

Medical Certification of Death and Stillbirth

A Handbook for Physicians, Nurse Practitioners and Coroners

2017 Revision

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Foreword

This handbook has been prepared by the British Columbia Vital Statistics Agency, Ministry of Health. It is a reference for British Columbia's many physicians, nurse practitioners and coroners, and includes explanations regarding the information required by the Vital Statistics Agency.

Vital Statistics depends on the accuracy and completeness of the data received via certification of death and stillbirth.

All conditions, diseases and events noted on the certificates are coded and tabulated according to the latest revision of the International Classification of Diseases, which was adopted by the World Health Assembly in 1975. A complex set of rules is utilized in the selection of the underlying cause of death. By providing complete and accurate medical cause of death information, the certifier contributes to robust medical data analysis.

Thank you for your contribution to the ongoing task of recording and analyzing the vital events of British Columbians. If you have any questions, please contact the Medical Coding Unit of the British Columbia Vital Statistics Agency (see Appendix C).

1. Introduction

This handbook is a guide for physicians, nurse practitioners and coroners regarding completion and submission of "Medical Certification of Death" and "Medical Certificate of Stillbirth" forms.

Importance of death and stillbirth certification

Death registrations and medical certifications are a permanent, legal record of the death of an individual. Aside from its importance in the issuance of disposition permits and settlement of estates, this information is used to update everything from voter lists to a variety of agencies such as Canada Pension, Workers' Compensation, and the BC Cancer Agency. The circumstances and cause of death provides valuable information for medical and health research purposes.

Information from certifications of death and stillbirth provides the basis for provincial and national mortality statistics and is used to:

- Produce accurate and timely annual reports and other publications;
- Assess the general health of the population;
- Evaluate the success of medical treatment or the impact of specific health care programs;
- Examine medical problems that may be more prevalent among certain population groups or geographic areas;
- Identify those areas in which medical research can have the greatest impact for promoting health and preventing disease;
- Monitor trends and follow up, where appropriate, on health status issues such as infant deaths, maternal deaths, infectious diseases, accidents, cancer mortality, suicides;
- Measure health at the provincial and local level by examining the epidemiology of the leading and lifestyle-related causes of death, and calculating various standardized mortality measures such as potential years of life lost (PYLL), standardized mortality ratio (SMR), and age standardized mortality rate (ASMR); and,
- Aid investigations examining genetic, environmental, and perinatal concerns.

British Columbia standard registration

There are federal standards for vital statistics certificates and reports that have been adopted by the provinces. The use of nationally uniform vital registration and statistics standards allows for cross-jurisdictional comparison of national and provincial data. In addition to national standards, each province is encouraged to incorporate additions or modifications that address particular needs for information at the provincial level. Thus, the recently revised "Medical Certification of Death" form contains sections particular to health status in British Columbia. The "Medical Certificate of Stillbirth" also conforms to national standards but additional statistical information is obtained in BC from notices of birth or stillbirth.

Confidentiality of vital records

Provincial laws protect the information on vital records from unwarranted or indiscriminate disclosure. All data used for research purposes are stripped of personal identifiers in order to ensure strict confidentiality and privacy. Physicians, nurse practitioners and coroners can be assured that extensive legal and administrative measures are used to protect against unauthorized disclosure of personal information.

2. Responsibility of Physicians, Nurse Practitioners and Coroners (Certifiers)

This province's certifiers are legally responsible for completing all medical certifications of death (MCODs), which form part of the complete death registration.

Contact the Vital Statistics Medical Coding Unit with any questions or concerns. See Appendix C for contact information.

If the certifier is not familiar with the deceased, attempts to obtain the medical history must be undertaken in order to provide the most probable circumstances of death.

Completion of the certificate can be delegated to a physician or nurse practitioner more familiar with the deceased's medical history. A certificate clearly marked as "Interim" can be provided with the name of the physician or nurse practitioner recorded, who has been delegated to complete a replacement certificate.

The certifier is expected to:

- Be familiar with provincial legislation regarding medical certification for deaths without medical attendance or involving external causes.
- Use only an original form designated by Vital Statistics;
- Complete the medical certificate within 48 hours of death and provide the funeral director with the original or faxed copy;
- Print legibly, in black or blue ink;
- Enter the decedent's' full name, age, sex and personal health number;
- Enter the date of death, date of birth (month [by name], day, year), approximate time of death and age in hours and minutes if under one day;
- · Identify and describe the place of death;
- Complete the entire "Medical Cause of Death" section avoiding the use of abbreviations; (See Section 4 for specific details]
- Submit a replacement certification when changes are needed or when autopsy findings or further investigation reveal different or additional medical cause of death information. Photocopies of originals will be accepted if all changes have been initialled and the form has been re-signed and dated. Clearly marked "replacement" certifications should be sent to the Victoria Vital Statistics Agency office – attention Medical Coding Unit.

3. Personal and Demographic Information

Name of deceased

Enter the decedent's full legal name, sex and Personal Health Number. The legal surname goes on the upper line with all given names listed below. If the name of the individual is unknown, then indicate "unknown" on the upper line. If at some time in the future, the identity of the individual is confirmed, an amendment must be submitted.

Actual date of death/date of birth

Date of death and birth are entered in order as (month (by name), day, year. Time of death is to be based upon the 24-hour clock. When an infant dies less than 24 hours after birth, it is necessary to provide this statistic in hours and minutes. The year of birth should always include the century, e.g. 1896 or 1996.

If the exact date of death is unknown, as is the case in some coroner investigations, the date will be the one determined through the investigation. Vital Statistics cannot accept a range of approximate dates or a date of birth or death as "unknown." In this situation, a date of birth may have to be stated as Jan. 01 of a year commensurate with the approximate age of the individual. For historical accuracy, the fact that a date is an approximation may be noted on the record. If, at some time in the future, a more exact date is found to be different than the one reported, an amendment may be made to the record.

Place of death

If the place of death does not have an address, then the exact location should be described using the postal code of the nearest community. In addition, identify the type of place, e.g. hospital, nursing home, industrial site, farm, residence, jail, highway, etc. "DOA at hospital" does not describe where the death actually occurred.

Released to

Enter the name and telephone number of the funeral home.

4. Medical Cause of Death (MCOD) - Physicians and Nurse Practitioners

NOTE: A coroner must certify a death if the immediate or underlying cause of death follows an accident, poisoning, overdose, suicide, violence, or sudden and unexpected death when in apparent good health and not while under medical care.

The cause of death information should be your best medical opinion. A condition can be listed as "probable" even if not confirmed diagnostically.

Part I of the MCOD is for reporting the chronological chain of events leading directly to death, with the **immediate cause** on line a) and the **underlying cause** (the disease that initiated the chain of events) on the lowest used line. **Part II** is for reporting all other significant diseases or conditions that contributed to death but which did not result in the underlying cause of death (UCOD) reported in Part I.

As well, this handbook's Supplementary Information section offers more in-depth explanations on the best way to record deaths from specific causes such as cancer, for which there is "preferred" statistical information.

Part I: • Only one cause should be entered on each line.

- The UCOD should be entered on the lowest line used in Part I, and may be the only entry in this section.
- Additional lines should be added when necessary by recording e) f) etc.
 - Do not use ill-defined conditions (old age, sudden cardiac death) and/or terminal events (cardiac/respiratory arrest). These events must always be accompanied by more specific conditions or cause(s).
 - **Organ or system failure:** Attempts to determine the etiology from health records or other sources is important to determine the underlying cause of death. If unknown or not determined, report this on the line beneath.
 - **Durations and intervals:** Report the interval between the onset of the condition and death. "Unknown" or "Approximate" may be used. The information must be in chronological order.
 - Complications of surgery: Report the specific complication, the type of procedure, and the reason the procedure was performed. See Complications of Surgery for additional information.
 - Dementia: Report the specific type of dementia (vascular, frontal lobe, etc.)
 With Alzheimer's disease, include whether the disease is early onset (<age 65) or late onset (>age 65).
 - **Smoking/Alcohol/Other substances:** Report this information in the appropriate area when it is considered to be a contributing factor(s).
 - Adverse effect of a medication in therapeutic use: Report the name of the medication and the reason for the medication. (e.g. Pulmonary fibrosis due to adverse effects of methotrexate, prescribed for rheumatoid arthritis.)
 - Infectious diseases: Report with the causative organism and source if known (e.g. pneumonia, urinary tract infection, abscess, etc.) If unknown record "NYD" or "Source unknown".

