Due to (or as a consequence of) **Underlying** Motor vehicle accident Cause→ (b) Due to (or as a consequence of) (c) Due to (or as a consequence of)

Data Quality Issues

- One cause per line
- No Abbreviations
- Use Intervals
- A correctly completed COD section represents a direct sequence so that each condition may be regarded as being a consequence of the condition entered immediately below it
- Medically improbable sequence of conditions leading to death
- Failure to specify a valid underlying cause of death

Medically Improbable Sequence

Cause of Death (Part 1) Enter the chain of events that directly caused death.	
a. Immediate Cause (Final disease or condition resulting in Death) Coronary Artery Disease	Approx. Interval - Onset to Death
List Conditions leading to the cause on line A.	
b. Due to or as a Consequence of	Approx. Interval - Onset to Death
Cardiopulmonary Arrest	
s. Due to or as a Consequence of	Approx. Interval - Onset to Death
c. Due to or as a Consequence of Cirrhosis Of The Liver	Approx. Interval - Onset to Death
d. Due to or as a Consequence of	Approx. Interval - Onset to Death
Cause of Death (Part 2)	
Other significant conditions contributing to death.	

DEATH CERTIFICATE



•A properly completed cause of death section, provides an etiologic explanation of the order, type, and association of events resulting in death.

Mechanisms of Death

NAC 440.165, NRS 440.120, 44.380, 440.410

- "Causes" listed that are not specifically related to the disease process or terminal event but merely attest to the fact of death
- Should not be listed as the immediate cause of death
- Examples
 - Cardiac arrest
 - Cardiopulmonary arrest
 - Pulmonary arrest
 - Respiratory arrest
 - Renal Failure
 - Multiorgan Failure

CAUSE OF DEATH

Cause Produces Effect

The mode or mechanism of dying (effect), should <u>not</u> be reported as the immediate cause of death without showing the underlying cause of death (cause).



Investigating the precise causes of effects

Underlying Cause of Death

 The disease that initiated the chain of morbid events leading directly to death

Or

 The circumstances of the accident or violence that produced the fatal injury.

Standard format for reporting cause of death Example of incomplete record

Part I. Diseases, injuries, or complications that caused the death

25. Immediate Cause
Intervals

Effect (a) Septic Shock Due to (or as a consequence of) **Pneumonia** Due to (or as a consequence of) Ventilator dependent respiratory (c) failure **Underlying** Due to (or as a consequence of) Cause

What Causes Renal Failure?

Natural

- Kidney disease
- Malignant hypertension
- Diabetes
- Obesity
- Liver disease

Possible trauma

- Burns
- Dehydration
- Hemorrhage
- Injury
- Septic shock
- Surgery

Most Queried Questionable Causes

- Atrial fibrillation
- Ventricular fibrillation
- Pneumonia
- Aspiration pneumonia
- Myocardial Infarction
- Multiorgan Failure
- Intracranial hemorrhage
- Liver failure
- •Renal failure or E/S renal failure
- Sepsis/Bacteremia
- Adult Respiratory Distress Syndrome (ARDS)



Pneumonia

- Pneumonia is a common complication of surgery and is also a common complication of injuries.
- Pneumonia can be a complication of many diseases or conditions. Especially conditions that decrease mobility.
- Pneumonia may exist without an underlying. In this case list "primary pneumonia". This term rules out other contributing causes.

80 Year Old Inpatient

Example of certificate with only "modes" listed

25. IMMEDIATE CA	JUSE (ENTER ONLY ONE CAUSE PER LINE FOR (a), (b), AND (c).)	Interval between onset and death
PARTI (a)	anoka Sain injury	17 den
QI.	JE TO, OR AS A CONSEQUENCE OF:	Interval between coset and death
) <u>(b)</u>	Carolingenia shock	12day
1 DI	UE TO, OR AS A CONSEQUENCE OF:	Interval between onset and death
<u>(0)</u>	lardine arrest	12de
l l	JE TO, OR AS A CONSEQUENCE OF:	Interval between onset and death
(d)		

When not completed properly, missing information in the cause of death section may result in the reader not knowing why the condition entered on the lowest line developed.

Probable/Presumed

• It is permissible for a certifier to qualify a cuse of death as "<u>probable</u>" or "<u>presumed</u>" even if the cause has not been definitivley diagnosed.

