***(Extract from*** [Notification of Death Regulations 2019](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2019/1112) ***with additional comments in italics)***

1) The registered medical practitioner suspects that that the person’s death was due to:

(i) poisoning, including by an otherwise benign substance;

(ii) exposure to or contact with a toxic substance;

(iii) the use of a medicinal product, controlled drug or psychoactive substance;

(iv) violence;

(v) trauma or injury;

(vi) self-harm;

(vii) neglect, including self-neglect;

(viii) the person undergoing a treatment or procedure of a medical or similar nature; or

(ix) an injury or disease attributable to any employment held by the person during the person’s lifetime;

*[Referral is necessary if any of the conditions above significantly contributed to the cause of death. They do not need to be the main cause. If in doubt, the Medical Examiner’s Office can advise on the current practice of the Senior Coroner.]*

2) The registered medical practitioner suspects that the person’s death was unnatural but does not fall within any of the circumstances listed in sub-paragraph (a);

3) The registered medical practitioner—

(i) is an attending medical practitioner required to sign a certificate of cause of death in relation to the deceased person; but

(ii) despite taking reasonable steps to determine the cause of death, considers that the cause of death is unknown;

*[Where the reporting GP considers the cause of death to be known, then this should be included in the referral]*

4) The registered medical practitioner suspects that the person died while in custody or otherwise in state detention (For the definition of “state detention”, see section 48 of the Coroners and Justice Act 2009.);

5) The registered medical practitioner reasonably believes that there is no attending medical practitioner required to sign a certificate of cause of death in relation to the deceased person;

6) The registered medical practitioner reasonably believes that—

(i) an attending medical practitioner is required to sign a certificate of cause of death in relation to the deceased person; but

(ii) the attending medical practitioner is not available within a reasonable time of the person’s death to sign the certificate of cause of death;

7) The registered medical practitioner, after taking reasonable steps to ascertain the identity of the deceased person, is unable to do so.