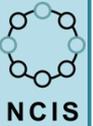
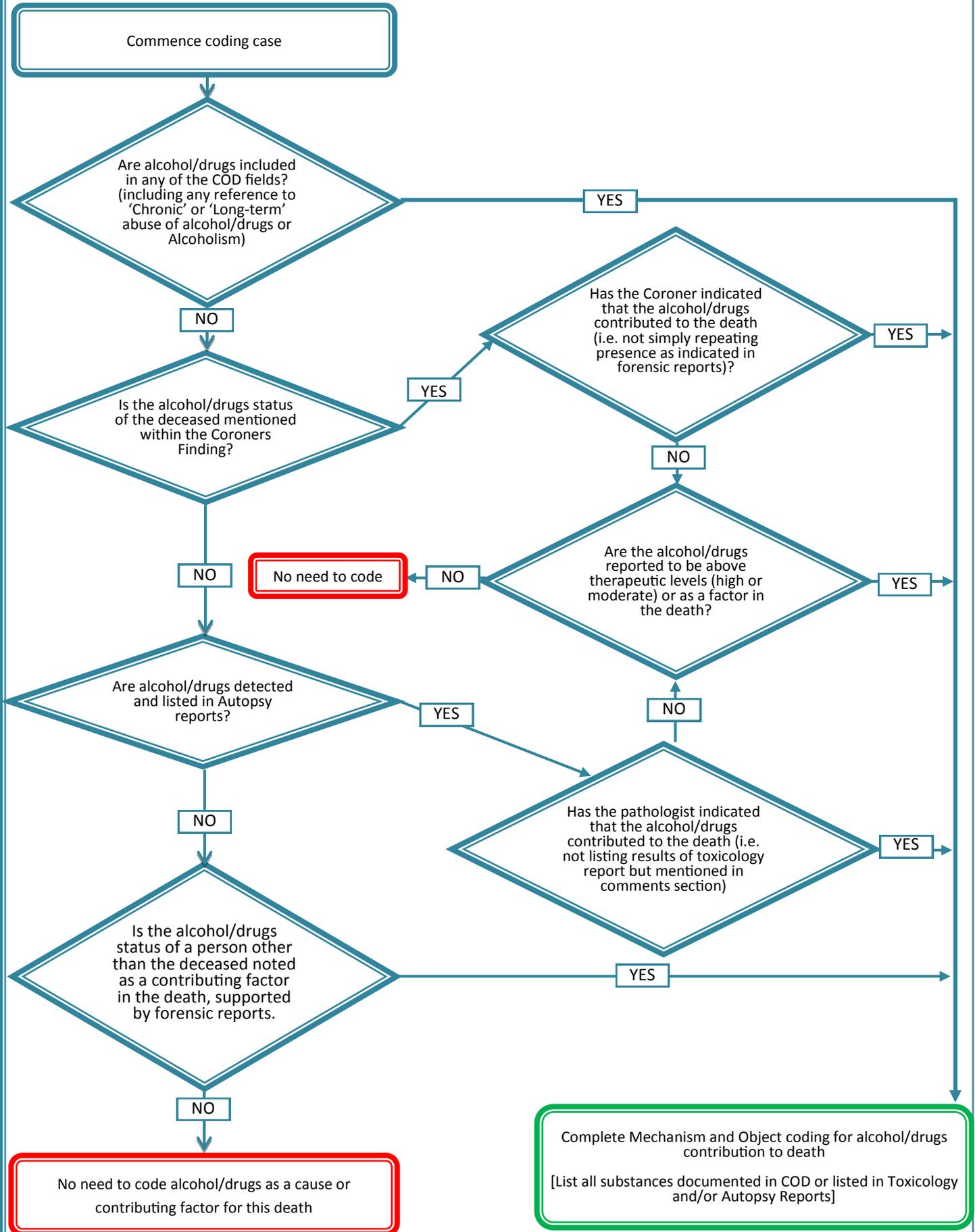


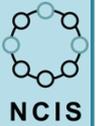
Alcohol and Drug Related Deaths



FLOWCHART 1: SHOULD ALCOHOL AND/OR DRUGS BE CODED?



Alcohol and Drug Related Deaths



WHICH MECHANISM CODE SHOULD BE USED?

The relevant NCIS Mechanism code for alcohol and/or drug contribution is “EXPOSURE TO CHEMICAL OR OTHER SUBSTANCE—POISONING BY CHEMICAL OR OTHER SUBSTANCE”.

