

نحوه صدور جواز دفن درموارد بدخیمی ها

دکتر فریدون اشرفیان
رئیس سالن تشریح پزشکی قانونی تبریز

نئوپلاسم های بدخیم (سرطان ها) یکی از علل عمده مرگ و میر هستند. آمارهای دقیق برای **برنامه ریزی مراقبت و ارزیابی اثرات تغییرات در سیاست یا اقدامات مهم** است. در صورت لزوم، باید مشخص کنید که آیا نئوپلاسم خوش خیم، بدخیم یا دارای رفتار نامطلوب است. لطفا به یاد داشته باشید که نوع بافت شناسی و محل تشریحی سرطان را مشخص کنید. مثال:

- Ia. carcinomatosis
- Ib. small cell carcinoma of left main bronchus
- Ic. Heavy smoker for 40 years
- II. Hypertension, Cerebral arteriosclerosis, ischaemic heart disease.

باید حتما مطمئن شوید که اگر محل اولیه و ثانویه سرطان ذکر شده است، ابهامی در مورد محل اولیه وجود ندارد. از اصطلاحات "**metastatic**" یا "**metastases**" استفاده نکنید، مگر اینکه مشخص کنید که منظور شما دقیقا چه مکانی است

علت مرگ ناشی از بیماری یا شرایطی که علت اصلی آن در نظر گرفته شده، باید در پایین ترین سطح تکمیل شده ی قسمت | ظاهر شود

(a) | بیماری یا شرایطی که به طور مستقیم به مرگ منتهی می شود، به عنوان
مثال **Intraperitoneal heamorrhage**

(b) | سایر بیماری ها یا شرایطی که منجر به (a) شود، اگر وجود داشته باشد،
به عنوان مثال **Ruptured metastatic deposit in liver**

(c) | سایر بیماری ها یا شرایطی که منجر به (b) شود، اگر وجود داشته باشد،
به عنوان مثال **primary adenocarcinoma of ascending colon**

|| سایر شرایط قابل توجه که در مرگ شرکت دارند اما به بیماری و یا وضعیت
ایجاد آن مرتبط نمی شوند، به عنوان مثال **Non-insulin dependent
diabetes Mellitus**

کاربرد ثبت مرگ (سرطانها)