- **C-difficile related deaths with a suspected antibiotic source:** Include the name of the antibiotic and the reason it was prescribed (if several antibiotics were prescribed, include all names if possible).
- **Cancer deaths**: Include the site of primary and all known secondary sites. (See Section 6 for more detailed cancer-related death information).
- Tumours/lesions: Report as malignant, probable malignant, benign or unknown.
- **HIV positive:** Report if the disease has not progressed to AIDS. If the disease has progressed, report AIDS along with any known AIDS-defining illness. If a blood transfusion was the source of infection, provide the year and reason for transfusion, if known. If intravenous drug use was the suspected etiology report this as "due to" on the certificate.
- **Viral hepatitis:** Report the specific type, and suspected or known etiology (e.g. Intravenous drug abuse, blood transfusion). If a transfusion was confirmed, the reason for the transfusion, if known.

Examples Part I:

PARTI	Approximate Interval Between → Onset and Death →	•
Immediate cause of death.	(a) Cardiac arrest due to, or as a consequence of	min.
Antecedent causes, if any, giving rise to the immediate	(b) Cerebellar hemorrhage due to, or as a consequence of	2 days
cause (a) above, stating the underlying causes last.	(c) Hypertension	4 yrs.
	(d)	

PARTI	Approximate Interval Between → Onset and Death →	
Immediate cause of death.	(a) Renal failure 2 y due to, or as a consequence of	yrs.
Antecedent causes, if any, giving rise to the immediate cause (a) above, stating the underlying causes last.	(b) Type II diabetes 10 due to, or as a consequence of	0 yrs.
	(c)	
	(d)	

PARTI	Approximate Interval Between → Onset and Death →	
Immediate cause of death.	(a) Septicemia due to, or as a consequence of	24 hrs.
Antecedent causes, if any, giving rise to the immediate	(b) E. coli due to, or as a consequence of	1 wk.
cause (a) above, stating the underlying causes last.	(c) Urinary tract infection	
	(d)	

PARTI	Approximate Interval Between → Onset and Death →	
Immediate cause of death.	(a) Metastatic cancer to brain due to, or as a consequence of	6 mos.
Antecedent causes, if any, giving rise to the immediate	(b) Melanoma - Primary site face due to, or as a consequence of	2 yrs.
cause (a) above, stating the underlying causes last.	(c)	
	(d)	

Part II:

All other important diseases or conditions present at the time of death which may have contributed to the death but did not directly lead to the UCOD, should be recorded on these lines. In this section, more than one condition can be reported per line. This information assists researchers to study various diseases or conditions, such as Alzheimer's or diabetes that may not be the UCOD but often contribute to death.

When there are two or more possible sequences resulting in death (for example, multiple conditions among the elderly), the certifier must choose and report in Part I the most probable sequence. Other condition(s) should be reported in Part II. For example, in the case of a diabetic with end stage kidney disease and chronic ischemic heart disease who dies from pneumonia, the cause of death depends upon the location the conditions are reported.

Examples Part II:

Example A - The underlying cause of death in Example A is diabetes complicated by kidney disease.

DADTI	Approximate Interval Between → Onset and Death →	
PART I Immediate cause of death.	(a) Pneumonia. 1 w	ık.
Antecedent causes, if any,	(b) End-stage kidney disease. 2 yr	rs.
giving rise to the immediate cause (a) above, stating the underlying causes last.	due to, or as a consequence of 20 y (c) Diabetes. 20 y	yrs.
THE PROPERTY AND	(d)	
PART II Other significant conditions contributing to the death but not resulting in the underlying cause given in Part I.	Chronic ischemic heart disease.	
Recent injury:	h)	ar
	Place of Injury: D Home D Hospital D Nursing Home	
	Assisted living Street Other	

Example B - The underlying cause of death in Example B is ischemic heart disease.

PARTI		Approximate Interval B	etween 🗲	Onset and	I Death •)
Immediate cause of death.	(a) Pneumonia. due to, or as a consequence of					1 wk.
Antecedent causes, if any, giving rise to the immediate	(b) Chronic ischemic heart disease. due to, or as a consequence of					10 yrs.
cause (a) above, stating the underlying causes last.	(c)					-
	(d)					-
PART II Other significant conditions contributing to the death but not resulting in the underlying cause given in Part I.						
Recent injury:	F.)		Date of Injury	(By Name)	Day	Year
	h)	Place of Injury:			-	Home

These two examples demonstrate the importance of careful review and selection of the sequence of events leading to death. Because they show the same conditions with a different UCOD, it is important for the certifier to decide which sequence is most probable.

Natural death with a contributing injury

When a natural death occurs but there has been a recent injury that may have contributed to the death, report the injury, the mechanism of injury and location of the incident in Part II.

Example A

PARTI							AL.	proximate	interv		tween	Unset an	u Deau	
Immediate cau	ise of death	(a) Pne	umonia											1 wk.
		due to, or a	s a consequ	ence of										
Antecedent ca	uses if any	(b) End	-stage C	OPD										5 yrs.
giving rise to th		due to, or as												
cause (a) abov	e, stating the	(c)												
underlying ca	uses last.	(0)												
		(d)												
		(4)												
PART II	nt conditions													
	Other significant conditions contributing to the death but													
not resulting in		j												
cause given in	Part I.											-0-5-	Dav	Year
Recent injury:											Date of	Month (By Name)		
(Not directly le	eading to deat	th) <u>Fra</u>	ctured hi	p							Injury	A P F	1	9 2 0 1
								Place of Inj				ospital 🗖	Numin	a Home
Mechanism of	finjury _ <u>Trip</u>	ped on ca	rpet and	fell.				Flace of inj	ury. I	DING		ospital 🗀	NUISIII	grione
							1	Assisted	living (□ Str	reet 🗆 O	ther		
	Recent surgery (2	00 dava as la s		-#1 Corono	n hunana?	Heart valve	conlocad?	Environm	ontol o	00110/	ational life	atula (o.a.	nontini	les, asbestos,
			Year								ohol, etc.)		pesiici	105, 05005105,
Other		ith Day <i>lame)</i>	Year	Yes No Yes No Ves No Organ transplant (specify)				Yes (specify)					
Medical	If Yes, date MI	A Y 3 0	2 0 1		ransplant (s	specity)			Unki	nown				
Particulars	Surgery & Findin	"#hip		Reasor	1			Place			SHAD	ED AREA	- OFF	ICE USE ONL
	hip pinning	yə						- Mooc						
				🗖 No										
				D	of death at	ated above ta	ke accou	int of	May f	iurthe	r informati	on relating	to cau	se of death be
Autopsy	Autopsy being he	eld?							availa	bla la	ator?		1 to cau	se or dealin be
Autopsy Particulars	Autopsy being he			autopsy find	ings?	Yes 🔲 No			availa	able la	ater?	Ves		
Particulars		No		autopsy find	ings?		0		availa	able la	ater?	Yes The Ha	ndbook	lo for Physicians,
	🗆 Yes	ZÍNo ^S ZÍNat ≊r <u>MUST</u> beno	tural otified of an	autopsy find	ings?	Yes No details of nat iding: accide	o tural caus nts, misa	ses adventure, s	suicide,		ater?	The Hai Nurse F Coronei	ndbook Practitio rs is ava	No

Example B

PARTI							A	\pp	roximate	Interv	al Betv	ween 🗲 🤇	Onset and	Death	1 →
Immediate cau	use of death. (a) Renal failure.								1						
			to, or as a conseq	uence of											
Antecedent ca	uses, if anv.	(b)	Failure to e	at.											1 mo.
giving rise to th			to, or as a conseq												
cause (a) abov	e, stating the	(0)	Alzheimer's	demer	ntia										10 yrs.
underlying ca	uses last.	(C)		acine											
		(d)													
PART II															
Other significant conditions Palliative pain control.															
contributing to not resulting in		,													
cause given in		·													
Recent injury:												Date of	Month (By Name)	Day	Year
(Not directly le		h)	Fractured b	in								Injury		216	2 0 1 7
(Not all eotiy le	ading to deat	, _		<u></u>			1	Γ						2 0	2017
Mechanism of	Foll	outo	ofbed					Pla	ace of Inju	ury: 1	🗹 Hor	ne 🗖 Ho	ospital 🗖	Nursin	g Home
wechanism of		oure	n beu.												
								Assisted living Street Other							
	Recent surgery (2	28 days	s or less prior to d	eath) Cor	ronary bypass?	Heart valv	e replaced						style (e.g. j	esticio	les, asbestos,
	Yes Mor	r ith	Dav Year	_	Yes 🖉 No	TYes	🗹 No		abuse of t	tobacco	o, alcol	hol, etc.)			
Other	By A	lame)		- 00	an transplant (snecify)		-	🗹 Yes (s	(pecify	То	bacco/	alcohol		
Medical	If Yes, date M	Α Υ	2 7 2 0 1	17 019	an transpione (pccary/ _			No [Unk	nown	CUAD		055	
Particulars	Surgery & Findin	_{as} Hip	o arthropla	sty Rea	ason				Place			SHAD	DAREA	- UFF	ICE USE ONLY
	ourgory or main	90 <u></u>	•												
	-			Ø	No										
Autopsy	Autopsy being he	eld?			use of death st	ated above	take acco	ount	t of		urther ble lat		on relating	to cau	se of death be
Particulars	🗖 Yes 🚦	No		autopsy	findings?	Yes 🗖	No			avalla	ible lat	er ?	🗖 Yes		lo
Manual	State if death wa	s (Natural	D Pe	ending finalized	details of r	natural cau	Ises	s						for Physicians,
Manner	N.B. The Corone		L be notified of a	_						uicide,	etc.		Nurse Pr		ners and vilable on-line.
Death	Case discussed	with Co	oroner: 🗖 Yes		If yes, Coro	ner's Name	e:		-						m for details.
								_							