In most cases, the third level Mechanism code selected under this heading will clarify the type of poisoning:

- Poisoning by Pharmaceutical Substance
- Poisoning by Other Substance (Not Pharmaceutical)
- Other specified Poisoning by Chemical or Other Substance
- Unspecified Poisoning by Chemical or Other Substance

Poisoning by Pharmaceutical Substance refers to poisoning or toxicity by a substance listed in the pharmaceutical substance codes in the Object data field. These are the substances which are intended for human use, either prescribed or illicit.

Poisoning by Other Substance (Not Pharmaceutical) refers to poisoning or toxicity by a substance which is **not listed** within the ‘Pharmaceutical Substance for Human Use’ codeset in the Object data field. This includes: poisoning by motor vehicle exhaust or ingestion of toxic substance (i.e. petrol, weed killer, cyanide, strychnine, toluene.) This code should not be used for poisoning by alcohol and/or drugs.

The remaining third level Mechanism codes do not indicate that poisoning took place, however they do indicate that alcohol and/or drugs contributed to events, and are used in specific circumstances.

Examples of when they are applied are provided in Table 1.

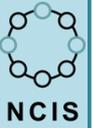
TABLE 1: LESS COMMON MECHANISM OF INJURY CODES IN “POISONING BY CHEMICAL SUBSTANCE” CATEGORY

Mechanism Code to Use — Third level	Scenario
Intoxication Causing Driving Impairment [^]	Incidents of non-poisoning when a Transport Vehicle is in use. Alcohol/drug considered to be a factor in the driving ability of the deceased or others involved—i.e. recreational drugs detected or alcohol under the legal limit*
Intoxication Causing Impaired Judgement [^]	Incidents of non-poisoning where a Transport Vehicle is NOT In Use (e.g. drowning, fall from height, assault) Alcohol/Drug considered to have impacted on deceased’s ability to make a rational decision at the time of the incident - i.e. recreational drugs detected or alcohol under the legal limit*
Alcoholic Disease [^]	Prolonged and/or excessive use of alcohol contributed to disease/condition which caused death. This code is commonly associated with natural cause deaths (i.e. alcoholic cirrhosis)

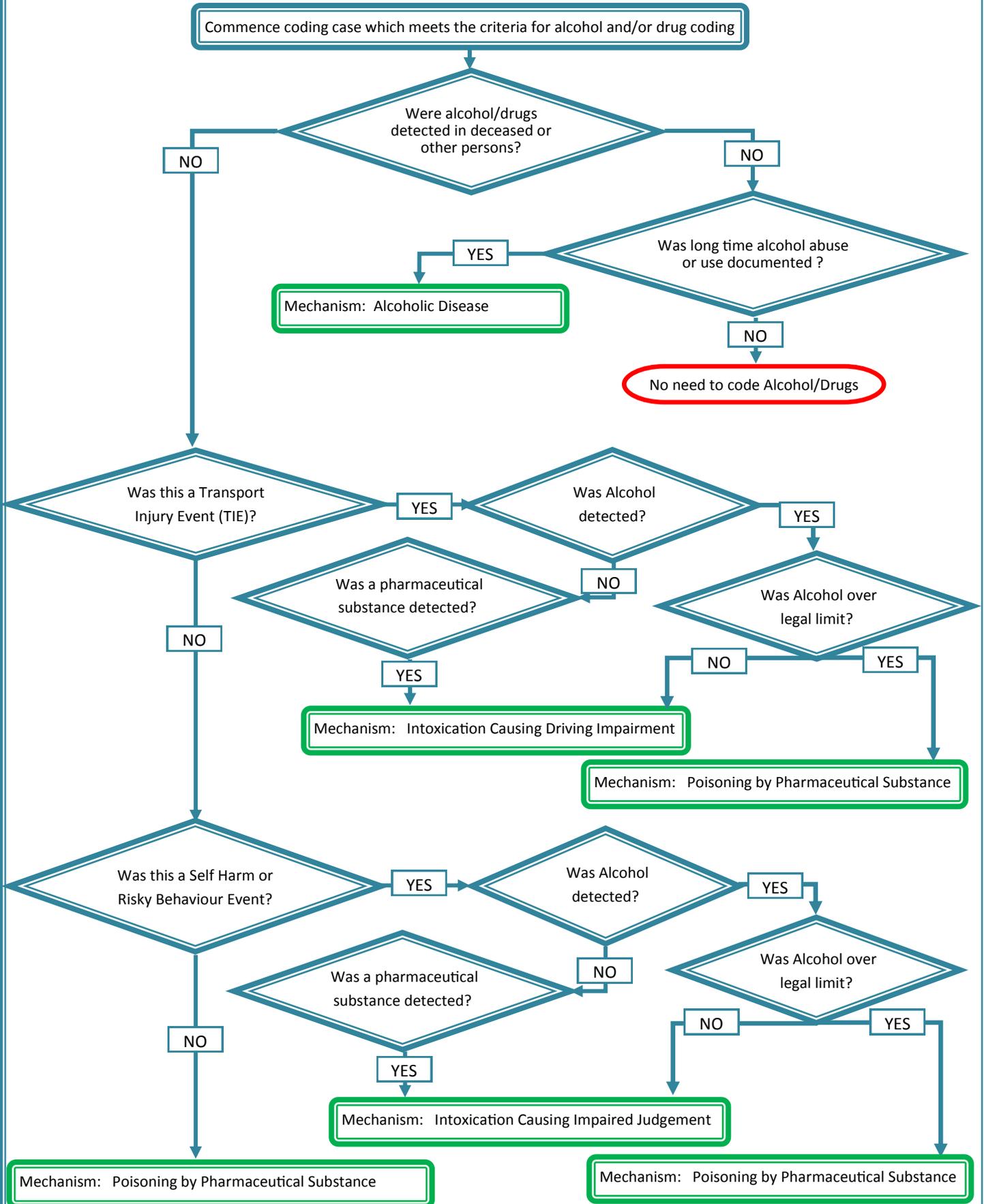
* The legal limit will be influenced by type of licence held (full or probationary), context of the injury event (i.e. driving for work purposes) and National/State/Territory laws. A broad indication for most circumstances is under 0.05, over the limit is Poisoning.

