RELATING TO VITAL STATISTICS; ALLOWING PHYSICIAN ASSISTANTS

TO CERTIFY THE DEATH OF A PATIENT; AMENDING THE REQUIREMENTS

FOR REFERRALS TO THE STATE MEDICAL INVESTIGATOR.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO:

SECTION 1. Section 24-14-20 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1961, Chapter 44, Section 18, as amended) is amended to read:

"24-14-20. DEATH REGISTRATION.--

A. A death certificate for each death that occurs in this state shall be filed within five days after the death and prior to final disposition. The death certificate shall be registered by the state registrar if it has been completed and filed in accordance with this section, subject to the exception provided in Section 24-14-24 NMSA 1978; provided that:

- (1) if the place of death is unknown but the dead body is found in this state, a death certificate shall be filed with a local registrar within ten days after the occurrence. The place where the body is found shall be shown as the place of death. If the date of death is unknown, it shall be approximated by the state medical investigator; and
- (2) if death occurs in a moving conveyance in the United States and the body is first removed from the conveyance in this state, the death shall be registered in

- B. The funeral service practitioner or person acting as a funeral service practitioner who first assumes custody of a dead body shall:
 - (1) file the death certificate;
- (2) obtain the personal data from the next of kin or the best qualified person or source available; and
- (3) obtain the medical certification of cause of death.
- and signed within forty-eight hours after death by the physician, nurse practitioner or physician assistant in charge of the patient's care for the illness or condition that resulted in death, except when inquiry is required by law. Except as provided in Subsection D of this section, in the absence of the physician, nurse practitioner or physician assistant, or with the physician's, the nurse practitioner's or the physician assistant's approval, the medical

certification may be completed and signed by the physician's associate physician, the nurse practitioner's associate nurse practitioner, the physician assistant's associate physician assistant, the chief medical officer of the institution in which death occurred or the physician who performed an autopsy on the decedent; provided that the individual has access to the medical history of the case and views the deceased at or after death and that death is due to natural causes.

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Unless there is reasonable cause to believe D. that the death is not due to natural causes, a registered nurse employed by a nursing home or a hospice agency may pronounce the death of a resident of the nursing home and a registered nurse employed by a hospital may pronounce the death of a patient of the hospital. The nurse shall have access to the medical history of the case and view the deceased at or after death, and the individual who completes the medical certification shall not be required to view the deceased at or after death. The death shall be pronounced pursuant to procedures or facility protocols prescribed by the hospital for patients or by the physician who is the medical director of the nursing home for residents. procedures or facility protocols shall ensure that the medical certification of death is completed in accordance with the provisions of Subsection C of this section.

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- "hospital" means a public hospital, (1) profit or nonprofit private hospital or a general or special hospital that is licensed as a hospital by the health care authority;
- (2) "nurse practitioner" means a registered nurse who is licensed by the board of nursing for advanced practice as a certified nurse practitioner and whose name and pertinent information are entered on the list of certified nurse practitioners maintained by the board of nursing; and
- (3) "nursing home" means any nursing institution or facility required to be licensed under state law as a nursing facility by the health care authority, whether proprietary or nonprofit, including skilled nursing home facilities.
- When death occurs without medical attendance as set forth in Subsection C or D of this section or when death occurs more than three hundred sixty-five days after the decedent was last provided a medical examination, medical advice or a prescription for medication by a primary care physician, physician assistant or nurse practitioner, the case shall be referred to the state medical investigator for investigation to determine and certify the cause of death. If a physician, physician assistant or nurse practitioner is unable to certify the cause of death for a decedent by

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reasonably ascertaining the cause of death from the decedent's medical history, the case shall be referred to the state medical investigator for investigation to determine and certify the cause of death.

G. A	n amended death	certificate based on an		
anatomical obser	vation shall be	filed within thirty days of		
the completion o	f an autopsy."_		HB 1	17/a
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