پیشگیری سطح ۱ ▶

پیشگیری سطح ۲ ▶

پیشگیری سطح ۳ ▶

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

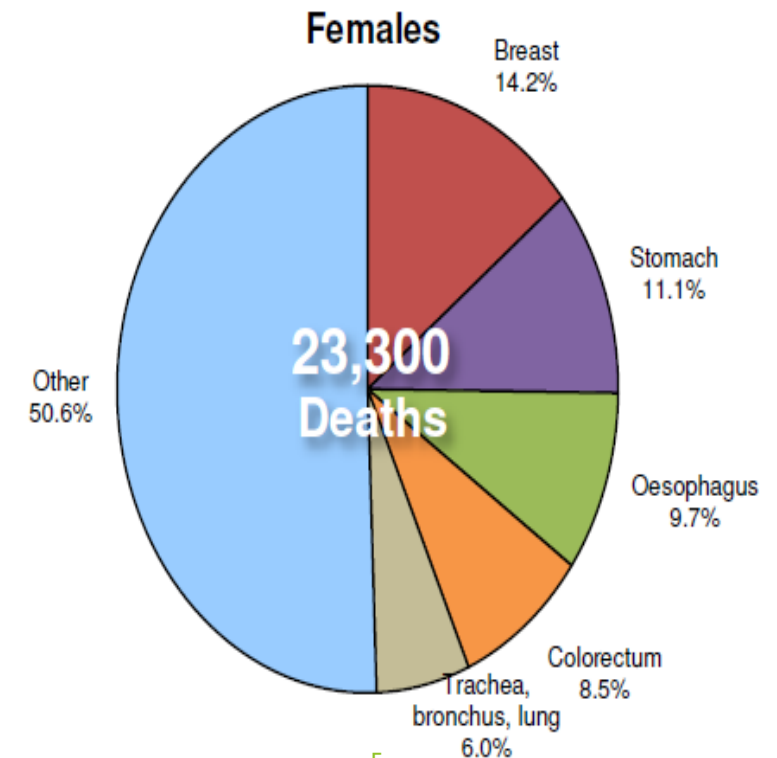
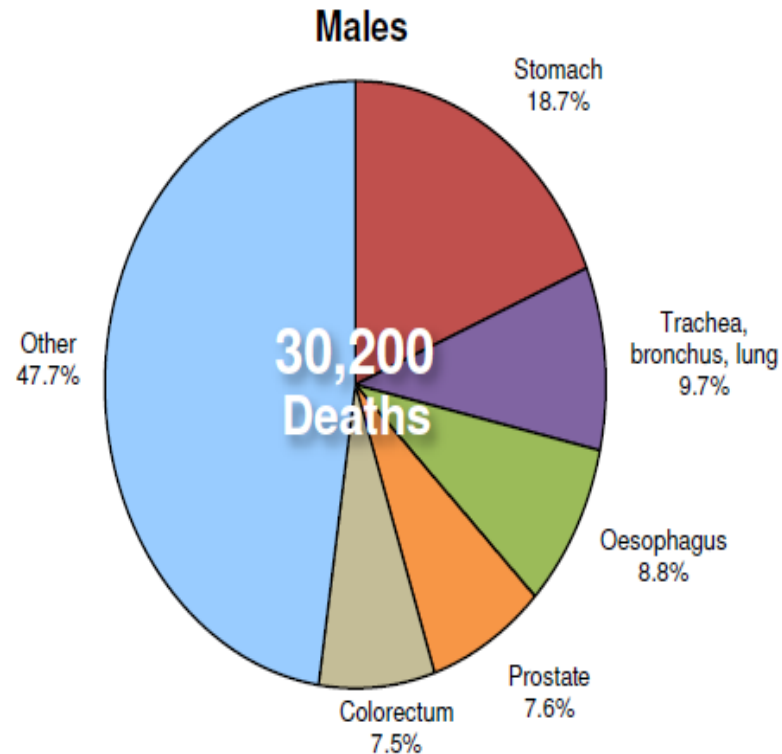
Total population: 76,424,000

Income group: Upper middle

Total deaths: 395,000

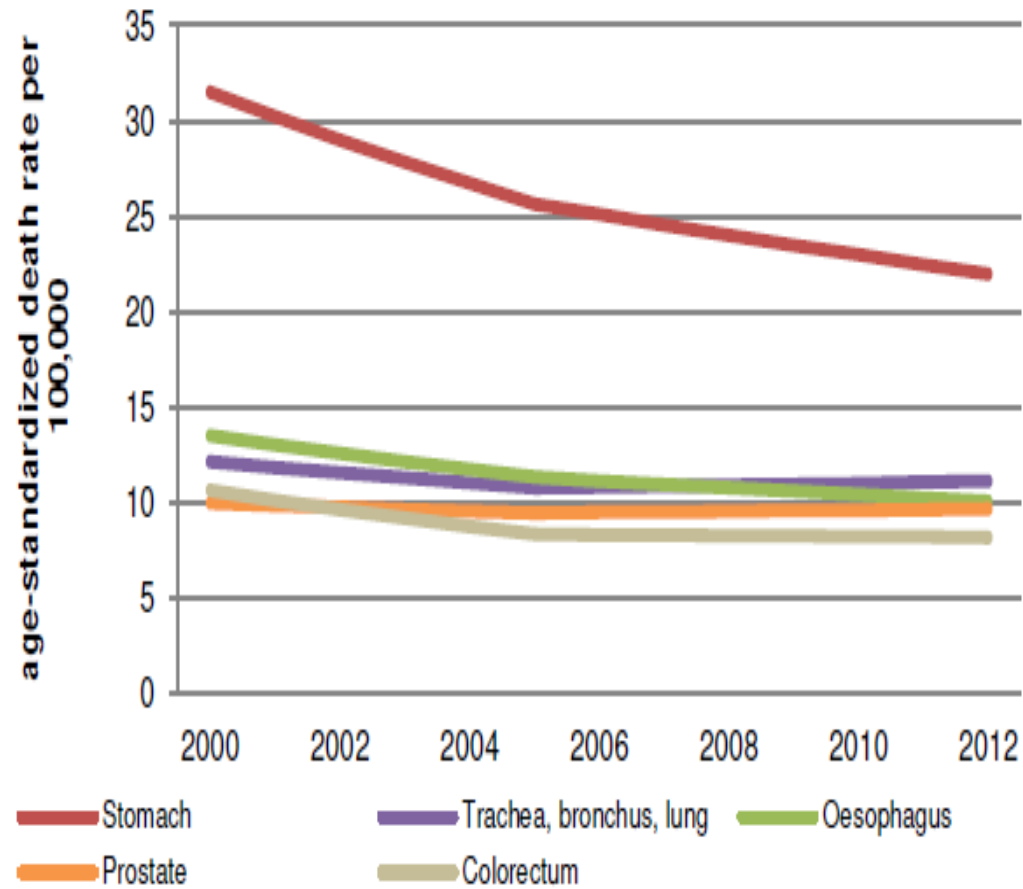
Life expectancy at birth: Total:74 Males:72 Females:76