[^] Must meet the criteria for contribution by alcohol and/or drugs

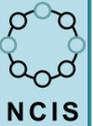
Alcohol and Drug Related Deaths



FLOWCHART 2: ALLOCATION OF THE APPROPRIATE MECHANISM CODE



Alcohol and Drug Related Deaths

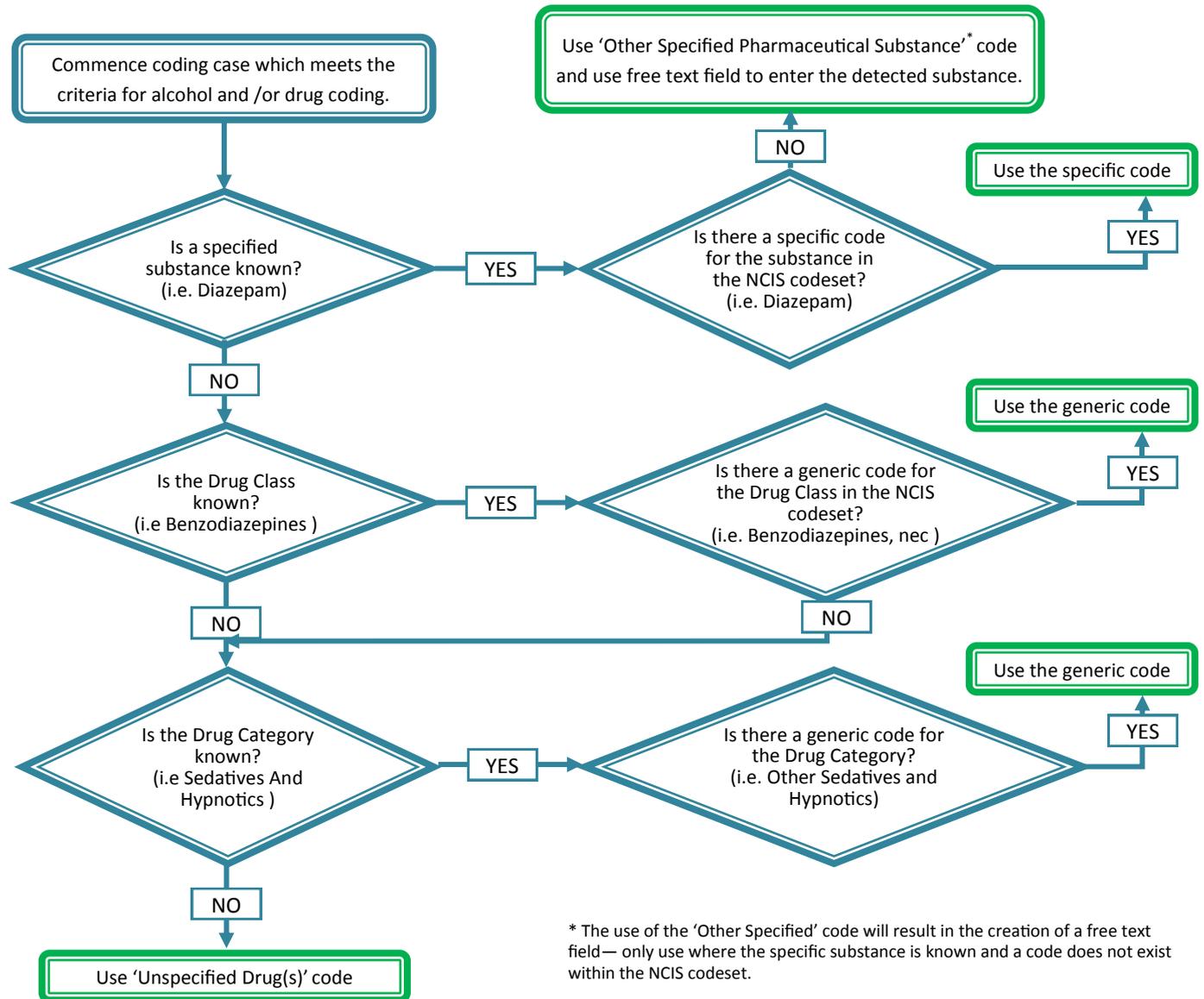


HOW TO CODE THE OBJECT OR SUBSTANCE PRODUCING INJURY.

The relevant NCIS Object or Substance Producing Injury (Object) code for alcohol and/or drug contribution is: PHARMACEUTICAL SUBSTANCE FOR HUMAN USE

Flowchart 3 (below) outlines what secondary and tertiary object codes should be used.

FLOWCHART 3: ALLOCATION OF THE APPROPRIATE OBJECT/SUBSTANCE CODE



TIPS FOR USING THE 'OTHER SPECIFIED' FREE TEXT FIELD TO CODE DRUG INVOLVEMENT.

- ◆ Verify the spelling of the drug name—enter it as detailed on the toxicology report
- ◆ If you do not know the appropriate class or category for a drug and you cannot find it in the NCIS codeset, use “Other Specified Pharmaceutical Substance for Human Use” and type substance name into free text field.
- ◆ **Do not use** the generic terms, such as “Multiple Drugs” in the free text field - list all drugs detected: the data is used for research purposes and it is important that all relevant substances can be identified from the coding within the NCIS (not all users have access to documents which contain detailed data).

IN WHAT SEQUENCE SHOULD ALCOHOL AND/OR DRUGS BE ASSIGNED IN THE MECHANISM AND OBJECT FIELDS?

The NCIS provides for three levels of Mechanism/Object coding:

1. Primary (Rank 1)
2. Secondary 1 (Rank 2)
3. Secondary 2 (Rank 3)

Determining which Rank to use when coding alcohol and/or drugs is dependent on two factors:

1. If alcohol and/or drugs is listed as the main cause of death (COD 1a); and
2. If any other Mechanism/Object coding takes priority over alcohol and/or drug coding.

Alcohol and/or Drugs as **RANK 1 (PRIMARY)**

Alcohol and/or drugs are coded as Rank 1 when:

- ➔ they are considered to be a primary contributor to death (listed in COD1a); or
- ➔ there are no other external factors contributing to the death to code (this is most common when coding the contribution of alcohol and/or drugs in Natural Cause deaths).