In these examples, the individuals suffered from significant natural diseases. Although each admission to the hospital followed a recent fall and fractured hip, the pre-existing disease was significant and is considered to be the UCOD. The hip fracture was a contributing factor and was correctly reported in Part II.

Medical Assistance in Dying (MAiD)

If a death is medically assisted, certifiers are required to report this and the underlying illness or disease causing the grievous and irremediable medical condition on the Medical Certification of Death as follows:

- Report medical assistance in dying in Part I (a);
- Report the underlying illness/disease causing the grievous and irremediable medical condition in Part 1 (b); and
- Report manner of death as "natural".

Example - MAiD

Approximate Interval Between → Onset and Death →	
(a) Medical Assistance in Dying (MAiD)	min.
due to, or as a consequence of	
(b) Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS)	3 yrs.
due to, or as a consequence of	
(C)	
(d)	
	(a) due to, or as a consequence of (b) Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) due to, or as a consequence of (c)

Manner	State if death was Natural	Pending finalized details of natural causes any unnatural death including: accidents, misadventure, suicide, etc.	The Handbook for Physicians, Nurse Practitioners and		
of Death	Case discussed with Coroner:		Coroners is available on-line. See back of form for details.		

When reporting the underlying illness/disease causing the grievous condition, consider the points listed on page 7 and the Supplementary Information section.

Forms related to medical assistance in dying can be found at:

http://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/health/accessing-health-care/home-community-care/care-optionsand-cost/end-of-life-care/medical-assistance-in-dying/forms

Contacts for Information about Medical Assistance in Dying Policy and Processes

Health-care providers working within health authorities should contact their health authority's designated coordinator for medical assistance in dying, or their supervisor for more information on policy and processes. Health authorities play a central role in coordination of medical assistance in dying services and are prepared to support patients and care providers who need assistance in navigating the service.

- Fraser Health
- Interior Health
- Island Health
- Northern Health
- Provincial Health Services Authority
- Vancouver Coastal Health

Health-care providers not affiliated with a health authority should contact their provincial regulatory college for information on medical assistance in dying processes.

Completing the second half of the form

Other Medical Particulars

Recent surgery: If surgery was performed within 28 days prior to death, the type of surgery, reason for the procedure and findings are required. (See Complications of surgery for additional details.)

	Recent surgery (28 days or less prior to death)
Other Medical Particulars	Yes Month (By Name) Day Year □ No If Yes, date M A Y 1 4 2 0 1 7 Surgery & Findings Colon resection for
i ul tioului o	<u>colon cancer.</u>

Coronary bypass/heart valve/transplant: In some cases, a "yes" response requires a brief explanation (see example below).

Coronary bypass? Heart valve replaced?	Coronary bypass? Heart valve replaced?
🗋 Yes 🗹 No 🗋 Yes 🗹 No	Yes 🗹 No 🗹 Yes 🗋 No
Organ transplant <i>(specify)</i> Kidney	Organ transplant (<i>specify</i>)
Reason Polycystic disease	Reason Mitral stenosis
☐ No	□ No

Environmental or lifestyle factor(s): If there is information that might not manifest in pathology that is related to causes and conditions mentioned in Part I and Part II, record this information here. For example, "asbestos exposure" without mention of asbestosis or "maternal alcohol use" in a neonatal death (see example below).

Environmental-occupational-lifestyle (e.g. pesticides, asbestos, abuse of tobacco, alcohol, etc.)							
Yes (specify) Smoking/asbestos							
Place							

Autopsy particulars: If an autopsy or other diagnostics investigations were done but results were not known at the time of certification, a letter will be sent from Vital Statistics several months later to request the findings.

Note: Vital Statistics does not have access to hospital records or the ability to obtain information from anyone other than the certifier.

Autopsy	Autopsy being held?		May further information relating to cause of death be available later?		
Particulars	Yes 🗖 No	autopsy findings?			

Manner of Death: Physicians and nurse practitioners must only certify "natural" or "pending finalized details of natural causes". If an adverse reaction or injury occurred and the injury contributed to but did not cause the cascade of events leading to death, report the details of the event in Part II. If you are unsure, contact a coroner.

Manner	State if death was	Natural	🗖 Pen	iding finalized details of natural causes	The Handbook for Physicians
of	N.B. The Coroner MUST	pe notified of ar	y unnatur	al death including: accidents, misadventure, suicide, etc.	Nurse Practitioners and Coroners is available on-line.
Death	Case discussed with Coro	ner: 🔲 Yes	🗹 No	If yes, Coroner's Name:	See back of form for details.

Pregnant mother: This section is to be completed if the deceased was pregnant at the time of death or within the postpartum parameters identified in this section.

Certification: This section must be completed by a physician or nurse practitioner. The name, address, physician/nurse practitioner's MSP billing number, and phone number should be clearly printed along with a signature. If a physician or nurse practitioner is signing on behalf of another, this should be noted on the certificate.

Note: Only licensed physicians and licensed nurse practitioners are permitted to certify death.

	* MSP Billing Number (MANDATORY)	I viewed the body after death	I attended the de	eceased	Month	Day	Year
Certification	123456	🗹 Yes 🗖 No	for the final illne	ess on:	(By Name)	1 6	2 0 1 4
by	Name of Certifying Physician/ Nurse Practitioner (MANDATORY)					
Licensed	JOHN SMITH I certify to the best of my knowledge and belief this person died	on the date and from the cause	(s) stated herein.		Month (By Name)	Day	Year
Physician/	signature X 4. Swith			Date Signed:		1 8	2 0 1 4
Nurse	Mailing Address					Postal	Code
Practitioner	111 - 1000 1 st STREET SUMMERSIE	DE, ZZ				V 0	0 V 0
			Phon	e Numbei	r <i>(with area</i>)	code)	
			(4)	44)	555 —	333	3

5. Coroner's Medical Certification of Death

Coroner's medical certificates are completed according to the *Coroner's Act* and the *Vital Statistics Act*. (See Appendix B - Legislation)

Coroner's medical certificates might include natural deaths and should be completed as per Sections 2 and 3 of the instructions for physicians and nurse practitioners.

- Coroner's certificates should be completed within 48 hours of death and provided to the funeral director.
- Interim certificates clearly marked with "Pending" with a pending manner of death selected should be provided when further investigation is necessary to determine the circumstances of death.
- Final certificates should be provided to the Vital Statistics Medical Coding Unit once all investigations and reviews are complete. The certificate should be clearly marked as "Final" with the current date.
- Amended certificates should be clearly marked as "Amendment" or "Replacement" and any additions/changes must be <u>initialed and dated</u>.
- If the place of death does not have an address, then the exact location should be described using the postal code of the nearest community and the type of place (home, hospital, street, farm, etc.) if appropriate. **GPS coordinates are NOT accepted.**

Coroners are also responsible for certifying unnatural deaths including:

- Suicide self-inflicted injury with intent to cause death.
- Homicide a death due to injury *intentionally* inflicted by the action of another person.
- Accident a death due to unintentional or unexpected injury including complications reasonably attributed to the accident.
- Undetermined a death in which the cause and manner are, and will remain, unknown; OR a death from an injury or poisoning in which the pathology/type of event is known and described in Parts I and II but the circumstances (manner) could not be determined.

