

Provision of death certification

Providing death certification is a legal obligation for doctors, as a Medical Certificate of Cause of Death (MCCD) must be produced before a death can be registered. The doctor who attended the patient during their last illness should complete the MCCD. The cause of death must be certified to the best of the doctor's knowledge and belief.

There are some deaths which must be reported to the coroner or procurator fiscal (PF). If there are any doubts about the cause of death, these can be discussed with the coroner, medical reviewer or PF.

The regulations vary within the UK jurisdictions and doctors should have a good working knowledge of those which apply to their work. Similarly, there can be local procedures to follow and doctors should be familiar with the standard practice in their area.

Basic considerations

The General Medical Council (GMC) guidance, *Good medical practice*, explains at paragraph 71:

"You must be honest and trustworthy when writing reports, and when completing or signing forms, reports and other documents. You must make sure that any documents you write or sign are not false or misleading.

- a. You must take reasonable steps to check the information is correct.*
- b. You must not deliberately leave out relevant information"*

This applies to all documentation, including death certification.

The GMC also offers guidance in *Treatment and care towards the end of life: good practice in decision making*, which states:

"85. You must be professional and compassionate when confirming and pronouncing death and must follow the law, and statutory codes of practice governing completion of death and cremation certificates. If it is your responsibility to sign a death or cremation certificate, you should do so without unnecessary delay. If there is any information on the death certificate that those close to the patient may not know about, may not understand or may find distressing, you should explain it to them sensitively and answer their questions, taking account of the patient's wishes if they are known.

86. You must comply with the legal requirements where you work for reporting deaths to a coroner (England, Wales and Northern Ireland) or procurator fiscal (Scotland). You should be prepared to answer questions from those close to the patient about reporting procedures and post mortems, or to suggest other sources of information and advice.

87. You must treat the patient's body with dignity and respect. You should make sure, wherever possible, that the body is handled in line with their personal religious or other beliefs."

England and Wales

Explanatory notes are available in the front of every book of MCCDs and should be read and followed. However, in brief:

- A registered medical practitioner must complete the MCCD.
- Deaths must be registered within five days unless there is to be a coroner's post mortem or inquest.
- The certifying doctor does so to "the best of their knowledge and belief".
- Abbreviations should not be used on the MCCD when certifying the cause of death.
- The doctor who attended the patient in their last illness should complete the MCCD.
- If the doctor has not seen the patient within 14 days of the death and has not seen the body after death, the death must be reported to the coroner. The coroner can determine how best to proceed. We advise members to follow the coroner's guidance, though if they have concerns they should ring MDDUS for advice

Certain classes of death must be reported to the coroner, where the death was due to:

- Poisoning;
- exposure to or contact with a toxic substance;
- use of a medicinal product, controlled drug or psychoactive substance;
- violence, trauma or injury;
- self-harm;
- neglect, including self-neglect;
- undergoing a medical treatment or procedure;
- injury or disease from employment;
- unnatural death or cause unknown; and
- deaths in custody (or temporarily released or absconded).

A death should be categorised as "due to" one of these factors if there is reasonable cause to suspect that it was more than minimally, negligibly or trivially caused or contributed to thereby.

In addition, where there is no attending registered doctor who is required to sign an MCCD or the attending doctor is not available within a reasonable time frame, the death must be reported.

Scotland

The doctor who attended the patient in their last illness should complete the MCCD. If it is not possible for the attending doctor to provide the certificate, or no doctor was in attendance, another doctor in the team with knowledge of the deceased and/or access to the clinical records can complete the MCCD.

In addition to the standard information regarding the cause of death, the following information is required: the deceased's community health index number, the name of the health board area where death occurred, the certifying doctor's GMC number and the certifying doctor's business contact telephone number.

The MCCD also requires "the certifying doctor to confirm, to the best of their knowledge and belief, whether there are any public health risks associated with the body of the deceased, and whether the body contains any potentially hazardous devices such as pacemakers or other implants to be removed and disposed of safely before cremation." As a result, separate cremation forms are no longer required.