Cancer Mortality Profile*

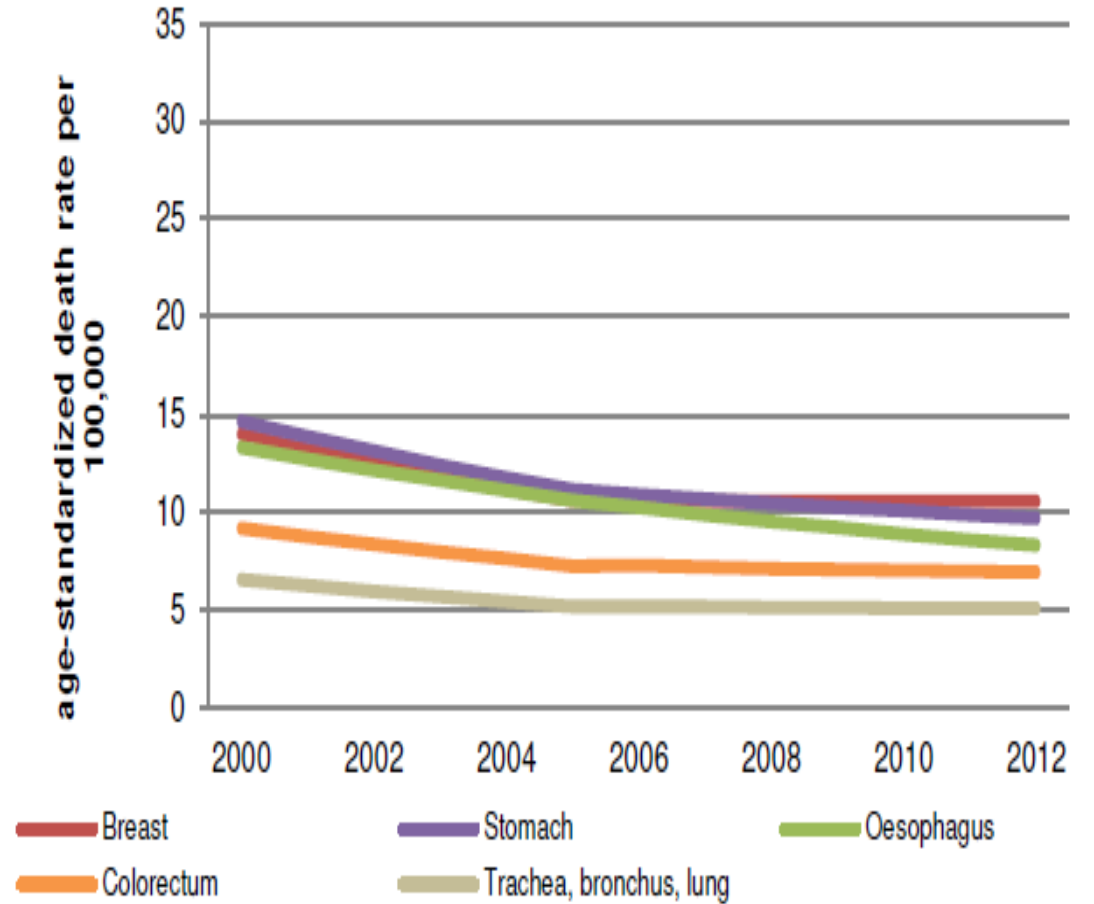


Age-Standardized Cancer Mortality Trends*

Males



Females



Cancer Screening and Early Detection

Cervical cancer

Cervical cytology (PAP)	Generally available at the public primary health care level
Acetic acid visualization (VIA)	Generally available at the public primary health care level

