

**Appendix 1. Summary of jurisdictional differences**

<b>State</b>	<b>Time frame to complete</b>	<b>Can I complete a certificate? Can I satisfy these conditions?</b>	<b>Reportable deaths</b>	<b>Acquiring a Medical Certificate of Cause of Death</b>
Queensland	2 working days from the death or when discovered	a. Attended the deceased when alive, or b. Examined the deceased person's body, or c. Considered the deceased's medical history and circumstances of the death, and d. Can form opinion as to probable cause of death	Include healthcare-related deaths where a significant act or omission contributed to or caused the death of the person. All deaths in Level 3 residential facilities are reportable. <a href="http://www.coronerscourt.qld.gov.au/about-our-court/reportable-deaths">www.coronerscourt.qld.gov.au/about-our-court/reportable-deaths</a>	Note: there is an available online form process that medical practitioners may register for. <a href="http://www.qld.gov.au/law/births-deaths-marriages-and-divorces/online-service-providers/medical-practitioners">www.qld.gov.au/law/births-deaths-marriages-and-divorces/online-service-providers/medical-practitioners</a>
New South Wales	48 hours after death	a. Attended the deceased when alive, or b. Examined the deceased person's body, or c. Considered the deceased's medical history and circumstances of the death, and d. Can form opinion as to probably cause of death	An accident with traumatic injury that is a significant contribution to death is reportable unless: the person is aged 72 years or older, the accident contributed to the death but was attributable to the person's age and not related to another person's act or omission, and the relatives do not object to issuing the certificate. <a href="https://coroners.nsw.gov.au/reporting-to-the-coroner.html">https://coroners.nsw.gov.au/reporting-to-the-coroner.html</a>	<a href="http://www.service.nsw.gov.au/transaction/order-a-medical-certificate-cause-of-death-mccd-form">www.service.nsw.gov.au/transaction/order-a-medical-certificate-cause-of-death-mccd-form</a>
Western Australia	48 hours after death	a. Attended the deceased when alive, or b. Examined the deceased person's body, and c. Can form opinion as to probable cause of death	Death occurring during or as a result of an anaesthetic that is not due to natural causes.	Email: <a href="mailto:bdm@justice.wa.gov.au">bdm@justice.wa.gov.au</a>
Victoria	Within 48 hours after death	a. Attended the deceased when alive, or b. Examined the deceased person's body, and c. Can form opinion as to probable cause of death	Reportable and reviewable deaths are considered in this jurisdiction. Reportable deaths include those occurring during or causally related to a medical procedure (which has a broad definition) that a medical practitioner would not have reasonably expected to cause death. Reviewable deaths are child deaths where there has been a previous child death to a parent.	There is an online form process that medical practitioners may register for. <a href="http://www.bdm.vic.gov.au/medical-practitioners">www.bdm.vic.gov.au/medical-practitioners</a>
Tasmania	Within 48 hours after death	a. Attended the deceased when alive, or b. Examined the deceased person's body, and c. Can form opinion as to probable cause of death	Includes deaths during or after a medical procedure where the death may be causally related to that procedure and a medical practitioner would not, immediately before the procedure was undertaken, have reasonably expected the death.	<a href="http://www.justice.tas.gov.au/bdm/register-death">www.justice.tas.gov.au/bdm/register-death</a>
South Australia	Within 48 hours after death	a. Attended the deceased when alive, or b. Examined the deceased person's body, and c. Can form opinion as to probable cause of death	Deaths occurring during, as a result of or within 24 hours of surgical procedure, invasive medical or diagnostic procedure or an anaesthetic are reportable except: the giving of an intravenous injection, intramuscular injection or subcutaneous injection; intravenous therapy; the insertion of a line or cannula; artificial ventilation; cardiopulmonary resuscitation; urethral catheterisation; the insertion of a nasogastric tube; intra-arterial blood gas collection; venipuncture for blood collection for testing; ear syringing or acupuncture. Deaths within 24 hours of discharge from hospital or within 24 hours of having sought emergency care at a hospital are reportable.	<a href="http://www.sa.gov.au/topics/family-and-community/births-deaths-and-marriages/when-someone-dies/doctors-and-funeral-directors/doctors">www.sa.gov.au/topics/family-and-community/births-deaths-and-marriages/when-someone-dies/doctors-and-funeral-directors/doctors</a>
Australian Capital Territory	48 hours after death	a. Attended the deceased when alive, or b. Examined the deceased person's body, or c. Considered the deceased's medical history and circumstances of the death, and d. Can form opinion as to probably cause of death	If the person has not been seen by a doctor in the past 6 months, the death is reportable to the coroner. If the death is completely or partially attributable to an operation or procedure.	<a href="http://www.accesscanberra.act.gov.au/contact-us">www.accesscanberra.act.gov.au/contact-us</a>
Northern Territory	48 hours after death	a. Attended the deceased when alive, or b. Examined the deceased person's body, and c. Can form opinion as to probable cause of death	A doctor must report to the coroner if they do not view the body of the deceased person.	<a href="https://nt.gov.au/law/bdm/births-deaths-and-marriages-office-contacts">https://nt.gov.au/law/bdm/births-deaths-and-marriages-office-contacts</a>