

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

نمونه های از تعیین علت فوت

دکتر جابر قره داغی
متخصص پزشکی قانونی و عضو هیأت علمی

مقدمه

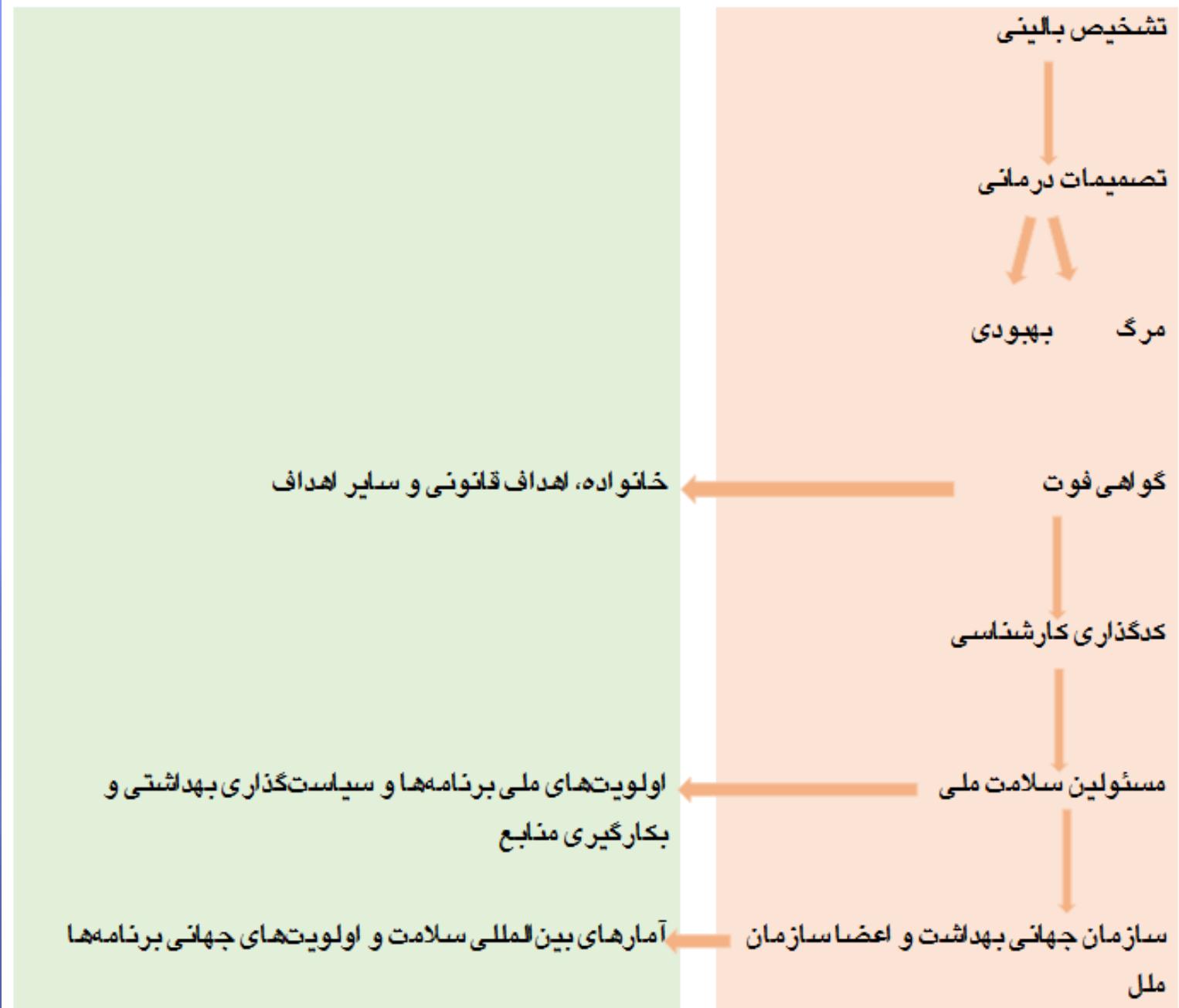
اطلاعات ثبت شده در گواهی‌های
فوت به سپاستنگذاران در تعیین
اولویت‌های سلامت برای
پیشگیری از مرگ‌های ناشی از علل
مشابه در آینده کمک می‌کند

مقدمه

نوع و کیفیت خدمات بهداشتی به میزان زیادی بستگی به دقت اطلاعات بهدست آمده از گواهی های فوت دارد.

