MISSOURI STATE BOARD OF HEALTH PLACE OF DEATH BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS CERTIFICATE OF DEATH Primary Registration District No. 609/ Village [If death occurred in a - City hospital or institution. give its NAME instead of street and number] PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH SINGLE DATE OF DEATH MARRIED M WIDOWED OR DIVORCED Write the word (Day) DATE OF BIRTH I HEREBY CERTIFY, that attended deceased from (Month) (Day) (Year) AGE If LESS than I day.\_\_\_hrs. and that death occurred, on the date stated above, at or min.? The CAUSE OF DEATH\* was as follows: OCCUPATION (a) Trade, profession, or particular kind of work (b) General nature of industry, business, or establishment in which employed (or employer) BIRTHPLACE (City or town, . State or foreign country) Contributory (SECONDARY) FATHER BIRTHPLACE OF FATHER (City or town, State of for MAIDEN NAME \*State the Disease Causing Death, or, in Seaths from Violent Causes, state (1) Means of Injury; and (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal, or Homicidal. LENGTH OF RESIDENCE (FOR HOSPITALS, INSTITUTIONS, TRANSIENTS, OR BIRTHPLACE RECENT RESIDENTS) OF MOTHER (City or town, State or foreign At place In the of death. yrs.\_\_\_mos\_ .ds. State\_\_ Where was disease contracted If not at place of death?\_ Former or usual residence. ADDRESS

## Revised United States Standard Certificate of Death

[Approved by U. S. Census and American Public Health Association]

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 engine Civil engineer, Stationary fireman, etc. But in m: cases, especially in industrial employments, it is nec sary to know (a) the kind of work and also (b) nature of the business or industry, and therefore additional line is provided for the latter statement: should be used only when needed. As examples: Spinner, (b) Cotton mill; (a) Salesman, (b) Groce (a) Foreman, (b) Automobile factory. The mateworked on may form part of the second stateme Never return "Laborer," "Foreman," "Manage. مير, "Dealer," etc., without more precise specification, as Day laborer, Farm laborer, Laborer-Coal mine, 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 Scrvant, 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 Nonc.

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 "Typhoid pneumonia"); Lobar pneumonia; Bronchopneumonia ("Pneumonia," unqualified, is indefinite); Tuberculosis of lungs, meninges, peritonaeum, etc., Carcinoma, Sar-

coma, etc., of \_\_\_\_\_\_ (name origin; "Cancer" is less definite; avoid use of "Tumor" for malignant neoplasms); Measles; Whooping cough; Chronic valvular 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 (sec), 10 ds. Never report mere symptoms or ter-

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), 10 ds. Never report mere symptoms or terconditions, such as "Asthenia," "Anaemia" \*\*Seption Fig. 1 symptomatic), "Atrophy," "Collapse," "Coma," ploas 's alsions," "Debility" ("Congenital," "Senile," etc.), jo '030 sy," "Exhaustion," "Heart failure," "Haemor'13un fi, "Inanition," "Marasmus," "Old age," "Shock," -nəud,,)mia," "Weakness," etc., when a definite disease -naud p ascertained as the cause. Always qualify all jo san accertained as the call from the same as a simple service of the same as a simple service of the same as a simple service of the same as a omppio peral septichaemia," "PCERPERAL peritonitis," etc. State cause for which surgi al operation was undertaken. For violent deaths state means of injury and qualify as ACCIDENTAL, SUICIDAL, or HOMICIDAL, or as probably such, if impossible to determine definitely. Examples: Accidental drowning; Struck by railway train-accident; Revolver wound of head-homicide; 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.)

