

جلسه دوم و سوم

قانون عمومی و قوانین انتخاب
علت زمینه ای مرگ

در پایان این درس دانشجویان قادر خواهند بود:

- قانون کلی را در انتخاب علت زمینه ای مرگ توضیح دهد.
 - قانون ۱ را در انتخاب علت زمینه ای مرگ توضیح دهد.
 - قانون ۲ را در انتخاب علت زمینه ای مرگ توضیح دهد.
 - قانون ۳ را در انتخاب علت زمینه ای مرگ توضیح دهد.
- از طریق مثال های ارائه شده برای قانون کلی و قانون ۱ در مورد انتخاب علت زمینه ای مرگ بحث نماید

قانون کلی

اگر بیش از یک وضعیت در گواهی فوت به عنوان علت مرگ ثبت شده باشد، وضعیتی را که به تنهایی در آخرین خط بخش اول گواهی فوت درج شده و می توانسته است منجر به تمامی وضعیت های ثبت شده در خطوط بالاتر شود، بایستی به عنوان علت زمینه ای مرگ انتخاب شود.

قوانين انتخاب

قانون ١

قانون ٢

قانون ٣

قانون ۱

اگر قانون کلی نتواند به کار برده شود و یک توالی منجر به اولین وضعیت ثبت شده در گواهی فوت (علت مستقیم) وجود داشته باشد، علت اولیه این توالی را انتخاب کنید. اگر بیش از یک توالی وجود داشته باشد، علت اولیه اولین توالی را انتخاب کنید.

قانون ۲

اگر هیچ توالی منجر به علت ثبت شده در اولین
خط گواهی فوت (علت مستقیم) در گواهی فوت
وجود نداشته باشد، همان علت ثبت شده در خط
اول را به عنوان علت
زمینه ای مرگ انتخاب کنید

قانون ۳

اگر علت زمینه ای مرگ که بر اساس قانون ۱ یا قانون ۲ به طور آشکار نتیجه مستقیم یک وضعیت گزارش شده دیگر باشد، خواه این وضعیت در بخش اول گواهی ثبت شده باشد یا در بخش دوم، آن وضعیت را انتخاب کنید.

در یک گواهی که به طور صحیح تکمیل شد
است، علت زمینه ای مرگ به تنهایی در آخرین
خط بخش اول گواهی درج می شود و وضعی
های دیگر در صورت موجود بودن در خطوط
بالا تر به ترتیب توالی نوشته می شوند.

CAUSE OF DEATH

Approximate
interval between
onset and death

I

*Disease or condition directly leading to death **

Uraemia

(a)
due to (or as a consequence of)

Antecedent causes

Morbid conditions, if any,
giving rise to the above cause,
stating the underlying condition last

Hydronephrosis

(b)
due to (or as a consequence of)

Retension of urine

(c)

(d) Hypertrophy of prostate

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, asthenia, etc. It means the disease, injury, or complication which caused death.



CAUSE OF DEATH

Approximate
interval between
onset and death

I

*Disease or condition directly leading to death **

(a) **Beonchopneumonia**
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) **Cronic Bronchitis**
due to (or as a consequence of)
(c)



II

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

{ **Chronic myocarditis**
.....

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

CAUSE OF DEATH

Approximate
interval between
onset and death

I

*Disease or condition directly leading to death **

(a) **Abcess of lung**
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) **Lobar Pneumonia**
due to (or as a consequence of)
(c)



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, asthenia, etc. It means the disease, injury, or complication which caused death.

CAUSE OF DEATH

Approximate
interval between
onset and death

I

*Disease or condition directly leading to death **

(a) **Hepatic failure**
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) **Bile duct obstruction**
due to (or as a consequence of)

(c) **Carcinoma of head of pancreas**



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, asthenia, etc. It means the disease, injury, or complication which caused death.

CAUSE OF DEATH

Approximate
interval between
onset and death

I

*Disease or condition directly leading to death **

(a) **Cerebral haemorrhage**
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) **Hypertension**
due to (or as a consequence of)

(c) **Chronic pyelonephritis**
(d) **Prostatic adenoma**



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, asthenia, etc. It means the disease, injury, or complication which caused death.

CAUSE OF DEATH

Approximate
interval between
onset and death

I

*Disease or condition directly leading to death **

(a) **Traumatic shock**
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) **Multiple fracture**
due to (or as a consequence of)
(c) **Pedstrain hit by truck(traffic accident)**
.....