استفاده

منابع داده ها



Case scenario 1

A 50 year old male was admitted to hospital with severe anorexia, extreme pallor and generalized oedema. He was a diagnosed patient as having focal glomerular sclerosis 2 years ago and Insulin dependent diabetes mellitus for the last 25 years with very poor control.

Case scenario 1

Furthermore, this patient was a heavy cigarette smoker for the past 10 year duration. On further assessment at the hospital a diagnosis of end-stage renal failure was made and the patient expired one week following admission to the hospital.

PART : I ||| **PART : III**



A
B
C
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Case scenario 1

INTERNATIONAL FORM OF MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF CAUSE OF DEATH

| | Cause of death | Approximate interval between onset and death |
|--|---|---|
| I Disease or condition directly leading to death* | (a) End-stage renal failure due to (or as a consequence of) (b) Focal glomerular sclerosis due to (or as a consequence of) (c) Insulin Dependent Diabetes Mellitus due to (or as a consequence of) (d) | 1 week |
| Antecedent causes Morbid conditions, if any, giving rise to the above cause, stating the underlying condition last | ..... | 2 years |
|  | ..... | 25 years |
| II Other significant conditions contributing to the death, but not related to the disease or condition causing it | Cigarette smoker | 10 years |

*This does not mean the mode of dying, e.g. heart failure, respiratory failure.
It means the disease, injury, or complication that caused death.

Case scenario 2

A 54 year old male who is on regular medication for coronary arteriosclerosis for the last 5 years was rushed to the emergency with a history of severe tightening chest pain, sweating and dyspnoea.

Case scenario 2

He collapsed in the emergency department and despite immediate resuscitation the patient expired. ECG findings confirmed an acute myocardial infarction. He was suffering from emphysema for the last 20 years and was an alcohol addict for the past 25 years.

PART : I ||| **PART : III**



A
B
C
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Case scenario 2

INTERNATIONAL FORM OF MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF CAUSE OF DEATH

| | Cause of death | Approximate interval between onset and death |
|--|---|---|
| I Disease or condition directly leading to death* | (a) Acute myocardial infarction due to (or as a consequence of) | Minutes |
| Antecedent causes Morbid conditions, if any, giving rise to the above cause, stating the underlying condition last | (b) Coronary arteriosclerosis due to (or as a consequence of) (c) due to (or as a consequence of) (d) | 5 years |
| II Other significant conditions contributing to the death, but not related to the disease or condition causing it | Emphysema | 20 years |
| | Alcohol addiction | 25 years |

*This does not mean the mode of dying, e.g. heart failure, respiratory failure.
It means the disease, injury, or complication that caused death.

Case scenario 3

A 34-year-old male was admitted to the hospital with severe shortness of breath. He had a 9-month history of unintentional weight loss, night sweats, and diarrhoea. The patient had no history of any medical condition that would cause immunodeficiency.

Case scenario 3

An Elisa test and confirmatory Western Blot test for Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) were positive. Further, investigations revealed that he is having Pneumocystis Carinii Pneumonia (PCP), indicating a diagnosis of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS).

Case scenario 3

The patient's pneumonia responded to appropriate therapy, and the patient was discharged. The patient had two additional admissions for PCP. One and a half years after the patient was first discovered to be HIV positive, he again developed PCP but did not respond to therapy. He died 2 weeks later.