Certain deaths require to be notified to the procurator fiscal in Scotland, including:

- Any death which cannot be entirely attributed to natural causes (including suspicious deaths, drug related deaths, accidental deaths, deaths resulting from an accident in the course of employment, deaths of children from overlaying or suffocation, deaths where there is a possibility of suicide);
- Deaths due to natural causes, but in the following circumstances:
 - Unknown causes;
 - Neglect / fault (including where there is an allegation or possibility of fault on the part of another person, body or organisation);
 - Certain deaths of children (including infant deaths and deaths of 'looked after' children);
 - Notifiable industrial / infectious diseases;
 - Under medical or dental care;
 - Subject to compulsory treatment under mental health legislation;
 - in legal custody
 - Any death where the circumstances surrounding the death may cause public anxiety.

All reportable deaths must be notified to the PF as soon as possible and before any steps are taken to issue a death certificate. If a death certificate has been issued to the family and the PF declines to accept the cause of death, the certificate would have to be retrieved from the family.

Northern Ireland

It is a statutory requirement for the doctor who attended and provided care within 28 days of death to complete the MCCD to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Deaths that should be reported to the coroner include: misadventure/violence, any cause other than natural illness/disease, industrial disease, poisonings, and death from an injury.

Coronavirus

There are temporary changes to requirements across the UK for the emergency period during the COVID-19 outbreak:

In **England and Wales**, any doctor can complete the MCCD if it is impractical for the attending doctor to do so. An “attending” doctor can include attendance by video but not audio consultation. The certifying doctor should have access to the medical records. Where the certifying doctor has not seen the deceased before death they should delete the words, “last seen alive by me on.” If the deceased was seen before death by a doctor but not the certifying doctor, the name of that doctor should be included on the MCCD. If no doctor has attended the decease within 28 days of death (including via video) or the deceased was not seen after death by a doctor, the MCCD can still be completed but the death will require to be referred to the coroner by the registrar. MCCDs will be sent electronically rather than being collected in person by informants.

In **Scotland**, MCCDs are to be sent electronically to registrars and informants to avoid face-to-face collection of certificates.

In **Northern Ireland**, if the original treating doctor cannot certify the death, then a doctor colleague from the same hospital or practice can do so. In addition, if the deceased has not been treated within 28 days and dies of a natural illness, any medical practitioner who can state the cause of death, to the best of their knowledge and belief, is permitted to sign the MCCD. MCCDs are to be sent electronically rather than being collected.

Common pitfalls

- Delays in certification can lead to complaints. Try to avoid this and communicate sensitively with close relatives/friends of the deceased.
- Lack of understanding of who can and who cannot complete an MCCD or cremation form can lead to delays. Check this carefully when asked to certify death or complete cremation forms.
- If there is uncertainty over acceptable causes of death for the purposes of the MCCD, this can be discussed with the coroner, the PF or a medical reviewer (England, Scotland, and Wales).
- Do not use abbreviations and complete all forms legibly.

Key points

- Doctors have a statutory obligation to complete MCCDs.
- Ensure you are familiar with national and local guidance.
- If a death must be reported to the coroner or PF, it is important to discuss this openly and tactfully with relatives so they understand what is happening and why.
- Advice can also be obtained from MDDUS.

Further guidance

[GMC: Treatment and care towards the end of life](#)

[Guidance for doctors completing Medical Certificates of Cause of Death in England and Wales](#)

[Modified regulations during the pandemic](#)

[Guidance for registered medical practitioners on the notification of death regulations 2019 \(*this will come back into force after the revised regulations are no longer in force*\)](#)

[Guidance to medical practitioners for death certification during the COVID-19 pandemic](#)

[Reporting deaths to the procurator fiscal](#)

[Guidelines for death certification - issuing MCCD using NIECR](#)

[Guidance for matters relating to the coroner](#)

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