Part I:

Information in Part I must clearly be chronological and support the manner of death. It is important to ensure that the information on each line can actually be due to the condition below (see examples).

Incorrect cause of death information. In the example below, arteriosclerotic heart disease cannot be due to cocaine use, and therefore this does not support an accidental manner of death. In order for a death to be classified as accidental, the information in Part I must only contain conditions that can be caused by an accidental or external cause. As well, cocaine use does not support an accidental mechanism of death.

L					i		
PART I				Approx	kimate Interval Be	etween →Onset a	nd Death
Immediate cause of death. (a) Arteriosclerotic hea						8 yrs.	
Antecedent causes, if any, giving rise to the immediate cause (a) above, stating the <u>underlying causes last.</u>		due to or as a consequence of (b) Cocaine use due to, or as a consequence of the consequence of					
		(c)	Cocaine <i>use</i> does not support an accidental manner of death.				
		(d)		eutii.			
PART II Other significant co					_		
contributing to the							
resulting in the und given in Part I.	enying cause						
given in rate i.	Recent surger	y (28 days or less prior to death)	Coronary bypass?	Environmental/	occupational/lifesty	/le	
		Month Day Year	🗖 Yes 🛛 No	🗆 Yes 💋 No 🔅 Tobacco 🗹 Alcoh		cohol 🗖 Asbestos 🗖 Pesticides	
Other		(By Name)	Heart valve replaced?	Drugs (speced)	:ify):		
Medical	If Yes, date		Yes 🗹 No	Other			
Particulars	Surgery & Find	dinas	Organ transplant recipient?		SHADED AREA - 0	FFICE USE ONLY	
			Yes (specify)	Place			
			No				
Autopsy Particulars	Autopsy being Ves		ated above take account of autopsy findi Yes D No	ings? May furt available	a lator?	ating to cause of de	eath be
Manner of Death	State if death v	was Accident*	Suicide * Homicia Undetermined Pending	de * g investigation		completion of t Suicide/Homici	

Statements that correctly indicate accidental poisoning by drugs

All of the statements below indicate poisoning by drug, and therefore an accidental death, whether or not the drug was given in treatment:

- Drug taken inadvertently
- Lethal amount, lethal dose, or lethal quantity of a drug
- Overdose of a drug
- Poisoning by a drug
- Toxic effects of a drug
- Toxic reaction to a drug
- Toxicity (of a site) by a drug
- Wrong dose taken accidentally
- Wrong drug given in error

Correct cause of death information. This example supports an accidental cause with a sudden cardiac event due to a cocaine overdose. Arteriosclerotic heart disease reported in Part II is correctly reported as a contributing factor.

PART I	1				Α	pproxima	te Interval Be	etween →Onset a	and Death	
Immediate cause of death.		(a) Sudden cardiac event due to, or as a consequence of						Immed.		
Antecedent causes, if any, giving rise to the immediate cause (a) above, stating the <u>underlying causes last.</u>		(b) Cocaine overdose due to, or as a consequence of						10 min.		
									-	
	(d)								_	
PART II Other significant co contributing to the resulting in the und given in Part I.	death but not	Arteriosclerotic hear	t disease							
	Recent surgery (28	days or less prior to death)					Environmental/occupational/lifestyle			
Other	(7) 44					□ Tobacco Ø Alcohol □ Asbestos □ Pesticides				
Medical	If Yes, date			ſ	Drugs (specify): Other					
Particulars		,		Organ transplant recipient?		SHADED AREA - OFFICE USE ONLY				
	Surgery & Findings		Yes (specify) No		Place					
Autopsy Particulars	Autopsy being held		-	nt of autopsy find		ay further i vailable late	200	ating to cause of d	leath be	
Manner of Death	State if death was	 Natural Accident * 	 Suicide * Undetermined 	Homici	ide * ng investig:	ation		completion of Suicide/Homic		

Part I and II - Specific circumstances of death

Intoxication/poisoning/toxicity/adverse effect of drugs and/or alcohol

- Names of drugs or toxic substances implicated in the death should be identified if possible in either Part I or in the "Accident/Homicide/Suicide" details section.
- Clearly indicate whether an overdose or lethal level of a drug was identified.
- Clearly indicate whether alcohol intoxication is either a lethal amount or indicating a state of inebriation.

Example A

PART I Immediate cause	((a) <u>Heroin overdose</u> due to, or as a consequenc	e of	Approximate Interv	al Between→ Onset and Death →	
Antecedent causes, if any, giving rise to the immediate cause (a) above, stating the <u>underlying causes last.</u>		(b) due to, or as a consequenc (c)				
	((d)				
Manner of Death	State if death was	s Natural Accident *	Suicide *Undetermined	 Homicide * Pending investigation 	* Requires completion of the Accident/Suicide/Homicide sec	tion

Example **B**

PARTI							Approx	kimate Interval B	etween →Onset ar	id Death
Immediate cause o	f death.		i-drug overdo a consequence of							
Antecedent causes, if any, giving rise to the immediate cause (a) above, stating the underlying causes last.			(b)							
		(d)								
PART II Other significant co contributing to the resulting in the unde given in Part I.	death but not		l intoxication							
Other Medical Particulars	Yes Month Day Year (By Name) If Yes, date Suroery & Findings		 ☐ Yes	Yes Vo Heart valve replaced?	Environmental/occupational/lifestyle					
				Yes (specify) No						
Autopsy Particulars	Autopsy being Yes			ited above take account Yes 🔲 No	of autopsy find	lings?	May furt available	a later?	lating to cause of de s 🛛 No	ath be
Manner of Death	State if death w	/as 🔤	Natural Accident *	 Suicide * Undetermined 	Homici		-	Accident	completion of t /Suicide/Homicid	le section
Pregnant Mother	Death occurred during pregnan	i icy? 🔽 N/A	No Yes	 Death occurred v 42 days postpart 	vithin 🔲 Yes um?		No 🔶	Death occurred w and 1 year postpa	ithin 43 days 🔲 Y artum?	ies 🗖 No
Accident/Homic Suicide Detail	ider	injury (exact	location and type of	f place)				Date of Injury	Month Day (By Name)	Year
MVI: driver	passenger 🗆	J unknown	pedestrian	□ cyclist □ other						
Transport mode (truck, motorcycle,		ehicle 1			Ve	ehicle	2			
Details: 🗆 collisio	on 🗆 struck f	ixed object	□ rollover □	struck animal 🛛 ot	her					
Safety factors:	J no seatbelt	□ speed 0	🗆 no helmet 🛛	other						
3rd Party factors:	(not the dece	eased) □ al	cohol 🗆 drugs (specify)						
Overdose: (Includ	le names of a	II substanc	es) codeine, \	/alium, citalopram	ı					
Other accident or	violence deta	ails:								

Suicide with associated conditions

If the decedent was suffering from a terminal or debilitating illness or mental disorder, report this information in Part II.

PART I					Appro	ximate Interval B	etween →Onset a	nd Death
Immediate cause o		(a) Overdose of codei due to, or as a consequence of	ne, Valium and cital	opram				Immed.
Antecedent causes giving rise to the in cause (a) above, s <u>underlying cause</u>	nmediate tating the	(b) due to, or as a consequence of (c)						-
	((d)						
PART II Other significant co contributing to the resulting in the und given in Part I.	death but not	Severe chronic pain f						
Other Medical Particulars	TYes Ma	(28 days or less prior to death) onth Day Year y Name)	Coronary bypass? Yes Z No Heart valve replaced? Yes Z No Organ transplant recipien	t?	 Tobacco Drugs (special Other 	/occupational/lifest Alcohol	tos Pesticides	
			Yes (specify) No		Place			
Autopsy Particulars	Autopsy being he		ited above take account of Yes 🔲 No	autopsy find	ings? May fur availabl	a lator?	lating to cause of d s 🛛 No	eath be
Manner of Death	State if death wa	as Natural Accident *	Suicide *	Homici	de * g investigation		completion of /Suicide/Homici	

Motor vehicle traffic and non-traffic incidents

- Report whether the accident occurred on a public roadway or elsewhere (e.g. farm, mountain).
- Report the position of the deceased, if known (driver, passenger, pedestrian, cyclist, etc.)
- Provide the **type** (not make) of vehicle (car, pickup truck, van, motorcycle, bicycle, etc.)
- Describe the nature of the incident (driver of a car struck a van; passenger in a pickup truck that overturned, etc.)
- Report any known safety issues (speed, no seat belt, no helmet, etc.)
- When a third party causes the incident (driver of a car and the passenger dies) and the driver was known/found to be under the influence of alcohol and /or drugs, report this in the 3rd Party section of the certificate. Note: This section does not apply to the deceased. It is intended to capture the information and frequency of third-party related deaths.