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, asthenia, etc. It means the disease, injury, or complication which caused death.

CAUSE OF DEATH

Approximate
interval between
onset and death

I

*Disease or condition directly leading to death **

(a) **Brochneomonia**
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)
due to (or as a consequence of)
(c)

II

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

{
Secondary anemia and chronic lymphatic leukemia
.....

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



CAUSE OF DEATH

Approximate
interval between
onset and death

I

Disease or condition directly leading to death *

(a) **Brochneomonia**
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)
due to (or as a consequence of)
(c) **Cerebral infarction and
hypertensive heart disease**
.....

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, asthenia, etc. It means the disease, injury, or complication which caused death.

CAUSE OF DEATH

Approximate
interval between
onset and death

I

*Disease or condition directly leading to death **

Oesophageal varices and
congestive heart failure

(a)
due to (or as a consequence of)

Chronic rheumatic heart disease
and cirrhosis of liver

Antecedent causes

Morbid conditions, if any,
giving rise to the above cause,
stating the underlying condition last

{ (b)
due to (or as a consequence of)
(c)

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, asthenia, etc. It means the disease, injury, or complication which caused death.



CAUSE OF DEATH

Approximate
interval between
onset and death

I

*Disease or condition directly leading to death **

Acute myocardial infarction

(a)
due to (or as a consequence of)

Antecedent causes

Morbid conditions, if any,
giving rise to the above cause,
stating the underlying condition last

Atherosclerotic heart disease

{ (b)
due to (or as a consequence of)

(c) Influenza

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, asthenia, etc. It means the disease, injury, or complication which caused death.



CAUSE OF DEATH

Approximate
interval between
onset and death

I

*Disease or condition directly leading to death **

(a) **Pericarditis**
due to (or as a consequence of)



(b) **Uremia and pneumonia**
due to (or as a consequence of)

(c)
.....

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

{
.....
.....

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

CAUSE OF DEATH

Approximate
interval between
onset and death

I

*Disease or condition directly leading to death **

Cerebral infarction and
hypostatic pneumonia

(a)
due to (or as a consequence of)

Antecedent causes

Morbid conditions, if any,
giving rise to the above cause,
stating the underlying condition last

Hypertension and diabetes

(b)
due to (or as a consequence of)

Atherosclerosis

(c)

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, asthenia, etc. It means the disease, injury, or complication which caused death.



تمرین جلسه دوم

دلایل انتخاب علت های زمینه ای مرگ را در
مورد مثالهای ارائه شده در کلاس بررسی کنید

جلسه سوم

در پایان این جلسه دانشجو قادر خواهد بود:

قوانین کلی، ۱، ۲ و ۳ را با هم مقایسه نماید
با مثال های مربوط به قوانین ۲ و ۳ آشنا شود

CAUSE OF DEATH

Approximate
interval between
onset and death

I

*Disease or condition directly leading to death **

Pernicious anemia and gangrene of food

(a)
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) **Athersclerosis**
due to (or as a consequence of)
(c)

.....

.....

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,
asthenia, etc. It means the disease,
injury, or complication which caused death.

CAUSE OF DEATH

Approximate
interval between
onset and death

I

*Disease or condition directly leading to death **

(a) . . . **Rheumatic and
atherosclerotic heart 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)
due to (or as a consequence of)
(c)

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,
asthenia, etc. It means the disease,
injury, or complication which caused death.



CAUSE OF DEATH

Approximate
interval between
onset and death

I

*Disease or condition directly leading to death **

Fibrocystic disease of the pancreas

(a)
due to (or as a consequence of)

.....

Antecedent causes

Morbid conditions, if any,
giving rise to the above cause,
stating the underlying condition last

Bronchitis and bronchiectasis

{ (b)
due to (or as a consequence of)
(c)

.....

.....

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, asthenia, etc. It means the disease, injury, or complication which caused death.



CAUSE OF DEATH

Approximate
interval between
onset and death

I

*Disease or condition directly leading to death **

Senility and hypostatic pneumonia

(a)
due to (or as a consequence of)

.....

Antecedent causes

Morbid conditions, if any,
giving rise to the above cause,
stating the underlying condition last

Rhomatoid arthritis

{ (b)
due to (or as a consequence of)
(c)

.....

.....

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,
asthenia, etc. It means the disease,
injury, or complication which caused death.

