The Art of Death Certification

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No financial disclosures

William L. Jenkins Forensic Center

- ☐ Located on VA campus
- □ AKA Northeast TN Regional Forensic Center
- ■WLJFC/NE TN RFC serves 8 TN counties in Northeast TN
 - County ME for 4 of them: Washington, Carter, Unicoi, Johnson
 - Autopsy/consultation service for Sullivan, Greene, Hawkins, Hancock



Why is the Death Certificate Important?

- □ Allows for burial/cremation
 - The death certificate must be completed before final disposition of the body; delay in completing and signing may interfere with funeral arrangements
- ☐ Financial relief for families
 - Significant implications in death benefits paid to families (for example, workers' compensation claims; life insurance; double indemnity payments in cases of accidental death)
- □ Data and funding!
 - The death certificate is the source of information for regional, state, and national mortality data, which in turn is used for funding and directing research and public health efforts
- □Closure for grieving families
 - The last act of kindness you can perform for your patients.

The Role of the Treating Physician

- ☐In most natural deaths, a treating physician is responsible for the medical certification of death, including deaths which occur outside of health care facilities or in which the physician is not physically present
 - Failure to do so may result in discipline of medical license
- ☐ The medical examiner may assume jurisdiction only under certain circumstances; we cannot legally get involved if cases do not fall under our jurisdiction.
- Certifier immune from civil suit if completed in good faith
- □TN CODE: Non-medical examiner cases will be signed by "the physician in charge of the patient's care for the illness or condition that resulted in death... In the absence of the physician, the certificate may be completed and signed by another physician designated by the physician" (TCA 68-3-502)
 - PCPs, cardiologists, oncologists, and any other clinician involved in the care of the patient, or their designee.

TN Legal Code: When to Report

38-7-108. Death under suspicious, unusual or unnatural circumstances.

(a) Any physician, undertaker, law enforcement officer, or other person having knowledge of the death of any person from violence or trauma of any type, suddenly when in apparent health, sudden unexpected death of infants and children, deaths of prisoners or persons in state custody, deaths on the job or related to employment, deaths believed to represent a threat to public health, deaths where neglect or abuse of extended care residents are suspected or confirmed, deaths where the identity of the person is unknown or unclear, deaths in any suspicious/unusual/unnatural manner, found dead, or where the body is to be cremated, shall immediately notify the county medical examiner or the district attorney general, the local police or the county sheriff, who in turn shall notify the county medical examiner. The notification shall be directed to the county medical examiner in the county in which the death occurred.

TN Legal Code: When to Report

38-7-108. Death under suspicious, unusual or unnatural circumstances.

- violence or trauma of any type
- suddenly when in apparent health
- sudden unexpected death of infants and children
- deaths of prisoners or persons in state custody
- deaths on the job or related to employment

TN Legal Code: When to Report

38-7-108. Death under suspicious, unusual or unnatural circumstances.

- deaths believed to represent a threat to public health
- deaths where neglect or abuse of extended care residents are suspected or confirmed
- deaths where the identity of the person is unknown or unclear
- deaths in any suspicious/unusual/unnatural manner
- ☐ found dead
- where the body is to be cremated
 - Cremation permit

- (a) A death certificate for each death that occurs in this state shall be filed with the office of vital records or as otherwise directed by the state registrar within five (5) days after death and prior to final disposition, or as prescribed by regulations of the department. It shall be registered, if it has been completed and filed in accordance with this section.
- (b) The funeral director, or person acting as funeral director, who first assumes custody of the dead body shall file the death certificate. The funeral director shall obtain the personal data from the next of kin or the best qualified person or source available, and shall obtain the medical certification from the person responsible for medical certification, as set forth in subsection (c).

(c) (1) The medical certification shall be completed, signed and returned to the funeral director by the physician in charge of the patient's care for the illness or condition that resulted in death within forty-eight (48) hours after death, except when inquiry is required by the county medical examiner. In the absence of the physician, the certificate may be completed and signed by another physician designated by the physician or by the chief medical officer of the institution in which the death occurred.

- ☐ You may sign for your colleagues' patients if:
 - They are out of town
 - They are not licensed in the state of Tennessee

(c) In cases of deaths that occur outside of a medical institution and are either unattended by a physician or not under hospice care, the county medical examiner shall investigate and certify the death certificate when one (1) of the following conditions exists:

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- (A) There is no physician who had attended the deceased during the <u>four (4) months</u> preceding death, except that any physician who had attended the patient more than four (4) months preceding death may elect to certify the death certificate if the physician can make a good faith determination as to cause of death and if the county medical examiner has not assumed jurisdiction; or

- (c) In cases of deaths that occur outside of a medical institution and are either unattended by a physician or not under hospice care, the county medical examiner shall investigate and certify the death certificate when one (1) of the following conditions exists:
- (A) There is no physician who had attended the deceased during the <u>four (4) months</u> preceding death, except that
 any physician who had attended the patient more than four (4) months preceding death may elect to certify the
 death certificate if the physician can make a good faith determination as to cause of death and if the county medical
 examiner has not assumed jurisdiction; or
- (B) The physician who had attended the deceased during the four (4) months preceding death communicates, orally
 or in writing, to the county medical examiner that, in the physician's best medical judgment, the patient's death did
 not result from the illness or condition for which the physician was attending the patient.

Medical Examiner Cases: TN Legal Code

- □The county medical examiner for the county in which the death occurred should be notified in "any case involving a homicide, a suspected homicide, a suicide, or a violent, unnatural, or suspicious death" (TCA 38-7-106)
- □ In such cases, the county medical examiner "shall investigate and certify the death certificate" (TCA 68-3-502-d)

Medical Examiner Cases

☐ Examples include:

- Deaths due to or related to any type of violence or trauma
- Deaths due or related to acute overdose of legal or illegal drugs and/or alcohol
- Sudden, unexpected deaths of infants and children
- Deaths of adults lacking a medical diagnosis which <u>could reasonably</u> result in death
- Deaths due to drowning
- Deaths due to thermal or chemical burns, or smoke inhalation
- Deaths by injury or toxicity resulting from employment
- Deaths of prisoners
- Deaths due to hypo— or hyperthermia
- Deaths due to suspected abuse or neglect of residents of long-term care facilities
- Delayed non-natural deaths

The Death Certificate

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The Death Certificate

26. CERTIFIER (Check only one):						
26a. PHYSICIAN -To the best of	my knowledge, death occurred at the	date and place, and due to the cause(s)	and manner stated.			
26b. MEDICAL EXAMINER - O	n the basis of examination, and/or inv	estigation, in my opinion, death occurred	d at the date, and place, and due to the cause(s) and manner stated.		
27a. SIGNATURE OF CERTIFIER		27b. LICENSE NUMBER	27c. DATE SIGNED (Mont	th, Day, Year)		
•		27d. NAME AND ADDRESS				
			ter terminal events such as cardiac arrest,	Approximate interval: Onset to death		
IMMEDIATE CAUSE						
(Final disease or condition a						
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listed on line a. Enter the						
UNDERLYING CAUSE C						
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PART II. Other significant conditions conf	tributing to death but not resulting in the	he underlying cause given in PART I.	Yes N	lo		
			29b. WERE AUTOPSY FIND	DINGS AVAILABLE: TO		
			COMPLETE THE CAUSE O	F DEATH? LYes LNo		
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			I I to the same of	pregnant within the past year		
Suicide Could not be determine	led — —		•			
INJURY, SPECIFY:		IN HIPV		eet, factory, office, building, etc.		
☐ Driver/Operator	(Horial, Day, Tear)	Yes No	(opealy)			
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Other (Specify)						
	26b. MEDICAL EXAMINER - Or 27a. SIGNATURE OF CERTIFIER 28. PART I. Enter the chain of events (discrespiratory arrest, or ventricular fibrillated IMMEDIATE CAUSE (Final disease or condition resulting in death) Sequentially list conditions, if any, leading to the cause listed on line a. Enter the UNDERLYING CAUSE (disease or injury that initiated the events resulting in death) LAST PART II. Other significant conditions conducted PART II. Other significant conditions conducted Pending Investigation Suicide Could not be determined Passenger	26a. PHYSICIAN -To the best of my knowledge, death occurred at the 26b. MEDICAL EXAMINER - On the basis of examination, and/or inv. 27a. SIGNATURE OF CERTIFIER 28. PART I. Enter the chain of events (diseases, injuries, or complications) that respiratory arrest, or ventricular fibrillation without showing the etiology. Ent. IMMEDIATE CAUSE (Final disease or condition resulting in death) Sequentially list conditions, if any, leading to the cause listed on line a. Enter the UNDERLYING CAUSE (disease or injury that initiated the events resulting in death) LAST PART II. Other significant conditions contributing to death but not resulting in the contribution of the contribution of the contribution of the cause listed on line a. Enter the UNDERLYING CAUSE (disease or injury that initiated the events resulting in death) LAST PART II. Other significant conditions contributing to death but not resulting in the contribution of the cause listed on line a. Enter the UNDERLYING CAUSE (disease or injury that initiated the events resulting in death) LAST PART II. Other significant conditions contributing to death but not resulting in the contribution of the cause listed on line a. Enter the UNDERLYING CAUSE (disease or injury that initiated the events resulting in death) LAST PART II. Other significant conditions contributing to death but not resulting in the contribution of the cause listed on line a. Enter the UNDERLYING CAUSE (disease or injury that initiated the events resulting in death) LAST 31. DID TOBACCO USE CONTRIBUTE TO DEAT ON Unknown INJURY, SPECIFY: Driver/Operator Passenger Pedestrian 34e. DESCRIBE HOW INJURY OCCI	26a PHYSICIAN -To the best of my knowledge, death occurred at the date and place, and due to the cause(s) 26b MEDICAL EXAMINER - On the basis of examination, and/or investigation, in my opinion, death occurred 27a. SIGNATURE OF CERTIFIER 27b. LICENSE NUMBER 27c. NAME AND ADDRESS 28. PART I. Enter the chain of events (diseases, injuries, or complications) that directly caused the death. DO NOT en respiratory arrest, or ventricular fibrillation without showing the etiology. Enter only one cause on a line. IMMEDIATE CAUSE (Final disease or condition resulting in death) Due to (or as a consequence of): Due to	26a PHYSICIAN -To the best of my knowledge, death occurred at the date and place, and due to the cause(s) and manner stated. 25b MEDICAL EXAMINER - On the basis of examination, and/or investigation, in my opinion, death occurred at the date, and place, and due to the cause(s) and manner stated. 27b. LICENSE NUMBER		

Manner of Death

30. MANNER OF	DEATH
Natural	Homicide
Accident	Pending Investigation
Suicide	Could not be determined

Manner of Death: Natural

- ☐ This is the one you choose!!!
 - One minor exception
- □ If a discrete injury or poisoning event contributed in any way to death, regardless of time elapsed between the event and death, the manner of death cannot be considered natural
 - 75 years after a car accident causing paraplegia, dies of sepsis from UTI = ACCIDENT
 - 5 years after falling and breaking a hip without returning to baseline = ACCIDENT
 - 12 years in a persistent vegetative state after an assault = HOMICIDE
- □All non-natural deaths are to be reported to the medical examiner of the county in which death occurred
 - If there is any question about an injury or intoxication contributing to death, report the death to us!

Manner of Death: Natural

- ☐ Cause of Death Examples:
 - Hypertensive cardiovascular disease
 - Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease
 - Hypertensive and atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease
 - Pulmonary thromboembolism (NOT associated with an injury)
 - Expected/consented complications of medical therapy
 - Hemorrhage from dialysis fistula
 - Digoxin toxicity
 - Malignancy
 - COPD
 - Diabetes mellitus

Manner of Death: Accident

- ☐ An injury or poisoning causes death AND
- Little or no evidence that the injury or poisoning occurred with the intent to cause harm or death

Outcome is UNINTENTIONAL

Manner of Death: Accident

Cause of Death Examples

- Blunt force injuries: MVA / ATV / Motorcycle / Pedestrian vs everything
 - "vehicular homicide" is an accident
- House fire / CO poisoning (unintentional)
- Environmental: Hyperthermia and hypothermia
- OVERDOSES- please save admission samples!
- Toxic envenomization: spiders, snakes, bees
- Pulmonary thromboembolism associated with an injury
- Asphyxia- autoerotic, drowning
- Medical misadventures- complications outside the realm of acceptable/expected risk

Manner of Death: Suicide

- When an injury or poisoning causes death AND
- Death is a result of an intentional self-inflicted act
 - Act was intended to cause harm or death

We call Russian Roulette SUICIDE, and families hate us for it

Manner of Death: Suicide

- ☐ Cause of Death Examples
 - Asphyxia –Hanging, bag over head, etc.
 - Exsanguination/incised wounds
 - Gunshot wounds
 - Intentional ingestion of pills (often psych meds)
 - Blunt force injuries/ jump from height
 - Drowning- jump from bridge
 - Chainsaw to neck

Manner of Death: Homicide

- Death results from a volitional act committed by another person
- ☐ Act is committed to cause fear, harm or death
 - o"Homicide by heart attack"
- □Not an implication of criminal intent- that's for lawyers and judges
 - Self-defense
 - Law enforcement involved shootings

Manner of Death: Homicide

- ☐ Cause of Death Examples
 - Sharp force injuries- stab or incised wounds (knife, sword, barbecue fork)
 - Blunt force injuries- struck with hands or objects (hammercide)
 - Struck by motor vehicle intentionally
 - Babies- not "shaken baby"
 - Chop injuries- machete (combination blunt and sharp force)
 - Gunshot wounds
 - Asphyxia- ligature or manual strangulation, etc.
 - Fire deaths when fire is intentionally set
 - Intentional poisoning that victim is unaware of
 - Injecting drugs into another consenting adult is a favor, not a homicide

Manner of Death: Undetermined

- ☐ Information available does not allow us to decide
- One manner of death vs other(s)
- Only to be used by Forensic Pathologists after all avenues of investigation are exhausted
 - Should be used sparingly

Manner of Death: Undetermined

- ☐ Case Type Examples
 - SUID (not SIDS)
 - Skeletal remains / advanced decomposition
 - Suspicious cases without definitive findings
 - Some drug deaths

Manner of Death

30. MANNER O	F DEATH
Natural	Homicide
Accident	Pending Investigation
Suicide	Could not be determined

Manner of Death: Pending

- ☐ You may check this box ONLY in cases where a hospital autopsy is being performed/has been performed and you are awaiting results
- □ If a forensic autopsy is performed, the ME will fill out the death certificate.
- □ If no autopsy is formed and you are filling out the death certificate, you MUST check natural.
- We use this box for our autopsy cases to facilitate final disposition of remains while we wait for medical records/histology/toxicology, etc.

