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 ۲را در انتخاب علت زمینه ای مرگ توضیح دهد. قانون ۳را 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

قانون٢

قانون٣

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

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

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 بالاتر به ترتیب توالی نوشته می شوند.

CAUSE OF DEATH		Approximate interval between onset and death
Disease or condition direct- ly 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 con- dition last	Hydronephrosis due to (or as a consequence of) Retension of urine (c) (d) Hypertrophy of prostate	
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 de		

CAUS	E OF DEATH	Approximate interval between onset and death
Disease or condition direct- ly 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 con-	(b) Cronic Bronchitis due to (or as a consequence of)	
dition last	(c)	
Other significant conditions contributing to the death, but not related to the disease or	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 deat	h.	

CAUSE OF DEATH		Approximate interval between onset and death
Disease or condition direct- ly 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 con- dition last	Lobar Pneumonia due to (or as a consequence of) (c)	
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 de	ath.	

CAUSE OF DEATH		Approximate interval between onset and death
I Disease or condition direct- ly 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 con- dition last	Bile duct obstruction due to (or as a consequence of) Carcinoma of head of pancreas	
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 dea	th.	

CAUSE OF DEATH		Approximate interval between onset and death
Disease or condition direct- ly 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 con- dition last	(b) Hypertension due to (or as a consequence of) Chronic pyelonephritis (c) (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 dear	th.	

CAUSE OF DEATH		Approximate interval between onset and death
Disease or condition direct- ly 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 con- dition last	(b) Multiple fracture due to (or as a consequence of) Pedstrain hit by truck(traffic accide (c)	nt)
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 deat	h	

CAUSE	OF DEATH	Approximate interval between onset and death
Disease or condition direct- ly 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 con-	due to (or as a consequence of)	*********
dition last	(c)	
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
Disease or condition direct- ly 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 con- dition last	(b) due to (or as a consequence Cerebral infarction and (c) 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 dea	th.	

CAUSE OF DEATH		Approximate interval between onset and death
Disease or condition direct- ly leading to death *	Oesophageal varices and (a) congestive heart failure due to (or as a consequence of)	
Antecedent causes Morbid conditions, if any, giving rise to the above cause, stating the underlying con- dition last	Chronic rheumatic heart disease and cirrhosis of liver due to (or as a consequence of)	
	(c)	
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 deat	b.	

CAUSE OF DEATH		Approximate interval between onset and death
I Disease or condition direct- ly 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 con-	Atherosclerotic heart disease (b) due to (or as a consequence of)	
dition last	(c) Influenza	
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 dear	h.	

CAUS	E OF DEATH	Approximate interval between onset and death
Disease or condition direct- ly leading to death *	Pericarditis (a)	
Antecedent causes Morbid conditions, if any, giving rise to the above cause, stating the underlying con- dition last	Uremia and pneumonia due to (or as a consequence of)	
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 deat	h.	

CAUSE OF DEATH		Approximate interval between onset and death
Disease or condition direct- ly leading to death *	Cerebral infarction and (a) hypostatic pneumonia due to (or as a consequence of)	
Antecedent causes Morbid conditions, if any, giving rise to the above cause, stating the underlying con- dition last	(b) Hypertension and diabetes due to (or as a consequence of) Athersclerosis	
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 dea	nth.	

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

C.	AUSE OF DEATH	Approximate interval between onset and death
Disease or condition direct- ly leading to death *	Pernicious anemia and gangrane of food (a)	
Antecedent causes Morbid conditions, if any, giving rise to the above cause, stating the underlying con-	(b) Athersclerosis due to (or as a consequence of)	
dition last	(c)	
II Other significant conditions contributing to the death, but not related to the disease or		
*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 direct- ly leading to death *	Rheumatic and (a) 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 con- dition last	(b)	
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 dea	th.	

CAUSE OF DEATH		Approximate interval between onset and death
Disease or condition direct- ly 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 con-	Bronchitis and bronchiectasis (b) due to (or as a consequence of)	
dition last	(c)	
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 dea	nth.	

CAUSE OF DEATH		Approximate
I		interval between onset and death
Disease or condition direct- ly 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 con-	Rhomatoid arthritis (b) due to (or as a consequence of)	
dition last	(c)	
II Other significant conditions contributing to the death, but not related to the disease or	{	
*This does not mean the mode of dying, e.g., heart failure, asthenia, etc. It means the disease, injury, or complication which caused dea	ıth.	

CAUSE OF DEATH		Approximate interval between onset and death
I Disease or condition direct- ly leading to death *	Bursitis and ulcerative colitis (a)	
Antecedent causes Morbid conditions, if any, giving rise to the above cause, stating the underlying con- dition last	(b)	
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 of	leath.	