NAC 440.165 3(c)

Standard Format for Reporting Cause of Death

Part I. Diseases, injuries, or complications that caused the death

25	Intervals	
Effect→	(a) Anoxic Brain Injury	12 days
	Due to (or as a consequence of)	
	Cardiogenic Shock (b)	12 days
	Due to (or as a consequence of)	
Underlying	(c) Cardiac Arrest	12 days
Cause→	Due to (or as a consequence of)	
	SUSPECTED/PRESUMED	
	(d) Coronary Artery Disease	2 years

49 Year Old Inpatient

Initially presented to Vital Statistics

25. IMM	EDIATE CAUSE (ENTER ONLY ONE CAUSE PER LINE FOR (a), (b), AND (c).)	Interval between onset and death
PARTI	(a) Unknown Etiology	
	DUE TO, OR AS A CONSEQUENCE OF:	Interval between onset and death
	(b)	
<	DUE TO, OR AS A CONSEQUENCE OF:	Interval between onset and death
	(c) ·	

Second Attempt

25. IMM	EDIATE CAUSE (ENTER ONLY ONE CAUSE PER LINE FOR (a), (b), AND (c).)	10.00 Va	Interval between onset and death
PART	(a) Respiratory failure secondary to pneumonia		
	DUE TO, OR AS A CONSEQUENCE OF:	Waling Aller	Interval between onset and death
)	(b) Metastatic breast cancer	AP 1) ,	
1	DUE TO, OR AS A CONSEQUENCE OF:	A Fred Me	Interval between onset and death
	(c)	lay shi	
	DHE TO DO AS A COMSEQUENCE OF	432. (7,1790)	followed but were a series of the state

Standard Format for Reporting Cause of Death

Part I. Diseases, injuries, or complications that caused the death

	a) Respiratory	se- <mark>one cause per line</mark> y Failure t o pneumonia	Intervals Minutes
Effect →	Due to (or as a con	sequence of)	
Produces	Pneumo b) Metastatic I	nia Breast Cancer	3 Days
1	Due to (or as a con	sequence of)	
Cause →	Metasta	tic Breast Cancer	5 Years
	Due to (or as a con	sequence of)	
	d)		

Standard format for reporting cause of death

Part I. Diseases, injuries, or complications that caused the death

Part II-

25. Immediate Cause **Intervals Immediate** Effect **Cardiorespiratory arrest** Due to (or as a consequence of) 2 days Septic shock Due to (or as a consequence of) **Pneumonia** (c) 1 week Due to (or as a consequence of) Cause **Acute myocardial infarction** 2 weeks

OSC: Quadriplegia, renal failure

Other Significant Cause: Quadriplegia, renal failure

Death certificate queried: What caused the quadriplegia?

Standard Format for Reporting Cause of Death

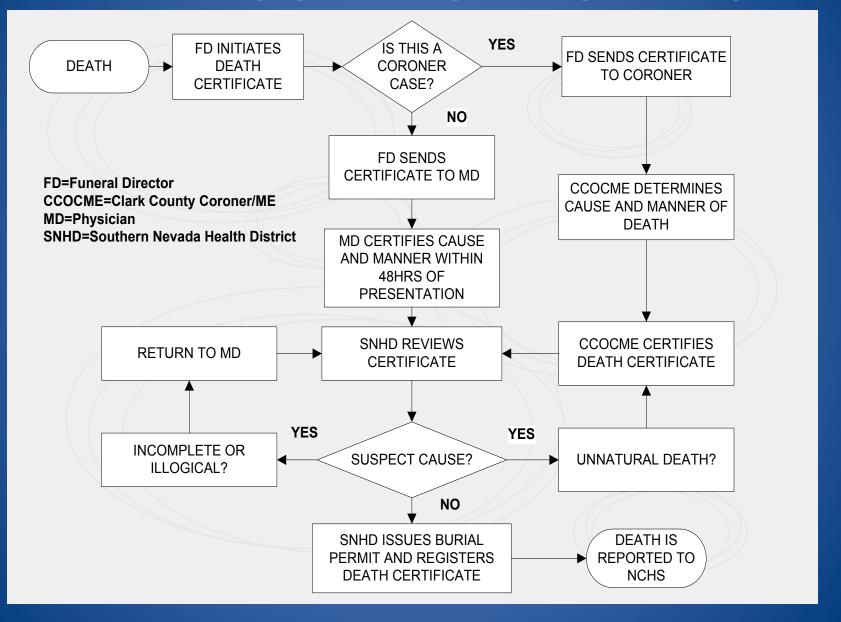
Part I. Diseases, injuries, or complications that caused the death 25. Immediate Cause

Intervals 2 weeks <u>Bronchopneumonia</u> Effect Due to (or as a consequence of) Quadriplegia 3 years В. Due to (or as a consequence of) **Gunshot wound of the neck** Cause \rightarrow 3 years Due to (or as a consequence of)

HOMICIDE

PART II OSC: Dilated cardiomyopathy

DEATH REGISTRATION WORK FLOW



File Search Fee/CAS Work Queue Tools Batch Blank Forms Administration Help



Nevada Vital Records

EBRS/EDRS LIVE database Nevada

MESSAGE OF THE DAY

WELCOME TO ALL NEW CERTIFIERS!