CAUSE OF DEATH

Approximate
interval between
onset and death

I

*Disease or condition directly leading to death **



Bursitis and ulcerative colitis

(a)
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)
due to (or as a consequence of)
(c)

.....

.....

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,
asthenia, etc. It means the disease,
injury, or complication which caused death.

CAUSE OF DEATH

Approximate
interval between
onset and death



I

*Disease or condition directly leading to death **

Acute nephritis, scarlet fever

(a)
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)
due to (or as a consequence of)
(c)

.....

.....

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, asthenia, etc. It means the disease, injury, or complication which caused death.

قانون ۳

اگر علت زمینه ای مرگ که بر اساس قانون ۱
یا قانون ۲ به طور آشکار نتیجه مستقیم یک
وضعیت گزارش شده دیگر باشد، خواه این
وضعیت در بخش اول گواهی ثبت شده باشد یا
در بخش دوم، آن وضعیت را انتخاب کنید.

پیامدهایی که نتیجه مستقیم سایر وضعیت ها
فرض می شوند

سارکومای کاپوسی، تومور بورکیت و تمامی سرطان های بدخیم
مربوط به بافت لنفاوی و خونساز از قبیل لوسمی ها، بیماری
هوجکین، لنفوم هوجکینی و ..

قابل طبقه بندی در رده های C81-C96 و C46.-

را می توان به عنوان نتایج و پیامدهای مستقیم و پذیرفته شده بیماری
HIV در نظر گرفت

برای سایر سرطان های بدخیم این ارتباط پذیرفته نیست.

تمامی بیماری های عفونی،

A00-B19, B25-B49

B58-B64, B99

J12-J18 (انواع پنومونی)

را می توان نتایج و پیامدهای بیماری HIV
در نظر گرفت

استثناها:

عفونت مالاریا، بیماری شاگاس،

عفونت لیشرمانیوز و بیماری های ناشی از کرمها

پنومونی، خونریزی، ترومبو فلجیت، آمبولیسم،
سپتی سمی، ایست قلبی، نارسایی حاد کلیه،
آسپیراسیوم، آتلکتازی و انفارکتوس به عنوان

عوارض مشخص بعد از عمل با فاصله
زمانی کمتر از ۴ هفته قبل از مرگ

پنومونی و برونکوپنومونی را می توان عارضه
هر بیماری در نظر گرفت
به طور خاص

سرطان های بدخیم، سوءتغذیه، صدمات مغزی و
طناب نخاعی، خونریزی مغزی، ترومبوز مغزی،
فلج اطفال و بیماری های مسری

هر بیماری که با صفت آمبولیک توصیف شده یا
تعریف شده باشد، می توان پیامد مستقیم **ترومبوز**
وریدی، قلبیت یا ترومبو قلبیت، بیماری دریچه ای
قلب، فیبریلاسیون دهلیزی، تولد و زایمان و هر
عمل جراحی

هر بیماری که ثانویه ذکر شده است، بایستی پیاد
مستقیم محتمل ترین عل اولیه ثبت شده در گواهی
در نظر گرفته شود.

آنمی های نامشخص یا ثانویه، سوء تغذیه،
ماراسموس، یا کاشکسی را می توان به عنوان
پیامد هر سرطان بدخیم در نظر گرفت.

هر نوع پیلو نفریت را می توان پیامد انسداد
ادراری در نظر گرفت. انسداد ادراری می
تواند ناشی از **هایپرپلازی پروستات یا**
تنگی حالب باشد.

سندروم نفرو تیک می تواند پیامد هر عفونت
استرپتوکوکی مثل تب مظمک، زخم گلوی
استرپتوکوکی و .. باشد

دهیدراتاسیون می تواند پیامد
هر بیماری عفونی روده ای باشد

جراحی بر روی یک ارگان باید پیامد **وضعیت**
مورد جراحی همان ارگان باشد. اگر این وضعیت
(تومور بدخیم یا جراحی) در هر جای گواهی ثبت
شده باشد، باید انتخاب شود

CAUSE OF DEATH

Approximate
interval between
onset and death

I

*Disease or condition directly leading to death **

Kaposi's sarcoma

(a)
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)
due to (or as a consequence of)
(c)

.....

.....

II

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

{
AIDS
.....

.....

.....



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

CAUSE OF DEATH

Approximate
interval between
onset and death

I

*Disease or condition directly leading to death **

Cancer of ovary

(a)
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)
due to (or as a consequence of)
(c)

II

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

{ HIV disease
.....