 83 year old falls at home; admitted to hospital for ORIF of left femur; hospital course complicated by pneumonia, MI, ARF; dies two months later with mucus plug of trach

Hospital Death Pitfall: Delayed Non-Natural Deaths

- □ If any external force or entity is related in any way to death, the manner of death cannot be considered natural
- □ All non-natural deaths fall under medical examiner jurisdiction
 - □ Jurisdiction is based on the county in which death was pronounced
- □ The interval of time elapsed between injury and death is irrelevant
- □ Examples of delayed deaths include:
 - ■An elderly person who dies months after becoming bedridden from a fall;
 - ■A person who dies of pneumonia due to paraplegia resulting from a car accident many years before;
 - □A person who dies a week after an anoxic brain injury caused by choking on food (vs aspiration)

- 83 year old falls at home; admitted to hospital for ORIF of left femur; hospital course complicated by pneumonia, MI, ARF; dies two months later with mucus plug of trach
 - Manner of death: accident; cause of death: complications of left femur fracture
 - Apply the "but-for" principle: "but-for" the fall, the above-listed complications would not have occurred
 - Time elapsed between injury and death is irrelevant
 - DID NOT RETURN TO PRE-INJURY LEVEL OF FUNCTION

53 year-old paraplegic dies of urosepsis

- 53 year-old paraplegic dies of urosepsis
 - Paraplegia is due to ruptured spinal AVM: manner of death is natural
 - Paraplegia is due to injuries sustained in MVA ten years prior to death: manner of death is accident
 - Paraplegia is due to self-inflicted gunshot wound to chest three years prior to death: manner of death is suicide
 - Paraplegia is due to gunshot wound to spine after decedent discovered in flagrante delicto with a spouse not his own thirty years ago: manner of death is homicide

Your Patient Dies at Home: Role of the ME

- ■Someone discovers body or witnesses collapse, calls 911
- □ Emergency personnel (LE, EMS, FD) arrive on scene and pronounce death
- Our on-call MDI responds to and investigates the death/death scene, generates a report

Your Patient Dies at Home: Role of the ME

- ☐ Death scene investigation
 - Photography
 - Inspection of surroundings and body
 - We look for injuries!
 - We look for signs of drug abuse and drug paraphernalia!
 - Interviews of the person who discovered body, family, friends at the scene
 - Discussion with police regarding circumstances of discovery and any suspicions they might have
 - Review of medical history including medical records (if available)

Your Patient Dies at Home: Role of the ME

- ☐ ME Jurisdiction: after investigation, jurisdiction is either:
 - Accepted: Body is transported to WLJFC for exam/autopsy
 - Declined: Body is transported to a funeral home and DC is assigned to a treating physician
- Our office will provide the narrative report to the assigned physician to assist with completion of the death certificate.
 - Final disposition awaits completion
- We would never decline jurisdiction on a death unless the manner of death is clearly natural.
- We simply rule out other manners of death and help facilitate your signing of the death certificate.

ME Scene Investigation, Example 1:

Investigator Summary

The Washington County Medical Examiner's Office (WCMEO) received an alert notification on 02/02/22 at 1100 hours to respond to a death scene at
, Jonesborough, TN 37659. MDI Zeigler responded to the scene arriving at 1131 hours. I was met by officials with Jonesborough Police
Department (JPD) and Washington County/Johnson City EMS (WC/JC EMS). Following investigation, including scene photography, the scene was cleared
at 1207 hours.
, a 90 year old white male, was found unresponsive lying supine on his bed with his feet hanging over the edge by his wife on 02/02/22 at approximately 1100 hours. The wife called 911 at 1103 hours. JPD and WC/JC EMS responded to the scene arriving at 1107 hours. Resuscitative efforts were not initiated due to obvious signs of death.
The decadest was last known alive by the wife on 00/00/00 at approximately 0000 beyon. The wife stated that the decadest complained of not feeling well

The decedent was last known alive by the wife on 02/02/22 at approximately 0800 hours. The wife stated that the decedent complained of not feeling well and wanted to go back to bed. The wife stated that she went into another bedroom and the decedent went back to bed.

The scene was a single family residence. The residence was neat and clean. The body was observed in the bedroom. The temperature inside of the residence was 70 degrees. Prescription medications were found on scene including Lansoprazole, Potassium, Donepezil, Metoprolol, Furosemide, Levothyroxine, Hydroxychloroquine and Trazodone (prescribed 03/21 and over count). All medications were within or over count. No evidence of illicit drug use, alcohol use or tobacco use was found on scene. No weapons or notes of intent were found on scene. Following investigation, law enforcement had no suspicion of foul play.

ME Scene Investigation, Example 1:

The body was observed lying supine on the bed with his legs hanging over the edge of the bed. The decedent was clad in a t-shirt and pajama type pants. The body was warm to the touch. Rigor was absent. Livor was posterior and blanched with pressure. Livor was consistent with how the body was found.
No trauma was observed to the body on scene. Foam was observed in the decedent's mouth.
The decedent had a medical history of hypertension, chronic a-fib, stroke x 2, type II Diabetes, hyperlipidemia, obstructive sleep apnea and chronic kidney disease. The decedent did have a primary care provider (
The body was identified on scene by the wife. Medical Examiner jurisdiction was declined. Contact was made from the scene to the office of the primary care provider. They were informed of their patients death and that the funeral home would assign the death certificate to Dr The body was released from the scene to Funeral Home.
The impression of the Medical Examiner is that the cause of death was hypertensive cardiovascular disease with the manner being natural.
, D-ABMDI February 02, 2022

ME Scene Investigation, Example 2:

enforcement had no suspicions on scene.

Investigator Summary The Carter County Medical Examiner's Office received an alert notification on 1/31/22 at 0808 hours, to respond to a death scene at Field MDI. responded to the scene arriving at 0833 hours. He was met by officials with the Elizabethton Police Department. Following investigation, including scene photography, Field MDI cleared the scene at 1020 hours. This MDI received the report of death from the Field MDI on 1/31/22 at 0911 hours. an 86 year-old white male with a history of hypertension, hyperlipidemia, COPD, CHF, and stage IV kidney disease was found dead at home sitting in his recliner chair. On 1/31/22 at 0758 hours, the decedent was found dead at home sitting in his recliner chair by his daughter, who went to check on him. She called 911 and no resuscitative efforts were implemented. Carter County EMS arrived on scene and found the decedent with obvious signs of death at 0808 hours. No resuscitative efforts were made. He was last known to be alive on 1/31/22 at 0600 hours, by his daughter, who reported that he was sitting in his recliner chair sleeping and breathing. The dwelling was a single family residence that was clean. Multiple prescription medication bottles including Finasteride, Gabapentin, Zolpidem, Levothyroxine, SMX-TMP, Losartan, Omegrazole, Furosemide, and Ondansetron were found on scene. An Oxygen concentrator (set at 2 liters) was present in the residence. No narcotics were found on scene. No cigarettes, alcohol, illicit drugs, or drug paraphernalia were found in the residence. Law

ME Scene Investigation, Example 2:

1/31/22

The body was observed in the living rom, sitting in the recliner. He was clothed in shorts and a sweatshirt. A catheter was present. A nasal canula was sitting next to the decedent. No obvious trauma was observed to the body on scene. The body was warm to the touch. Rigor was absent. Lividity was posterior and blanching.
He has a history of hypertension, hyperlipidemia, COPD, CHF, and stage IV kidney disease. He is reported to be under the care of His daughter denied any recent accidents, injuries or falls. He had no reported history of mental illness, including remote or recent suicidal ideations or suicide attempts.
Medical Examiner jurisdiction was declined. The decedent was released on to Memorial Funeral Home.
The Medical Examiner's impression on the Cause of Death was: Hypertensive ASCVD Manner: Natural
Originator/Date: Kevin Brown, F-ABMDI

- ☐ Body at funeral home (sometimes for days or weeks) awaiting final disposition
 - Frequently interferes with funeral plans
- We typically have body transported to our facility
 - Timing of this depends on how busy EMS is with other calls
 - EMS not available to deal with live person emergencies while doing this transport
- □ A pathologist performs an exam and writes a several page report
 - May take days depending on our case load
 - Family sometimes objects to autopsy
- □Our MDI requests medical records from the VA and any outside treating hospitals/ doc offices
 - Days to weeks, depending on the speed of record departments
- ☐ Pathologist reviews medical records, finalizes reports and completes death certificate
 - Up to 60 days (sometimes longer)

- ☐ Time delay for family to have service and bury or cremate body: up to 14 days
- ☐ Time delay for family to receive complete death certificate: up to 60 days
- ☐ People/ agencies inconvenienced by refusal:
 - Decedent's family and friends
 - Funeral home
 - EMS
 - WLJFC MDIs
 - WLJFC pathologists
- ☐ Refusals also cost the taxpayers money

But I Don't Know Why He Died!

Remember that you are protected from liability as long as you do your best

If the decedent has extensive medical history, just use your judgement or let us guide you

- Hypertensive cardiovascular disease
- Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease
- Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

If the decedent was very old, it is acceptable to use:

- Senile dementia
- Advanced age
- (please fill out part 2)

But I Don't Know Why He Died!

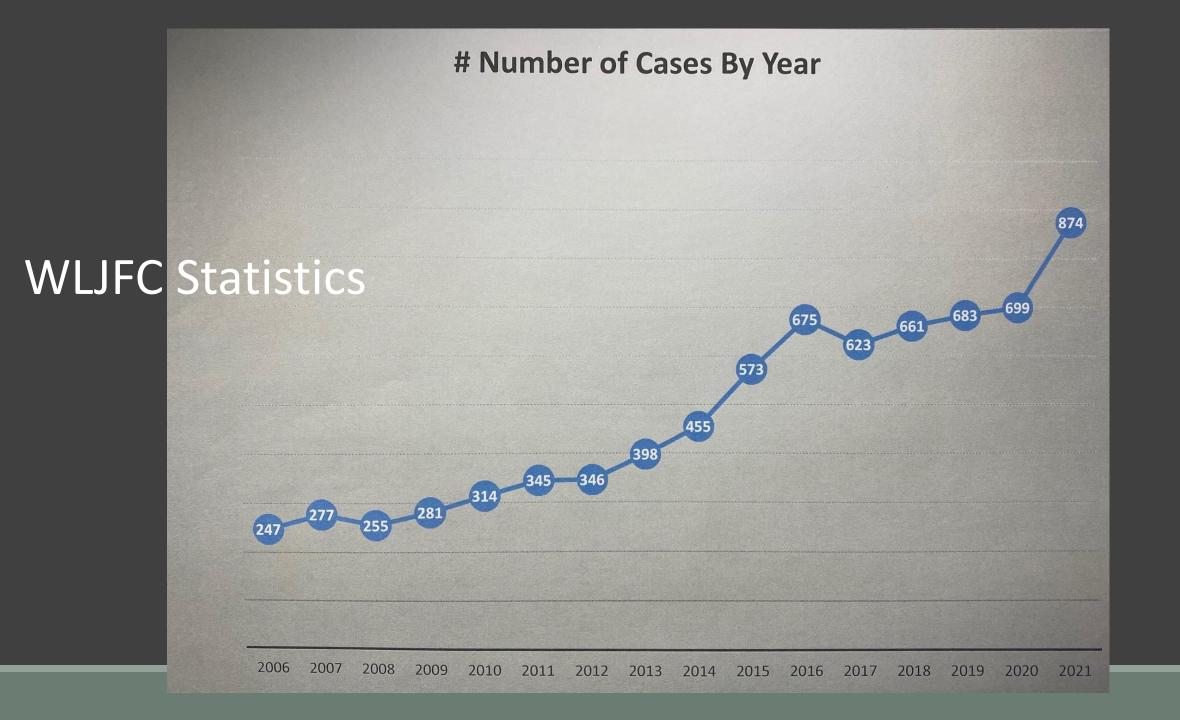
Remember that you are protected from liability as long as you do your best

If the decedent suddenly drops dead at home but has no significant medical history:

Probable ASCVD

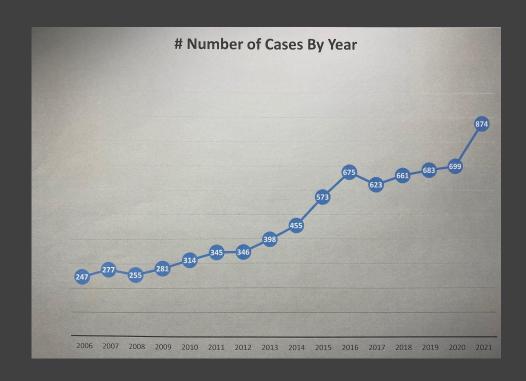
If the decedent has a recent history of being very ill:

- Probable viral illness
- Probable community-acquired pneumonia
- Probable Covid-19 pneumonia if known positive contacts or illness with lost of taste/smell
 - FEMA funeral reimbursement up to 9k



WLJFC Statistics

- □2021 was a record-breaking year
 - ■All-time high number of cases: 874 cases
 - □175 more cases than any previous year
 - 25% increase over 2020
- □2022 isn't looking any better
 - □92 cases in January alone
 - \square 92 x 12 = 1,104 (would be a 26% increase over 2021)
 - □ January is usually 2nd slowest month (after February)



- □All that to say:
 - We do not have the manpower to absorb these cases
 - We do not have the budget to absorb these cases
 - We do not have the cooler space to absorb these cases
 - We do not have enough autopsy tables to absorb these cases
 - It is not technically legal for us to be involved in these cases

- ☐ The TN Department of Health and State Chief Medical Examiner have advised us to report physicians who consistently refuse to sign death certificates for their patients to the Board of Medicine.
 - None of the involved parties want to see this as an outcome.