Example A - Medical certification of death following a motor vehicle accident

PARTI									Approx	timate Interval E	Between →On	set and l	Death
Immediate cause o	of death.	(a) _	Pneumothora									4	days
			, or as a conseque										
Antecedent causes		(D)	Multiple fract		os							1	1 wk
giving rise to the immediate due to, or as a consequence of cause (a) above, stating the (c) Motor vehicle accident (passenger)													
underlying causes last. (c) MOtor Venicle accident (passenger)													
		(d)											
PART II	100												
Other significant co contributing to the			cohol intoxica	tion									
resulting in the und													
given in Part I.								· · · · ·					
			ys or less prior to c	-cuuly	oronary bypass? Yes 🔽 No			1		occupational/lifes Alcohol 🗖 Asbes	-	des	
Other	Yes No	Month (By Name)	Day Year)		eart valve replaced	1?		1	-	ify):			
Medical	If Yes, date				Yes INO			🗆 Oth	ner				
Particulars	Surgery & Fin	dings			rgan transplant red			Place		SHADED AREA -		NLY	
					Yes (specify) No			Place					
Autopsy	Autopsy being	held?	Does cause of de		above take accou	nt of auto	psy find	ings?	May furt	her information re	elating to cause	e of death	ı be
Particulars	☑ Yes □				s 🗖 No			-	available	later?	es 💋 No		
Manner	State if death	was	Natural		Suicide *		Homici	de *		* Requires	s completion	n of the	
of Death	otate il death	nuo	Accident *		Undetermined		Pendir	ng inves	stigation		t/Suicide/Ho		
Pregnant Mother	Death occurre during pregna	ed incy?	N/A No (Yes 🚽	Death occurred 42 days postpa	d within artum?	TYe:		No 🗲	Death occurred v and 1 year postp	vithin 43 days artum?	TYes	No No
Accident/Homic	cide/ Place o	f injury (exact location and	type of pla	ace)					Date of	Month E (By Name))ay	Year
Suicide Detai	ls: High	nway								Injury	A P R 2	4 2	0 1 7
MVI: 🗆 driver 💋	passenger	🗆 unkn	iown 🗆 pedest	rian 🗆	cyclist □ oth	er							
Transport mode (e.g. car, truck, motorcycle, bus, etc.): Vehicle 1CarVehicle 2_Pickup truck													
Details: 💋 collision 🗆 struck fixed object 🗆 rollover 🗆 struck animal 🗆 other													
Safety factors: no seatbelt speed no helmet other													
3rd Party factors: (not the deceased) alcohol adrugs (specify)													
Overdose: (Include names of all substances)													
Other accident or violence details:													
		_											

Example B - Medical certification of death following motor vehicle accident with safety issue and 3rd party information.

MVI: 🗆 driver 🗹 passenger 🗆 unknown 🗆 pedestrian 🗆 cyclist 🗖 other								
Transport mode (e.g. car, truck, motorcycle, bus, etc.): Vehicle 1 <u>Car</u> Vehicle 2 <u>Pickup truck</u>								
Details: Ø collision □ struck fixed object □ rollover □ struck animal □ other								
Safety factors: 🗹 no seatbelt 🗆 speed 🗆 no helmet 🗇 other								
3rd Party factors: (not the deceased) of alcohol of drugs (specify) Cocaine								
Overdose: (Include names of all substances)								
Other accident or violence details: Passenger of northbound car struck by merging pickup truck.								

6. Supplementary Information re: Medical Cause of Death

The following section provides further explanation about the type and detail of medical information that is required to most effectively fill out a certification of death.

Complications of surgery:

When any of the conditions listed below is reported as the only entry OR first entry on the lowest used line in Part I, with surgery (within 28 days of death) also reported, the condition is considered a COMPLICATION of surgery unless:

a) The surgery was performed more than 28 days prior to death.

b) The surgery was performed for the condition reported.

c) The condition predates the surgery.

Complication: (this list is not exclusive – another complication of surgery can be reported which is not listed below)

Acute renal failure	Infection NOS
Aspiration	Occlusion (any site)
Phlebitis/phlebothrombosis (any site)	Atelectasis
Bacteremia	Pneumonia
Cardiac arrest	Pneumothorax
Disseminated intravascular coagulopathy (DIC)	Pulmonary insufficiency
Embolism (any site)	Septicemia (any)
Gas gangrene	Shock
Hemolysis, haemolytic infection	Thrombophlebitis (any site)
Hemorrhage not otherwise specified (NOS)	Thrombosis (any site)
Infarction (any site)	

When the condition is confirmed to be a complication of surgery, the underlying cause of death (UCOD) will become the reason the surgery was performed (even if the reason is located in Part II or within the details of surgery section on the certificate). If the surgery was performed due to an injury, the mechanism of the injury will become the UCOD. e.g. Pneumonia following hip surgery for a fractured hip (from a fall). This would be reportable to a coroner.

Note: Physician certificates would not be referred to a coroner if:

A pre-existing condition or disease is reported to have caused the condition. It is stated on the certificate "Not a post-operative complication", "Not related to the surgery" or similar wording.

See next page for examples.

У

Complications of surgery - Medical cause of death examples

Incorrect cause of death information for a *natural* **death.** The death in this example would be considered accidental and would be forwarded to the coroner.

PARTI						Ap	proximate	Interva	I Between→	Onset and	d Deat	1 →	
Immediate cau	se of death.	(a) Pneumon due to, or as a conse	a equence of										vks.
Antecedent car giving rise to th cause (a) abov underlying ca	e immediate e, stating the	(b) Post-oper- due to, or as a conse- (c)	equence of										vks.
PART II Other significal contributing to not resulting in cause given in Recent injury:	the death but the underlying Part I.]								Month (By Name)			ear
(Not directly le	eading to deat	th)					Place of Inj	ury: 🗆	Home H			-	
Other Medical Particulars	Yes Mont By No (By N	Name) A N 3 0 2 0 Igs		onary bypass? Yes D No an transplant (s ison No	Yes Specify)	No No	abuse of	tobacco, specify) 🗍 Unkn	cupational-life , alcohol, etc.) own SHAD				
Autopsy Particulars	Autopsy being he		Does cau autopsy f		ated above Yes 🔲		nt of		irther informati ble later?	ion relating			ath be
Manner of Death		IS I Natural er <u>MUST</u> be notified of with Coroner: I Ye	any unnatu		iding: acci	dents, misa	dventure, s			Coroner	Practitio rs is ava	for Phys ners and ailable or m for dei	n-line.

Correct cause of death information for a natural death. The example below clearly indicates that the hip fracture contributed to, but did not directly cause, the death.

												· ·		·				
PARTI			_					A	\pp	oroximat	e Interva	al Be	tween ->	Onse	et and	Death		
Immediate cau	se of death.	(a)		monia													2	wks.
				a consequ	ence of												1	0
Antecedent ca giving rise to the			COPE	a consequ	ence of													0 yrs.
cause (a) abov																		
underlying ca	uses last.	(6)																
		(d)																
PART II																		
Other significat contributing to			Dem	entia, C	HF													
not resulting in	the underlying																	
cause given in														T M	nth	Dav		Year
Recent injury:		b \	#Uin										Date of Injury	(By	Name)	,	1	
(Not directly le	eading to deat	") _	_ #1110						Τ-									
Mechanism o	finiury Fall	from	bed.						PI	ace of In	jury: [] Ho	me 🗆 H	lospit	al 🗹	Nursing	g Home	e
	,,									Assisted	d living 🛛 Street 🗆 Other							
	Recent surgery (2	0.4				ronary bypass	2 Hoort volv		42	Environ	mental-o		tional life	ontelo	(0.0.1	ootioid	00.00	haataa
	Yes Mon		Dav	Year	· ·	Yes 🗍 No			u r		f tobacco				(e.g. µ	Jesucia	105, 851	065105,
Other	No (By N	ame)	· .		0	gan transplant	_	_	+	🗌 Yes	(specify)							
Medical	If Yes, date J J	AI N	3 0	2 0 1						🗖 No	🔲 Unkr	nown	SHAD	DED A	REA	- OFF	ICE U	SE ONLY
Particulars	Surgery & Finding				Re	ason			-[Place								
	#Hip arthro	plast	У			No												
Autopsy	Autopsy being he	ld?				ause of death s findings?	stated above	take acco	oun	t of	May fu availa	urthe	r informa	tion re	lating	to cau	se of d	eath be
Particulars	🗆 Yes 🔮	No			autopsy		Yes 🔲	No			avalla	DIE 18			Yes	1	lo	
Manner	State if death was		Natu			ending finalize										dbook actitior		vsicians,
of Death	N.B. The Corone Case discussed v		_		-					lventure,	suicide,	etc.		Co	roners		ilable (on-line.
Death	Case discussed i		NUNCI.	L tes		o in yes, Cor	oner s Name	·						. 00		t or for		orund.