Breast cancer

Breast palpation / clinical breast exam (CBE)	Generally available at the public primary health care level
Mammogram	Generally available at the public primary health care level

Colorectal cancer

Faecal occult blood test or faecal immunological test	Generally available at the public primary health care level
Bowel cancer screening by exam or colonoscopy	Generally available at the public primary health care level

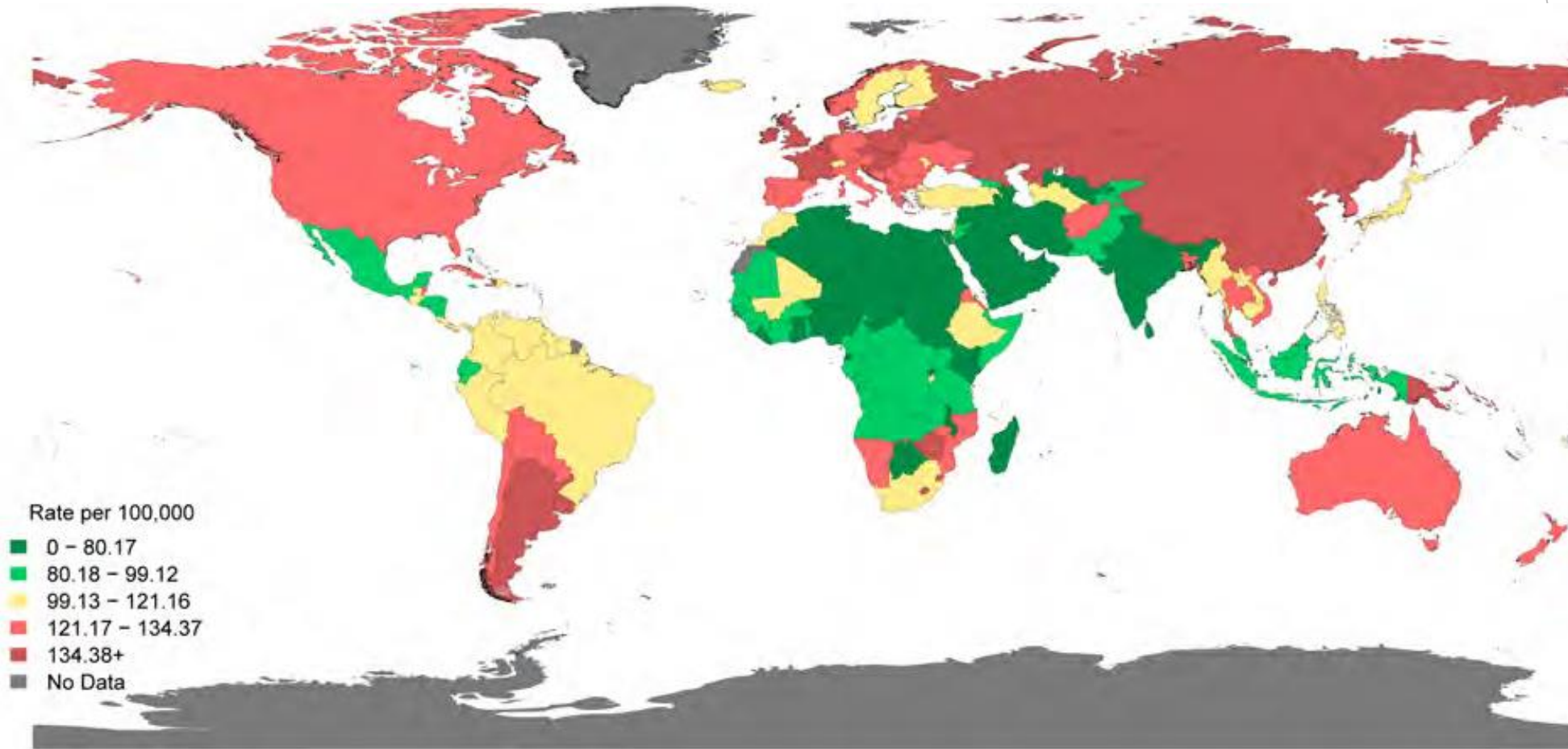
Cancer Treatment and Palliative Care

Radiotherapy	Generally available in the public health system
Total high energy teletherapy units / million inhabitants	0.9
Number of radiotherapy centres	40
Number of radiation oncologists	147
Chemotherapy (medicines not specified)	Generally available in the public health system
Oral morphine (formulation not specified)	Generally available in the public health system
Non-methadone morphine equivalent consumption per cancer death (mg)	...
Community/home care for people with advanced stage cancer and other NCDs	Not generally available

