Completion of Death Certificates in the Aftermath of a Hurricane

Death certificates are used widely for many critical uses. For example, families use them to close out estates as well as to reach emotional closure about the loss of their relative. Information from death certificates is also the fundamental source for official mortality statistics which are used to support statements such as "The impact of the 2005 Atlantic hurricane season and the resulting death, injury, destruction, and population displacement were unprecedented in U.S. history." (CDC. MGuide: Hurricanes, accessed at http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/mguide_nd.html) and to more generally define the mortality scope and impact of particular events. Having more information about past events helps plan for future catastrophic storms.

The medical examiner, coroner, or physician's primary responsibility in certifying or completing the death certificate is to provide a medical opinion on cause of death, that is, an etiological description of the order, type, and association of events resulting in death. In reporting the cause of death, any disease, abnormality, injury, or poisoning believed to have adversely affected the decedent should be reported as specifically and precisely as possible. He or she may also complete other legal and demographic items on the death certificate although normally a funeral director would complete this other information.

In Part I, a sequence of events or conditions should be reported with the most recent listed on line a (e.g., asphyxia or drowning) and the initiating event on the lowest used line (e.g., residence flooded). Report a single event on each line even when the events are essentially simultaneous. Report all other important events or conditions that were present at the time of death and that may have contributed to the death, but were not part of the causal sequence (reported in Part I) in Part II. The certifier can elaborate upon the basic description reported in Part I in the additional items about injury on the death certificate (e.g., residence flooded in the hurricane storm surge).

Examples: Report the hurricane if it was a factor in death occurring. In the last example, the certifier has not reported anything about the hurricane, so if he or she thought the hurricane played any role, that information is lost. The other examples indicate how the certifier felt the hurricane influenced the death.

CAUSE OF DEATH (See instructions and examples) 32. 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. DO NOT ABBREVIATE. Enter only one cause on a line. Add additional lines if necessary.					
IMMEDIATE CAUSE (Final disease or condition a. Crushe resulting in death)	ed chest (or as a consequence of):		<u>.</u>		
Sequentially list conditions, if any, leading to the cause listed on line a. Enter the					
initiated the events resulting	Due to (or as a consequence of):				
in death) LAST d					
PART II. Enter other <u>significant conditions contributing to death</u> but not resulting in the underlying cause given in PART I. 33. WAS AN AUTOPSY PERFO					
Head trauma 34. WERE AUTOPSY FINDING COMPLETE THE CAUSE OF DE					
35. DID TOBACCO USE CONTRIBUTE TO DEATH?	36. IF FEMALE: □ Not pregnant within past year □ Pregnant at time of death	37. MANNER OF DEATH □ Natural □ Homicide			
□ Yes □ Probably	□ Not pregnant, but pregnant within 42 days of death □ Not pregnant, but pregnant 43 days to 1 year before death	■ Accident □ Pending Investigation □ Suicide □ Could not be determine			
■ No □ Unknown	Unknown if pregnant within the past year	Suicide Could not be determine	eu		