Cancer

Medical coding allows for considerable detail with cancer not only for identification of the primary organ involved (for example, lung) but can also note smaller areas (such as the bronchus or lower lobe). All known secondary sites should be reported. If the origin of the cancer is not known record "unknown primary" or "primary NYD".

Some morphologies are assigned a functional activity based upon the fact that exceptions are rare. Unless otherwise specified, adenoma, meningioma or papilloma are coded as benign; sarcoma, adenocarcinoma, glioma are coded as malignant; ureteral papilloma is considered in-situ; and chorioadenoma is designated a neoplasm of uncertain behaviour. Variables to this information should be reported. If no factors were identified, "No risk factors" should be reported.

Undetermined cause of infant death

All infant deaths are reviewed by the BC Coroners Service. Known risk factors (sleeping position, smoking exposure, bed-sharing, type of bed/bedding) should be reported.

A coroner will record the cause of death as "undetermined" when investigation yields no apparent cause. If an infant death is confirmed as "natural", a physician or nurse practitioner can certify the death.

Alcohol-related diseases

Even though conditions such as cirrhosis, Laennec's, or Korsakoff's syndrome are almost always due to alcoholism, if alcohol is not reported, non-alcoholic medical codes are applied. Indicating the presence or absence of alcohol strongly enhances the statistical value of this information.

Drug toxicity

When a specific drug toxicity is reported and it was a medication administration error or an accidental/intentional overdose, the coroner must be notified.

When there is an adverse effect of a medication in therapeutic use, report the name of the medication and the reason it was prescribed.

Example A

PARTI	Approximate Interval Between > On	set and Death 🗲
Immediate cause of death.	(a) Intracerebral hemorrhage	6 hrs.
Antecedent causes, if any,	due to, or as a consequence of (b) Thrombolytic therapy	2 davs
giving rise to the immediate	due to, or as a consequence of	2 ddy3
	(c) <u>CVA</u>	2 days
cause (a) above, stating the underlying causes last.	(c) <u>CVA</u>	
	(d)	

Example B

PARTI	Approximate Interval Between → Onset and Death →	•
Immediate cause of death.	(a) Pulmonary fibrosis due to, or as a consequence of	3 yrs.
Antecedent causes, if any, giving rise to the immediate	(b) Amiodarone due to, or as a consequence of	2 days
cause (a) above, stating the underlying causes last.	(c) Chronic atrial fibrillation	2 days
	(d)	

AIDS

It is important to obtain the most accurate and complete data possible as a contribution to AIDS information and research.

- The terms "HIV disease", "HIV infection", and "HIV positive" are not synonymous with AIDS.
- In order for AIDS to be considered the underlying cause of death, it is important to use terminology to confirm that the HIV has progressed to AIDS and the information is reported in Part I.
- Whenever possible, report opportunistic and associated diseases. It is preferable to note "candidiasis" rather than "fungal infection", "pneumocystosis" rather than "nonspecific pneumonia", "lymphoma of" rather than "cancer of".
- If possible, identify "lifestyle" or other contributive factors such as hemophilia, contaminated blood transfusion, drug abuse, etc. in PART II.

Sequelae/Complication of Disease

When a sequelae or complication of a disease is reported, it is important to obtain and provide additional details relating to the manifestation of the disease. e.g. "Sequelae of alcoholism" or "Complications of diabetes".

Example A

PARTI	Approximate Interval Between → Onset and Death →	•
Immediate cause of death.	(a) Sepsis due to, or as a consequence of	3 yrs.
Antecedent causes, if any, giving rise to the immediate	(b) Gangrene right foot due to, or as a consequence of	1 wk.
cause (a) above, stating the underlying causes last.	(c) Peripheral vascular disease	5 yrs.
	(d) Insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus	20 yrs.

Example B

PARTI	Approximate Interval Between → Onset and Death →	•
Immediate cause of death.	(a) Cirrhosis (liver)	5 yrs.
Antecedent causes, if any, giving rise to the immediate cause (a) above, stating the	(b) Alcoholism due to, or as a consequence of	15 yrs.
underlying causes last.	(c)	
	(d)	

Use of qualifying or differentiating terminology

Whenever possible report the following:

- spontaneous vs. traumatic
 Use to clarify conditions like fractures, subdural hematoma, subarachnoid hemorrhage, etc.
- congenital vs. acquired Without duration, such conditions as hydrocephalus, scoliosis cannot be differentiated.
- myelodysplasia vs. myelodysplastic syndrome These two terms are not interchangeable.
- starvation vs. refusal to eat vs. malnutrition
 Starvation implies an absence of food, refusal to eat is a psychological condition, and malnutrition refers to a metabolic condition without regard of cause.

7. Completing the Medical Certificate of Stillbirth

Definition of a stillbirth

The complete expulsion or extraction from its mother after at least 20 weeks of pregnancy or after attaining a weight of at least 500 grams, of a product of conception in which, after expulsion or extraction, there is no breathing, beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord or unmistakable movement of voluntary muscle.

Vital Statistics forms used to record stillbirths

A stillbirth is simultaneously a birth and a death event. Information for stillbirths is derived from the "Notice of a Live Birth or Stillbirth" (NOB) and from the "Registration of Stillbirth" completed by a parent or other adult with knowledge of the stillbirth. Medical cause(s) of the stillbirth is provided by the certifier on the "Medical Certificate of Stillbirth", which is on the back of the "Registration of Stillbirth" (see Appendix A).

Some examples are included on the bottom of the "Medical Certificate of Stillbirth".

The first question under "Delivery and Labour" is a two-part question. If the delivery did not require instrumental or operative assistance (ticked "no"), then the following question can remain blank.

As with other medical certifications, all information should be clearly printed and abbreviations avoided.

If there is knowledge of "lifestyle" maternal conditions that are considered to have had an adverse effect on the fetus, such as alcohol, tobacco, drug use, or certain prescribed medications, note these in Part II.

Updating stillbirth certificates

If the initial cause of stillbirth is unknown or ambiguous, a letter and photocopy of the original certificate with a self-addressed postage paid envelope is sent to the certifier from the Medical Coding Unit. Return these with any new information reported or an indication of "no additional information confirmed".