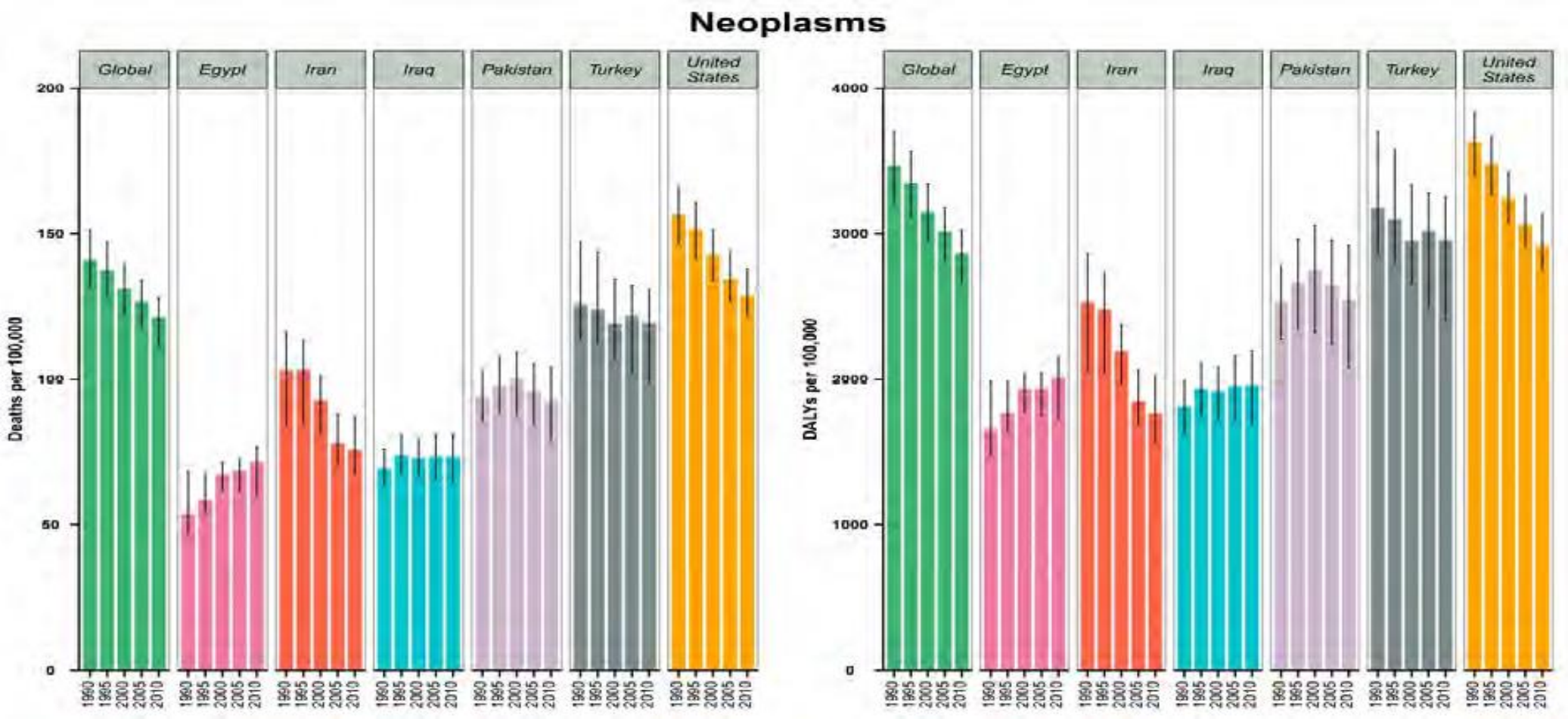
* No mortality data available. Figures are based on national incidence estimates and modelled survival.

