

Completing a death certificate

Including flow charts for New South Wales



The process and requirements for completing death certificates are different in each state and territory. Make sure you understand the rules that apply where you practise.

Who can sign a death certificate?

When doctors are being asked to complete the 'death certificate', this generally refers to the Medical Certificate of Cause of Death (MCCD). This is the legal document used to notify deaths to the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages in each state or territory.

You may be prohibited from signing an MCCD in a particular case because of your relationship to the deceased.

Otherwise, generally, you can sign an MCCD if you are satisfied:

- the death does not need to be reported to the coroner
- about the cause of death, because
 - you were responsible for a person's medical care immediately before death, or
 - you examined the body and have sufficient information (e.g, through review of the medical records or discussion with the treating doctor).

In some states and territories you may be able to sign the MCCD without examining the body, if you have sufficient information about the person's medical history and the circumstances of the person's death to form an opinion as to the cause of death.

See Avant's [death certificate decision flow chart](#) for more detail on the requirements for your state and territory.

When not to complete a death certificate

Reportable deaths

Certain deaths must be reported to the coroner or the police (reportable deaths). In such cases, contact the police or coroner and do not complete an MCCD.

The circumstances vary between states and territories, however reportable deaths usually include those:

- where the deceased's identity is not known
- where the cause of death is not known or where a doctor has been unable to sign an MCCD
- that were violent or unnatural or occurred under suspicious or unusual circumstances
- that were unexpected
- resulting from an accident or injury
- where the deceased person was in care or custody
- related to health care and which were not the reasonably expected outcome of the health care. For example in WA, a death that occurs within 24 hours of an anaesthetic must be reported.

In jurisdictions with voluntary assisted dying provisions, such deaths are generally not reportable, but there may be notification provisions under the legislation in your jurisdiction.

Perinatal deaths

Most states and territories also have specific provisions for perinatal deaths and there is a usually a separate form to be used in the case of a perinatal death.

Your relationship to the deceased

You may be prohibited from completing an MCCD or a cremation certificate for a family member, or if you are a beneficiary of the deceased. Seek advice if you may be in this situation.

Do you need to examine the body of the deceased to complete the death certificate?

Examining or viewing the body is not always legally necessary to complete the MCCD.

Whether an examination is necessary depends on the facts and circumstances described to you about the death.

If you have any concerns, we recommend you make every effort to examine the body.

Quick guide

- To complete a death certificate, you must be satisfied
 - about the cause of death, and
 - that the death does not need to be reported to the coroner.
- If you have been treating a patient immediately before they died, or if you examine the body, you will generally have 48 hours after the death to complete the death certificate or the death should be reported to the coroner.
- Do not sign a death certificate if you are uncomfortable or unable to form an opinion as to the probable cause of death. Seek advice.

How long do you have to complete a death certificate?

Generally, you must complete the MCCD within 48 hours from the time of death if you:

- were treating the patient immediately before the death, or
- attended and examined the body of a deceased patient.

The exceptions are if you notify the coroner, or if you reasonably believe another doctor has completed the MCCD or notified the coroner.

If you are unable to complete the MCCD within the 48-hour period you should inform the police and patient's family, and check the provisions in your state or territory for seeking an extension of the timeframe if required.

What if you are uncomfortable completing a death certificate?

Sometimes doctors report they feel pressure to sign the MCCD.

If you cannot be satisfied or cannot form an opinion as to the probable cause of death, or if you have any concerns that the death might need to be reported to the coroner, seek advice.

In many states and territories, you can contact the coroner's office for advice. Always take careful notes of your discussions and any advice in case there are questions later.

What do you do with the death certificate?

The completed MCCD needs to be sent to the Registry of Birth, Deaths and Marriages.

There are different provisions in each state and territory about who needs to register the death.

Can a death certificate be amended?

If you discover an error that means the death should have been reported to the coroner, you need to bring the error to the coroner's attention and report the death.

If the error does not change your ability to issue the MCCD, you can correct the error. If possible, retract the incorrect certificate and issue a new one.

Do not destroy the old documents or make them illegible as they are still part of the medical record. Correct the document by striking through the incorrect entry, mark it 'written in error' and print the author's name, signature, designation, date and time.

If the certificate has already been provided to the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages, each state and territory registry also has a process for notifying the registry of the error. (For more information see avant.org.au/news/death-certificate-error).

Families can find amending death certificates distressing so it is important to manage this situation sensitively.

Cremation risk advice form

The body of a deceased person cannot lawfully be cremated until the necessary risk advice form and permits have been obtained.

You may be asked to complete a cremation risk advice form if you attended the deceased patient.

In order to complete the cremation risk advice form the medical practitioner must:

- have attended the person immediately before, or during their illness which resulted in their death or
- have relevant knowledge of the patient's medical history

In addition to this you will be asked to certify:

- the patient's details including date and place of death
- whether the cremation could pose a risk (e.g. because there is a battery powered device such as a pacemaker, or a radioactive implant in the body).

Do you need to examine the body before issuing a cremation risk advice form?

In NSW you are not required to view the body before issuing a cremation risk advice form but it is advisable to do so if there is any uncertainty.

Patient medical records

Document all aspects of the MCCD and cremation risk advice form in the patient record, particularly if you decide not to complete a cremation risk advice form because you are uncertain about the cause of death.

Further information

- **ABS – guide to completing the cause of death certificate:** abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/detailspage/1205.0.55.0012008
- **Reporting to the coroner:** coroners.justice.nsw.gov.au/Pages/for_health_professionals.aspx
- **Registering a death:** [Death-certificates|NSW Government](http://Death-certificates|NSW-Government)

For more information or immediate medico-legal advice, call us on **1800 128 268, 24/7 in emergencies.** avant.org.au/mlas

New South Wales

Death certificate decision flow chart