Your Patient Dies in Hospital

FIRST: Decide if death needs to be reported to the ME

Your Patient Dies in Hospital

FIRST: Decide if death needs to be reported to the ME

- If NO, complete the DC
- If YES, have someone call us to report

When is a hospital death an ME case?

- Drug related: found down at home, UDS positive on admission
- Trauma (usually a fall, usually elderly)
 - Rib fractures
 - Hip fracture
 - Subdural hemorrhage
- Remote trauma: paraplegic since a car accident in 1973; multiple admissions for UTIs and pneumonias, ultimately becomes septic and dies

Hospital Deaths Reported to WLJFC

- Report does not guarantee acceptance as a medical examiner case.
- □Our ABMDI-trained investigators triage cases and consult the on-call pathologists if needed.
- □ If there is no indication that the veteran died as a result of injury or intoxication, and had medical issues that could result in death, we will decline jurisdiction.
- □ If we decline jurisdiction, you are responsible for signing the death certificate.
- □ If in doubt, report!

_	26. CERTIFIER (Check only one):										
CERTIFIER	201. — The order of the best of the months of a control of the con										
PHYSICIAN	26b. MEDICAL EXAMINER - On the basis of examination, and/or investigation, in my opinion, death occurred at the date, and place, and due to the cause(s) and manner stated.										
OR MEDICAL	27a. SIGNATURE OF CERTIFIER	27b. I	LICENSE NUMBER	27c. DATE SIGNED (Mon	th, Day, Year)						
EXAMINER EXECUTING											
CAUSE OF DEATH MUST	>	27d. I	NAME AND ADDRESS								
COMPLETE AND SIGN WITHIN 48 HOURS.	28. PART I. Enter the <u>chain of events</u> (diseases, injuries, respiratory arrest, or ventricular fibrillation without show			er terminal events such as cardiac arrest,	Approximate interval: Onset to death						
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	Other (Specify)										

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	Other (Specify)									

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		Driver/Operator	(Month, Day, Year)	INJURY	Yes No	(Specify)		
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		Other (Specify)						

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PHYSICIAN	place, and due to the cause(s) and manner stated.		
OR MEDICAL	27a. SIGNATURE OF CERTIFIER	27b. LICENSE NUMBER	27c. DATE SIGNED (Month, Day, Year)
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AND SIGN WITHIN 48 HOURS	 PART I. Enter the <u>chain of events</u> (diseases, injuries, or complications) that respiratory arrest, or ventricular fibrillation without showing the etiology. Enter 		such as cardiac arrest, Approximate interval: Onset to death
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	Other (Specify)		_

Natural manner means NO injury. Do Not fill this part out!

 PART I. Enter the <u>chain of event</u> respiratory arrest, or ventricular fit 	its such as cardiac arrest,	Approximate interval: Onset to death	
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Exception: A hospital autopsy is performed on your patient. In this case, you still complete the DC using the findings in the autopsy report or your clinical impression at the time of death.

28. PART I. Enter the <u>chain of events</u> (diseases, injuries, or complications) that directly caused the death. DO NOT enter terminal events such as cardiac arrest, respiratory arrest, or ventricular fibrillation without showing the etiology. Enter only one cause on a line.						Approximate interval: Onset to death	
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■ Accident ■ Pending Investigat	tion	Pregnant at time of death	Unknown if n	pregnant within the past year
Suicide Could not be deter	mined No Unknown	Not pregnant, but pregnant within 42 da	ys of death	regnant within the past year

A. Immediate cause: Final disease or condition resulting in death

B, C, D: Sequentially list conditions, if any, leading to the cause listed on line A. Enter the UNDERLYING CAUSE (disease or injury that initiated the events resulting in death) LAST

Should be read "A due to B due to C due to D"

 PART I. Enter the <u>chain of events</u> (di respiratory arrest, or ventricular fibrilla 	Approximate interval: Onset to death		
IMMEDIATE CAUSE			
(Final disease or condition a	South format of		
resulting in death)	Due to (or as a consequence of)		
Sequentially list conditions, b.			
if any, leading to the cause listed on line a. Enter the	Due to (or as a consequence of):		
UNDERLYING CAUSE C			
(disease or injury that	Due to (or as a consequence of):		
initiated the events resulting d.			
in death) LAST			
PART II. Other significant conditions con	tributing to death but not resulting in the underlying cause given in PART I.	29a WAS AN AUTOPSY PE	
		Yes No	
		29b. WERE AUTOPSY FIND	INGS AVAILABLE TO
		COMPLETE THE CAUSE OF	DEATH? LIVES LINO
30. MANNER OF DEATH	31. DID TOBACCO USE 32. IF FEMALE:		
■ Natural ■ Homicide	CONTRIBUTE TO DEATH? Not pregnant within past year	Not pregnant	t, but pregnant 43 days to
■ Accident ■ Pending Investigation	Yes Probably Pregnant at time of death		
Suicide Could not be determined No Unknown Investigation No Unknown Investigation Unknow			

Part 1: Enter the chain of events (diseases, injuries, or complications) that directly caused the death. <u>DO NOT</u> enter terminal events such as cardiac arrest, respiratory arrest, or ventricular fibrillation without showing the etiology. Enter only one cause on a line.

- □ Not acceptable stand-alone causes of death
 - ☐ Cardiac arrest
 - Respiratory arrest
 - Cardiorespiratory arrest
 - □ Ventricular fibrillation
 - Anoxic brain injury
 - Acute kidney injury
 - ☐ Renal failure
 - ☐ Sepsis
 - Pneumonia
 - ☐ Absence of vital signs
 - ☐ Did not wake up
 - ■Willed self to the lord

Q: Why can't I put cardiac arrest/ respiratory arrest/ cardiorespiratory arrest/ventricular fibrillation/anoxic brain injury?

Q: Why can't I put cardiac arrest/respiratory arrest/cardiorespiratory arrest/ventricular fibrillation/anoxic brain injury?

A: ALL deaths occur because the heart stops beating, the person stops breathing and the brain doesn't get oxygen. This provides ZERO information about how the death actually came about.

 PART I. Enter the <u>chain of events</u> (respiratory arrest, or ventricular fibril 	Approximate interval: Onset to death				
IMMEDIATE CAUSE (Final disease or condition aresulting in death)	Cardiac arrest Due to (or as a consequence of)				
Sequentially list conditions, if any, leading to the cause listed on line a. Enter the UNDERLYING CAUSE (disease or injury that initiated the events resulting	on line a. Enter the ERLYING CAUSE ase or injury that Due to (or as a consequence of): Due to (or as a consequence of):				
PART II. Other significant conditions co	RFORMED?				
		29b. WERE AUTOPSY FINDI COMPLETE THE CAUSE OF	INGS AVAILABLE: TO		
30. MANNER OF DEATH Natural Homicide Accident Pending Investigation Suicide Could not be determined.	No. Unknown histograph but proposed within 42 de-	1 year before	t, but pregnant 43 days to e death pregnant within the past year		

28. PART I. Enter the <u>chain of events</u> (diseases, injuries, or complications) that directly caused the death. DO NOT enter terminal events such as cardiac arrest, respiratory arrest, or ventricular fibrillation without showing the etiology. Enter only one cause on a line.					Approximate interval: Onset to death	
(Final disease or condition resulting in death) Sequentially list conditions, if any, leading to the cause listed on line a. Enter the UNDERLYING CAUSE (disease or injury that	a	Cardiac arrest Acute coronary thrombosis Due to (or as a consequence of): Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease Due to (or as a consequence of):				Minutes Years
initiated the events resulting in death) LAST						DECEMENS
PART II. Other significant conditions contributing to death but not resulting in the underlying cause given in PART I. 29a- WAS AN AUTOPSY PER No.						
					29b. WERE AUTOPSY FIND COMPLETE THE CAUSE OF	INGS AVAILABLE: TO DEATH?
30. MANNER OF DEATH Natural Homicide Accident Pending Investig Suicide Could not be de	·	31. DID TOBACCO USE CONTRIBUTE TO DIEATH? Yes Probably No Unknown		FEMALE: Not pregnant within past year Pregnant at time of death Not pregnant, but pregnant within 42 da	1 year before	t, but pregnant 43 days to e death pregnant within the past year

 PART I. Enter the <u>chain of events</u> (dise respiratory arrest, or ventricular fibrillation 	Approximate interval: Onset to death			
IMMEDIATE CAUSE (Final disease or condition a resulting in death)	Cardiac arrest Due to (0	(or as a consequence of)		
Sequentially list conditions, if any, leading to the cause listed on line a. Enter the UNDERLYING CAUSE (disease or injury that initiated the events resulting in death) LAST		or as a consequence of):		
PART II. Other significant conditions contri	buting to death but not resulting in the underly	lying cause given in PART I.	29a- WAS AN AUTOPSY PE	
			29b. WERE AUTOPSY FIND COMPLETE THE CAUSE OF	
30. MANNER OF DEATH Natural Homicide Accident Pending Investigation Suicide Could not be determine	31. DID TOBACCO USE CONTRIBUTE TO DIEATH? Yes Probably No Unknown	32. IF FEMALE: Not pregnant within past year Pregnant at time of death Not pregnant, but pregnant within 42 da	1 year before	t, but pregnant 43 days to e death pregnant within the past year

 PART I. Enter the <u>chain of even</u> respiratory arrest, or ventricular fi 	Approximate interval: Onset to death			
IMMEDIATE CAUSE (Final disease or condition	a	Cardiac arrest		
resulting in death) Sequentially list conditions,	b	Exsanguination Due to (or as a consequence of)		Minutes
if any, leading to the cause listed on line a. Enter the UNDERLYING CAUSE	c	Multiple stab wounds		Minutes
(disease or injury that initiated the events resulting in death) LAST	d	Due to (or as a consequence of):		
,	s contr	ributing to death but not resulting in the underlying cause given in PART I.	29a- WAS AN AUTOPSY PE	
			29b. WERE AUTOPSY FINDS COMPLETE THE CAUSE OF	INGS AVAILABLE: TO
30. MANNER OF DEATH Natural Homicide Accident Pending Investig Suicide Could not be det		No Ulphroup Dilet response but response within 42 do	1 year before	t, but pregnant 43 days to e death pregnant within the past year

 PART I. Enter the <u>chain of events</u> (disease respiratory arrest, or ventricular fibrillation w 	Approximate interval: Onset to death			
IMMEDIATE CAUSE (Final disease or condition resulting in death) Sequentially list conditions,	noxic brain injury Due to (0	(or as a consequence of)		
if any, leading to the cause listed on line a. Enter the UNDERLYING CAUSE (disease or injury that initiated the events resulting in death) LAST C. d.		or as a consequence of):		
PART II. Other significant conditions contribution	ing to death but not resulting in the underly	ying cause given in PART I.	29a- WAS AN AUTOPSY PE	
			29b. WERE AUTOPSY FIND COMPLETE THE CAUSE OF	INGS AVAILABLE: TO DEATH? Yes No
30. MANNER OF DEATH Natural Homicide Accident Pending Investigation Suicide Could not be determined	31. DID TOBACCO USE CONTRIBUTE TO DEATH? Yes Probably No Unknown	32. IF FEMALE: Not pregnant within past year Pregnant at time of death Not pregnant, but pregnant within 42 da	1 year before	t, but pregnant 43 days to e death pregnant within the past year

 PART I. Enter the <u>chain of events</u> (di respiratory arrest, or ventricular fibrillat 	Approximate interval: Onset to death		
IMMEDIATE CAUSE (Final disease or condition a resulting in death)	Anoxic brain injury Due to (or as a consequence of)		
Sequentially list conditions, b.	Diabetic coma		
if any, leading to the cause listed on line a. Enter the UNDERLYING CAUSE C	Due to (or as a consequence of):		
(disease or injury that initiated the events resulting d.	Due to (or as a consequence of):		
PART II. Other significant conditions con-	tributing to death but not resulting in the underlying cause given in PART I.	29a- WAS AN AUTOPSY PE	RFORMED?
		Yes No	
		29b. WERE AUTOPSY FIND COMPLETE THE CAUSE OF	F DEATH? Yes No
30. MANNER OF DEATH	31. DID TOBACCO USE CONTRIBUTE TO DEATH? 32. IF FEMALE: Use pregnant within past year		
Natural Homicide	Type Dephably Department at time of death	Not pregnant 1 year before	t, but pregnant 43 days to e death
□ Accident □ Pending Investigation □ Suicide □ Could not be determine	DNo Dillokpoup Distance to the acceptant within 42 do	□ Unknown if n	pregnant within the past year

