TYPE IN PERMANENT BLACK INK

OCAL FILE NO.	FL	ONIDA CER	TIFICA	IE OF	DEAI	П		
1. DECEDENT'S NAME (First, Middle, Last	t, Suffix)							2. SEX
3. DATE OF BIRTH (Month, Day, Year)		4a. AGE-Last Birthday	4b. UNDER 1 Y		4c. UNDE		5. DATE OF DEA	TH (Month, Day, Year)
		(Years)	Months	Days	Hours			
6. SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER	7. BIRTHPL	ACE (City and State or F	oreign Country)			8. COUNTY OF D	EATH	
9. PLACE OF DEATH HOSPITAL:	Inpatie	nt Emorgon	cy Room/Outpatie	ont	Door	d on Arrival		
(Check only one)		e Facility Nursing I					Other (Specify)	
10. FACILITY NAME (If not institution, give	street address,)				OWN, OR LOCAT		11b. INSIDE CITY LIMITS
					1			YesNo
12. MARITAL STATUS (Specify)		West of	2			IVING SPOUSE'S	NAME (If wife, give r	naiden name)
Married Married, but Separ 14a. RESIDENCE - STATE	ated	Widowed I 14b. COUNTY	Divorced	_Never Marrie		, TOWN, OR LOC	ATION	
14d. STREET ADDRESS						14e. APT. NO.	14f. ZIP CODE	14g. INSIDE CITY LIMITS
15a. DECEDENT'S USUAL OCCUPATION	I (Indicate type	of work done during most	of working life.)		15b. KINE	OF BUSINESS/IN	NDUSTRY	YesNo
Do not use "Retired"	, ,,	J	,					1
16. DECEDENT'S RACE (Specify the race/	races to indica	te what decedent conside	red himself/hersel	If to be. More t	han one race	may be specified.)	7
	or African Ame		rican Indian or Ala	•				
Asian Indian Chine Native Hawaiian Guan	ese manian or Cham	Filipino Japa		rean her Pacific Isl.	Vietname	seO	ther Asian (Specify)	nociful
17. DECEDENT OF HISPANIC OR HAITIA	N ORIGIN?	Yes (If Yes, specify				Puerto Rican	Other (S)	Central/South American
(Specify if decedent was of Hispanic or Hai					Other Hispar	nic (Specify)		Haitiar
18. DECEDENT'S EDUCATION (Specify th	ne decedent's h	ighest degree or level of s	school completed	at time of deat	h.)			19. WAS DECEDENT EVER IN U.S. ARMED FORCES?
	gh school but n College degree	•	gh school diploma	a or GED Bachelor's	Master	r's	octorate	Yes No
20. FATHER'S NAME (First, Middle, Last, S		(Specily).				iddle, Maiden Sun		163140
22a. INFORMANT'S NAME			22b.	. RELATIONS	HIP TO DEC	DENT 23	Ba. INFORMANT'S MA	AILING - STATE
23b. CITY OR TOWN		23c. STRE	ET ADDRESS					23d. ZIP CODE
24. PLACE OF DISPOSITION (Name of cen	metery, cremat	tory, or other place)	25a. LO0	CATION - STA	TE	25b. L	OCATION - CITY OR	TOWN
26a. METHOD OF DISPOSITION								
26b. IF CREMATION, DONATION OR BUF		Entombment Cre 27a. LICENSE NUM			Removal fro GNATURE C		Other (Specify) VICE LICENSEE OR	PERSON ACTING AS SUCH
WAS MEDICAL EXAMINER APPROVAL GRANTED? Ye	esNo	,						
28. NAME OF FUNERAL FACILITY		•		•		29a. F	ACILITY'S MAILING -	STATE