Alcohol and/or Drugs as **RANK 2 OR 3 (SECONDARY 1 OR SECONDARY 2)**

Alcohol and/or drugs are coded as the 2nd or 3rd Rank when:

- ➔ they are **not** considered to be a primary contributor to death (listed in COD in any position except 1a); or
- ➔ there are other external factors that made a greater contribution to death (e.g. Drowning, Transport Injury).

See pages 9—10 for examples of these scenarios.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS: ALCOHOL AND/OR DRUG RELATED DEATHS

Do I need to code the drug paraphernalia (e.g. the syringe, bong)?

No, code only the substances involved in the death, do not code any objects involved in the administration of the substance.

What do I do if no substances were reported in the Finding, Autopsy or Toxicology but it was noted in the police report that the deceased was consuming alcohol and/or drugs in the hours before death?

If the contribution of the alcohol and/or drugs is not documented in any of the forensic (i.e. autopsy or toxicology) or coroners reports then it **should not** be coded.

Do I need to code alcohol and/or drugs if there were no substances detected for the deceased but they were detected for another person(s) involved in the death (i.e. driver of vehicle which collided with deceased, perpetrator of assault)?

Yes, as long as the person had some contributory involvement in the fatal incident and evidence of this contribution is included in the coroners file and investigation reports. For example the alcohol and/or drug status of a passenger killed in an accident (where the driver(s) were not alcohol and/or drug affected) should not be coded as it had no influence on event. However, the alcohol and/or drug status of the driver(s) should be coded if it did have an influence on the event.

Do I need to code alcohol and/or drugs contribution for Natural Deaths?

Yes, if alcohol and/or drug is a contributing factor, then code it. The involvement of alcohol and/or drug in a Natural Death is just as relevant as involvement in an External Death.