 PART I. Enter the <u>chain of events</u> (disease respiratory arrest, or ventricular fibrillation w 	Approximate interval: Onset to death			
IMMEDIATE CAUSE (Final disease or condition resulting in death) Sequentially list conditions,	noxic brain injury Due to (0	(or as a consequence of)		
if any, leading to the cause listed on line a. Enter the UNDERLYING CAUSE (disease or injury that initiated the events resulting in death) LAST C. d.		or as a consequence of):		
PART II. Other significant conditions contribution	ing to death but not resulting in the underly	ying cause given in PART I.	29a- WAS AN AUTOPSY PE	
			29b. WERE AUTOPSY FIND COMPLETE THE CAUSE OF	INGS AVAILABLE: TO DEATH? Yes No
30. MANNER OF DEATH Natural Homicide Accident Pending Investigation Suicide Could not be determined	31. DID TOBACCO USE CONTRIBUTE TO DEATH? Yes Probably No Unknown	32. IF FEMALE: Not pregnant within past year Pregnant at time of death Not pregnant, but pregnant within 42 da	1 year before	t, but pregnant 43 days to e death pregnant within the past year

28. PART I. Enter the chain of events (diseases, injuries, or complications) that directly caused the death. DO NOT enter terminal events such as cardiac arrest, respiratory arrest, or ventricular fibrillation without showing the etiology. Enter only one cause on a line.				
Anoxic brain injury				
Ligature hanging				
Due to (or as a consequence of):				
Due to (or as a consequence of):				
PART II. Other significant conditions contributing to death but not resulting in the underlying cause given in PART I.				
	29b. WERE AUTOPSY FIND COMPLETE THE CAUSE OF	INGS AVAILABLE: TO F DEATH? Yes No		
No. Unknown histograms but assessed within 40 de	1 year before	it, but pregnant 43 days to e death pregnant within the past year		
	Anoxic brain injury Ligature hanging Due to (or as a consequence of): Stributing to death but not resulting in the underlying cause given in PART I. 31. DID TOBACCO USE CONTRIBUTE TO DIEATH? Yes Probably Solve Tibuting to death within past year Pregnant at time of death	Anoxic brain injury Ligature hanging Due to (or as a consequence of): Itibuting to death but not resulting in the underlying cause given in PART I. 29a. WAS AN AUTOPSY PE Yes No. 29b. WERE AUTOPSY FIND COMPLETE THE CAUSE OF 31. DID TOBACCO USE CONTRIBUTE TO DIEATH? Not pregnant within past year Yes Probably Pregnant at time of death Unknown if pregnant within to the past of the but not resulting in the underlying cause given in PART I. 29a. WAS AN AUTOPSY PE Yes No. 29b. WERE AUTOPSY FIND COMPLETE THE CAUSE OF 1 year before Unknown if pregnant at time of death		

- □ Not acceptable stand-alone causes of death
 - ✓ Cardiac arrest
 - ✓ Respiratory arrest
 - ✓ Cardiorespiratory arrest
 - ✓ Ventricular fibrillation
 - ✓ Anoxic brain injury
 - Acute kidney injury
 - ☐ Renal failure
 - ☐ Sepsis
 - Pneumonia
 - ☐ Absence of vital signs
 - ☐ Did not wake up
 - ■Willed self to the lord

Q: Why can't I put acute kidney injury /renal failure /sepsis?

Q: Why can't I put acute kidney injury /renal failure /sepsis?

A: These can be the immediate cause of death for of a wide variety of diseases and injuries. On their own, they do not clarify why the death occurred or the manner of death.

28. PART I. Enter the chain of events (diseases, injuries, or complications) that directly caused the death. DO NOT enter terminal events such as cardiac arrest, respiratory arrest, or ventricular fibrillation without showing the etiology. Enter only one cause on a line.					Approximate interval: Onset to death	
IMMEDIATE CAUSE (Final disease or condition	, aS	Sepsis				
resulting in death) Sequentially list conditions,	b	Due to	(or as a	a consequence of)		
if any, leading to the cause listed on line a. Enter the UNDERLYING CAUSE	С.			a consequence of):		
(disease or injury that initiated the events resulting	d	Due to	(or as a	a consequence of):		
PART II. Other significant conditions	s contribu	uting to death but not resulting in the unde	rlying c	ause given in PART I.	29a- WAS AN AUTOPSY P	
					29b. WERE AUTOPSY FINI COMPLETE THE CAUSE OF	DINGS AVAILABLE: TO
30. MANNER OF DEATH Natural Homicide Accident Pending Investigate Suicide Could not be determined.	· I	31. DID TOBACCO USE CONTRIBUTE TO DIEATH? Yes Probably No Unknown		F FEMALE: Not pregnant within past year Pregnant at time of death Not pregnant, but pregnant within 4	Not pregna 1 year befo	nt, but pregnant 43 days to

28. PART I. Enter the chain of events (diseases, injuries, or complications) that directly caused the death. DO NOT enter terminal events such as cardiac arrest, respiratory arrest, or ventricular fibrillation without showing the etiology. Enter only one cause on a line.					ardiac arrest,	Approximate interval: Onset to death		
IMMEDIATE CAUSE (Final disease or condition	a	Sepsis						
resulting in death) Sequentially list conditions,	b. [Perforated abdominal viso		ac	consequence of)			
if any, leading to the cause listed on line a. Enter the UNDERLYING CAUSE	c	Diverticulitis			consequence of):			
(disease or injury that initiated the events resulting	d	Due to	or as	ac	consequence of):			
in death) LAST	e contrib	uting to death but not regulting in the under	hina		ate gives in DADT I	20- 1446	AN AUTOREV PE	DEODMEDO
PART II. Other significant conditions	S CONTIDO	uting to death but not resulting in the under	lying	cau	ise given in PART I.	29a- WAS	AN AUTOPSY PE	
						29b. WERE	AUTOPSY FIND	INGS AVAILABLE: TO
						COMPLET	E THE CAUSE OF	DEATH? Yes No
30. MANNER OF DEATH		31. DID TOBACCO USE	_	_	FEMALE:			
Natural Homicide		CONTRIBUTE TO DEATH?	1 3	=	Not pregnant within past year		Not pregnant 1 year before	t, but pregnant 43 days to
■ Accident ■ Pending Investig	gation	Yes Probably		=	Pregnant at time of death			regnant within the past year
Suicide Could not be det	termined	No □ Unknown			Not pregnant, but pregnant within 42 da	iys of death	U OHKHOWI II P	regnant within the past year

28. PART I. Enter the chain of events (diseases, injuries, or complications) that directly caused the death. DO NOT enter terminal events such as cardiac arrest, respiratory arrest, or ventricular fibrillation without showing the etiology. Enter only one cause on a line.					Approximate interval: Onset to death	
IMMEDIATE CAUSE (Final disease or condition	, aS	Sepsis				
resulting in death) Sequentially list conditions,	b	Due to	(or as a	a consequence of)		
if any, leading to the cause listed on line a. Enter the UNDERLYING CAUSE	С.			a consequence of):		
(disease or injury that initiated the events resulting	d	Due to	(or as a	a consequence of):		
PART II. Other significant conditions	s contribu	uting to death but not resulting in the unde	rlying c	ause given in PART I.	29a- WAS AN AUTOPSY P	
					29b. WERE AUTOPSY FINI COMPLETE THE CAUSE OF	DINGS AVAILABLE: TO
30. MANNER OF DEATH Natural Homicide Accident Pending Investigate Suicide Could not be determined.	· I	31. DID TOBACCO USE CONTRIBUTE TO DIEATH? Yes Probably No Unknown		F FEMALE: Not pregnant within past year Pregnant at time of death Not pregnant, but pregnant within 4	Not pregna 1 year befo	nt, but pregnant 43 days to

 PART I. Enter the <u>chain of ever</u> respiratory arrest, or ventricular f 	Approximate interval: Onset to death			
IMMEDIATE CAUSE (Final disease or condition	► a	Sepsis Puoto (or an a consequence of		
resulting in death) Sequentially list conditions,	b	Perforated abdominal viscus)	
if any, leading to the cause listed on line a. Enter the UNDERLYING CAUSE	c	Abdominal stab wound		
(disease or injury that initiated the events resulting	d	Due to (or as a consequence of)):	
in death) LAST PART II. Other significant condition	ns contril	outing to death but not resulting in the underlying cause given in PAR	RT I. 29a- WAS AN AUTOPSY PE	RFORMED?
			☐ Yes ☐ N	0
			29b. WERE AUTOPSY FIND	INGS AVAILABLE: TO
			COMPLETE THE CAUSE O	F DEATH? LIYes LINO
30. MANNER OF DEATH		31. DID TOBACCO USE 32. IF FEMALE:	-	
■ Natural		CONTRIBUTE TO DIEATH? Not pregnant wi	1 year before	t, but pregnant 43 days to
■ Accident ■ Pending Investig	gation	Yes Probably Pregnant at time	e or dealn	
Suicide Could not be de		No Unknown Not pregnant, b	ut pregnant within 42 days of death Unknown if	pregnant within the past year

- □ Not acceptable stand-alone causes of death
 - ✓ Cardiac arrest
 - ✓ Respiratory arrest
 - ✓ Cardiorespiratory arrest
 - ✓ Ventricular fibrillation
 - ✓ Anoxic brain injury
 - ✓ Acute kidney injury
 - ✓ Renal failure
 - ✓ Sepsis
 - Pneumonia
 - ☐ Absence of vital signs
 - ☐ Did not wake up
 - ■Willed self to the lord

Q: Why can't I put pneumonia?

Q: Why can't I put pneumonia?

A: Pneumonia can be a stand-alone cause of death, but it can also be the result of injuries that cause prolonged immobility/hospitalization.

 PART I. Enter the <u>chain of events</u> (d respiratory arrest, or ventricular fibrilla 	Approximate interval: Onset to death		
IMMEDIATE CAUSE (Final disease or condition a. resulting in death)	Pneumonia Due to (or as a consequence of)		
Sequentially list conditions, if any, leading to the cause listed on line a. Enter the UNDERLYING CAUSE (disease or injury that initiated the events resulting in death) LAST	Due to (or as a consequence of): Due to (or as a consequence of):		
PART II. Other significant conditions con	ntributing to death but not resulting in the underlying cause given in PART I.	29a- WAS AN AUTOPSY PE	
		29b. WERE AUTOPSY FINDS COMPLETE THE CAUSE OF	INGS AVAILABLE: TO DEATH? Yes No
30. MANNER OF DEATH Natural Homicide Accident Pending Investigation Suicide Could not be determine	No. Ulpknoup histograment but accoment within 42 do	1 year before	t, but pregnant 43 days to e death pregnant within the past year

28. PART I. Enter the <u>chain of events</u> (diseases, injuries, or complications) that directly caused the death. DO NOT enter terminal events such as cardiac arrest, respiratory arrest, or ventricular fibrillation without showing the etiology. Enter only one cause on a line.					Approximate interval: Onset to death
IMMEDIATE CAUSE (Final disease or condition	aP	Pneumonia			
resulting in death) Sequentially list conditions,	b.	Due to	(or as a consequence of)		
if any, leading to the cause listed on line a. Enter the UNDERLYING CAUSE	с.	Due to	(or as a consequence of):		
(disease or injury that initiated the events resulting	d.	Due to	(or as a consequence of):		
in death) LAST PART II. Other significant condition	s contribu	uting to death but not resulting in the under	flying cause given in PART I.	29a- WAS AN AUTOPSY PE	
				29b. WERE AUTOPSY FIND COMPLETE THE CAUSE OF	INGS AVAILABLE: TO
30. MANNER OF DEATH Natural Homicide Accident Pending Investig Suicide Could not be de	- 1	31. DID TOBACCO USE CONTRIBUTE TO DEATH? Yes Probably No Unknown	32. IF FEMALE: Not pregnant within past year Pregnant at time of death Not pregnant, but pregnant within 42 da	1 year before	t, but pregnant 43 days to e death pregnant within the past year



Patient presented to ED c/o SOB, fever, not feeling well; imaging reveals pneumonia.

 PART I. Enter the <u>chain of events</u> (dise respiratory arrest, or ventricular fibrillation) 	Approximate interval: Onset to death				
IMMEDIATE CAUSE (Final disease or condition a resulting in death) Sequentially list conditions,	Community-acquired pneu	umonia or as a consequence of)			
if any, leading to the cause listed on line a. Enter the UNDERLYING CAUSE (disease or injury that initiated the events resulting in death) LAST Due to (or as a consequence of): Due to (or as a consequence of): Due to (or as a consequence of):					
PART II. Other significant conditions contril	buting to death but not resulting in the underly	lying cause given in PART I.	29a- WAS AN AUTOPSY PE		
			29b. WERE AUTOPSY FIND COMPLETE THE CAUSE OF	INGS AVAILABLE: TO F DEATH? Yes No	
30. MANNER OF DEATH Natural Homicide Accident Pending Investigation Suicide Could not be determine	31. DID TOBACCO USE CONTRIBUTE TO DIEATH? Yes Probably No Unknown	32. IF FEMALE: Not pregnant within past year Pregnant at time of death Not pregnant, but pregnant within 42 da	1 year before	t, but pregnant 43 days to e death pregnant within the past year	

 PART I. Enter the <u>chain of events</u> (d respiratory arrest, or ventricular fibrilla 	Approximate interval: Onset to death		
IMMEDIATE CAUSE (Final disease or condition aaaa	Pneumonia Due to (or as a consequence of)		
Sequentially list conditions, if any, leading to the cause listed on line a. Enter the UNDERLYING CAUSE (disease or injury that initiated the events resulting in death) LAST	Due to (or as a consequence of): Due to (or as a consequence of):		
PART II. Other significant conditions con	RFORMED?		
		29b. WERE AUTOPSY FIND COMPLETE THE CAUSE OF	INGS AVAILABLE: TO DEATH? Yes No
30. MANNER OF DEATH Natural Homicide Accident Pending Investigation Suicide Could not be determine	No. Ulpknoup histograment but accoment within 42 do	1 year before	t, but pregnant 43 days to e death pregnant within the past year

28. PART I. Enter the chain of events (diseases, injuries, or complications) that directly caused the death. DO NOT enter terminal events such as cardiac arrest, respiratory arrest, or ventricular fibrillation without showing the etiology. Enter only one cause on a line.				Approximate interval: Onset to death
IMMEDIATE CAUSE (Final disease or condition	'a	Pneumonia		
resulting in death) Sequentially list conditions,	b.	Due to (or as a consequence of)		
if any, leading to the cause listed on line a. Enter the UNDERLYING CAUSE	с.	Due to (or as a consequence of):		
(disease or injury that initiated the events resulting	d	Due to (or as a consequence of):		
PART II. Other significant conditions	s contr	ributing to death but not resulting in the underlying cause given in PART I.	29a- WAS AN AUTOPSY PE	
			29b. WERE AUTOPSY FIND	DINGS AVAILABLE: TO
30. MANNER OF DEATH		31. DID TOBACCO USE 32. IF FEMALE:	COMPLETE THE CAUSE OF	F DEATH?
Natural Homicide	antion	Yes Probably Not pregnant within past year	Not pregnan 1 year before	nt, but pregnant 43 days to re death
Accident Pending Investign Suicide Could not be determined.		No. Dilleknown Dilleknown but assessed within	42 days of death Unknown if p	pregnant within the past year

Patient hospitalized after a fall down stairs at home with multiple broken ribs, develops pneumonia in hospital and dies.