... = No data available

نرخ مرگ و میر از سرطان در ۱۰۰۰۰۰ نفر جمعیت در یک سال



میزان مرگ و DALY در ۱۰۰۰۰۰ نفر در ایران و جهان ۱۹۹۰-۲۰۱۰



سرطان، تومور های بدخیم، بیماریهای بدخیم

- ▶ در صورت امکان نوع مورفولوژیک تومور نوشته شود
- ▶ مکانهای اصلی که تومور به صورت ثانویه در آنها قرار دارد ذکر گردد
- ▶ در صورت به کار بردن کلمه متاستاتیک مکانهای اولیه و ثانویه تومور باید به دقت ذکر گردد. بطور مثال متاستاز از سرطان اولیه پستان به ریه

سرطان، تومور های بدخیم، بیماریهای بدخیم

- ▶ در مواردیکه محل تومور اولیه مشخص نباشد، مکان تومور ثانویه نوشته شده و محل اولیه به صورت ناشناخته ذکر گردد.
- ▶ واژه نئوپلاسم یا تومور باید به دقت در جائیکه خوش خیم، بدخیم و یا حدواسط است به کار رود.
- ▶ نوع و محل تومور باید به دقت بیان گردد

سرطان، تومور های بدخیم، بیماریهای بدخیم

▶ محل دقیق رشد تومور اولیه باید بیان گردد. اگر مشخص نشده است حتما آن را ذکر نمایید

▶ بعنوان مثال:

- ▶ (a) Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus or lung:
 - ▶ Primary main bronchus,
 - ▶ Primary upper lobe bronchus or lung,
 - ▶ Primary middle lobe bronchus or lung,
 - ▶ Primary lower lobe bronchus or lung.

سرطان، تومور های بدخیم، بیماریهای بدخیم

- ▶ (b) Malignant neoplasm of pancreas:
 - ▶ Primary head of pancreas,
 - ▶ Primary body of pancreas,
 - ▶ Primary tail of pancreas.

سرطان، تومور های بدخیم، بیماریهای بدخیم

- ▶ (c) Malignant neoplasm of colon:
 - ▶ Primary caecum,
 - ▶ Primary ascending colon,
 - ▶ Primary hepatic flexure,
 - ▶ Primary transverse colon,
 - ▶ Primary splenic flexure,
 - ▶ Primary descending colon,
 - ▶ Primary sigmoid colon

توالی شرایطی که منجر به مرگ شده است

بخش اول

A) Pulmonary thrombo embolus	بیماری که مستقیماً منجر به مرگ شده است
b) Deep leg vein thrombus	علت واسطه ای مرگ
c) Adenocarcinoma of the pancreas	علت زمینه ای مرگ

- ▶ Ia. Intraperitoneal hemorrhage
- ▶ Ib. Widespread metastases in liver
- ▶ Ic. From primary adenocarcinoma of ascending colon
- ▶ II. Non-insulin dependent diabetes melitus

- ▶ Ia. Pathological fractures of left shoulder, spine and shaft of right femur
- ▶ Ib. Widespread skeletal metastases
- ▶ Ic. From adenocarcinoma of breast
- ▶ II. Hypercalcemia

- ▶ Ia. Lung metastasis
- ▶ Ib. From testicular teratoma or more origine

Example:

- Ia. Massive haemoptysis
- Ib. Primary small cell carcinoma of left main bronchus
- II. Primary adenocarcinoma of prostate If a patient has widespread metastases, but the primary site could not be determined, you should state this clearly.

Example:

- Ia multiple organ failure
- Ib. Poorly differentiated metastases throughout abdominal cavity
- Ic. from unknown primary site If you do not yet know the cancer type and are expecting the result of histopathology, indicate that this information may be

Example:

- Ia. Post-transplant lymphoma
- Ib. Immunosuppression following renal transplant
- Ic. Glomerulonephrosis due to insulin dependent diabetes mellitus
- II. Recurrent urinary tract infections

Example:

- Ia. Carcinomatosis
- Ib. Small cell carcinoma of left main bronchus
- Ic. Heavy smoker for 40 years II. Hypertension, cerebral arteriosclerosis, ischaemic heart disease. You should make sure that there is no ambiguity about the primary site if primary and secondary cancer sites are mentioned. Do not use the terms "metastatic" or "metastases" unless you specify whether you mean metastasis to, or metastasis from, the named site.