Do I need to code the substance if prolonged or chronic use of alcohol and/or drugs is documented but no substances were detected in toxicology at time of death?

If the prolonged and/or excessive use of alcohol is understood to have contributed to the disease/condition which caused death, then it should be coded as a contributing factor. This is most commonly seen in cases of alcoholic diseases, which result from chronic consumption of alcohol over time.

Should alcohol and/or drugs be coded as the first, second or third rank mechanism/object?

Refer to pages 6 for guidance and pages 9—11 for coding examples.

What if there are more than three contributing factors to the death (when only three spots are available to code mechanism/objects)?

Code the three most important factors which caused the fatal injuries, ensuring that the coding provides an accurate representation of the circumstances surrounding death. Any alcohol and/or drug should always be coded, so this may mean that other factors have to be omitted. See page 11 for an example.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS: ALCOHOL AND DRUG RELATED DEATHS (CONTINUED)

If a substance is known by multiple names (street, brand, class, group), what name do I use when coding?

Code as per the name/description listed in the toxicology or autopsy report. If the substance is only mentioned in the COD (i.e. no toxicology report), use the available description to code the substance.

Example: Toxicology lists 'Tetrahydrocannabinol' (or similar) - use this code; if no toxicology but COD or Coroner details Cannabis—use 'Marijuana, Cannabis' code.

Flowchart 3 provides information on how to code substances.

Is there a defined order for listing the drugs in the 'Other Specified' free text field (where there are multiple drugs to be coded)?

List the substances as they are listed in the reference reports (i.e. toxicology), this is usually in alphabetical order. Individual substances should be separated by a comma (,).

Remember: only include substances in the free text coding where the specific substance is known but a code does not exist within the NCIS codeset. If the specific substance is not known, use the generic class or category code or 'Unspecified Drugs'.

What if drugs are present in the toxicology report but there is no mention of any contribution by the alcohol and/or drugs in the cause of death, autopsy reports or coroners finding?

A large proportion of coronial investigations will include toxicological testing, however, the presence of alcohol and/or drugs in the system of the deceased person is only relevant if it is documented as having contributed to the death or injury resulting in death.

Example:

Deceased is driver of vehicle involved in single vehicle accident:

- ➔ Toxicology details alcohol at 0.01 and diazepam present
- ➔ Cause of Death given as: Multiple Injuries
- ➔ Neither Finding nor Autopsy Report makes any reference to Alcohol and/or drugs contributing to the event and death

Do not code any contribution by Alcohol and/or Drugs

Deceased is driver of vehicle involved in single vehicle accident:

- ➔ Toxicology details alcohol at 0.01 and diazepam present
- ➔ Cause of Death given as: Multiple Injuries
- ➔ Coroner mentions that the deceased capability to drive was compromised by alcohol and diazepam

Code the contribution of the alcohol and diazepam [Mechanism = "Intoxication Causing Driving Impairment" & Object = "Alcohol", "Diazepam"]

Remember: If the contribution of the alcohol/drugs is not documented in any of the forensic (autopsy or toxicology) or the coroners reports then it **should not** be coded.

What do I code if the cause of death is stated as 'Ecstasy and Alcohol Intoxication' and five additional substances are detailed in the toxicology report?

Code **ALL** alcohol and/or drugs listed in toxicology reports when **ANY** alcohol and/or drugs is noted to have contributed to the death. Refer pg. 1 "Which Drugs Should Be Coded?".

Alcohol and Drug Related Deaths

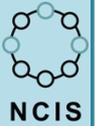


CODING EXAMPLES: ALCOHOL AND DRUG RELATED DEATHS

Table Key: L1 —Refers to level of Object coding (Level 1) and PS —Refers to Pharmaceutical Substance (Description, Parent Drug, Drug Class).

