## MISSOUR! STATE BOARD OF HEALTH BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS

•	CERTIFICATE (	OF DEATH
153	File No	26138
1 114		10

Registration District No .... Primary Registration District No.

[If death occurred in a hospital or institution. give its NAME instead of street and number.]

(Year)

PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS SINGLE OR RACE

Village

7 AGE

(City or town,

10 NAME OF FATHER

MARRIED WIDOWED OF. DIVORCED

If LESS than 1 day ..... hrs. or.....min.?

8 OCCUPATION (a) Trade, profession, or particular kind of work. (b) General nature of industry business, or establishment in

which employed (or employer) .....

9 BIRTHPLACE State or foreign country)

> 11 BIRTHALACE OF FATHER (City or town, State or foreign country) 12 MAIDEN NAME

OF MOTHER 13 BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHER (City or town, State or foreign country)

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Registrar

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH 16 DATE OF DEATH

(dtooth)

attended deceased from and that death occurred, on the date stated above.

(Day)

Registered No.

State the Disease Causing Death, or, in death from Violent Causes, state (1) Means of Injury; and (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal. 18 LENGTH OF RESIDENCE (For Hospitals, Institutions, Transients, or Recent Residents)

In the of death......yrs.....mos,.....ds. State......ds. Where was disease contracted

if not at place of death?..... Former or usual regidence.....

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, Locombtive 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, 1(b) Cotton mill; (a) Salesman, (b) Grocery; (a) Forentan, (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 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 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

"Typhoid pneumonia"); Lobar pneumonia; Bronchopneumonia ("Pneumonia," unqualified, is indefinite); Tuberculosis of lungs, meninges, peritonaeum, etc., Carcinoma, Sarcoma, 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.; Branchopneumonia (secondary), 10 ds. Never report mere symptoms or terminal conditions, such as "Asthehia," "Anaemia" (merely symptomatic), "Atrophy," "Collapse," "Coma," "Convulsions." "Debility" ("Congenital," "Senile," etc.), "Dropsy," "Exhaustion," "Heart failure," "Haemorrhage," "Inanition;" "Marasmus," "Old age," "Shock," "Uraemia, " "Weakness," etc., when a definite disease can be ascertained as the cause. Always qualify all! diseases resulting from childbirth or miscarriage, as "Puerperal septichaemia," "Puerperal peritonitis," etc. State cause for which surgical operation was undertaken. For violent deaths state MEANS OF INJURY and qualify as ACCIDENTAL, SUI-CIDAL, OR HOMICIDAL, or as probably such, if impossible to determine definitely. Examples: Accidental drowning; Struck by railway train—accident; Revolver wound of chead-homicide; Poisoned by carbolic acidprobably 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.)

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