**Slides 1 thru 9**

1. A Paramedic licensed by KBEMS must have specific education and training in the Determination of Death and Evidence Preservation.

**True or False**

1. KRS 311A.185 Determination of death by paramedic..., applies to Paramedics working in a hospital.

**True or False**

1. KRS 311A.185 Determination of death by paramedic..., prevents a Paramedic from accepting a valid KY EMS DNR Form or MOST Form as addressed in KRS 311.623 if 911 is called.

**True or False**

1. The Paramedic may pronounce a person dead who has received resuscitative efforts provided by an EMT or certified provider of CPR prior to the Paramedic arriving on the scene.

**True or False**

**Slides 10 thru 16**

1. Lividity, rigor mortis, venous pooling, and damage to the body that is incompatible with life are considered associated factors for pronouncement of death.

**True or False**

1. Unresponsiveness, apnea, pulselessness, bilaterally fixed/dilated pupils, and asystole in two leads on an ECG are the five signs of death that must be present for a Paramedic to pronounce a person dead in the field.

**True or False**

1. The flow chart suggested for use during Mass Casualty Incidents is:
   1. SALT
   2. ESI
   3. START
   4. CRAMS
2. Lividity, cyanosis, rigor mortis, venous pooling, bodily damage, or destruction that is incompatible with life are factors that must be present when a Paramedic determines death on a patient who presents with trauma.

**True or False**

**Slides 17 thru 27**

1. A patient who has an extensive medical history and suffers cardiac arrest may be pronounced dead in the field if an advanced airway is placed, IV/IO access and one round of ACLS drugs has been administered, presenting rhythm is asystole, or PEA and online medical control concurs.

**True or False**

1. Paramedics are not obligated to consider assessments, including placement of an AED or other cardiac monitor for determining viable cardiac activity, that are performed prior to the arrival of the Kentucky licensed Paramedic.

**True or False**

1. Once it has been confirmed that a Registered Nurse has provided ACLS care prior to arrival of the Paramedic, then that care can preclude the Paramedic’s assessment and subsequent determination of death.

**True or False**

1. The Paramedic can pronounce a person dead even if online medical control has not been consulted.

**True or False**

1. Patients that present in arrest suspected to be in hypothermia or have suffered immersion hypothermia for a confirmed period of less than \_\_\_\_\_\_ should receive ALS care as deemed appropriate by local protocols
   1. Two hours
   2. One hour
   3. Three hours
   4. Four hours

**Slides 28 thru 35**

1. In cases of suspected foul play, Paramedics should avoid contaminating the scene. If scene alteration has occurred for the benefit of the patient, who should the Paramedic notify?
   1. Law enforcement
   2. The Coroner’s office
   3. Medical Control
   4. Both A and B
2. When clearing a scene where the patient may potentially be pronounced dead, what should Paramedics remove?

a. Nothing. The scene involves suspected foul play.

b. Only sharps utilized by EMS personnel.

c. All trash, wrappers, sharps, etc. used on scene should be removed.

d. Only the patient’s immediate belongings should be removed.

1. Evidence found in a sheet after returning to station from a scene where you pronounced a patient dead that was shot is considered spoiled evidence and can be discarded.

**True or False**

1. Every determination of death in the field is considered a Coroner’s case.

**True or False**

1. KRS 311.1931 requires EMS, Law Enforcement, and medical personnel to make a reasonable effort to determine if the victim is an organ donor and to make notifications as appropriate.

**True or False**

1. Once a person has been pronounced dead on scene, should the Paramedic cover the person’s body?

a. Yes, it’s a courtesy for the family.

b. No, it contaminates the scene.

c. Yes, it prevents awkward body viewing.

d. Only if a new sheet is used.

**Slides 36 thru 41**

1. When can a Paramedic be cleared to leave the scene where a person has been pronounced dead?
   1. Fire Department and Emergency Management representatives arrives.
   2. Department of Highways and County Manager arrives.
   3. When either the Coroner, Deputy Coroner, or representative of Law Enforcement has arrived on scene.
   4. None of the above.
2. Documentation of scenes where death has been determined in the field should include:
   1. Who was on scene when you arrived, changes made to scene, pertinent comments made on scene, and a diagram of your scene entry and exit.
   2. Interviewing everyone on scene and documenting the interviews.
   3. Taking pictures of the scene with your smart phone and emailing them to the Coroner’s Office.
   4. Both B and C.
3. Taking the time to preserve evidence at a scene where the patient may potentially be later pronounced dead is more important than resuscitation efforts.

**True or False**

1. All deaths in the field are considered crime scenes.

**True or False**

1. EMS is **NOT** obligated to provide their staff to the Coroner’s Office or investigating Law Enforcement agency for interview purposes once they leave the scene.

**True or False**

1. A body can be left in the possession of someone responsible (Fire Department, Emergency Management Director…) on scene prior to the arrival of the Coroner, Deputy Coroner, or Law Enforcement agency representative if another emergency call needs to be covered by the EMS crew on the scene.

**True or False**