EXAMPLE TYPE	Cause of Death / Background	Rank	How to Code Mechanism/Object												
ALCOHOL ABUSE— Natural Cause Death	<p>COD 1a: Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease</p> <p>COD 2: Alcohol Abuse</p> <p>The Cause of death and circumstances of the case note long term alcohol abuse although toxicology does not show any alcohol detected at time of death.</p>	<p>Mechanism (Rank 1)</p> <p>Object (Rank 1)</p>	<p>L1—Exposure to Chemical or Other Substance L2—Poisoning by Chemical or Other Substance L3—Alcoholic Disease</p> <p>L1—Pharmaceutical Substance for Human Use PS—</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Alcohol</td> <td>Alcohol</td> <td>Alcohols</td> </tr> </table>	Alcohol	Alcohol	Alcohols									
Alcohol	Alcohol	Alcohols													
DRUG TOXICITY— External Cause Death	<p>COD 1a: Heroin and Oxycodone Toxicity</p>	<p>Mechanism (Rank 1)</p> <p>Object (Rank 1)</p>	<p>L1—Exposure to Chemical or Other Substance L2—Poisoning by Chemical or Other Substance L3—Poisoning by Pharmaceutical Substance</p> <p>L1—Pharmaceutical Substance for Human Use PS—</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Heroin and Metabolites</td> <td>Heroin and Metabolites</td> <td>Semisynthetic Opioid Analgesics</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Oxycodone</td> <td>Oxycodone</td> <td>Semisynthetic Opioid Analgesics</td> </tr> </table>	Heroin and Metabolites	Heroin and Metabolites	Semisynthetic Opioid Analgesics	Oxycodone	Oxycodone	Semisynthetic Opioid Analgesics						
Heroin and Metabolites	Heroin and Metabolites	Semisynthetic Opioid Analgesics													
Oxycodone	Oxycodone	Semisynthetic Opioid Analgesics													
DRUGS IN NON-DECEASED— External Cause Death	<p>COD 1a: Multiple Injuries</p> <p>Deceased was a <u>passenger</u> in a single vehicle fatality and the toxicology report showed presence of substances at time of death.</p> <p>Toxicology for the driver of the vehicle (who survived) detected Desmethytramadol, Clozapine, Diazepam and Nordiazepam.</p> <p>As the driver was the person in control of the vehicle at time of the incident, the substances detected for the driver are considered a contributing factor for the death and are therefore coded.</p> <p>Substances detected for the deceased are not coded as they did not contribute to the fatal incident.</p> <p>Substances for the driver (coded) include metabolites for both Tramadol and Diazepam.</p>	<p>Mechanism (Rank 1)</p> <p>Object (Rank 1)</p> <p>Mechanism (Rank 2)</p> <p>Object (Rank 2)</p>	<p>L1—Blunt Force L2—Transport Injury Event L3—Vehicle Occupant</p> <p>L1—Land Vehicle or Means of Land Transport L2—Light Transport Vehicle with Four or More Wheels L3—Passenger Car</p> <p>L1—Exposure to Chemical or Other Substance L2—Poisoning by Chemical or Other Substance L3—Poisoning by Multiple Substances</p> <p>L1—Pharmaceutical Substance for Human Use PS—</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Desmethytramadol</td> <td>Tramadol</td> <td>Synthetic Opioid Analgesics</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Clozapine</td> <td>Clozapine</td> <td>Atypical Antipsychotics</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Diazepam</td> <td>Diazepam</td> <td>Benzodiazepines</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nordiazepam</td> <td>Diazepam</td> <td>Benzodiazepines</td> </tr> </table>	Desmethytramadol	Tramadol	Synthetic Opioid Analgesics	Clozapine	Clozapine	Atypical Antipsychotics	Diazepam	Diazepam	Benzodiazepines	Nordiazepam	Diazepam	Benzodiazepines
Desmethytramadol	Tramadol	Synthetic Opioid Analgesics													
Clozapine	Clozapine	Atypical Antipsychotics													
Diazepam	Diazepam	Benzodiazepines													
Nordiazepam	Diazepam	Benzodiazepines													
ASPIRATION AND ALCOHOL— External Cause Death	<p>COD 1a: Aspiration of gastric content</p> <p>COD 1b: Alcohol Toxicity</p> <p>COD 2: Ischaemic Heart Disease</p> <p>From the COD, it is clear that alcohol contributed to the death, however the primary cause of death (1a) was the aspiration of gastric content so this is coded first (as Rank 1), with the contribution of the alcohol coded as Rank 2.</p>	<p>Mechanism (Rank 1)</p> <p>Object (Rank 1)</p> <p>Mechanism (Rank 2)</p> <p>Object (Rank 2)</p>	<p>L1—Threat to Breathing L2—Mechanical Threat to Breathing L3—Obstruction of Airway by Inhaled Object/Substance</p> <p>L1—Other Object/Substance L2—Other Object/Substance L3—Gastric Content</p> <p>L1—Exposure to Chemical or Other Substance L2—Poisoning by Chemical or Other Substance L3—Poisoning by Pharmaceutical Substance</p> <p>L1—Pharmaceutical Substance for Human Use PS—</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Alcohol</td> <td>Alcohol</td> <td>Alcohols</td> </tr> </table>	Alcohol	Alcohol	Alcohols									
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Alcohol and Drug Related Deaths

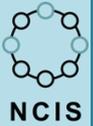


CODING EXAMPLES: ALCOHOL AND DRUG RELATED DEATHS (CONTINUED)

Table Key: L1 —Refers to level of Object coding (Level 1) and PS —Refers to Pharmaceutical Substance (Description, Parent Drug, Drug Class).