PART : I ||| **PART : III**



A
B
C
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Case scenario 3

INTERNATIONAL FORM OF MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF CAUSE OF DEATH

| | Cause of death | Approximate interval between onset and death |
|--|--|---|
| I Disease or condition directly leading to death* | (a) Pneumocystis Carinii Pneumonia due to (or as a consequence of) (b) Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome due to (or as a consequence of) (c) Human Immunodeficiency Virus Infection due to (or as a consequence of) (d) | 2 Weeks |
| Antecedent causes Morbid conditions, if any, giving rise to the above cause, stating the underlying condition last | ..... ..... ..... | 1.5 Years |
| II Other significant conditions contributing to the death, but not related to the disease or condition causing it | ..... ..... | 2 Years |

*This does not mean the mode of dying, e.g. heart failure, respiratory failure.
It means the disease, injury, or complication that caused death.

Case scenario 4

An 8 year old boy was admitted with symptoms of high fever, nausea and vomiting for 2 days. He was diagnosed with Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever and was treated with intravenous fluid and supportive treatment.

Case scenario 4

Three days after admission, he had severe dyspnoea with diagnosis of pulmonary oedema and was treated by antidiuretics and respiratory support using a ventilator. On the next day, his respiratory function deteriorated with diagnosis of respiratory distress syndrome. He died on the 5th day of admission.

PART : I ||| **PART : III**



A
B
C
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Case scenario 4

INTERNATIONAL FORM OF MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF CAUSE OF DEATH

| | Cause of death | Approximate interval between onset and death |
|--|--|---|
| I Disease or condition directly leading to death* | (a) Respiratory Distress Syndrome due to (or as a consequence of) | 1 day |
| Antecedent causes Morbid conditions, if any, giving rise to the above cause, stating the underlying condition last | (b) Pulmonary edema | 2 days |
| | due to (or as a consequence of) | |
| | (c) Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever due to (or as a consequence of) | 7 days |
| | (d) ..... | ..... |
| II Other significant conditions contributing to the death, but not related to the disease or condition causing it | ..... ..... | ..... ..... |

*This does not mean the mode of dying, e.g. heart failure, respiratory failure.
It means the disease, injury, or complication that caused death.

Case scenario 5

A 10 year old boy was taken to hospital with a history of swelling of legs and facial puffiness of one week duration and fever and cough of 3 days. On examination he had severe pallor, oedema with hepatosplenomegaly.

Case scenario 5

His respiratory rate was 44/min and air entry to the left lobe of lung was diminished. Chest x-ray showed left lower lobe consolidation. Child was a diagnosed case of Thalassaemia for the last 4 years.

Case scenario 5

He was resuscitated in the ward and despite antibiotic cover and blood transfusions his condition deteriorated and died the next day.

PART : I ||| **PART : III**



A
B
C
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Case scenario 5

INTERNATIONAL FORM OF MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF CAUSE OF DEATH

| Cause of death | Approximate interval between onset and death |
|---|--|
| I Disease or condition directly leading to death* | 2 days |
| (a) Lobar Pneumonia due to (or as a consequence of) | 3 days |
| (b) Lower Respiratory Tract Infection due to (or as a consequence of) | 1 week |
| (c) Severe Anaemia due to (or as a consequence of) | Since birth |
| (d) Thalassaemia ..... | ..... |
| II Other significant conditions contributing to the death, but not related to the disease or condition causing it ..... ..... | ..... ..... |
| <p>*This does not mean the mode of dying, e.g. heart failure, respiratory failure. It means the disease, injury, or complication that caused death.</p> | |

Case scenario 6

A female aged 54 years admitted to hospital for palliative care due to secondary adenocarcinoma of the liver. The secondary growth occurred one year ago due to the primary adenocarcinoma of the lung diagnosed 3 years before. She was also suffering from ischaemic heart disease for the last 10 years.