- ▶ Ia. Neutropenic sepsis
- ▶ Ib. Acute myeloid leukemia

- ▶ Ia. Haemorrhagic gastritis
 - ▶ Ib. Chronic lymphatic leukemia
 - ▶ II. Myocardial ischemia, valvular heart disease. Diabetes mellitus
- ▶ به خاطر داشته باشید که همیشه نوع دیابت را مشخص نمایید. و نوع عارضه ای که منجر به مرگ شده است به طور مثال کتو اسیدوز

- Ia. Carcinomatosis
- Ib. Adenocarcinoma of the prostate
- II. Chronic obstructive airways disease and catheter associated E.coli urinary tract infection

Example:

- Ia. Carcinomatosis
- Ib. Bronchogenic carcinoma upper lobe left lung
- Ic. Smoked 30 cigarettes a day
- II. Chronic bronchitis and ischaemic heart disease.

Certifying Causes of Death

GUIDE TO
CERTIFYING
CAUSES
OF DEATH

2018

مثال مورد:

۴ سال پیش، بیماری مبتلا به آدنوکارسینوم پروستات شناسایی شد.

۳ ماه قبل از مرگ، متاستاز استخوان تشخیص داده می شود.

چگونه گواهی مرگ را پر کنید؟

Certifying Causes of Death



Metastases

Example 1 — Incorrect

	Causes of death— Show in full	Approximate time between onset and death
Part I. (a) Direct cause: Show disease, injury or complication directly leading to death	<i>Metastatic adenocarcinoma of bones</i>	<i>3 months</i>
(b) Antecedent causes: Morbid conditions (if any) giving rise to the above cause		
(c) State the underlying conditions last		
Part II. Other significant conditions contributing to death, but not related to the disease or condition causing it		

Certifying Causes of Death

GUIDE TO
CERTIFYING
CAUSES
OF DEATH

2019

Metastases

Example 1 — Correct

	Causes of death— Show in full	Approximate time between onset and death
Part I. (a) Direct cause: Show disease, injury or complication directly leading to death	<i>Metastatic adenocarcinoma to bones</i>	<i>3 months</i>
(b) Antecedent causes: Morbid conditions (if any) giving rise to the above cause	<i>Adenocarcinoma prostate</i>	<i>2 years</i>
(c) State the underlying conditions last		
Part II. Other significant conditions contributing to death, but not related to the disease or condition causing it		

Example 2 — Incorrect

	Causes of death – Show in full	Approximate time between onset and death
Part I. (a) Direct cause: Show disease, injury or complication directly leading to death	<i>Cardiac arrest</i>	<i>minutes</i>
(b) Antecedent causes: Morbid conditions (if any) giving rise to the above cause	<i>Cachexia</i>	<i>2 weeks</i>
(c) State the underlying conditions last	<i>Metastatic poorly differentiated carcinoma</i>	
Part II. Other significant conditions contributing to death, but not related to the disease or condition causing it	<i>Malignant ascites</i> <i>Ulcerative colitis</i> <i>Carcinoma cervix</i>	<i>months</i> <i>42 years</i> <i>25 years</i>

Supplementary Information for health coding and statistical purposes

When issuing a certificate under section 38 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 1995 if death was the result of injury set out details here.
Describe how and where injury occurred.

<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>

Example 2 – Correct

Part I. (a) Direct cause: Show disease, injury or complication directly leading to death	Causes of death – Show in full	Approximate time between onset and death
(b) Antecedent causes: Morbid conditions (if any) giving rise to the above cause	<i>Cachexia</i>	<i>2 weeks</i>
(c) State the underlying conditions last	<i>Metastatic poorly differentiated carcinoma</i>	<i>months</i>
Part II. Other significant conditions contributing to death, but not related to the disease or condition causing it	<i>Carcinoma cervix</i>	<i>25 years</i>
	<i>Ulcerative colitis</i>	<i>42 years</i>

Supplementary Information for health coding and statistical purposes

When issuing a certificate under section 38 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 1995 if death was the result of injury set out details here.
Describe how and where injury occurred.