EXAMPLE TYPE	Cause of Death / Background	Rank	How to Code Mechanism/Object									
MEDICATION IN NATURAL DEATH — Natural Cause Death	<p>COD 1a: Spontaneous Intracerebral Haemorrhage</p> <p>COD 2: Warfarin Therapy</p> <p>The evolution of the natural disease (Intracerebral haemorrhage) was intensified by the prescribed use of Warfarin exacerbating the bleeding, from the haemorrhage.</p>	<p>Mechanism (Rank 1)</p> <p>Object (Rank 1)</p>	<p>L1—Complications of Health Care L2—Adverse Effects Related to Drugs, Medicaments.... L3—Adverse Effect in the Therapeutic Use of Drugs, medicaments or Biological Substances during Surgical/Medical Care</p> <p>L1—Pharmaceutical Substance for Human Use PS—</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Warfarin</td> <td>Warfarin</td> <td>Anticoagulants</td> </tr> </table>	Warfarin	Warfarin	Anticoagulants						
Warfarin	Warfarin	Anticoagulants										
HANGING WITH ALCOHOL & DRUGS — External Cause Death	<p>COD 1a: Hanging</p> <p>Death was the result of ‘Hanging’ using a rope and a roof beam.</p> <p>The toxicology report listed amphetamine, cannabis and alcohol as detected.</p> <p>Within the Finding, the Coroner states that deceased ability for rational thinking was affected by ingestion of amphetamine, alcohol and cannabis.</p>	<p>Mechanism (Rank 1)</p> <p>Object (Rank 1)</p> <p>Mechanism (Rank 2)</p> <p>Object (Rank 2)</p> <p>Mechanism (Rank 3)</p> <p>Object (Rank 3)</p>	<p>L1—Threat to Breathing L2—Mechanical Threat to Breathing L3—Hanging</p> <p>L1—Other Object/Substance L2—Fastening, Binding, or Securing Item nec L3—Rope, String, or Twine</p> <p>L1—Threat to Breathing L2—Mechanical Threat to Breathing L3—Hanging</p> <p>L1—Building, Building Component, or Related Fitting L2—Other Building, Building Component or Fitting L3—Rafter, Beam</p> <p>L1—Exposure to Chemical or Other Substance L2—Poisoning by Chemical or Other Substance L3—Intoxication Causing Impaired Judgement</p> <p>L1—Pharmaceutical Substance for Human Use PS—</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Delta-9-THC</td> <td>Marijuana, Cannabis</td> <td>Cannabinoids and Related Drugs</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Alcohol</td> <td>Alcohol</td> <td>Alcohols</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Amphetamine</td> <td>Amphetamine, Methamphetamine, Methylamphetamine</td> <td>Amphetamines</td> </tr> </table>	Delta-9-THC	Marijuana, Cannabis	Cannabinoids and Related Drugs	Alcohol	Alcohol	Alcohols	Amphetamine	Amphetamine, Methamphetamine, Methylamphetamine	Amphetamines
Delta-9-THC	Marijuana, Cannabis	Cannabinoids and Related Drugs										
Alcohol	Alcohol	Alcohols										
Amphetamine	Amphetamine, Methamphetamine, Methylamphetamine	Amphetamines										
NON PHARMA. TOXICITY — External Cause Death—Glyphosate Poisoning	<p>COD 1a: Glyphosate Toxicity</p> <p>Death was the result of the ingestion of the weed killer Round-up.</p> <p>The toxicology report listed Glyphosate and alcohol as detected.</p>	<p>Mechanism (Rank 1)</p> <p>Object (Rank 1)</p> <p>Mechanism (Rank 2)</p> <p>Object (Rank 2)</p>	<p>L1—Exposure to Chemical or Other Substance L2—Poisoning by Chemical or Other Substance L3—Poisoning by Other Substance (Not Pharmaceutical)</p> <p>L1—Other Non-Pharmaceutical Chemical Substance L2—Pet (Veterinary) Product, Pesticide, Herbicide L3—Weed Killer, Herbicide</p> <p>L1—Exposure to Chemical or Other Substance L2—Poisoning by Chemical or Other Substance L3—Poisoning by Pharmaceutical Substance</p> <p>L1—Pharmaceutical Substance for Human Use PS—</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Alcohol</td> <td>Alcohol</td> <td>Alcohols</td> </tr> </table>	Alcohol	Alcohol	Alcohols						
Alcohol	Alcohol	Alcohols										

Alcohol and Drug Related Deaths



CODING EXAMPLES: ALCOHOL AND DRUG RELATED DEATHS (CONTINUED)

Table Key: L1 —Refers to level of Object coding (Level 1) and PS —Refers to Pharmaceutical Substance (Description, Parent Drug, Drug Class).

