



CORONIAL AUTOPSY STUDY

ASSESSMENT FORM

CONFIDENTIAL

Instructions for completion

Please complete all question marked: **Advisor Question**.

Please mark questions with either BLOCK CAPITALS or a bold cross **inside** the boxes provided.

If you make a mistake please "black-out" the box and re-enter the correct information. E.g.

Is a history provided?

Yes

No

Unless indicated, please mark only one box per question.

Definitions ^(def) are provided at the end of the questionnaire. An **Advisor Manual** is also available.

To be completed by NCEPOD

NCEPOD number

Gender (M/F)

Age (years)

1. Location of autopsy
- a. Local Authority Mortuary (i.e. public mortuary not attached to a hospital)
 - b. Hospital mortuary
 - c. Joint mortuary (i.e. public mortuary located within a hospital that operates under hospital governance)
 - d. Unknown

Organisational Questionnaire Number (Mortuary Site I.D.)

DEFINITIONS

Additional definitions and guidance for the completion of this questionnaire are available in the **Advisor Manual**.

Question	Definition / example
Section A Supporting documentation	This section relates to information from the coroner's office that was presumably available to the pathologist at the time of the autopsy. Additional information may have been sought by the pathologists prior to, during or after the autopsy. However, this information can not be assessed by the advisors, unless it forms part of the 'supporting documentation'.
5 f. Date of death	This could be the known date of death or an estimation of the date of death
5 g. Time of death	This could be the known time of death or an estimation of the time of death
5 p. Mode of identification of cadaver	The autopsy report comments on the mode of identification of the cadaver. E.g. wrist / leg written label.
5 q. Deceased identified by	Was the cadaver identified to the pathologist by an authorised person as noted in the autopsy report? E.g. Coroner's Officer.
5 t. Pathologist's appointment	Examples: Consultant Histopathologist, Specialist Registrar, Consultant Paediatric Pathologist, Locum Consultant Pathologist etc.
5 u. Pathologist's qualifications	Please use the following codes for the listed qualifications below. You can use more than one code. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 MRCPath (Member Royal College of Pathologists) 2 FRCPath (Fellow – Royal College of Pathologists) 3 DRCPath (Diploma – Royal College of Pathologists) 4 FFPPath (Fellow – Faculty of Pathology) 5 DFM (Diploma in Forensic Medicine) 6 DPath (Diploma in Pathology) 7 Other
18 a Unascertainable	In some cases, a cause of death is unascertainable or unascertained, in which case, this should be stated here. In general, an unascertainable death would be where the pathologist is <u>unable</u> to establish a cause of death. This may be because the cadaver is autolysed, or the pathologist only has part of the body to autopsy. It may also be because the death is caused by probable natural causes that cannot be proven (e.g. cardiac arrhythmias or epilepsy with no pathological findings etc.) A cause of death can also be recorded as unascertained either because it is truly unascertainable (for the reasons above) or because the cause of death was unable to be established at autopsy and had not since been established at the time the autopsy report was prepared.
25.	To meet the Statutory Requirements of Schedule 2 of the Coroners' Rules 1984, the following questions on this questionnaire must be completed in the affirmative: <p style="text-align: center;">5 a, b, d, f, g, i, j, k, l, m, o, q, r, s, u 7 c 8 a 9 a – h 18 a</p> <p>If autopsy meets all requirements except 5 o (other persons present), mark as YES.</p> <p>If autopsy meets all requirements except 5 q (deceased identified by), but indicates 5 p, mark as YES.</p> <p>If autopsy meets all requirements except 5 b (age), but indicates both the date of birth and date of death, mark as YES.</p>