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

CAUSE OF DEATH

Approximate
interval between
onset and death

I

*Disease or condition directly leading to death **

Tuberculosis

(a)
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)
due to (or as a consequence of)
(c)

II

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

{
HIV disease 
.....

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

CAUSE OF DEATH

Approximate
interval between
onset and death

I

*Disease or condition directly leading to death **

Cerebral toxoplasmosis and herpes zoster

(a)
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) Burkitt's lymphoma, HIV disease
due to (or as a consequence of)

(c)

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, asthenia, etc. It means the disease, injury, or complication which caused death.

توکسوپلاسموز مغزی که
با قانون ۲ انتخاب می
شود، می تواند یک توالی
مستقیم از HIV
در نظر گرفته شود.



CAUSE OF DEATH

Approximate
interval between
onset and death

I

*Disease or condition directly leading to death **

Bronchopneumonia

(a)
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)
due to (or as a consequence of)
(c)

.....

.....

II

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

{ **Secondary anemia and chronic lymphatic leukemia**



برونکوپنومونی که با
قانون عمومی انتخاب
می شود، و آنمی ثانویه
هر دو می توانند نتیجه
مستقیم لوسمی لنفاتیک
در نظر گرفته شوند

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

CAUSE OF DEATH

Approximate
interval between
onset and death

I

*Disease or condition directly leading to death **

Cerebral hemorrhage

(a)
due to (or as a consequence of)

.....

Antecedent causes

Morbid conditions, if any,
giving rise to the above cause,
stating the underlying condition last

Hypertension

{ (b)
due to (or as a consequence of)

.....

Chronic pyelonephritis and
prostatic obstruction

{ (c)

.....



II

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

{
.....
.....

.....

پیلونفریت مزمن انتخاب
شده با قانون ۱ می تواند
نتیجه مستقیم انسداد
پروستاتیک در نظر
گرفته شود

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

CAUSE OF DEATH

Approximate
interval between
onset and death

I

*Disease or condition directly leading to death **

Acute nephritis, scarlet fever

(a)
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)
due to (or as a consequence of)

(c)

II

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

{
.....

نفريت حاد انتخاب شده
با قانون ۲ می تواند
پیامد مستقیم تب مخرجی
در نظر گرفته شود

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

CAUSE OF DEATH

Approximate
interval between
onset and death

I

*Disease or condition directly leading to death **

Nephrectomy

(a)
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)
due to (or as a consequence of)
(c)

.....

.....

II

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

{
Clear cell carcinoma of kidney
.....



هیچ شکی وجود ندارد
که نفرکتومی برای
نئوپلاسم بدخیم کلیه
انجام نمی گیرد.

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

CAUSE OF DEATH

Approximate
interval between
onset and death

I

*Disease or condition directly leading to death **

Acute anemia

(a)
due to (or as a consequence of)

.....

Antecedent causes

Morbid conditions, if any,
giving rise to the above cause,
stating the underlying condition last

Hematemesis

{ (b)
due to (or as a consequence of)

.....

(c) Bleeding of esophageal varices

.....

(d) Portal hypertension

II

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

Cirrhosis of liver

{
.....

فشار خون ورید باب که
با قانون کلی انتخاب می
شود، می تواند نتیجه
مستقیم سیروز کبدی در
نظر گرفته شود.

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



CAUSE OF DEATH

Approximate
interval between
onset and death

I

*Disease or condition directly leading to death **

Hypostatic pneumonia, cerebral

(a)
due to (or as a consequence of)



.....

Antecedent causes

Morbid conditions, if any,
giving rise to the above cause,
stating the underlying condition last

Hemorrhage and cancer of breast

(b)
due to (or as a consequence of)

.....

(c)

.....

II

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

{
.....

پنومونی هیپوستاتیک
که با قانون ۲ انتخاب می
شود، می تواند پیامد
مستقیم سایر وضعیت
های گزارش شده در
نظر گرفته شود. اولین
وضعیت در نظر گرفته
می شود

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

CAUSE OF DEATH

Approximate
interval between
onset and death

I

Disease or condition directly leading to death *

Pulmonary infarction

(a)
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)
due to (or as a consequence of)
(c)

.....

.....

II

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

{
Left pneumonectomy for
carcinoma of lung 3 weeks ago
.....

.....

.....



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

**Always be ready for any
surprises in life...**

