Introduction

Welcome to our brand new two-monthly newsletter. It is designed to keep you up-to-date with the death certification reforms as they progress.

We do hope that you find this newsletter useful. If you have any comments or suggestions for making it better, or any contributions you may have to support the reforms in general, please let us know by emailing us at deathcertification@dh.gsi.gov.uk

What are we doing?

The reforms to the death certification process will introduce a unified system of scrutiny of all deaths in England and Wales that do not need investigation by a coroner. This will replace the current system of checks and form for cremations, and will extend proper scrutiny to burials. The new medical examiner service, which will carry out this work, will be run by local authorities.

Why you need to know...

Reforming the current system will have an impact on a wide range of individuals and organisations. Key partners include local authorities, doctors and NHS staff, coroners and coroners’ officers, the funeral industry, registration services, burial and cremation authorities, bereavement services, the public, local government and other representative bodies. The Department of Health is working with a wide range of organisations and groups to design, test and pilot the proposed new system for death certification in England and Wales.
Why do we need the reforms?

The process of death certification is being reformed to address weaknesses with the current system and the recommendations of the Shipman Inquiry’s third report.

The main aims of the reforms are to strengthen safeguards for the public, make the process simpler and more open for the bereaved, and increase the quality of certification and data about causes of death.

Currently, setting aside coroners’ cases, only deaths followed by cremation are subject to formal checks for any untoward signs. The new system will provide safeguards for all deaths, which do not need to go to a coroner.

We know that, at present, death certificates are not all completed accurately. The Office for National Statistics (ONS) has completed a study of the potential impact of medical examiners’ scrutiny of cause of death on mortality statistics using data from the death certification pilots. ONS plan to report on the results of their analysis to the Department of Health in the near future.

Progress

The Department of Health and its partners have made significant progress to prepare for implementation of the reforms since the first public consultation on the proposals in July 2007.

Since then:

- Nominated by the Academy of Medical Royal Colleges, the Royal College of Pathologists will act as ‘lead college’ for medical examiners;
- Training for medical examiners has been developed and
will be delivered through a ‘blended approach’ of e-learning supported by face-to-face training;

• All doctors with a NHS email address with an interest in the medical examiner role can log on to the e-Learning for Healthcare Website and register their details for access to the medical examiner e-learning training modules. http://www.e-lfh.org.uk/projects/medical_examiner/index.html; and

• Extensive piloting of the local medical examiner process has been completed successfully in a range of localities across England and Wales.

• The pilots have demonstrated that the local medical examiner service can work well in both urban and rural settings without causing delays to funeral arrangements.

• We are currently testing the service citywide and countywide in our remaining pilot areas, Sheffield and Gloucester, to test it at a scale that will be required for implementation by local authorities.

• The pilots will test whether the service works effectively and that they can accommodate the particular complexities and sensitivities of child deaths, community hospitals and hospices.

Further information on the Death Certification Programme can be obtained from the DH website at www.dh.gov.uk/deathcertification