29b. CITY OR TOWN		29c STRE	ET ADDRESS					29d. ZIP CODE
200. 0111 011101111								200. 2 0052
30. CERTIFIER: Certifying Phys	sician - To the	best of my knowledge, de	ath occurred at th	e time, date ar	nd place, and	due to the cause(s) and manner stated.	
(Check one) Medical Examin 31a. (Signature and Title of Certifier)	ner - On the ba							ause(s) and manner stated.
► PHYSICIAN'S SIGNA	ATURE		ID. DATE SIGNE	ט (mm/aa/yyy <u>)</u>	y) 32. TIVIE	OF DEATH (2411	** *****************************	AMINER'S CASE NUMBER
34a. LICENSE NUMBER (of Certifier) 3	34b. CERTIFIER	R'S NAME				35. NAME OF AT	TENDING PHYSICIAI	N (If other than Certifier)
36a. CERTIFIER'S - STATE 36b. CITY OR	TOWN		36c. STF	REET ADDRES	SS			36d. ZIP CODE
37. SUBREGISTRAR - Signature and Date		38a. LOCA	L REGISTRAR - 8	Signature			38b. DATE FILED	BY REGISTRAR (Mo., Day, Yr.)
· (/)	•	 						, , ,
39. PROBABLE MANNER OF DEATH	The following ar	re under the jurisdiction of	the medical exam	niner:			40. REPORTED T	O MEDICAL EXAMINER DUE TO
Natural	Accident	Suicide H		ending Investig			CAUSE OF D	EATH? Yes No Approximate Interval:
		nal event such as cardiac						Onset to Death
(Final disease or condition	a							
Sequentially list conditions,			Due to (or as a conse	quence of):			l I
if any, leading to the cause listed on line a. Enter the	o		Due to /	or as a conse	auanaa aflu			<u> </u>
UNDERLYING CAUSE			Due to (or as a conse	quence on).			
(disease or injury that initiated the events)		Due to (or as a conse	quence of):			<u> </u>
resulting in death) LAST	d							
PART II. Other significant conditions contrib	outing to death	but not resulting in the un	derlying cause giv	ven in PART I.		42a. WAS AN AI PERFORM	ED? TO	RE AUTOPSY FINDINGS AVAILABL COMPLETE THE CAUSE OF DEATH
43a. IF SURGERY MENTIONED IN PART	I OR II, ENTEF	R REASON FOR SURGE	RY 43b. DATE	E OF SURGER	RY (Mo., Dav		No BACCO USE CONTRI	Yes No BUTE TO DEATH?
						Yes		Probably Unknown
45. IF FEMALE, WAS SHE PREGNANT W	ITHIN THE PAS	ST YEAR:	•			•		
Yes No Un 46. DATE OF INJURY (Month, Day, Year)	nknown	If Yes, specify timefram ME OF INJURY (24 hr.)	e: at tim	e of death		1 to 42 days of dea		43 days to 1 year of death
THE OF INJUNY (MORIE, Day, Year)	47. 111	we of injunt (24 nr.)	48. INJURY A	No	49a. LOC	ATION OF INJUR	I - SIAIE	
49b. CITY OR TOWN		49c. STREET AL					49d. APT	. NO. 49e. ZIP CODE
1								
50. DESCRIBE HOW INJURY OCCURRED)							JURY (e.g. Decedent's home, ite, restaurant, wooded area)
)							
50. DESCRIBE HOW INJURY OCCURRED IF TRANSPORTATION INJURY, 52a. State 52b. Type of Vehicle Car/Minivan		of Driver/Operator	Passenger	Pede	strian	Other (Specify)		