Remember, the tabs you will want to review are: CERTIFIER, CAUSE OF DEATH, CAUSE OF DEATH (cont.), and SIGNATURES. Also, you can call us at 775-684-4166 if you need any assistance.

Physicians Responsibility

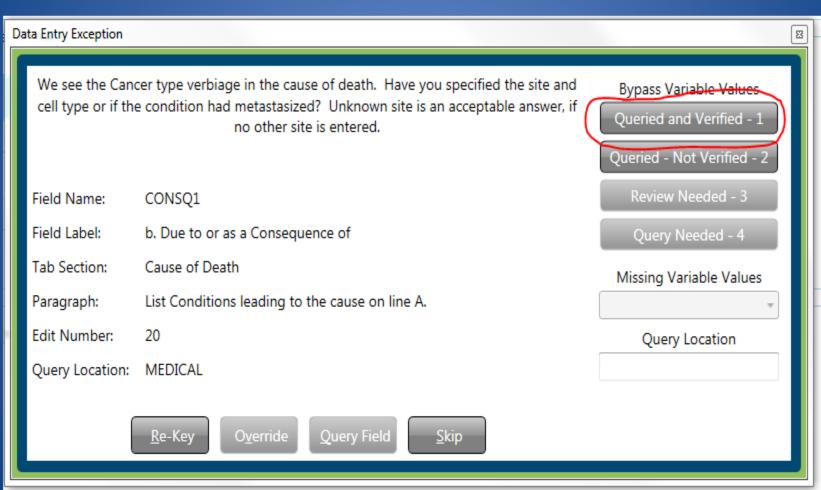
- Date of Death
- Time of Death
- Social Security Number
- Death due to communicable disease?
- Cause of death?
- Did tobacco use contribute to death?

Cause of Death Tab

File Search Fee/CAS Requests	Actions Work Queue Linking Tools	Help				save close
Decedent	Dec History	Dec History2	Disposition		Trade Call	Certifier
Cause of Death	Cause of Death(cont)	Reject	Signatures	Registrar	Flags	Supermicar
Pending Investigation Death du	ue to communicable disease?"					
	chain of events that directly caused dea se or condition resulting in Death)		Approx. Interval - Onset to De	eath	Views 2	
					VICWS Z	
List Conditions leading to the cau	use on line A.					
b. Due to or as a Consequence of	of		Approx. Interval - Onset to De	eath		
c. Due to or as a Consequence o	of		Approx. Interval - Onset to De	eath		
d. Due to or as a Consequence of	of		Approx. Interval - Onset to De	eath		
Cause of Death (Part 2)	adhada a ka daak					
Other significant conditions con	tributing to death.					
Autopsy? Were Autopsy Finding	gs Used? Did Tobacco Use Contribute t	o Death?				
If Female						
		•				
Was Coroner Contacted? Coron		-				
		<u> </u>				



Record Query



Signature Tab

Cause of Death	Cause of Death(cont)	Reject	Signatures
Burial Permit			
County Coroner Name	Coroner Signature Date Coroner Sign	ned Completed By	
County of Death Registrar Nam	ne ▼		
Registrar Signature Registrar /	Approval Date		
Burial Permit Number Permit	Print Date		
Facility			
Facility Complete? (Y,N,R) Cor			
Funeral Home			
Personal Info Complete (Y/N/R	? Complete Date Completed by		
Director Signed? Date Signed / /	Funeral Director Name		
Physician Signing Certificate			
Medical Info Complete (Y/N/R)	Complete Date Completed by		
Physician Signed? Date Signed / /	d .		

Reject Tab

De	ecedent	Dec Histor	у	Dec History2	Disposition
Cause	e of Death	Cause of Dea	th(cont)	Reject	Signatures
Reject -					
Rejected?	Rejected By		Rejected Date	Rejected From To	
Υ	Zannis, Susan		02/10/2017	Registrar to Coroner	• •
Short Com	ments - Additional A	vailable in Notes			_
Rejected R	eason				
			•		