PART : I ||| **PART : III**



A
B
C
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Case scenario 6

INTERNATIONAL FORM OF MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF CAUSE OF DEATH

| | Cause of death | Approximate interval between onset and death |
|--|--|---|
| I Disease or condition directly leading to death* | (a) Secondary adenocarcinoma of liver due to (or as a consequence of) (b) Primary adenocarcinoma of lung due to (or as a consequence of) (c) due to (or as a consequence of) (d) | 1 year |
| Antecedent causes Morbid conditions, if any, giving rise to the above cause, stating the underlying condition last | | 3 years |
| II Other significant conditions contributing to the death, but not related to the disease or condition causing it | Ischaemic heart disease | 10 years |

*This does not mean the mode of dying, e.g. heart failure, respiratory failure.
It means the disease, injury, or complication that caused death.

Case scenario 7

A male aged 54 years admitted to hospital for surgery to remove the colon due to carcinoma of the sigmoid colon. The patient developed a postoperative deep vein thrombosis.

Case scenario 7

A pulmonary embolism later developed and the patient died shortly after. He was diagnosed as having arteriosclerosis and ischaemic heart disease for the last 5 years.

PART : I ||| **PART : III**



A
B
C
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Case scenario 7

INTERNATIONAL FORM OF MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF CAUSE OF DEATH

| | Cause of death | Approximate interval between onset and death |
|--|---|---|
| I Disease or condition directly leading to death* | (a) Pulmonary embolism due to (or as a consequence of) (b) Deep vein thrombosis due to (or as a consequence of) Carcinoma of the sigmoid colon (c) due to (or as a consequence of) (d) | 1 hour 3 days 18 months |
| Antecedent causes Morbid conditions, if any, giving rise to the above cause, stating the underlying condition last | | |
| II Other significant conditions contributing to the death, but not related to the disease or condition causing it | Ischaemic heart disease Arteriosclerosis | 5 years 5 years |

*This does not mean the mode of dying, e.g. heart failure, respiratory failure.
It means the disease, injury, or complication that caused death.

Case scenario 8

A 68-year-old male was admitted with progressive right lower quadrant abdominal pain of several weeks' duration. The patient had lost approximately 40 lb, with progressive weakness and malaise. On examination, the patient had an enlarged liver of four finger breadths.

Case scenario 8

Rectal examination was normal and stool was negative for occult blood. Routine laboratory studies were within normal limits. A chest x-ray and barium enema were negative. ECG showed a RBBB. CT scan showed numerous masses within both lobes of the liver.

Case scenario 8

A needle biopsy of the liver was diagnostic of moderately differentiated hepatocellular carcinoma, and the patient was started on chemotherapy. Three months after the diagnosis, the patient developed sharp diminution of liver function as well as a deep venous thrombosis of his left thigh,

Case scenario 8

and he was admitted to the hospital. On his third day, the patient developed a pulmonary embolism and died 30 minutes later.

PART : I ||| **PART : III**



A
B
C
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Case scenario 8

INTERNATIONAL FORM OF MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF CAUSE OF DEATH

| | Cause of death | Approximate interval between onset and death |
|--|---|--|
| I Disease or condition directly leading to death* | (a) Pulmonary embolism due to (or as a consequence of) | 30 Minutes |
| Antecedent causes Morbid conditions, if any, giving rise to the above cause, stating the underlying condition last | (b) Deep vein thrombosis of L/thigh due to (or as a consequence of) (c) Acute hepatic failure due to (or as a consequence of) (d) Moderately differentiated hepatocellular carcinoma | 3 Days 3 Days 3 Months |
| II Other significant conditions contributing to the death, but not related to the disease or condition causing it | ..... ..... ..... | ..... ..... ..... |

*This does not mean the mode of dying, e.g. heart failure, respiratory failure.
It means the disease, injury, or complication that caused death.

Case scenario 9

A 78-year-old female with a temperature of 102.6°F was admitted to the hospital from a nursing home. She first became a resident of the nursing home 2 years earlier following a cerebrovascular accident, which left her with a residual left hemiparesis.