	eventsdisea	ases, injuries, or	ATH (See instructions and examples complicationsthat directly caused the death. DO showing the etiology. DO NOT ABBREVIATE. Ent	NOT ente			Approximate interval: Onset to death
IMMEDIATE CAUSE (Final							
disease or condition> a. Fracture vertebra resulting in death) Due to (or as a consequence of):						.	
Sequentially list conditions, if any, leading to the cause listed as lists a list of a							
UNDERLYING CAUSE	listed on line a. Enter the UNDERLYING CAUSE c. Light pole accident						
(disease or injury that Due to (or as a consequence of): initiated the events resulting in death) LAST d.							
PART II. Enter other significant c	onditions con	tributing to deatl	n but not resulting in the underlying cause given in F	PART I.	33. WAS AN AUTOPSY	/ PERFORM	IED?
Marking to rectors nave	r from bur	ricana	_ , , , ,		□ Yes ■		
Working to restore power	er irom nur	ricane		34. WERE AUTOPSY FINDINGS A COMPLETE THE CAUSE OF DEAT			
35. DID TOBACCO USE CONT	RIBUTE	36. IF FEMALE	LE: 37. N		MANNER OF DEATH		III: 🗆 Tes = NO
TO DEATH?			nant within past year at time of death	□ N	atural Homicide		
□ Yes □ Probably		□ Not preg	nant, but pregnant within 42 days of death		cident Pending Inve	estigation	
■ No □ Unknown			nant, but pregnant 43 days to 1 year before death if pregnant within the past year	□Su	icide Could not be	determined	
38. DATE OF INJURY (Mo/Day/Yr) (Spell Month)	39. TIME OF	INJURY	40. PLACE OF INJURY (e.g., Decedent's home; cowooded area)	onstructio	n site; restaurant;	41. INJUF	RY AT WORK?
September 8, 2005	Appro	x. 1300	In easement of a yard in residential community		■ Yes	□ No	
42. LOCATION OF INJURY: St	ate: Alabar	na	City or Town: Columbus				
Street & Number: 3129 Disc		e	Apartment No.:			ode: 3548	
43. DESCRIBE HOW INJURY OCCURRED: Light pole fell on him while repairing downed lines Driver/Operator Passenger Pedestrian Other (Specify)					T, SPECIFT.		
	CAI	USE OF DE	ATH (See instructions and examples	2)			Approximate interval:
	eventsdisea	ases, injuries, or	complications—that directly caused the death. DO showing the etiology. DO NOT ABBREVIATE. Ent	NOT ente		s cardiac	Onset to death
IMMEDIATE CAUSE (Final							
disease or condition> resulting in death)		respiratory f or as a consequ					4 hours
Sequentially list conditions,	b. Severe	e emphysem	a				<u></u>
if any, leading to the cause listed on line a. Enter the	,	or as a consequ	,				
UNDERLYING CAUSE (disease or injury that initiated the events resulting	Due to (c	nd loss of au or as a conseque	r conditioner power from hurricane ence of):			_	
in death) LAST	d						<u>-</u>
PART II. Enter other significant c	onditions con	tributing to deatl	<u>n</u> but not resulting in the underlying cause given in F	PART I.	33. WAS AN AUTOPS Per Yes 34. WERE AUTOPSY	■ No / FINDINGS	AVAILABLE TO
35. DID TOBACCO USE CONT	RIBUTE	36. IF FEMALE		37. MA	COMPLETE THE CAU	JOL OF DE	
TO DEATH?		□ Not pregn	ant within past year				
□ Yes □ Probably		□ Not pregn	at time of death lant, but pregnant within 42 days of death lant, but pregnant 43 days to 1 year before death		atural □ Homicide cident □ Pending Inves cide □ Could not be c		
□ No ■ Unknown			if pregnant within the past year				

Note: There is no mention of a hurricane on the following certificate, so any connection with the hurricane is now lost.

CAUSE OF DEATH (See instructions and examples) 32. 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. DO NOT ABBREVIATE. Enter only one cause on a line. Add additional lines if necessary.						Approximate interval: Onset to death	
IMMEDIATE CAUSE (Final disease or condition> resulting in death)	sease or condition					.	
Sequentially list conditions, if any, leading to the cause b. Car collides with falling tree Due to (or as a consequence of):						<u>-</u> _	
listed on line a. Enter the UNDERLYING CAUSE (disease or injury that initiated the events resulting in death) LAST	c. Due to (d	or as a conseque	ence of):				
		tributing to deat	h but not resulting in the underlying cause given in	PARTI	33. WAS AN AUTOPSY	PERFORM	MED?
	00110110110	in batting to dout	_ but not recalling in the anabilitying educe given in	. ,		■ No	
				f	34. WERE AUTOPSY F	INDINGS A	VAILABLE TO
					COMPLETE THE CAUS	E OF DEAT	H? ☐ Yes ■ No
35. DID TOBACCO USE CONTRIBUTE 36. IF FEMALE		E: 37. MANNER OF DEATH					
			gnant within past year				
		t at time of death nant, but pregnant within 42 days of death \begin{array}{c} \text{ Natural} & \text{ Homicide} \\ \begin{array}{c} \text{ Accident} & \text{ Pending Investigation} \end{array}					
□ Not pregr			Not pregnant, but pregnant within 42 days of death Not pregnant, but pregnant 43 days to 1 year before death		icide □ Could not be	1	
		n if pregnant within the past year		401011111104			
38. DATE OF INJURY (Mo/Day/Yr) (Spell Month)	39. TIME OI	F INJURY	40. PLACE OF INJURY (e.g., Decedent's home; construction site; restaurant; wooded area) 41. INJUR		RY AT WORK?		
August 29, 2005	1130		In decedent's car on road		■ No		
42. LOCATION OF INJURY: State: Mississippi City or Town: near Pas Christian							
Street & Number: 800 block of	f Sylvan Road	I	Apartment No.	u:		Zip Code:	: 39571-1234
43. DESCRIBE HOW INJURY OCCURRED: 44. IF TRANSPORTATION INJURY			Y, SPECIFY:				
Car collided with falli	ing tree				■ Driver/Operator □ Passenger □ Pedestrian □ Other (Specify)		

Resources: For more information on how to complete the medical certification section of the death certificate, request instructions and handbooks from the State vital statistics offices or CDC's National Center for Health Statistics (Room 7318, Toledo Road, Hyattsville, Maryland 20782 or http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/about/major/dvs/handbk.htm).