



Coroners and Justice Act 2009

2009 CHAPTER 25

PART 1

CORONERS ETC

CHAPTER 1

INVESTIGATIONS INTO DEATHS

Ancillary powers of coroners in relation to deaths

14 Post-mortem examinations

- (1) A senior coroner may request a suitable practitioner to make a post-mortem examination of a body if—
 - (a) the coroner is responsible for conducting an investigation under this Part into the death of the person in question, or
 - (b) a post-mortem examination is necessary to enable the coroner to decide whether the death is one into which the coroner has a duty under section 1(1) to conduct an investigation.
- (2) A request under subsection (1) may specify the kind of examination to be made.
- (3) For the purposes of subsection (1) a person is a suitable practitioner if he or she—
 - (a) is a registered medical practitioner, or
 - (b) in a case where a particular kind of examination is requested, a practitioner of a description designated by the Chief Coroner as suitable to make examinations of that kind.
- (4) Where a person informs the senior coroner that, in the informant's opinion, death was caused wholly or partly by the improper or negligent treatment of a registered medical practitioner or other person, that practitioner or other person—
 - (a) must not make, or assist at, an examination under this section of the body, but

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

(b) is entitled to be represented at such an examination.

This subsection has no effect as regards a post-mortem examination already made.

- (5) A person who makes a post-mortem examination under this section must as soon as practicable report the result of the examination to the senior coroner in whatever form the coroner requires.