8. Appendices

Appendix A

M	edical Ce	rtification of	Death	- exam	ple						
	ATTA	Statistics	L CER	TIFICATIO	DOCUME	NT CONTROL Office Use Onl	у)		REGISTRATION NU	MBER	
						to leading			A CODONED		
1		*NOTE: If a traumatic injury Surname	(even remu	ote) caused the	Cascade of even	ts leading	to deat Age		Llaura Min Cov		
	Name and	Smith					77	If unde 1 day:	er	ǾM □ F □ U/K	
	Age of	First Name	Additio	nal Given Names			_	- P	Personal Health Number		
	Deceased	John	James					9	9 4 3 2 4 7	9 1 9	
	Actual Date	Month Day Year	Appr	rox.Time	24-hour clock			Date	of Month Day	Year	
	of Death	$D_{ }E \subset 1_{ }0 2_{ }0_{ }1$	6 of	Death	034	0		Birth	^h F ₁ E ₁ B 1 ₁ 9	1 9 3 9	
		Name of Hospital or Instituti	on (Otherwise g	give exact or nearest	address) Not GPS co	ordinates			Type of place:	Home	
	Place of	Vancouver General H							Hospital Hospital		
	Death	City, town or other place (By N	ame)			Postal Co			Palliative Unit	Street	
		Vancouver				V 5 F	P 5		Other Acute ca	re hospita	
	Released to	Name of Funeral Home						Phone N			
		Vancouver Funeral Services (604) 555-1111 Approximate Interval Between→ Onset and Death →									
	PART I Immediate caus	e of death. (a) Cong	aestive he	art failure						4 days	
	inimediate cau		consequence								
	Antecedent cau			dial infarctio	n					7 days	
		ing rise to the immediate due to, or as a consequence of									
		Ise (a) above, stating the (c)Ischemic heart disease 10									
.	underlying ca	(d)									
		(d)								-	
Ì	PART II Other significar	t conditiona —									
	contributing to 1	he death but	es								
į	not resulting in		ension								
į	cause given in	Part I. <u>Typert</u>						Date	of (By Name)	Year	
5	Recent injury: (Not directly le	ading to death)						Inju			
		adding to doutily									
i	Mechanism of	injury				Place of li	njury: I	Home [Hospital D Nursing H	lome	
						Assiste	d living (Street	Other		
		Recent surgery (28 days or less p	prior to death)	Coronary bypass?	Heart valve replace	d? Environ	mental-o	ccupationa	I-lifestyle (e.g. pesticides	s, asbestos,	
		Yes Month Day	Year	Yes 🗖 No		abuse o	of tobacco	o, alcohol, e	etc.)		
	Other		2.0.1.6	Organ transplant (specify)	_	(specify)		acco		
	Medical	If Yes, date NOV28				_	🗖 Unk	^{nown} SH	ADED AREA - OFFIC	E USE ONLY	
	Particulars	Surgery & Findings angiop	lasty	Reason		Place					
				No No							
	Autopsy	Autopsy being held?			ated above take acc	count of		urther infor able later?	mation relating to cause	of death be	
	Particulars	TYes Yo	auto	psy findings?	Yes 🗖 No		avanc	ible latel !	🗖 Yes 🛛 🗹 No		
	Manner	State if death was 🗹 Natu			details of natural ca				The Handbook for Nurse Practitione		
	of Death	N.B. The Coroner MUST be not		_		isadventure	, suicide	, etc.	Coroners is availa	able on-line.	
		Case discussed with Coroner:		No If yes, Coro					See back of form	ior details.	
	Pregnant Mother	Death occurred within 43 days during pregnancy? N/A No Yes → Death occurred within 43 days 42 days postpartum? Yes No → Death occurred within 43 days and 1 year postpartum?									
		* MSP Billing Number (MAI	IDATORY)	11	viewed the body after			he decease I illness on	(By Name)	Year	
	Certification	12345				0			D ₁ E ₁ C 0 ₁ 9	2 0 1 6	
	by	Name of Certifying Physic	ian/ Nurse F	ractitioner (MA	NDATORY)						
	Licensed	Dr. John Kildare	Ige and belief I	this person died on	the date and from th	e cause(s) s	tated her	ein.	Month Day	Year	
	Physician/							Date	(By Name)		
		Signature X John K	Maare					Sign	ed: DEC 10 Postal	2 0 1 6	
	Nurse										
	Practitioner	1234 W. Broadway						Phone Nurr	Ner (with area code)	R 1 ₁ P ₁ 5	
		Vancouver, BC) 755- 469	92	
	(-									

IMPORTANT: Any change or correction made in the completion of this form must be initialled by the person certifying the original information. VSA 406A 2017/03/27

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Coroner's Medical Cause of Death - example

BRITISH COLUMBIA Agence	Statistics CORONER'S MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH	Use Only)	REGISTRATION NUMBER							
	Surname	Age	Sex							
Name and Age of	Johnson	45	M DF DU/K							
Deceased	First Name Additional Given Names Terrence Robert		Personal Health Number 9 9 4 3 2 4 7 9 1 9							
Actual Date	Month Day Year Approx.Time 24-hour clock Date of By Name	th Day Ye								
of Death	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $									
Place	Name of Hospital or Institution (Otherwise give exact or nearest address) Not GPS coordinates		Type of place:							
of	Intersection of Haliburton and Pat Bay Highway City, town or other place (By Name) Postal C	`ode	Nursing Home Workplace							
Death			Palliative Unit Street							
	Ctoria V 5 P 5 S 2 □ Other me of Funeral Home Phone Number									
Released to	Local Funeral Services	(604) 555-1111							
PART I		Approximate In	nterval Between →Onset and Death							
Immediate cause of	of death. (a) Fractured skull due to, or as a consequence of									
Antooodort and										
Antecedent causes giving rise to the in	nmediate due to, or as a consequence of									
	cause (a) above, stating the (c) Motor vehicle accident									
H underlying cause										
	(d)									
Other significant co contributing to the resulting in the und	death but not									
		nmental/occupati	onal/lifestyle							
UCAL Other Medical	□ Yes Month Day Year □ Yes ☑ No	acco 🗹 Alcohol	Asbestos D Pesticides							
O Other Medical		gs (specify):								
Particulars	Organ transplant recipient?		AREA - OFFICE USE ONLY							
	Place Place									
Autonov	Autopsy being held? Does cause of death stated above take account of autopsy findings?	May further infor	mation relating to cause of death be							
Autopsy Particulars	✓ Yes □ No ✓ Yes □ No	available later?	🗖 Yes 🗹 No							
Manner of Death	State if death was Natural Suicide * Homicide *		Requires completion of the Accident/Suicide/Homicide section							
Pregnant Mother	Death occurred during pregnancy? ☑ N/A □ No □ Yes → Death occurred within 42 days postpartum? □ Yes □ M		ccurred within 43 days Yes No							
Accident/Homio Suicide Detai			te of Month Day Year jury N¦O V 0 1 2 0 1 ∣ 6							
	passenger □ unknown □ pedestrian □ cyclist □ other	I								
	(e.g. car, , bus, etc.): Vehicle 1_CATVehicle 1	2 truck								
	on struck fixed object rollover struck animal other									
	no seatbelt									
	(not the deceased) 🗹 alcohol 🛛 drugs (specify)									
	de names of all substances)									
Other accident or	violence details: Driver of northbound car struck merging pick-up	o truck.								
										
BCCS Case #	I viewed the body after death Date Month (By Name) Day Year Corone ✓ Yes No No Signed: D D E C 1 0 2 0 1 6	r's Stamp								
56789	00103									
Coroner Signature X	ohn Smith									
IMPOI VSA 406B 2015/08	RTANT: Any change or correction made in the completion of this form must be initialled by th	ne person certifyi	ing the original information.							

Medical Certificate of Stillbirth - example

	SURNAME				REGISTRATION NU (Office Use Or				
		N	IEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF	STILLBIRTH					
UCOD	Part I	MEDICAL CODE (Office Use)					whether		
	Immediate cause -		_{a)} Anoxia				(F) or nal (M)		
			due to (or as a consequence of)						
			👦 Intra-uterine growth retardation						
			due to (or as a consequence of)						
CAUSE OF STILLBIRTH			_{c)} Partial abruptio placenta						
	Part II		Smoking & alcohol consumption						
	Other significant conditions of fetus or mother which may have contributed to the stillbirt but were not causally related to the immediate cause (a) above	h o							
	Autopsy being held?	Does the cause of stillbirth	stated above take account of autopsy findin	ng? May further information	relating to the cause of stillbirth be availa	ble later?			
AUTOPSY PARTICULARS	🗖 Yes 🗹 No		TYes M No		🗖 Yes 🗹 No				
	Manipulative, instrumental or of		r delivery?	If yes, was the fetus dead before such procedure?					
DELIVERY		Yes 🗖 No	🗹 Yes 🗖 No						
LABOUR	Nature of procedure (low, middl	e or high forceps, version a	and extraction, caesarian section, craniotomy	y, etc.)					
	Low forceps								
	Did death occur before labour?	During labour?	Labour induced? (If yes, specify method(s))						
	Yes 🗖 No	🗖 Yes 🗖 No	of yes □No Rupture membranes & oxytocin						
CERTIFICATION	* MSP Billing Number	(MANDATORY)	Name of Certifying Physician	n/ Nurse Practitioner/ Co	roner (MANDATORY)				
BY LICENSED:	1 2 2 3	3	Jeffney P.	Marshal	•				
PHYSICIAN 🗹	I certify to the best of my kr	nowledge and belief this	person died on the date and from the	cause(s) stated herein.	Month Day	Yea	ar		
NURSE	Signature X				Date NOV 0 1	2 0	1 3		
CORONER	Dr. Jeffrey P. Marshal V 2								
	Mailing Address				Phone Number (with area code)		- 14		
	256 Maine Street, Kelowna BC (250) 555 –1111								

NOTES FOR THE CERTIFYING PHYSICIAN, NURSE PRACTITIONER OR CORONER

Vital Statistics Act (RSBC 1996, c 479 s 11)

(3) Every medical practitioner in attendance at a stillbirth, or, if there is no medical practitioner in attendance, a medical practitioner, a nurse practitioner or coroner, must (a) complete the medical certificate.