CAUSE OF DEATH — Background, Examples, and Common Problems

Accurate cause of death information is important to the public health community in evaluating and improving the health of all citizens, and often to the family, now and in the future, and to the person settling the decedent's estate.

The cause-of-death section consists of two parts. Part I is for reporting a chain of events leading directly to death, with the immediate cause of death (the final disease, injury, or complication directly causing death) on line a and the underlying cause of death (the disease or injury that initiated the chain of events that led directly and inevitably to death) on the lowest used line.

Part II is for reporting all other significant diseases, conditions, or injuries that contributed to death but which did not result in the underlying cause of death given in Part I. The cause-of-death information should be YOUR best medical OPINION. A condition can be listed as "probable" even if it has not been definitively diagnosed.

EXAMPLES OF PROPERLY COMPLETED MEDICAL CERTIFICATIONS OF CAUSE OF DEATH

39. PROBABLE MANNER OF DEATH	The follow	wing are under the juris	diction of the med	ical examiner:			40. REF	PORTED TO MEDIC	CAL EXAMIN	IER DUE TO
X Natural	Accid	dent Suicide	Homicide	Pending Investigat	ion U	Indetermined	CA	USE OF DEATH?	Yes	_ x _ No
41. CAUSE OF DEATH - PART I. (See instructions on back) DO NOT enter terminal event such as cardiac arrest, respiratory arrest, or ventricular fibrillation without showing the etiology. IMMEDIATE CAUSE (Final disease or condition									Approximat Onset to	
resulting in death)	a. Ru	pture of Myocardium						l l	Minutes	
				Due to (or as a consequ	uence of):			i		
Sequentially list conditions, if any, leading to the cause	h Ac	ute Myocardial Infarct	ion					!	6 Days	
listed on line a. Enter the	D	ate myocardiai imarci		Due to (or as a consequ	uence of):				овауо	
UNDERLYING CAUSE								i		
(disease or injury that	c. Coronary artery thrombosis							<u> </u>	5 Years	
initiated the events resulting in death) LAST				Due to (or as a consequ	uence of):			ł		
3	d. Ath	nerosclerotic coronary	v artery disease					į	7 Years	4
PART II. Other significant conditions cont				cause given in PART I.		42a. WAS AN AUT		42b. WERE AUTO	OPSY FINDI	
Diabetes, Chronic Obstructive Pulmon	arv Disea	se. Smokina.				PERFORMED		Yes	TE THE CA X _No	USE OF DEATH?
43a. IF SURGERY MENTIONED IN PAR			SLIDGEDA	3b. DATE OF SURGERY	(Mo Day	X Yes1				
43a. II GONGENT WENTIONED IN FAIT	i i Oit ii, i	LIVIENTILASONTON	30HGEHT 4	SD. DATE OF SONGERT	(WO., Day,	77.) 44. DID TOBA	000 05	E CONTRIBUTE T	O DEATH?	`
						Yes	_X_	No Prob	ably	Unknown
										,
39. PROBABLE MANNER OF DEATH Natural	The follow	wing are under the juris		ical examiner: Pending Investigat	ionU	Indetermined		ORTED TO MEDIO	X Yes	NER DUE TO
41. CAUSE OF DEATH - PART I. (See instructions on back) DO NOT enter terminal event such as cardiac arrest, respiratory arrest, or ventricular fibrillation without showing the etiology. Approximate Interval: Onset to Death										
resulting in death)	a	matter prioritionia		Due to (or as a consequ	uence of):					
Sequentially list conditions,		mulications of some						i	7 Weeks	
if any, leading to the cause listed on line a. Enter the	D	mplications of coma		Due to (or as a consequ	uence of):				/ Weeks	
UNDERLYING CAUSE								į		
initiated the events	isease or injury that c. Blunt force injuries 1 7 Weeks tiated the events Due to (or as a consequence of):									
resulting in death) LAST										
DART II Other circuitions continue cont		tor vehicle accident	in the underlying	acusa siyan in DAÎDT I		42a. WAS AN AUT	ODCV		7 Weeks	NGS AVAILABLE
PART II. Other significant conditions conti	nbuling to	death but not resulting	in the underlying t	cause given in PART 1.		PERFORMED X YesN)?			USE OF DEATH?
43a. IF SURGERY MENTIONED IN PAR	T I OR II, I	ENTER REASON FOR	SURGERY 4	3b. DATE OF SURGERY	(Mo., Day,	Yr.) 44. DID TOBA	cco us	E CONTRIBUTE T	O DEATH?	
			l.			Yes	_X_	No Prob	ably	Unknown
45. IF FEMALE, WAS SHE PREGNANT \	WITHIN TI	HE PAST YEAR:								
Yes No L	Jnknown	If Yes, specify	timeframe:	at time of death	within 1	to 42 days of death		within 43 days	to 1 year of	death
46. DATE OF INJURY (Month, Day, Year,		47. TIME OF INJURY	_	JURY AT WORK?		ATION OF INJURY -			,	
August 15, 2003		Approx. 232		Y No	Flor	ida				
49b. CITY OR TOWN			REET ADDRESS	Yes X No	1.01			49d. APT. NO.	49e. ZIP	CODE
Jacksonville Mile marker 17 on State Road 13 32202 50. DESCRIBE HOW INJURY OCCURRED 51. PLACE OF INJURY (e.g. Decedent's home,										
SU. DESCRIBE HOW INJURY OCCURRE	ED						con	struction site, resta	urant, wood	ed area)
Decedent driver of minivan, ran off	_		•				R	padside near state	highway	
IF TRANSPORTATION INJURY, 52a. Status of Decedent X Driver/Operator Passenger Other (Specify)										
52b. Type of Vehicle X Car/Minivan SD.V. Motorcycle Pickup Truck/Cargo Van Bus Heavy Transport Other (Specify)										
mmon problems in deat	h cort	ification								

Common problems in death certification

The elderly decedent should have a clear and distinct etiological sequence for cause of death, if possible. Terms such as senescence, infirmity, old age, and advanced age have little value for public health or medical research. Age is recorded elsewhere on the certificate. When a number of conditions resulted in death, the physician should choose the single sequence that, in or her opinion, best describes the process leading to death, and place any other pertinent conditions in Part II. If after careful consideration the physician cannot determine a sequence that ends in death, then the medical examiner should be consulted about conducting an investigation or providing assistance in completing the cause of death.

