

COD panel form

Surveillance of HIV-associated mortality in Kenya: Mortuary and hospital-based surveillance in Kisumu County

Review ☐ First Review ☐ For QC ☐ Panel

Part A: Case summary

Study ID [][][][] *from mortuary register*

Case details:

Sex: ☐ Male ☐ Female

Age at death: _____

Date of death: _____

Date of most recent hospitalization before death: _____

**days hospitalized auto calculated*

If date of hospitalization is missing, approximate days/months hospitalized: _____

Summary of conditions, medical history and diagnosis before death:

Summarize the case as if writing a discharge or death note for a patient's chart.

Hospitalization before death

Approximate time interval from onset of symptoms during hospitalization leading to death

Time units: ☐ Hours ☐ Days ☐ Weeks ☐ Months ☐ Years

Patient's major complaints to attending medic during most recent hospitalization

Direct or immediate cause of death (If recorded in clinical notes) _____

Due to _____

Due to _____

Due to _____

Other noted diagnosis _____

Notes on sequence

Part B: Cause of death determination

Mortuary:

☐

1- JOOTRH

2 - Kisumu County Referral Hospital

Study ID [][][][] *from mortuary register*

Case details:

DemographicsSex: ☐ Male ☐ Female ☐ Unknown

Specify: Years [Y], Months [M], Weeks [W], OR Days [D]

Age:

Deceased DOB: Date of death: HIV Status Positive ☐Negative ☐

Date of most recent hospitalization before death: _____

**days hospitalized auto calculated*

If date of hospitalization is missing, approximate days/months hospitalized: _____

Panelist COD determination*Disease or condition directly leading to death*

IMMEDIATE CAUSE: disease or condition directly leading to death (a)

ICD-10 CODE

Due to:

ANTECEDENT CAUSE: Morbid conditions, if any, which gave rise to **immediate cause** (b)

ICD-10 CODE

ANTECEDENT CAUSE: Due to, stating the underlying cause last (c)

ICD-10 CODE

OTHER SIGNIFICANT CONDITIONS: Contributing to death but not related to (a)

ConclusionWas cause of death determined? ☐ Yes ☐ No (if no, indicate why) _____Why panelist was unable to determine cause of death: ☐ Insufficient data ☐ Inconclusive data**Public health action recommendations**Could this death have been prevented? ☐ Yes ☐ No (if no, indicate why) _____

Recommendations for public health: _____

Panelist consensus results (for QC cases needing panel discussions)

☐ Unanimous ☐ Non-consensus (*Unanimous = 100%; Non-consensus=50% or less*)

List contributing factors/reasons why consensus was not reached for immediate COD (e.g. not enough data, different interpretation of results) _____

Part C: HIV status documentation and association with mortality**HIV status documentation**

- a Known positive at hospitalization Yes ☐ No ☐ (if yes, go to d: if No, go to b)
 b If no, were they tested for HIV? Yes ☐ No ☐
 c If tested, HIV test result Positive ☐ Negative ☐ Unknown ☐
 d On HAART? Yes ☐ No ☐

HIV symptoms documentation in patient chart

Conditions where a presumptive diagnosis can be made on the basis of clinical signs or simple investigations

QN	Sign/symptom/illness	Documented?
1	HIV wasting syndrome	Yes ☐ No ☐
2	Pneumocystis pneumonia	Yes ☐ No ☐
3	Recurrent severe or radiological bacterial pneumonia	Yes ☐ No ☐
4	Chronic herpes simplex infection (orolabial, genital or anorectal of more than one month's duration)	Yes ☐ No ☐
5	Oesophageal candidiasis	Yes ☐ No ☐
6	Extrapulmonary TB	Yes ☐ No ☐
7	Kaposi's sarcoma	Yes ☐ No ☐
8	Central nervous system (CNS) toxoplasmosis	Yes ☐ No ☐
9	HIV encephalopathy	Yes ☐ No ☐
10	Extrapulmonary cryptococcosis including meningitis	Yes ☐ No ☐
11	Disseminated non-tuberculous mycobacteria infection	Yes ☐ No ☐
12	Progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy (PML)	Yes ☐ No ☐
13	Candida of trachea, bronchi or lungs	Yes ☐ No ☐
14	Cryptosporidiosis	Yes ☐ No ☐
15	Isosporiasis	Yes ☐ No ☐
16	Visceral herpes simplex infection	Yes ☐ No ☐
17	Cytomegalovirus (CMV) infection (retinitis or of an organ other than liver, spleen or lymph nodes)	Yes ☐ No ☐
18	Any disseminated mycosis (e.g. histoplasmosis, coccidiomycosis, penicilliosis)	Yes ☐ No ☐
19	Recurrent non-typhoidal salmonella septicaemia	Yes ☐ No ☐
20	Lymphoma (cerebral or B cell non-Hodgkin)	Yes ☐ No ☐
21	Invasive cervical carcinoma	Yes ☐ No ☐
22	Visceral leishmaniasis	Yes ☐ No ☐

Was the death HIV associated? Yes ☐ No ☐