 PART I. Enter the <u>chain of events</u> respiratory arrest, or ventricular fibri 	Approximate interval: Onset to death		
IMMEDIATE CAUSE (Final disease or condition	Pneumonia		
resulting in death) Sequentially list conditions,	Complications of multiple rib fractures		
if any, leading to the cause listed on line a. Enter the UNDERLYING CAUSE	Due to (or as a consequence of):		
(disease or injury that initiated the events resulting	Due to (or as a consequence of):		
PART II. Other significant conditions of	ontributing to death but not resulting in the underlying cause given in PART I.	29a- WAS AN AUTOPSY PEI	
	INGS AVAILABLE: TO		
30. MANNER OF DEATH Natural Homicide Accident Pending Investigati Suicide Could not be determined.	No. Unknown Links are sent but assessed within 42 de	Not pregnant 1 year before	t, but pregnant 43 days to

 PART I. Enter the <u>chain of events</u> (d respiratory arrest, or ventricular fibrilla 	Approximate interval: Onset to death		
IMMEDIATE CAUSE (Final disease or condition aaaa	Pneumonia Due to (or as a consequence of)		
Sequentially list conditions, if any, leading to the cause listed on line a. Enter the UNDERLYING CAUSE (disease or injury that initiated the events resulting in death) LAST	Due to (or as a consequence of): Due to (or as a consequence of):		
PART II. Other significant conditions con	RFORMED?		
		29b. WERE AUTOPSY FIND COMPLETE THE CAUSE OF	INGS AVAILABLE: TO DEATH? Yes No
30. MANNER OF DEATH Natural Homicide Accident Pending Investigation Suicide Could not be determine	No. Ulpknoup histograment but accoment within 42 do	1 year before	t, but pregnant 43 days to e death pregnant within the past year

28. PART I. Enter the <u>chain of events</u> (diseases, injuries, or complications) that directly caused the death. DO NOT enter terminal events such as cardiac arrest, respiratory arrest, or ventricular fibrillation without showing the etiology. Enter only one cause on a line.					Approximate interval: Onset to death		
IMMEDIATE CAUSE		Pneumonia					
(Final disease or condition resulting in death)	a		(or as	a c	onsequence of)		
Sequentially list conditions, if any, leading to the cause	b	Post to					
listed on line a. Enter the	c	Due to (or as a consequence of):					
(disease or injury that							
initiated the events resulting in death) LAST				_			
PART II. Other significant conditions	s contri	ributing to death but not resulting in the unde	rlying (cau	se given in PART I.	29a- WAS AN AUTOPSY PE	
						29b. WERE AUTOPSY FIND	INGS AVAILABLE: TO
				-		COMPLETE THE CAUSE O	F DEATH?
30. MANNER OF DEATH		31. DID TOBACCO USE	_	_	FEMALE:		
■ Natural ■ Homicide		CONTRIBUTE TO DEATH?		=	Not pregnant within past year	Not pregnan	t, but pregnant 43 days to
Accident Pending Investigation Probably Pregnant at time of death							
Suicide Could not be determined No Unknown Not pregnant, but pregnant within 42 days of death Unknown if pregnant within the past					pregnant within the past year		

Patient is shot multiple times by an unknown assailant. After prolonged hospitalization, develops pneumonia and dies.

28. PART I. Enter the <u>chain of events</u> (diseases, injuries, or complications) that directly caused the death. DO NOT enter terminal events such as cardiac arrest, respiratory arrest, or ventricular fibrillation without showing the etiology. Enter only one cause on a line.				Approximate interval: Onset to death
IMMEDIATE CAUSE (Final disease or condition resulting in death)	• a	Pneumonia Due to (or as a consequence of)		
Sequentially list conditions,	b	Prolonged mechanical ventilation		
if any, leading to the cause listed on line a. Enter the UNDERLYING CAUSE	c	Due to (or as a consequence of): Multiple gunshot wounds		
(disease or injury that initiated the events resulting	d	Due to (or as a consequence of):		
in death) LAST				
PART II. Other significant condition	s contrib	buting to death but not resulting in the underlying cause given in PART I.	29a. WAS AN AUTOPSY PE	
			29b. WERE AUTOPSY FIND	INGS AVAILABLE: TO
			COMPLETE THE CAUSE OF	F DEATH? Yes No
30. MANNER OF DEATH Natural Homicide Assident Deposition Investig	ration	31. DID TOBACCO USE CONTRIBUTE TO DEATH? Yes Probably 32. IF FEMALE: Not pregnant within past year Pregnant at time of death	Not pregnant	it, but pregnant 43 days to e death
Accident Pending Investigation Suicide Could not be determined No Unknown				

- □ Not acceptable stand-alone causes of death
 - ✓ Cardiac arrest
 - ✓ Respiratory arrest
 - ✓ Cardiorespiratory arrest
 - ✓ Ventricular fibrillation
 - ✓ Anoxic brain injury
 - ✓ Acute kidney injury
 - ✓ Renal failure
 - ✓ Sepsis
 - ✓ Pneumonia
 - ☐ Absence of vital signs
 - ☐ Did not wake up
 - ■Willed self to the lord

- □ Not acceptable stand-alone causes of death
 - ✓ Cardiac arrest
 - ✓ Respiratory arrest
 - ✓ Cardiorespiratory arrest
 - ✓ Ventricular fibrillation
 - ✓ Anoxic brain injury
 - ✓ Acute kidney injury
 - ✓ Renal failure
 - ✓ Sepsis
 - ✓ Pneumonia
 - ☐ Absence of vital signs
 - ☐ Did not wake up
 - ■Willed self to the lord

Please, just don't.

CDC: Additional Information Required

Abscess

Abdominal hemorrhage

Adhesions

Adult respiratory distress syndrome

Acute myocardial infarction

Altered mental status

Anemia

Anoxia/anoxic encephalopathy

Arrhythmia

Ascites

Aspiration

Atrial fibrillation

Bacteremia

Bedridden

Biliary obstruction

Bowel obstruction

Brain injury

Brain stem herniation

Carcinogenesis Carcinomatosis

Cardiac arrest

Cardiac dysrhythmia

Cardiomyopathy

Cardiopulmonary arrest

Cellulitis

Cerebral edema

Cerebrovascular accident

Cerebellar tonsillar herniation

Chronic bedridden state

Cirrhosis

Coagulopathy

Compression fracture

Congestive heart failure

Convulsions Decubiti

Dehydration

Dementia (when not otherwise

specified)

Diarrhea

Disseminated intravascular

coagulopathy

Dysrhythmia

End stage liver disease

End stage renal disease

Epidural hematoma

Exsanguination Failure to thrive

Fracture

Gangrene

Gastrointestinal hemorrhage

Heart failure Hemothorax Hepatic failure

Hepatitis

Hepatorenal syndrome

Hyperglycemia Hyperkalemia

Hypovolemic shock

Hyponatremia Hypotension

Immunosuppression

Increase intracranial pressure

Intracranial hemorrhage

Malnutrition

Metabolic encephalopathy

Multiorgan failure

Multisystem organ failure Myocardial infarction

Necrotizing soft tissue infection

Old age

Open (or closed) head injury

Pancytopenia Paralysis

Perforated gallbladder

Peritonitis

Pleural effusions

Pneumonia

Pulmonary arrest

Pulmonary edema

Pulmonary embolism

Pulmonary insufficiency

Renal failure

Respiratory arrest

Seizures

Septic shock

Shock

Starvation

Subdural hematoma

Subarachnoid hemorrhage

Sudden death

Thrombocytopenia

Uncal herniation

Urinary tract infection

Ventricular fibrillation

Ventricular tachycardia

Volume depletion

CDC: Additional Information Required

Abscess

Abdominal hemorrhage

Adhesions

Adult respiratory distress syndrome

Acute myocardial infarction

Altered mental status

Anemia

Anoxia/anoxic encephalopathy

Arrhythmia

Ascites

Aspiration

Atrial fibrillation

Bacteremia

Bedridden

Biliary obstruction

Bowel obstruction

Brain injury

Brain stem herniation

Carcinogenesis Carcinomatosis Cardiac arrest

Cardiac dysrhythmia Cardiomyopathy

Cardiopulmonary arrest

Cellulitis

Cerebral edema

Cerebrovascular accident

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Coagulopathy

Compression fracture

Congestive heart failure Convulsions

Decubiti

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End stage liver disease

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Exsanguination

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Fracture Gangrene

Gastrointestinal hemorrhage

Heart failure Hemothorax Hepatic failure

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Hyperglycemia Hyperkalemia

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Immunosuppression

Increase intracranial pressure

🖈 Intracranial hemorrhage ★

Malnutrition

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Pleural effusions

Pneumonia

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Respiratory arrest

Seizures

Septic shock

Shock

Starvation

Subdural hematoma

Subarachnoid hemorrhage

Sudden death

Thrombocytopenia

Uncal herniation

Urinary tract infection

Ventricular fibrillation

Ventricular tachycardia

Volume depletion

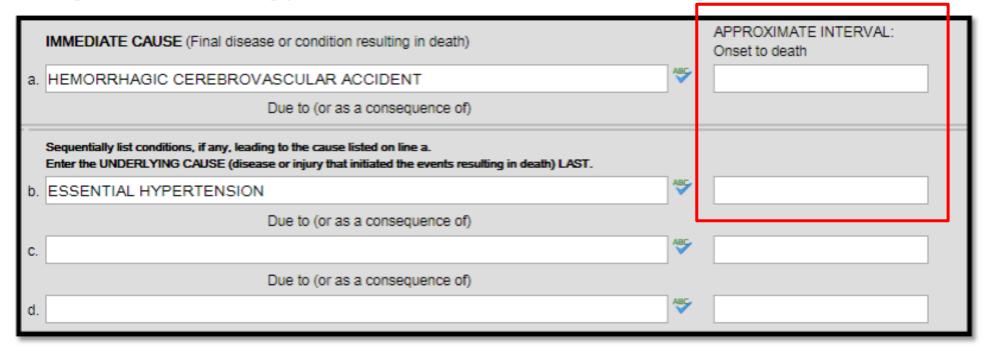
Hospital Case COD: Other Pitfalls to Avoid

Intracranial Hemorrhage

- Instead, specify the type of hemorrhage!
- Intracranial can mean epidural, subdural, intraparenchymal, intraventricular
- Epidural hemorrhage = trauma
- Subdural hemorrhage can be from trauma OR natural disease
- Intraparenchymal hemorrhages due to hemorrhagic stroke with cocaine or meth = accident!!!

28. PART I. Enter the <u>chain of events</u> (diseases, injuries, or complications) that directly caused the death. DO NOT enter terminal events such as cardiac arrest, respiratory arrest, or ventricular fibrillation without showing the etiology. Enter only one cause on a line.				Approximate interval: Onset to death		
(Final disease or condition resulting in death) Sequentially list conditions, if any, leading to the cause listed on line a. Enter the UNDERLYING CAUSE (disease or injury that initiated the events resulting in death) LAST	в. <u>Н</u>	a. Intracranial hemorrhage Due to (or as a consequence of): Hypertensive cardiovascular disease Due to (or as a consequence of): Due to (or as a consequence of):				
PART II. Other significant conditions	s contribu	uting to death but not resulting in the underly	ying car	use given in PART I.	29a- WAS AN AUTOPSY PE	
29b. WERE AUTOPSY FINDING COMPLETE THE CAUSE OF DE					F DEATH?	
30. MANNER OF DEATH Natural Homicide Accident Pending Investigate Suicide Could not be determined.		31. DID TOBACCO USE CONTRIBUTE TO DIEATH? Yes Probably No Unknown		FEMALE: Not pregnant within past year Pregnant at time of death Not pregnant, but pregnant within 42 da	1 year befor	nt, but pregnant 43 days to e death pregnant within the past year

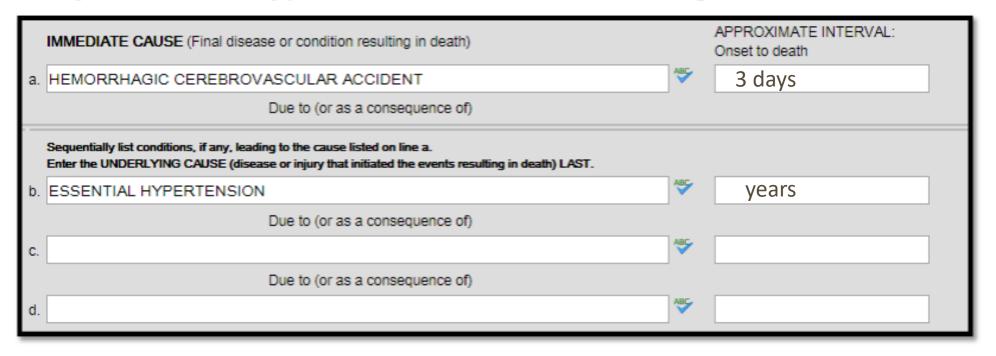
56 year old with hypertension suffers a hemorrhagic stroke