CAUSE OF DEATH		Approximate interval between onset and death
Disease or condition direct- ly leading to death *	Acute nephritis, scarlet fever (a)	
Antecedent causes Morbid conditions, if any, giving rise to the above cause, stating the underlying con- dition last	(b)	
Other significant conditions contributing to the death, but not related to the disease or	{	
*This does not mean the mode of dying, e.g., heart failure, asthenia, etc. It means the disease, injury, or complication which caused d	eath.	

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 سایروضعیت ها فرض می شوند

سار کومای 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

B58-B64, B99

(انواع پنومونی)

را می توان نتایج و پیامدهای بیماری HIV
در نظر گرفت

استثناها: عفونت مالاریا، بیماری شاگاس، عفونت لیشمانیوز و بیماری های ناشی از کرمها پنومونی، خونریزی، ترومبوفلبیت، 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، فلبیت یا ترومبوفلبیت، 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، سوئ تغذیه، مار اسموس، یا کاشکسی را می توان به عنوان پیامد هر سرطان بدخیم در نظر گرفت.

هر نوع پیلونفریت را می توان پیامد انسداد ادر اری در نظر گرفت. انسداد ادر اری می تواندناشی از هایپرپلازی پروستات یا تنگی حالب باشد.

سندروم نفروتیک می تواند پیامد هر عفونت استرپتوکوکی مثل تب مخملک، زخم گلوی استپتوکوکی و .. باشد

دهبدراتاسیون می تواند بیامد 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 جراحت) در هر جای گواهی ثبت شده باشد، باید انتخاب شود

CAUSE OF DEATH		Approximate interval between onset and death
I Disease or condition direct- ly 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 con- dition last	(b)	
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 d	eath.	

CAUSE OF DEATH		Approximate interval between onset and death
I Disease or condition direct- ly 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 con- dition last	(b)	
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 de	ath.	

CAUSE OF DEATH		Approximate interval between onset and death
I Disease or condition direct- ly 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 con- dition last	(b)	
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 de	ath.	

CAUSE OF DEATH	Approximate interval between onset and death
Disease or condition direct- ly leading to death (a)	
Antecedent causes Morbid conditions, if any, giving rise to the above cause, stating the underlying condition last (b) Burkitt's lymphoma, HIV due to (or as a consequence of)	
(c)	
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,	توکسوپلاسموز مغزی که باقانون ۲ انتخاب می شود، می تواند یک توالی مستقیم از HIV در نظر گرفته شود.
asthenia, etc. It means the disease, injury, or complication which caused death.	

CAU	JSE OF DEATH	Approximate interval between onset and death
Disease or condition direct- ly 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 con- dition last	(b)	
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 de	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

CAUSE OF DEATH	Approximate interval between onset and death
Disease or condition direct- ly leading to death * (a)	
Antecedent causes Morbid conditions, if any, giving rise to the above cause, stating the underlying con- Hypertension (b) due to (or as a consequence of) Chronic pyelonephritis and	
dition last (c)prostatic obstruction	
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.	پیلونفریت مزمن انتخاب شده با قانون ۱ می تواد نتیجه مستقیم انسداد - پروستاتیک در نظر گرفته شود

CAUSE OF DEATH		Approximate interval between onset and death
Disease or condition direct- ly leading to death *	Acute nephritis, scarlet fever (a)	
Antecedent causes Morbid conditions, if any, giving rise to the above cause, stating the underlying con- dition last	(b)	
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 de	eath.	نفریت حاد انتخاب شده با قانون ۲ می تواند پیامد مستقیم تب مخملک در نظر گرفته شود

CAU I	SE OF DEATH	Approximate interval between onset and death
Disease or condition direct- ly 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 con- dition last	(b)	
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 de	Clear cell carcinoma of kidney	هیچ شکی وجود ندارد که نفرکتومی برای نئوپلاسم بدخیم کلیه انجام نمی گیرد.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Approximate interval between onset and death
Disease or condition direct- ly leading to death * (a)	
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) Bleeding of esophageal variations.	ices
(d) Portal hypertension	
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.	فشارخون ورید باب که با قانون کلی انتخاب می شود، می تواند نتیجه مستقیم سیروز کبدی در نظر گرفته شود.

CAU	SE OF DEATH	Approximate interval between onset and death
Disease or condition direct- ly leading to death *	Hypostatic pneomonia, cerebral (a) due to (or as a consequence of)	
Antecedent causes Morbid conditions, if any, giving rise to the above cause, stating the underlying con- dition last	Hemorrhage and cancer of breast (b)	
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 de	ath.	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

CAUSE OF DEATH		Approximate interval between onset and death
Disease or condition direct- ly 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 con- dition last	(b)	
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 de	Left pnemonectomy for carcinoma of lung 3 weeks ago	

Always be ready for any surprises in life...