Definition of a Stillbirth:

"Stillbirth" means the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother, after at least 20 weeks' pregnancy, or after attaining a weight of at least 500 grams of a product of conception in which, after the expulsion or extraction, there is no breathing, beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord or unmistakable movement of voluntary muscle.

Cause of Stillbirth Assignment:

The "cause" selected for the official cause-of-stillbirth statistics is the disease or injury that initiated the cascade of events leading to the death. This cause will be the only condition, or the condition on the last line in Part I of the Certificate. When it is necessary to record more than one condition, it is important that these be stated in etiological sequence. It is also important to indicate whether the reported condition was a "fetal" (F) or "maternal" (M) condition by checking off (\checkmark or X) in the appropriate box as illustrated in the examples below.

Post Mortem Findings:

When an autopsy or other investigation is being held and the results were not known at the time of certification, a supplementary enquiry to the certifying physician, nurse practitioner or coroner may be initiated.

The following examples illustrate the essential principles in completing the cause of stillbirth certificate:

Part I	Example 1			Example 2			Example 3		
Immediate Cause	(a) Anencephaly due to (or as a consequence of)	F	м	(a) <u>Anoxia</u> due to (or as a consequence of)	F	М	(a) Exsanguinating hemorrhage due to (or as a consequence of) Ruptured uterus and placental	F	м
	(b) due to (or as a consequence of)			(b)Premature separation of placenta due to (or as a consequence of)			Ruptured uterus and placental (b) .vessels due to (or as a consequence of)		র্থ
Antecedent	(c)			(c)Severe pre-eclampsia			(c) .Automobile accident injuring mother		◙
Causes	(d)			(d)			(d)		
Part II Other significant conditions	Diaphragmatic hernia (massive)	Ø		Chronic nephritis		ଟ			0
	l								

Appendix B - Legislation

The sections of the *Vital Statistics Act* and *Coroner's Act* quoted in this section are current to the time of the writing of this guide. The most current versions of legislation are available at <u>www.bclaws.ca</u>.

Section 11 of the Vital Statistics Act (May 17, 2017)

Stillbirths

11 (1) A stillbirth in British Columbia must be registered as provided in this Act.

(2) Within 48 hours after a stillbirth in British Columbia, a statement, in the form required by the registrar general, respecting the stillbirth must be completed and delivered to a funeral director or a vital statistics registrar by

(a) a parent of the stillborn child, or(b) an adult person, including the funeral director, having knowledge of the facts relevant to the stillbirth.

(3) Every medical practitioner in attendance at a stillbirth, or, if there is no medical practitioner in attendance, a medical practitioner, a nurse practitioner or a coroner, must

(a) complete the medical certificate, included in the form referred to in subsection

(2), showing the cause of the stillbirth, and

(b) deliver the medical certificate to the funeral director or a vital statistics registrar.

(4) On receipt of the statement, the funeral director must

(a) complete the statement, setting out the proposed date and place of burial or other disposition of the body, and
(b) deliver or cause to be delivered the statement to a vital statistics registrar.

(b) deliver or cause to be delivered the statement to a vital statistics registrar.

(5) On receipt of the statement, the vital statistics registrar must register the stillbirth if satisfied as to the truth and sufficiency of the statement.

(6) On the registration of a stillbirth, a vital statistics registrar must promptly prepare a disposition permit and deliver it to the person requiring it for the purpose of the burial or other disposition of the body of the stillborn child.

(7) Subject to this section, sections 2, 6, 7 and 17 to 24 apply to stillbirths.

Section 18 of the Vital Statistics Act (May 17, 2017)

Medical certificate

- **18** (1) A medical certificate must be prepared in accordance with subsection (2) in any of the following circumstances:
 - (a) if a medical practitioner or nurse practitioner
 - (i) attended the deceased during the deceased's last illness,
 - (ii) is able to certify the medical cause of death with reasonable accuracy, and (iii) has no reason to believe that the deceased died under circumstances which require an inquiry or inquest under the <u>Coroners Act</u>;
 - (b) if the death was natural and a medical practitioner or nurse practitioner
 (i) is able to certify the medical cause of death with reasonable accuracy, and
 (ii) has received the consent of a coroner to complete and sign the medical certificate;
 - (c) if a coroner conducts an inquiry or inquest into the death under the Coroners Act.

(2) Within 48 hours after the death, the medical practitioner, nurse practitioner or the coroner, as applicable, must

(a) complete and sign a medical certificate in the form required by the registrar

- general stating in it the cause of death according to the international classification, and
- (b) make the certificate available to the funeral director.

(3) A funeral director, medical practitioner or nurse practitioner must promptly notify the coroner if either of the following circumstances occurs:

(a) a death occurred without the attendance of a medical practitioner or nurse practitioner during the last illness of the deceased;

(b) the medical practitioner or nurse practitioner who attended the deceased is for any reason unable to complete the medical certificate within 48 hours after the death.

- (4) If a cause of death cannot be determined within 48 hours after the death and
 - (a) an autopsy is performed, or
 - (b) an investigation or inquest is commenced under the Coroners Act,

and the medical practitioner who performs the autopsy or the coroner who commences an investigation or inquest under the *Coroners Act*, as the case may be, considers that the body is no longer required for the purposes of the autopsy, investigation or inquest, the medical practitioner or the coroner, as the case may be, may, despite subsection (1), issue and must make available to the funeral director an interim medical certificate in the form required by the registrar general.

(5) After the conclusion of the autopsy, investigation or inquest referred to in subsection (4),

(a) the medical practitioner who performed the autopsy, or the coroner, must complete and sign the medical certificate referred to in subsection (2) and deliver it to the registrar general.

(b) the coroner must deliver a copy of any report prepared under section 13 (3) or 16 of the *Coroners Act* to the registrar general.

The Coroner's Act, Part 2 - Reporting Deaths (May 17, 2017)

Deaths that must be reported by anyone

2 (1) A person must immediately report to a coroner or peace officer the facts and circumstances relating to the death of an adult or child who the person has reason to believe has died

(a) as a result of violence, accident, negligence, misconduct or malpractice,

(b) as a result of a self-inflicted illness or injury,

(c) suddenly and unexpectedly, when the person was apparently in good health and not under the care of a medical practitioner or nurse practitioner,

(d) from disease, sickness or unknown cause, for which the person was not treated by a medical practitioner or nurse practitioner,

(e) during pregnancy, or following pregnancy in circumstances that might reasonably be attributable to pregnancy,

(f) if the chief coroner reasonably believes it is in the public interest that a class of deaths be reported and issues a notice in accordance with the regulations, in the circumstances set out in the notice, or

(g) in any prescribed circumstances.

(2) If a child died in circumstances other than those described in subsection (1), a person who, by regulation, must report child deaths, must immediately report to the chief coroner, in the form required by the chief coroner,

(a) the facts and circumstances relating to the child's death, and

(b) any other information required by the chief coroner.

Deaths that must be reported by peace officers

3 (1) If a peace officer receives a report of a death under section 2 [deaths that must be reported by anyone], the peace officer must immediately report to a coroner the facts and circumstances relating to the death.

(2) A peace officer must immediately report to a coroner the facts and circumstances relating to the death of a person who dies

(a) while detained by or in the custody, or in a custodial facility, of a peace officer, or

(b) as a result, directly or indirectly, of an act of a peace officer performed in the course of his or her duty.

Deaths that must be reported by institutional administrators

4 The person in charge of an institution referred to in this section must immediately report to a coroner the facts and circumstances relating to the death of a person who dies

(a) while a patient of a designated facility or private mental hospital within the meaning of the *Mental Health Act*, whether or not on the premises or in actual detention,
(b) while the person is committed to a correctional centre, youth custody centre or penitentiary or a police prison or lockup, whether or not on the premises or in custody, or
(c) while a patient of a hospital within the meaning of the *Hospital Act*, if the patient was transferred to the hospital from a place referred to in paragraph (a) or (b).

Appendix C

Contact Us

Vital Statistics Agency Medical Coding Unit PO Box 9657 Stn Prov Govt Victoria BC V8W 9P3

Phone:250 952-9048 or 250 952-9131Fax:250 952-9071

Stock Requests

Mail:	Vital Statistics Agency
	Stockroom
	PO Box 9657 Stn Prov Govt
	Victoria BC V8W 9P3
	PO Box 9657 Stn Prov Gov

Phone:	250 952-9091
Fax:	250 952-9094
Email:	HLTH.VSStock@gov.bc.ca



British Columbia Vital Statistics Agency Health Sector Information Management/Information Technology Division Ministry of Health PO BOX 9657 STN PROV GOVT VICTORIA BC V8W 9P3