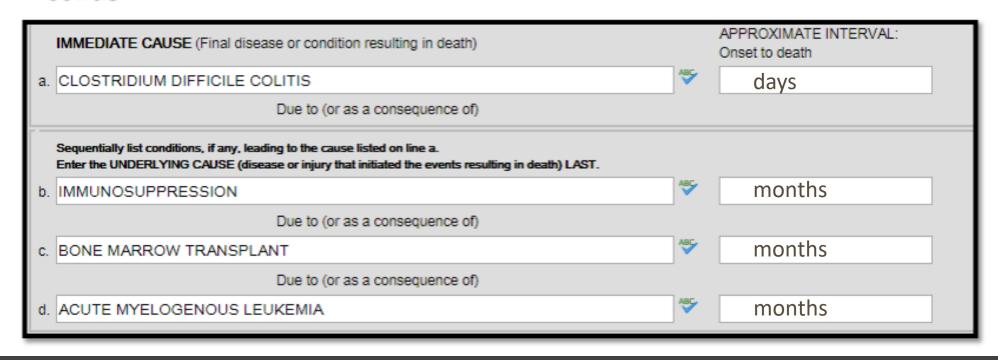


Approximate interval: can be specific or vague

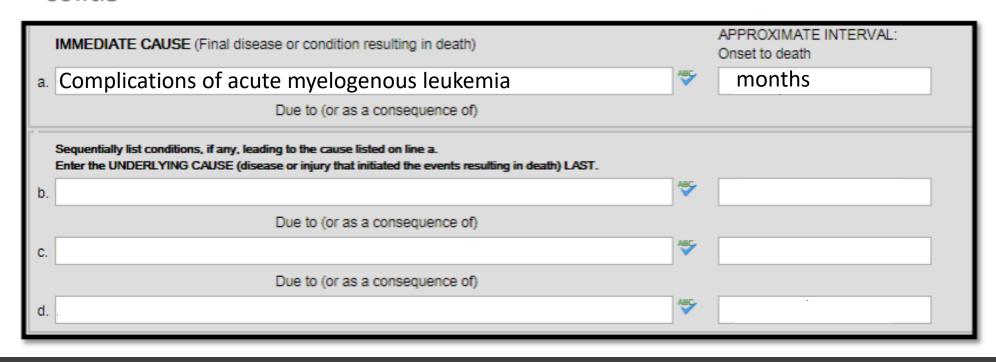
56 year old with hypertension suffers a hemorrhagic stroke



43 year old receives a bone marrow transplant and develops *C. difficile* colitis



43 year old receives a bone marrow transplant and develops C. difficile colitis

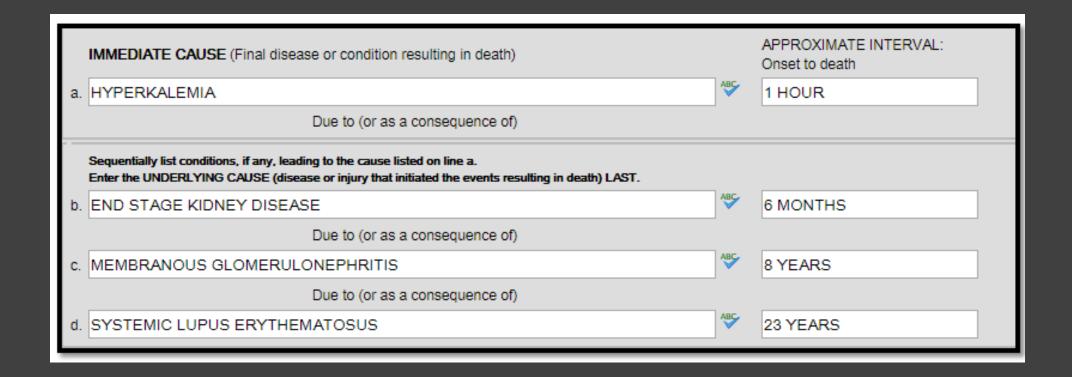


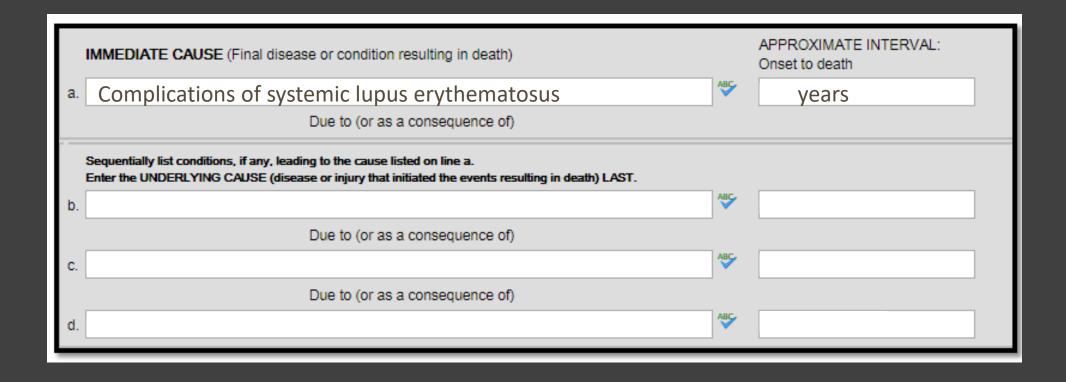
Example: patient in hospice with metastatic lung cancer APPROXIMATE INTERVAL: IMMEDIATE CAUSE (Final disease or condition resulting in death) Onset to death unknown a. ADENOCARCINOMA OF LUNG WITH METASTASES TO BRAIN Due to (or as a consequence of) Sequentially list conditions, if any, leading to the cause listed on line a. Enter the UNDERLYING CAUSE (disease or injury that initiated the events resulting in death) LAST. Due to (or as a consequence of) Due to (or as a consequence of)

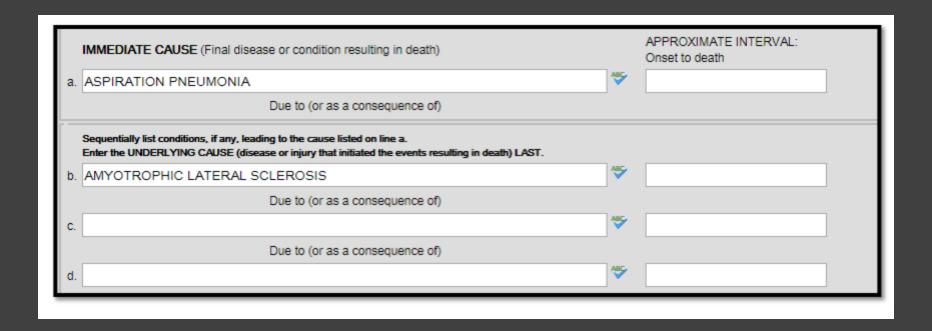
Example: 86 year-old with 7 cm abdominal aortic aneurysm found dead at home with distended abdomen APPROXIMATE INTERVAL: IMMEDIATE CAUSE (Final disease or condition resulting in death) Onset to death unknown a. PROBABLE RUPTURED AORTIC ANEURYSM Due to (or as a consequence of) Sequentially list conditions, if any, leading to the cause listed on line a. Enter the UNDERLYING CAUSE (disease or injury that initiated the events resulting in death) LAST. vears b. ATHEROSCLEROTIC CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE Due to (or as a consequence of) Due to (or as a consequence of)



If you are uncomfortable making a call, it is acceptable to use "probable" / "possible" / "suspected" as a qualifier





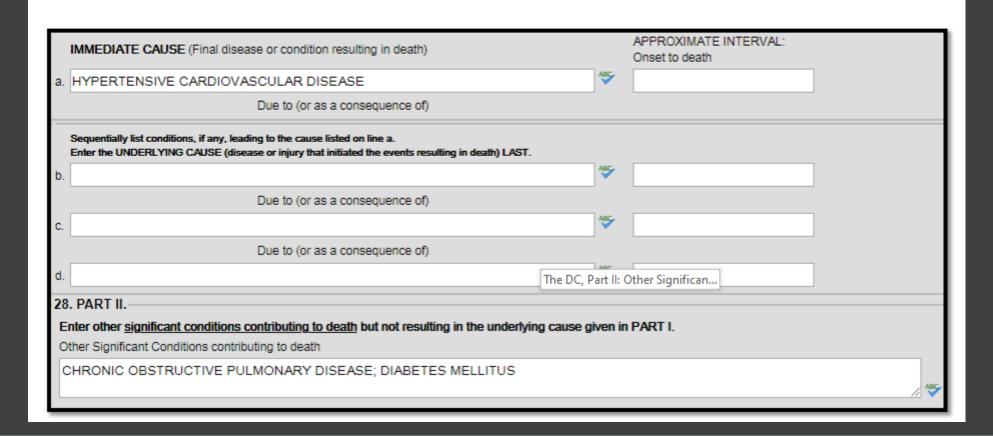


Choking due to aspiration of food bolus which then blocks the airway and causes abrupt death is manner= accident. Aspiration pneumonia typically occurs in neurologically compromised patients, and the aspiration is due to the underlying disease process.

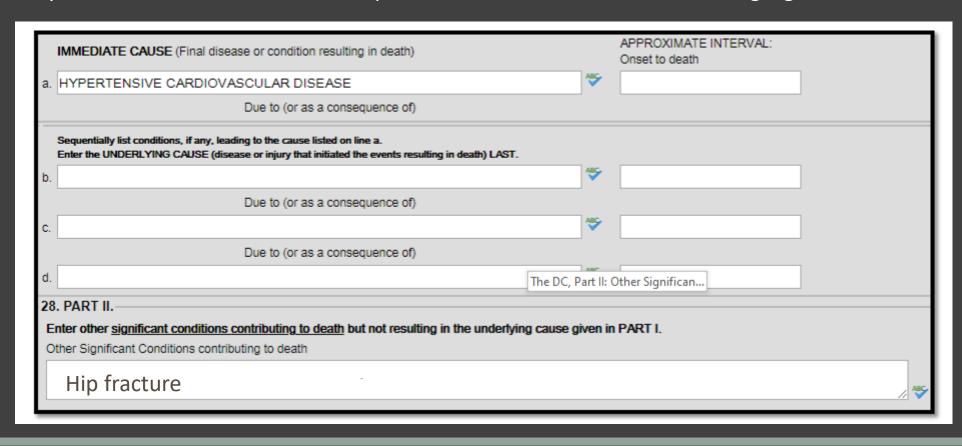
28. PART I. Enter the <u>chain of events</u> (diseases, injuries, or complications) that directly caused the death. DO NOT enter terminal events such as cardiac arrest, respiratory arrest, or ventricular fibrillation without showing the etiology. Enter only one cause on a line.			Approximate interval: Onset to death	
IMMEDIATE CAUSE (Final disease or condition resulting in death)	a	Due to (or as a consequence of)		
Sequentially list conditions, if any, leading to the cause listed on line a. Enter the UNDERLYING CAUSE (disease or injury that initiated the events resulting in death) LAST	b	Due to (or as a consequence of):		
	d	Due to (or as a consequence of):		
	s contrib	outing to death but not resulting in the underlying cause given in PART I.	29a- WAS AN AUTOPSY PE	0
			29b. WERE AUTOPSY FIND COMPLETE THE CAUSE OF	F DEATH? Yes No
30. MANNER OF DEATH Natural Homicide Accident Pending Investig Suicide Could not be de		31. DID TOBACCO USE CONTRIBUTE TO DEATH? Yes Probably Pregnant at time of death No Unknown Not pregnant, but pregnant within 42 of	1 year before	t, but pregnant 43 days to e death pregnant within the past year

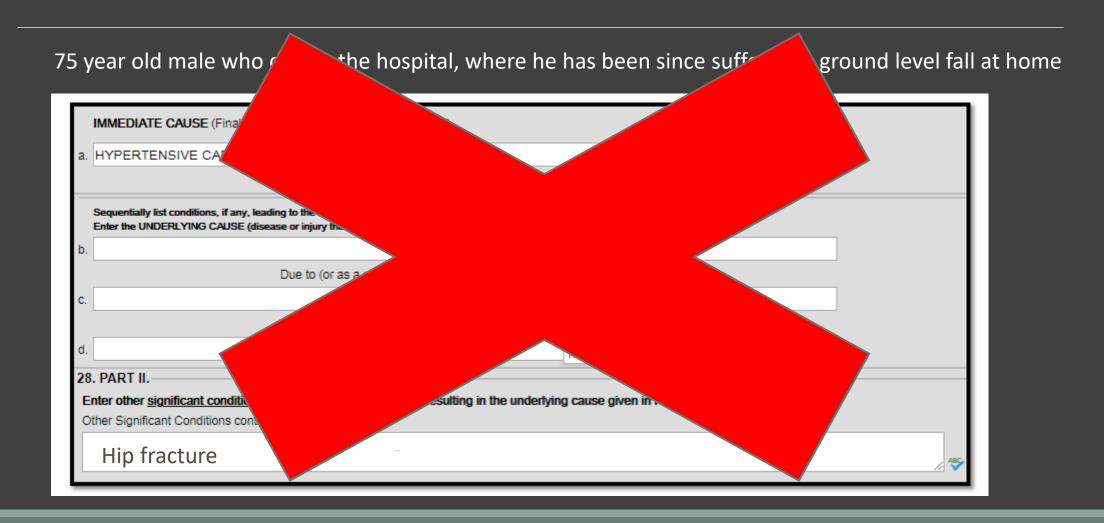
- "Other significant conditions contributing to death but not resulting in the underlying cause given in part 1."
- Do not list the entirety of their problem list.
- Only list a condition if, in your medical judgment, you feel it contributed significantly to the death.
- □ It is OK to leave this blank!!!!!!
 - Exception: when using "failure to thrive" or "advanced age" as COD

