MISSOURI STATE BOARD OF HEALTH **BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS** CERTIFICATE OF DEATH stated EXACTLY. PHYSICIANS should state statement of OCCUPATION is very important. 1. PLACE OF DEATH (If nonresident give city or town and State) How lond in U.S., if of foreign birth? Length of residence in city or town where death occurred MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS COLOR OR RACE 5. SINGAE, MARRIED, WIDOWED OR 16. DATE OF DEATH (MONTH, DAY AND YEAR) DIVORCED (write the word) 17. I HEREBY CERTIFY, That I attended deceased from ..., Sa. IF MARRIED, WIDOWED, OR DIVORCED 16 ,1925, 6 gan 17 1923 HUSBAND or (OR) WIFE OF that I last saw harmen, alive on 9-17 1943, and that death occurred, on the date stated above, at. 12.13 dan 6. DATE OF BIRTH (MONTH, DAY AND YEAR) THE CAUSE OF DEATH* WAS AS FOLLOWS: 7. AGE If LESS than 1 DAYS YEARS MONTHS day,hra. 9 ormin. 8. OCCUPATION OF DECEASED (a) Trade, profession, or particular kind of work CONTRIBUTORY..... (b) General nature of industry. (SECONDARY) business, or establishment in which employed (or employer) (c) Name of employer 18. WHERE WAS DISEASE CONTRACTED 9. BIRTHPLACE (CITY OR TOWN) (STATE OR COUNTRY) DID AN OPERATION PRECEDE DEATHY...... 10. NAME OF FATHER (STATE OR COUNTRY) (Address) 12. MAIDEN NAME OF MOTHER *State the Dismane Causing Dearst, or in deaths from Violent Causes, state (1) MRANE AND NATURE OF INJURY, and (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal, or (STATE OR COUNTRY) HOMICIDAL. (See reverse side for additional space.) 14. 19. PLACE OF BURIAL, CREMATION, OR REMOVAL (Address)

20. UNDERTAKER

15.

2196

DATE OF BURIAL

ADDRESS

19 2 3

Revised United States Standard Certificate of Death

iApproved by U. S. Census and American Public Health
Association.

٠,٠

Statement of Occupation.—Precise statement of occupation is very important, so that the relative healthfulness of various pursuits can be known. The question applies to each and every person, irrespective of age. For many occupations a single word or term on the first line will be sufficient, e.g., Farmer or Planter, Physician, Compositor, Architect, Locomotive engineer, Civil engineer, Stationary fireman, etc. But in many cases, especially in industrial employments, it is necessary to know (a) the kind of work and also (b) the nature of the business or industry. and therefore an additional line is provided for the latter statement; it should be used only when needed. As examples: (a) Spinner, (b) Cotton mill; (a) Salesman, (b) Grocery; (a) Foreman, (b) Automobile factory. The material worked on may form part of the second statement. Never return "Laborer," "Foreman," "Manager," "Dealer," etc., without more precise specification, as Day laborer. Farm laborer. Laborer -- Coal mins, etc. Women at home, who are engaged in the duties of the household only (not paid Housekeepers who receive a definite salary), may be entered as Housewife, Housework or At home, and children, not gainfully employed, as At school or At home. Care should be taken to report specifically the occupations of persons engaged in domestic service for wages, as Servant, Cook, Housemaid, etc. If the occupation has been changed or given up on account of the disease causing death, state occupation at beginning of illness. If retired from business, that fact may be indicated thus: Farmer (retired. 6 yrs.) For persons who have no occupation whatever, write None.

Statement of cause of Death.—Name, first, the DISEASE CAUSING DEATH (the primary affection with respect to time and causation), using always the same accepted term for the same disease. Examples: Cerebrospinal fever (the only definite synonym is "Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis"); Diphtheria (avoid use of "Croup"); Typhoid fever (never report

"Tyr hoid pneumonia"); Lobar pneumonia; Bronchopneumonia ("Pneumonia," unqualified, is indefinite); Tuberculosis of lungs, meninges, peritoneum, etc., Carcinoma, Sarcoma, etc., of (name origin; "Cancer" is less definite; avoid use of "Tumor" for malignant noeplasms); Measles; Whooping cough; Chronic valuular heart disease; Chronic interstitial nephritis, etc. The contributory (secondary or intercurrent) affection need not be stated unless important. Example: Measles (disease causing death), 29 ds.; Bronchopneumonia (secondary), 10 ds. Never report mere symptoms or terminal conditions, such as "Asthenia," "Anemia" (merely symptomatie), "Atrophy," "Collapse," "Coma,", "Convulsions," "Debility" ("Congenital," "Senile," etc.), "Dropsy," "Exhaustion," "Heart failure," "Hemorrhage," "Inanition," "Marasmus," "Old, age," "Shock," "Uremia," "Weakness," etc., when a definite disease can be ascertained as the cause. Always qualify all diseases resulting from childbirth or miscarriage, as "Purperal septicemia," "PUERPERAL peritonitis." etc. State cause for which surgical operation was undertaken. For VIOLENT DEATHS State MEANS OF INJURY and qualify 88 ACCIDENTAL, SUICIDAL, OF HOMICIDAL, OF 88 probably such, if impossible to determine definitely. Examples: Accidental drowning; struck by railway train-accident; Revolver wound of headhomicide; Poisoned by carbolic acid—probably suicide. The nature of the injury, as fracture of skull, and consequences (e. g., sepsis, tetanus) may be stated under the head of "Contributory." (Recommendations on statement of cause of death approved by Committee on Nomenclature of the American Medical Association.)

Norn.—Individual offices may add to above list of undesirable terms and refuse to accept certificates containing them. Thus the form in use in New York City states: "Certificates will be returned for additional information which give any of the following diseases, without explanation, as the sole cause of death: Abortion, cellulitis, childbirth, convulsions, hemorrhage, gangrene, gastritis, erysipelas, meningitis, miscarriage, necrosis, peritonitis, phlebitis, pyemia, septicemia, totanus." But general adoption of the minimum list suggested will work vast improvement, and its scope can be extended at a later date.