The infant decedent should have a clear and distinct etiological sequence for cause of death, if possible. "Prematurity" should not be entered without explaining the etiology of prematurity. Maternal conditions may have initiated or affected the sequence that resulted in infant death, and such maternal causes should be reported in addition to the infant causes on the infant's death certificate (e.g., Hyaline membrane disease due to prematurity, 28 weeks due to placential abruption due to blunt trauma to mother's abdomen).

When SIDS is suspected, a complete investigation should be conducted, typically by a medical examiner. If the infant is under 1 year of age, no cause of death is determined after scene investigation, chinical history is reviewed, and a complete autopsy is performed, then the death can be reported as Sudden Infant Death Syndrome.

When the following are reported, additional information about the etiology should be stated:

Abscess Abdominal hemorrhage Adhesions Carcinomatosis Cardiac arrest Disseminated intra vascular Hypotension Pulmonary embolism Disseminated intra vascu coagulopathy Dysrhythmia End-stage liver disease End-stage renal disease Epidural hematoma Exsanguination Failure to thrive Fracture Gangrene Immunosuppression Increased intracranial pressure Pulmonary insufficiency Renal failure Cardiac arrest
Cardiac dysrhythmia
Cardiomyopathy
Cardiopulmonary arrest
Cellulitis
Cerebral edema
Cerebrovascular accident
Cerebellar tonsillar herniation
Chronic bedridden state
Cirrhosis Adhesions
Adult respiratory distress syndrome
Acute myocardial infarction
Altered mental status Renal failure
Respiratory arrest
Seizures
Sepsis
Septic shock
Shock Intracranial hemorrhage Malnutrition Malnutrition
Metabolic encephalopathy
Multi-organ failure
Multi-system organ failure
Myocardial infarction
Necrotizing soft-tissue infection Anoxic encephalopathy Subdural hematoma Arrhythmia Gangrene Gastrointestinal hemorrhage Subarachnoid hemorrhage Cirrhosis Old age Coagulopathy Open (or closed) head injury Aspiration Heart failure Sudden death Atrial fibrillation Compression fracture Congestive heart failure Hemothorax Paralysis Thrombocytopenia Uncal herniation Pancytopenia Perforated gallbladder Bacteremia Hepatic failure Bedridden Convulsions Hepatitis Urinary tract infection Ventricular fibrillation Convulsions
Decubiti
Dehydration
Dementia
(when not otherwise specified)
Diarrhea Bedridden
Biliary obstruction
Bowel obstruction
Brain injury
Brain stem herniation
Carcinogenesis Perforated gallblad Peritonitis Pleural effusions Pneumonia Pulmonary arrest Pulmonary edema Hepatorenal syndrome Hyperglycemia
Hyperkalemia
Hypovolemic shock
Hyponatremia Ventricular librillation
Ventricular tachycardia
Volume depletion

If the certifier is unable to determine the etiology of a process such as those shown above, the process must be qualified as being of an unknown, undetermined, probable, presumed, or unspecified etiology so it is clear that a distinct etiology was not inadvertently or carelessly omitted.

The following conditions and types of death might seem to be specific or natural but when the medical history is examined further may be found to be complications of an injury or poisoning (possibly occurring long ago). Such cases should be reported to the medical examiner.

Abrasion	Concussion	Fall	Injury	Strangulation
Accident	Cut	Fracture	Laceration	Suffocation
Asphyxia	Drug or alcohol abuse\overdose	Hanging	MVA	Subarachnoid hemorrhage
Bite	Drowning (near)	Hip fracture	Open reduction of fracture	Subdural hematoma
Bolus	Epidural hematoma	Hip Nailing	Pulmonary emboli	Surgery
Burns (Chemical/Thermal)	Electric Shock	Hip Pinning	Puncture	Trauma
Bruise	Exposure	Hyperthermia	Seizure disorder	Wound
Choking	Exsanguination	Hypothermia	Sepsis	