Case scenario 9

Over the next year, she became increasingly dependent on others to help with her activities of daily living, eventually requiring an in-dwelling bladder catheter 6 months before the current admission. For the 3 days prior to admission, she was noted to have lost her appetite and to have become increasingly withdrawn.

Case scenario 9

On admission to the hospital her leukocyte count was 19,700, she had pyuria, and gram-negative rods were seen on a gram stain of urine. Ampicillin and gentamicin were administered intravenously. On the third hospital day, admission blood cultures turned positive for *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, which was

Case scenario 9

was resistant to ampicillin and gentamicin. Antibiotic therapy was changed to ticarcillin clavulanate, to which the organism was sensitive. Despite the antibiotics and intravenous fluid support, the patient's fever persisted. On the fourth hospital day, she became hypotensive and died.

PART : I ||| **PART : III**



A
B
C
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Case scenario 9

INTERNATIONAL FORM OF MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF CAUSE OF DEATH

| Cause of death | Approximate interval between onset and death | |
|--|--|------------------|
| I Disease or condition directly leading to death* | (a) Pseudomonas aeruginosa sepsis due to (or as a consequence of) (b) Pseudomonas aeruginosa urinary tract infection due to (or as a consequence of) (c) In-dwelling bladder catheter due to (or as a consequence of) (d) Left hemiparesis due to old cerebrovascular accident | Days |
| Antecedent causes Morbid conditions, if any, giving rise to the above cause, stating the underlying condition last | Days | |
| II Other significant conditions contributing to the death, but not related to the disease or condition causing it | | |

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It means the disease, injury, or complication that caused death.

Case scenario 10

A 75-year-old male had a 10-year history of chronic bronchitis associated with smoking two packs of cigarettes a day for more than 40 years. When seen by his physician approximately 2 years prior to his terminal episode, he had moderately reduced FEV¹ and FVC with no response to bronchodilators.

Case scenario 10

During his last year, he required corticosteroids to prevent wheezing and coughing at night; however, he was unable to reduce his smoking to less than one pack of cigarettes per day. When seen 3 months prior to his terminal episode, he had significantly reduced FEV¹ and FVC with no response to bronchodilators.

Case scenario 10

He awoke one evening complaining to his wife about coughing and worsening shortness of breath. He was taken to the emergency room where he was found to have an acute exacerbation of obstructive airway disease. He was admitted to the hospital.

Case scenario 10

At the patient's request, no mechanical ventilation was employed, and he died 12 hours later in respiratory arrest.

PART : I ||| **PART : III**



A
B
C
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Case scenario 10

| Cause of death | Approximate interval between onset and death |
|---|--|
| I Disease or condition directly leading to death* | (a) . Acute exacerbation of..... obstructive airways disease due to (or as a consequence of) |
| Antecedent causes Morbid conditions, if any, giving rise to the above cause, stating the underlying condition last | (b) . Chronic bronchitis due to (or as a consequence of) |
| | (c) due to (or as a consequence of) |
| | (d) |
| <hr/> II Other significant conditions contributing to the death, but not related to the disease or condition causing it | ..... ..... ..... ..... |
| <p>*This does not mean the mode of dying, e.g. heart failure, respiratory failure. It means the disease, injury, or complication that caused death.</p> | |

نمونه های از علل فوت برای تحلیل

- اختلال آب و الکتروولیت
- اختلال انعقادی
- بیماری پیشرفتی کبدی

نمونه های از علل فوت برای تحلیل

- شوک عفونی
- پنومونی
- بیماری پیشرفتی داخلی(تومور نخاعی)

نمونه های از علل فوت برای تحلیل

- اختلال آب و الکتروولیت
- نارسایی مزمن کلیه

نمونه های از علل فوت برای تحلیل

- نارسایی تنفسی
- نارسایی کلیوی، نارسایی قلبی، نارسایی ریوی
- بیماری پیشرفتہ داخلی