 75 year-old with hypertension, diabetes, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease found dead at home without antecedent complaints



75 year old male who dies in the hospital, where he has been since suffering a ground level fall at home





- ☐ Hospital death pitfall: You cannot put trauma in part 2 and call it natural. Any non-natural cause that contributes to death escalates the manner.
 - These cases MUST BE REPORTED to the ME

VRISM

Register:

https://apps.health.tn.gov/VRISMUserAgreement/UserAgreement/UserAgreement

Guide:

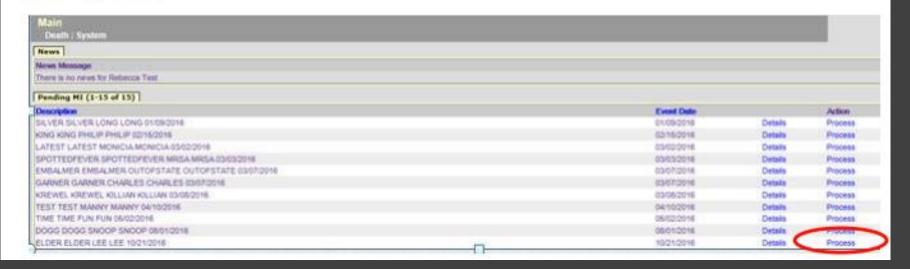
https://www.tn.gov/content/dam/tn/health/documents/VRISM - EDRS Guide.pdf

FAQ page:

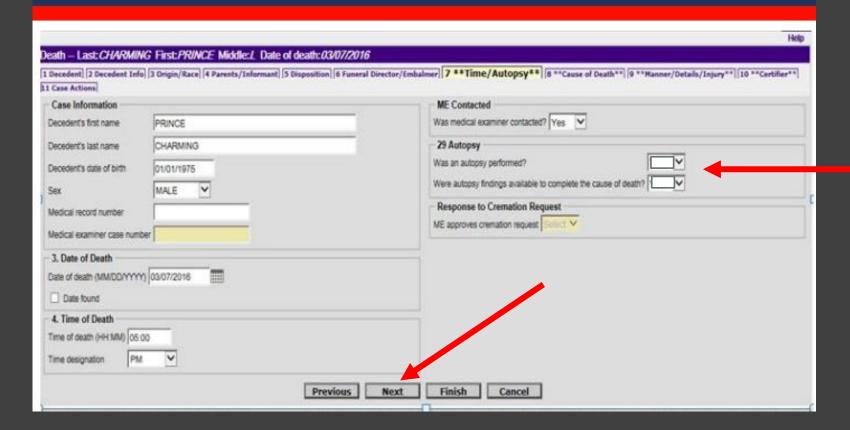
https://medicine.vumc.org/sites/default/files/documents/Central-Admin/Faculty-Resources/VRISM FAQs.pdf

Medically Certifying a Record from a Funeral Home (Tabs 7-10):

Once a Funeral Director has assigned a record to a Physician, the Physician will receive an email notification to certify a record in their queue.

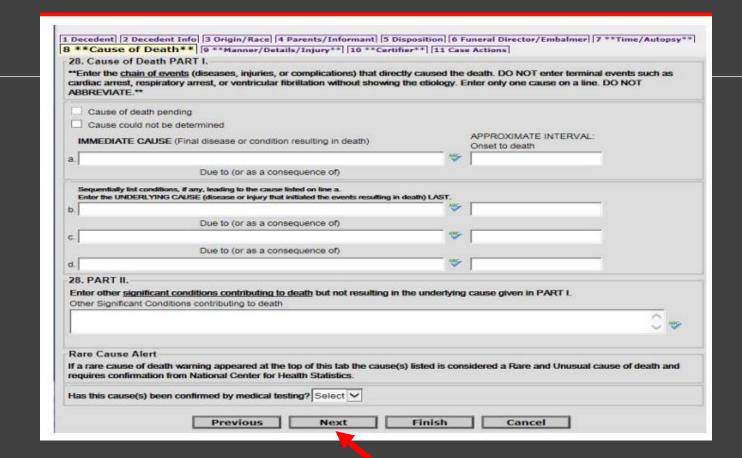


Tab 7. Time/Autopsy

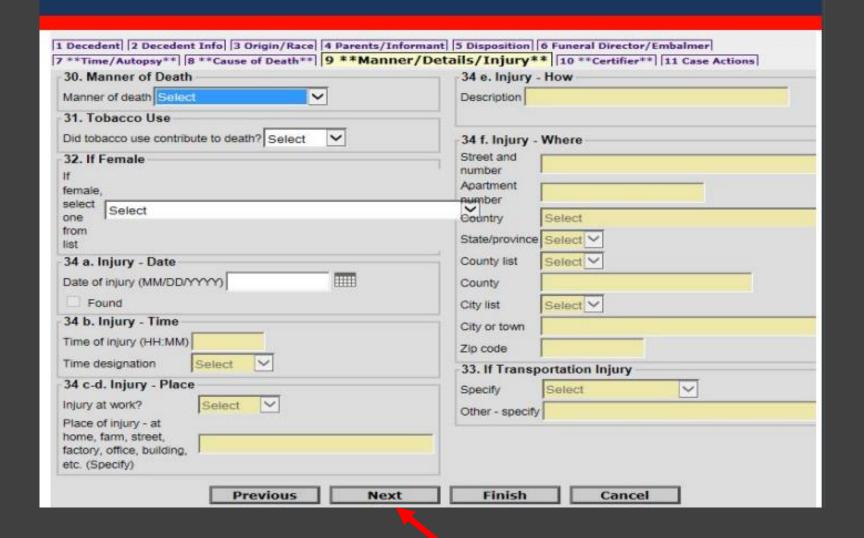


Date and time of death are entered by funeral home. In box 29 (Autopsy), Select No/ No (unless hospital autopsy)

Tab 8: Cause of Death



Tab 9. Manner/Details/Injury



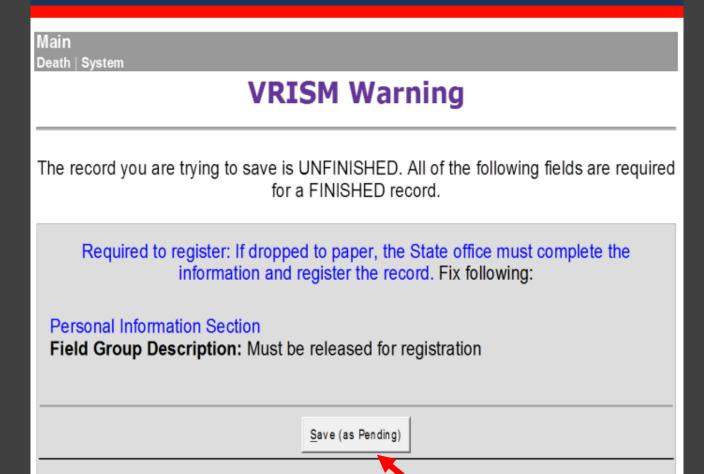
Tab 10. Certifier: Physician

25. Person Completing Cause of Death (i.e. Certifier) entifier designation PHYSICIAN	27d. Certifier's Address Street and number 123 MAIN STREET:
27d. Certifler's Name Physicians Physicians Physicians Physicians Physicians Senior Forensic pathologists Senior Not in fist First name PHYSICIAN Last name PHYSICIAN Suffix Case access PLECTROMIC	Apartment or suite number Country DMITED STATES State/province TENNESSEE City list City or town EALEATIN Zip code 17066 27d. Certifier's Title Title list MO Title MO
	27b. Certifler's Number Medical Icense number 0001 27 a, c. Certification Date Date signed by certifier (MM/DDMYYYY)

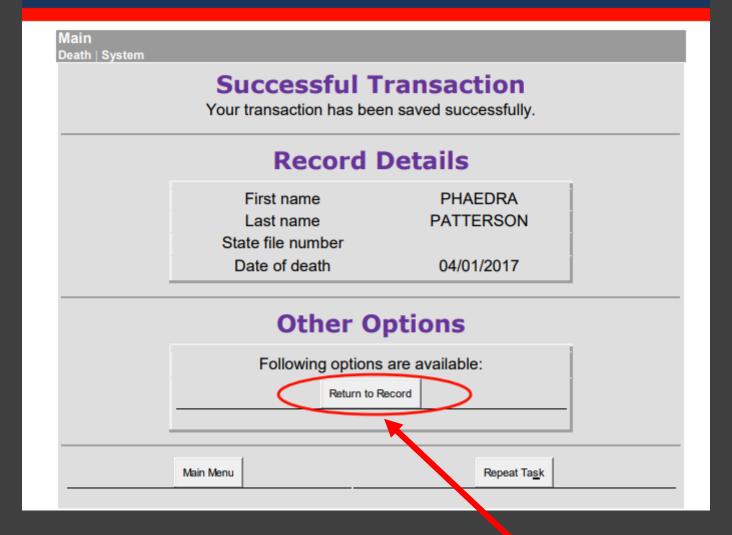
Tab 11. Case Actions

1 Decedent 2 Decedent Info 3 Origin/Race 4 Parents/Informant 5 Disposition 6 Funeral Director/Embalmer 7 **Time	/Autopsy** 8 **Cause of Death** 9 **Manner/Details/Injury** 10 **Certifier** 11 Case Actions
Comments Among Users About Case	Assign to Funeral Home
Comments	Select funeral Select home Funeral home not in list Case access
Assign to Physician or ME County	Click when assignment or transfer is complete
Select physician Select	Release Case Check when ready for review before releasing Check if you decline to complete this record
County of occurrence ANDERSON	Release Un-release
Select ME county Select	Case Status Information Medical information status Case pending
Case access	Personal information status Case pending
Click when assignment is complete	Registration status Not submitted
Certify Medical	Total unknown 3
Check when ready to certify Check if you decline to certify	Case Action History
Declined by Certifier Reason Select Other reason	03/13/2017 Record created by user ID: 19 – 03/13/2017 User ID: 19 assigned case to ANDERSON
Certifier	
PHYSICIAN-To the best of my knowledge, death occurred at the date and place, and due to the cause(s) and manner stated.	
MEDICAL EXAMINER-On the basis of examination, and/or investigation, in my opinion, death occurred at the date, and	
place, and due to the cause(s) and manner stated.	ll ,
Certify Un-certify	The state of the s
Previous Next	Finish Cancel

VRISM Warning Screen



Successful Transaction Screen

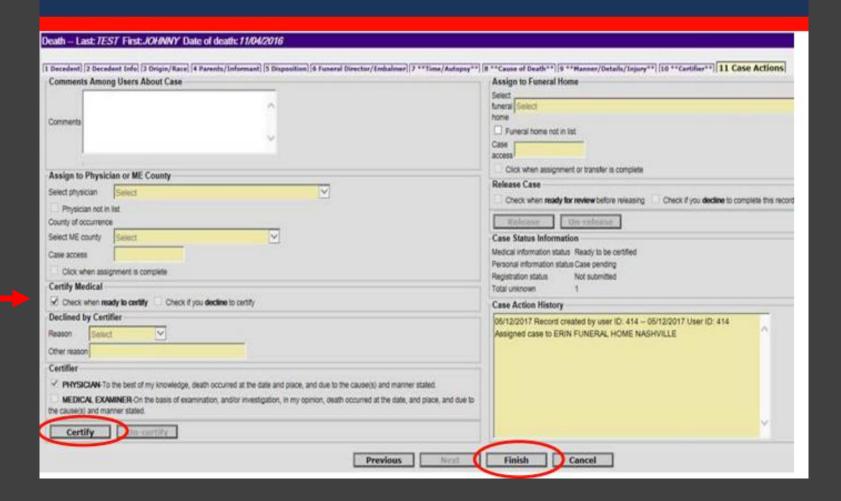


Return to Tab 1. Decedent

1. Decedent's Leg	pel Name	12. Social Security Number	
	Un-certify on Tab 11 to make changes.	None Verification status Reloct	
First	CHY	8. Place/Location of Death	
Adde		Place of death HOSPITAL INPATICAT.	
ast	000	Specify other place of death	
ast name prior to fin	st marriage	County of death for selecting facility WEDISCE	
Лх		Hospital Salard	V
Decedent has A	(Availas	Hospica Select V	
Sex		Nursing home/	
Date of Death		Check if facility is not in the list	
te of death 03/00	7017	Country UNITED STATES	V
Date found		State TENNESSEE Y	
Time of Death		County list Solect	
w J	90.	County	
e designation //	v V	Cayles Select	
Date of Birth		City or town PROCEVILLE	
e of birth OUTLIN	1990 	Facility name ERCANGER BUEDGGE MEDICAL CENTER.	
Age		Street and number (INVICION)	
OWN Tyms	· •	Apartment number	

Review information Go to Tab 11

Tab 11. Case Actions: Certifying



Navigating VRISM: A suggestion

- ☐ We have one person at our office who is responsible for data entry on VRISM
- ☐ Pathologists fill out an electronic worksheet in our case management system and that person transfers the information
- ☐ Prior to implementing this case management system, we simply filled out a paper DC and the information was input from that.

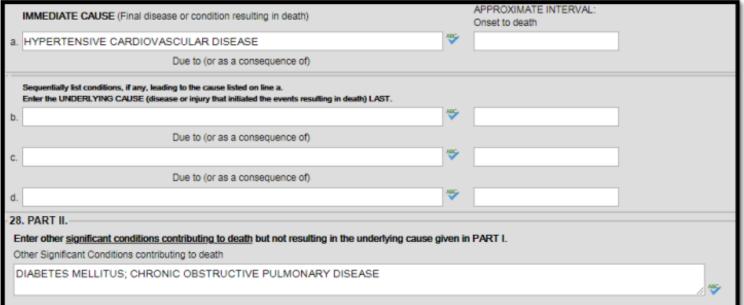
An 80 year-old man was seen by a nurse practitioner two months ago for routine follow-up of his hypertension, diabetes mellitus, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. He was found dead at home without any signs of trauma, foul play, or drug overdose. Who should sign the death certificate?