<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>

Cancer — exact site of primary growth

Example 3 — Incorrect

Part I. (a) Direct cause: Show disease, injury or complication directly leading to death	Causes of death – Show in full	Approximate time between onset and death
(b) Antecedent causes: Morbid conditions (if any) giving rise to the above cause	<i>Septicaemia</i>	<i>7 days</i>
(c) State the underlying conditions last	<i>Disseminated malignancy</i>	<i>2 years</i>
Part II. Other significant conditions contributing to death, but not related to the disease or condition causing it	<i>Bowel cancer</i>	<i>4 years</i>

Supplementary Information for health coding and statistical purposes

When issuing a certificate under section 38 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 1995 if death was the result of injury set out details here.
Describe how and where injury occurred.

.....

.....

Cancer — exact site of primary growth

Example 3 — Correct

	Causes of death – Show in full	Approximate time between onset and death
Part I. (a) Direct cause: Show disease, injury or complication directly leading to death	<i>Septicaemia</i>	<i>7 days</i>
(b) Antecedent causes: Morbid conditions (if any) giving rise to the above cause	<i>Disseminated malignancy</i>	<i>2 years</i>
(c) State the underlying conditions last	<i>Cancer of sigmoid colon</i>	<i>4 years</i>
Part II. Other significant conditions contributing to death, but not related to the disease or condition causing it		

Supplementary Information for health coding and statistical purposes

When issuing a certificate under section 38 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 1995 if death was the result of injury set out details here.
Describe how and where injury occurred.

<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>

Metastases

Example 4 — Incorrect

	Causes of death – Show in full	Approximate time between onset and death
<p>Part I. (a) Direct cause: Show disease, injury or complication directly leading to death</p> <p>(b) Antecedent causes: Morbid conditions (if any) giving rise to the above cause</p> <p>(c) State the underlying conditions last</p>	<p><i>Metastatic adenocarcinoma of bones</i></p>	<p><i>3 months</i></p>
<p>Part II. Other significant conditions contributing to death, but not related to the disease or condition causing it</p>		

Supplementary Information for health coding and statistical purposes

When issuing a certificate under section 38 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 1995 if death was the result of injury set out details here.
Describe how and where injury occurred.

<p> </p>

Metastases

Example 4 — Correct

	Causes of death – Show in full	Approximate time between onset and death
Part I. (a) Direct cause: Show disease, injury or complication directly leading to death	<i>Metastatic adenocarcinoma to bones</i>	<i>3 months</i>
(b) Antecedent causes: Morbid conditions (if any) giving rise to the above cause	<i>Adenocarcinoma prostate</i>	<i>2 years</i>
(c) State the underlying conditions last		
Part II. Other significant conditions contributing to death, but not related to the disease or condition causing it		

Supplementary Information for health coding and statistical purposes

When issuing a certificate under section 38 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 1995 if death was the result of injury set out details here.
Describe how and where injury occurred.

<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>

Qualify "neoplasm or tumour"

Example 5 — Incorrect

	Causes of death – Show in full	Approximate time between onset and death
Part I. (a) Direct cause: Show disease, injury or complication directly leading to death	<i>Cerebral neoplasm</i>	<i>several months</i>
(b) Antecedent causes: Morbid conditions (if any) giving rise to the above cause
(c) State the underlying conditions last
Part II. Other significant conditions contributing to death, but not related to the disease or condition causing it

Supplementary Information for health coding and statistical purposes

When issuing a certificate under section 38 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 1995 if death was the result of injury set out details here.
 Describe how and where injury occurred.

.....

Qualify "neoplasm or tumour"

Example 5 — Correct

Part I. (a) Direct cause:
Show disease, injury or
complication directly leading to
death

(b) Antecedent causes:
Morbid conditions (if any)
giving rise to the above cause

(c) State the underlying
conditions last

Causes of death – Show in full

Approximate time
between onset and death

<p><i>Astrocytoma cerebellum</i></p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p><i>several months</i></p> <hr/> <p>.....</p> <hr/> <p>.....</p>
<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>

Part II. Other significant
conditions contributing to death,
but not related to the disease or
condition causing it

Supplementary Information for health coding and statistical purposes

When issuing a certificate under section 38 of
the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration
Act 1995 if death was the result of injury set
out details here.

Describe how and where injury occurred.

<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
