

REPORTABLE DEATHS TO OMI

1. Any death at any age that occurs suddenly and unexpectedly, that is, when the person has **NOT** been under medical care for significant heart, lung or other diseases.
2. Any death suspected to be due to violence, suicidal, accidental or homicidal injury regardless of when or where the injury occurred.
3. Any death suspected to be due to alcohol intoxication or the result of the exposure to drugs or toxic agents.
4. Any death of a resident housed in county or state institutions, regardless of where death occurs. This refers to any ward of the state or individual placed in such a facility by legal authorization.
5. Any death of a person in the custody of law enforcement officers.
6. Any death of a person in a nursing home or other private institution without recent medical attendance.
7. Any death that occurs unexpectedly during, in association with, or as a result of diagnostic, therapeutic, surgical, or anesthetic procedures—deaths alleged to have been caused by an act of malpractice.
8. Deaths suspected to be involved with the decedent's occupation.
9. Death unattended by a physician.
10. Any death due to neglect or suspected neglect.
11. Any maternal death to include death of a pregnant woman regardless of the length of the pregnancy, and up to six weeks post-delivery, even where the cause of death is unrelated to the pregnancy.
12. Any death of an infant or child where the medical history has not established a significant pre-existing medical condition.
13. Deaths which are possibly directly or indirectly attributable to environmental exposure not otherwise specific.
14. Any deaths suspected to be due to infectious or contagious disease wherein the diagnosis and extent of disease at the time are undetermined.
15. Any death occurring under suspicious circumstances.
16. **Any death in which there is doubt as to whether or not it is a medical investigator's case should be reported.**

See reverse

Indications that trauma has occurred under surgery

1. Open reduction or closed reduction in fracture
2. Craniotomy or burr hole
3. Thoracotomy
4. Laparotomy

Indications that a death is not natural

1. Fracture of any kind — the most common is hip
2. Pulmonary emboli (PE) except when due to deep venous thrombosis
3. Gunshot wound
4. Drug overdose
5. Subdural hematoma, except when spontaneous
6. Exsanguination
7. Insanguination
8. Poisoning of any nature, toxicity
9. Burns of any kind
10. Hypoxia or asphyxia
11. Seizure
12. Quadriplegia, paralysis, etc.
13. When due to consequences listed as any unnatural event, i.e. motor vehicle accident