نمونه های از علل فوت برای تحلیل

- نارسایی تنفسی
- عفونت ریوی
- بیماری پیشرفتی داخلی

نمونه های از علل فوت برای تحلیل

- شوک عفونی
- نارسایی کلیوی قلبی و ریوی
- بیماری پیشرفتہ داخلی (عفونی)

نمونه های از علل فوت برای تحلیل

- شوک عفونی(نارسایی تنفسی)
- پنومونی
- بیماری پیشرفتہ ریوی

نمونه های از علل فوت برای تحلیل

- بیماری عروقی مغز
- سکته مغزی

نمونه های از علل فوت برای تحلیل

- نارسایی حاد قلب
- عفونت منشر خونی
- عفونت ریوی
- بیماری پیشرفتیه قلب و ریه

نمونه های از علل فوت برای تحلیل

- نارسایی حاد تنفسی
- لخته پرانی
- آمبولی عروق بزرگ اندام ها

نمونه های از علل فوت برای تحلیل

- شوک سپتیک
- زخم بستر
- بی حرکتی طولانی
- پارکینسون

نمونه های از علل فوت برای تحلیل

- نارسایی حاد قلب
- اختلال ریتم قلب
- سکته قلبی
- تنگی عروق تغذیه کننده قلب

نمونه های از علل فوت برای تحلیل

- اختلال اکسیژن رسانی
- نارسای ارگان های حیاتی
- پیشرفت بیماری بدخیم
- کانسر پیشرفتہ پانکراس

نمونه های از علل فوت برای تحلیل

- نارسایی تنفسی
- نارسایی ارگان های حیاتی
- سرطان پیش رفته لزفوم

نمونه های از علل فوت برای تحلیل

- نارسایی قلبی
- آریتمی قلبی
- اختلال الکتروولیت های خونی
- نارسایی قلبی در زمینه فشار خون

نمونه های از علل فوت برای تحلیل

- نارسایی تنفسی
- کما
- سکته مغزی
- مصرف داروهای ضدانعقادی

نمونه های از علل فوت برای تحلیل

- نارسایی حاد قلب
- عفونت منشر خونی
- بیماری پیشرفتیه قلب و ریه
- دیابت و فشار خون

نمونه های از علل فوت برای تحلیل

- شوک سپتیک
- عفونت ریوی
- نارسایی قلبی و ریوی مزمن

نمونه های از علل فوت برای تحلیل

- شوک عفونی
- عفونت منتشر داخلی
- ضعف سیستم ایمنی
- دیابت پیش رفتہ

نمونه های از علل فوت پرای تحلیل

- کوما
- نارسایی تنفسی
- گسترش سلولهای سرطانی
- سرطان پیش رفتہ رو دہ بزرگ

نمونه های از علل فوت برای تحلیل

- آریتمتی قلبی
- ایسکی قلب
- نارسایی چند ارگان

نمونه های از علل فوت برای تحلیل

اختلال ارگان های حیاتی

انتشار بدخیمی به سراسر بدن

سرطان کبد معده و دستگاه گوارش

نمونه های از علل فوت برای تحلیل

- اختلال در گردش خون
- آریتمی قلبی
- اختلال آب و الکتروولیت
- خونریزی مغزی ناشی از اختلال عروقی

نمونه های از علل فوت پرای تحلیل

- نارسایی حاد تنفسی
- سکته مغزی
- پرفشاری خون

نمونه های از علّ فوت برای تحلیل

- شوک عفونی
- پنومونی
- سکته مغزی
- بیماری قلبی و ریوی

نمونه های از علل فوت برای تحلیل

- نارسای ارگان های حیاتی
- متاستاز سرطان
- سرطان سینه

نمونه های از علل فوت برای تحلیل

شوك عفونی

نارسایی مزمن کلیه

نمونه های از علل فوت برای تحلیل

- شوک هیپوولومیک
- خونریزی گوارشی
- زخم گوارشی
- عوامل مساعد کننده