- a. The nurse practitioner.
- b. The county medical examiner, as the death was unwitnessed.
- c. The county medical examiner, because the cause of death cannot be determined to a reasonable degree of medical certainty.
- d. The physician supervising the nurse practitioner.

Answer: d.

The physician supervising any health care extender providing the patient's care for the illness which results in death should sign the death certificate.

In this case, the cause of death in part I could be listed as "hypertensive cardiovascular disease", with diabetes mellitus and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease listed in part II as other significant conditions.





An elderly person complained of left-sided chest pain and tightness shortly before collapsing. She was transported to the emergency department, where she was pronounced dead. Her family relates a history of multiple myocardial infarctions and high cholesterol, which were confirmed by the staff at her local physician's office. Who should sign the death certificate?

- a. The patient's primary care doctor.
- b. The emergency room physician.
- c. The patient's cardiologist.
- d. Any of the above.

Answer: d.

The emergency room doctor, the patient's regular physician, or another physician who has treated the patient for the illness causing death (for example, a cardiologist) may sign the death certificate.

If none of these does so, the chief medical officer of the institution in which death is pronounced is to sign the death certificate (TCA 68-3-502).

I am a primary care physician in a small rural community. One of my longtime patients, an elderly man with multiple medical problems, has been found dead at home. I have not seen the patient in eight months. Who will sign the death certificate?

- a. The primary care doctor, even though it has been more than four months since the patient was last seen.
- b. The county medical examiner, as the patient had not been seen by the primary care doctor within four months.
- c. Either a or b may sign.

Answer: c.

The primary care physician, as the person most familiar with the decedent's medical history, is the most appropriate person to complete the death certificate. A physician treating a patient for the disease process accounting for death is obligated by statute to complete and sign the death certificate if the patient has been seen within the four months prior to death.

However, if the treating physician has not seen the patient in the four months before death, and the death occurs outside of a health care facility, the case may be referred to the county medical examiner in the county in which death occurred. The county medical examiner may then review medical records and issue the death certificate.

I am a pediatrician. I cared for an 8 year-old with profound developmental delays requiring mechanical ventilation who was found dead at home a few days after I diagnosed her with pneumonia. Who should sign the death certificate?

- a. The county medical examiner, as the pneumonia should have been resolving with appropriate therapy.
- b. The pediatrician.
- c. The decedent's neurologist, as the pneumonia was the result of developmental delays requiring mechanical ventilation.
- d. It depends on the underlying cause of the developmental delays.

Answer: d. It depends.

If the developmental delay is the result of a natural cause (for example, birth asphyxia resulting from a nuchal cord), the pediatrician or another physician attending to the patient will sign the death certificate.

If the developmental delay is due to a non-natural event (for example, remote abusive head trauma), the county medical examiner should be notified, as such a death is properly classified as homicide.

I am the medical director of a nursing home. I will be out of the country for two weeks on a medical mission trip. How should death certificates be handled in my absence?

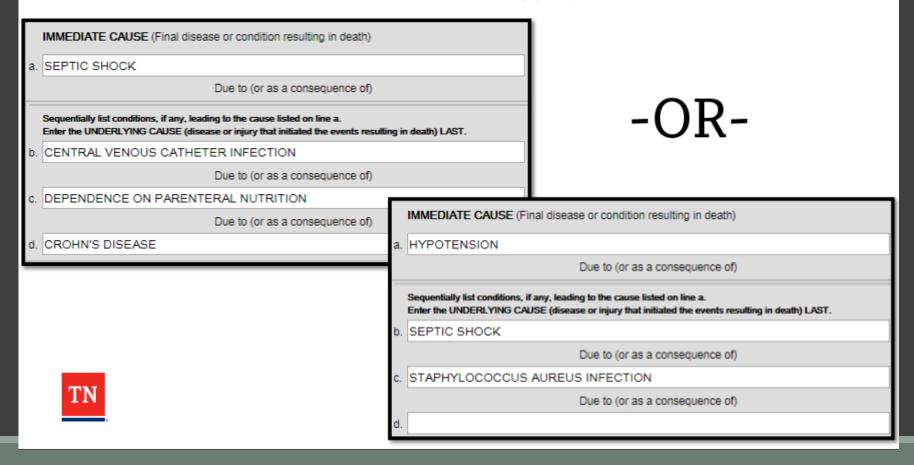
- a. Sign multiple blank death certificates and leave them with the chief of nursing to complete.
- Another physician should be designated as the responsible party for death certification in the absence of the medical director.
- c. Any deaths occurring during the absence of the medical director may be certified on his or her return to the country.

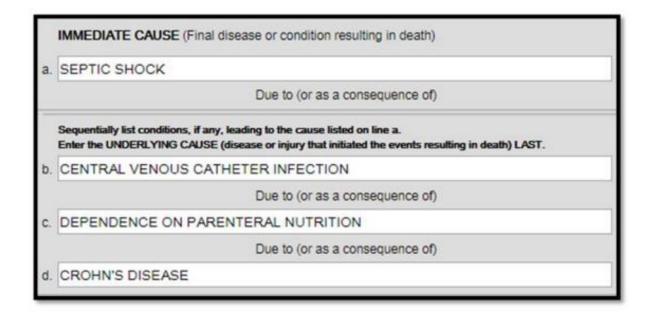
Answer: b.

Do not sign blank death certificates. Your signature on the death certificate avers, "To the best of my knowledge, death occurred at the date and place, and due to the cause(s) and manner stated". The medical certification of death is to be completed within 48 hours of death.

You must designate another physician to sign death certificates during your absence, just as you would for medical emergencies.

A patient was dependent on parenteral nutrition because of multiple enterocutaneous fistulae. She died in the intensive care unit after developing sepsis due to infection of an indwelling central venous catheter. Which cause of death certification is most appropriate?

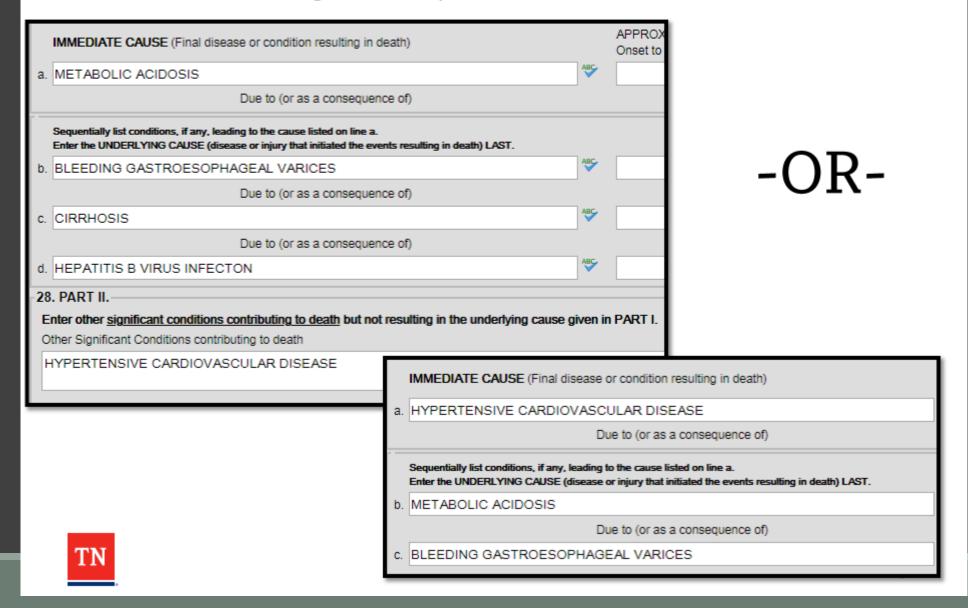


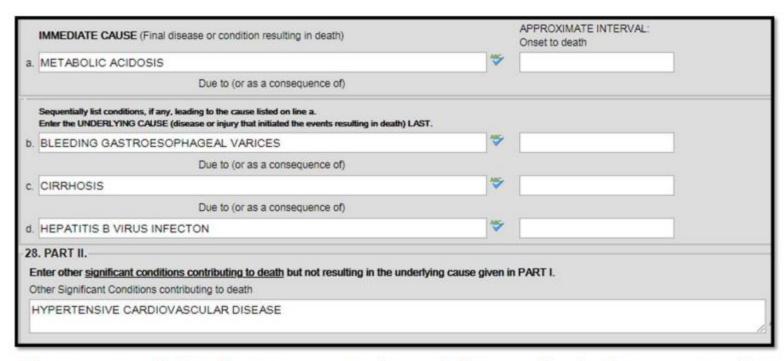


The above classification of cause of death is precise, sequentially plausible, and lists a specific anatomic process, Crohn's disease, as the underlying cause of death.

"Hypotension due to septic shock due to Staphylococcus aureus infection" provides multiple mechanisms of death without listing a true cause of death.

Which of the following is an acceptable certification of death?





The cause-of-death statement above follows a logical sequence, lists the underlying disease process responsible for death last, and includes hypertensive cardiovascular disease as a contributory cause of death.

The alternative example reads, from top to bottom, "Hypertensive cardiovascular disease due to metabolic acidosis due to bleeding gastroesophageal varices", which implies that hypertension is the result of metabolic acidosis, and fails to indicate the etiology of the varices.



Which of the following is an acceptable certification of death?

MMEDIATE CAUSE Final disease or condition a. COMPLICATIONS OF MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS Due to (or as a consequence of)				
	_			
Isted on line a. Enter the UNDERLYING CAUSE (disease or injury that initiated the events resulting d.	-			
in death) LAST PART II. Other significant conditions contributing to death but not resulting in the underlying cause given in PART I. 29a WAS AN AUTOPSY PERFORMED? Yes No. 29b. WERE AUTOPSY ENDINGS AVAILABLE TO				
30. MANNER OF DEATH 31. DID TOBACCO USE COMPLETE THE CAUSE OF DEATH? Yes No pregnant, but pregnant 43 days to Accident Pending Investigation Suicide Could not be determined No Unknown Not pregnant, but pregnant within the past year Not pregnant within 42 days of death Unknown if pregnant within the past year	to			

 PART I. Enter the chain of events (diseases, injuries, or complications) that directly caused the death. DO NOT enter terminal events such as cardiac arrest, respiratory arrest, or ventricular fibrillation without showing the elicitogy. Enter only one cause on a line. 	Approximate interval: Onset to death			
IMMEDIATE CAUSE (Final disease or condition	DAYS			
resulting in death) Sequentially list conditions, b PARAPLEGIA Due to (or as a consequence of)	32 YEARS			
If any, leading to the cause listed on line a. Enter the UNDERLYING CAUSE GUNSHOT WOUND TO TORSO, REMOTE	32 YEARS			
(disease or injury that Due to (or as a consequence of): initiated the events resulting d.				
In death) LAST PART II. Other significant conditions contributing to death but not resulting in the underlying cause given in PART I. 29e WAS AN AUTOPSY PERFORMED?				
29b. WERE AUTOPS' FINDINGS AVAILABLE TO COMPLETE THE CAUSE OF DEATH? ■ No				
Therefore Proposition Yes Probably Pregnant at time of death 1 year befor	nt, but pregnant 43 days to e death pregnant within the past year			

 PART I. Enter the <u>chain of events</u> (diseases, injuries, or complications) that directly caused the death. DO NOT enter terminal events such as cardiac arrest, respiratory arrest, or ventricular fibrillation without showing the elicology. Enter only one cause on a line. 				Approximate interval Onset to death	
IMMEDIATE CAUSE (Final disease or condition a.		COMPLICATIONS OF MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS Due to for as a consequence of			_YEARS
resulting in death) Sequentially list conditions, if any, leading to the cause	(b		Marine State Control Control		
asted on line a. Enter the UNDERLYING CAUSE	_ ، ا	Due to (or as a consequence of):			
(disease or injury that initiated the events resulting in death) LAST	d	Due to (or as a consequence of):			
PART II. Other significant condi-	tions contributi	ng to death but not resulting in the unde	erlying cause given in PART I.	29a WAS AN AUTOPSY P	
}	17.			290. WERE AUTOPSY FIN COMPLETE THE CAUSE OF	DINGS AVAILABLE TO
30. MANNER OF DEATH Natural Hornicide Accident Pending Invi	300000000000000000000000000000000000000	31 DID TOBACCO USE CONTRIBUTE TO DEATH? Yes Probably No Unknown	32 IF FEMALE Not pregnant within past year Prognant at time of death Not pregnant, but pregnant within 4	1 year befo	nt, but pregnant 43 days to re death pregnant within the past year

If the precise physiologic mechanism of death is unclear, it is acceptable to use the term "complications of" a known disease process which could reasonably account for death.

Although "urosepsis due to paraplegia due to gunshot wound to torso, remote", is an accurate and specific cause of death, the manner of death cannot be considered natural, and the case should be referred to the county medical examiner. The interval of time elapsed between the injury and death does not affect or change the manner of death.

If You Still Need Help...

- □Call us! Our MDIs and MEs will be happy to help!
 - 423 439 6273 (for death reporting and any questions)
- Email me directly: orvika@etsu.edu
- ☐ Materials to Reference:
 - □Cause of Death and the Death Certificate by Randy Hanzlick, MD, FCAP
 - □PDF from State Chief Medical Examiner: Medical Examiner Jurisdiction, Cause and Manner of Death, and Death Certification
 - □CDC training: https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/training.htm

Questions?