EXAMPLE TYPE	Cause of Death / Background	Rank	How to Code Mechanism/Object									
HELIUM WITH CONTRIBUTING DRUGS — External Cause Death	<p>COD 1a: Plastic Bag and Helium Asphyxiation</p> <p>Deceased located on bed with a plastic bag secured over head. Taped to the inside of the bag was a length of plastic tubing which was attached to a small helium gas bottle. The valve of the helium bottle was open although the gas was depleted.</p> <p>Toxicology did not identify helium, however Nortriptyline, Oxycodone and Venlafaxine were detected.</p> <p>NOTE: As helium is a non-pharmaceutical chemical it must be coded separately to the identified pharmaceutical substances.</p>	Mechanism (Rank 1)	L1—Threat To Breathing L2—Mechanical Threat To Breathing L3—Obstruction of Airway by Object Covering Mouth And Nose									
		Object (Rank 1)	L1—Other Object/Substance L2—Other Object/Substance L3—Plastic Bag									
		Mechanism (Rank 2)	L1—Threat To Breathing L2—Confinement in Oxygen-deficient Place									
		Object (Rank 2)	L1—Other Non-Pharmaceutical Chemical Substance L2—Other Non-Pharmaceutical Chemical Substance L3—Helium Gas									
		Mechanism (Rank 3)	L1—Exposure to Chemical or Other Substance L2—Poisoning by Chemical or Other Substance L3—Poisoning by Pharmaceutical Substance									
Object (Rank 3)	L1—Pharmaceutical Substance for Human Use PS—											
			<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Nortriptyline</td> <td>Amitriptyline</td> <td>Tricyclic Antidepressants</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Oxycodone</td> <td>Oxycodone</td> <td>Semisynthetic Opioid Analgesics</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Venlafaxine</td> <td>Venlafaxine</td> <td>Selective Noradrenaline Reuptake Inhibitors (SNRI)</td> </tr> </table>	Nortriptyline	Amitriptyline	Tricyclic Antidepressants	Oxycodone	Oxycodone	Semisynthetic Opioid Analgesics	Venlafaxine	Venlafaxine	Selective Noradrenaline Reuptake Inhibitors (SNRI)
Nortriptyline	Amitriptyline	Tricyclic Antidepressants										
Oxycodone	Oxycodone	Semisynthetic Opioid Analgesics										
Venlafaxine	Venlafaxine	Selective Noradrenaline Reuptake Inhibitors (SNRI)										
MORE THAN 3 CONTRIBUTING FACTORS— External Cause Death— Transport, Drowning & Alcohol	<p>COD 1a: Drowning</p> <p>COD 2: Alcohol Intoxication</p> <p>The deceased was the driver of a sedan which was located submerged in a lake.</p> <p>Evidence shows that the vehicle veered out of control before it collided with a tree and rolled into the lake.</p> <p>The toxicology testing for the deceased detected alcohol.</p> <p>For this case we have four factors to be considered for coding—as we need coding to reflect the most important factors the coding advice is to <u>exclude</u> the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contact with Static Object & Tree. <p>This allows the main components of injury and death event to be represented in the coding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drowning in the Lake; Transport Incident involving passenger car; Alcohol. 	Mechanism (Rank 1)	L1—Threat to Breathing L2—Drowning/Near Drowning L3—Drowning/Near Drowning Following a Vehicle Accident									
		Object (Rank 1)	L1—Ground Surface or Surface Conformation L2—Body of Water L3—Dam, Lake, Waterhole									
		Mechanism (Rank 2)	L1—Blunt Force L2—Transport Injury Event L3—Vehicle Occupant									
		Object (Rank 2)	L1—Land Vehicle or Means of Land Transport L2—Light Transport Vehicle with Four or More Wheels L3—Passenger Car									
		Mechanism (Rank 3)	L1—Exposure to Chemical or Other Substance L2—Poisoning by Chemical or Other Substance L3—Poisoning by Pharmaceutical Substance									
Object (Rank 3)	L1—Pharmaceutical Substance for Human Use PS—											
			<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Alcohol</td> <td>Alcohol</td> <td>Alcohols</td> </tr> </table>	Alcohol	Alcohol	Alcohols						
Alcohol	Alcohol	Alcohols										

Remember: When you have more than three factors contributing to the death:

Code the three most important factors which caused the fatal injuries, ensuring that the coding provides an accurate representation of the circumstances surrounding death. Any drugs/alcohol should always be coded, so this may mean that other factors have to be omitted.