

## List of Reportable Deaths:

Deaths which should be reported, modified from listing by Ohio State Coroner's Association:

- Accidental Deaths - All forms including death arising from employment
- Asphyxiation by gagging on foreign substance, including food in airway; compression of the airway or chest by hand, material, or ligature; drowning; handling cyanide; exclusion of oxygen; carbon monoxide; and/or other gasses causing suffocation
- Blows or other forms of mechanical violence
- Burns from fire, liquid, chemical, radiation, or electricity
- Carbon monoxide poisoning (resulting from natural gas, automobile exhaust, or other)
- Cutting, stabbing, or gunshot wounds
- Death from electrocution
- Drowning (actual or suspected)
- Drug overdose from medication, chemical or poison ingestion, (actual or suspected). This includes any medical substance, narcotic or alcoholic beverage, whether sudden, or if short or long-term survival has occurred.
- Electrical shock
- Explosion
- Falls, including hip fractures or other injury
- Firearm injuries
- Stillborn or newborn infant death where there is a recent or past traumatic event involving the mother, such as vehicular accident, homicide, suicide attempt, or drug ingestion that may have precipitated delivery or had a detrimental effect to the newborn
- Vehicular accidents, including auto, bus, train, motorcycle, bicycle, watercraft, snowmobile or aircraft, including driver, passenger, or related non-passenger, (e.g. such as being struck by parts flying or thrown from a vehicle)
- Weather-related death (e.g. lightning, heat exhaustion, hypothermia or tornado)
- Homicidal Deaths - By any means, suspected or known
- Suicidal Deaths - By any means, suspected or known
- Occupational Deaths
  - Instances in which the environment of present or past employment may have caused or contributed to death by trauma or disease. Deaths in this classification include caisson disease (bends), industrial infections, pneumoconiosis, present or past exposure to toxic waste or product (e.g. nuclear products, asbestos or coal dust), fractures, burns or any other injury received during employment or as a result of past employment, which may have contributed to death
- Sudden Deaths - If the death occurs when in apparent good health or in any suspicious or unusual manner including:
  - DOA - Any person pronounced dead on arrival at any hospital, emergency room of a hospital or doctor's office
  - Infants and young children - Any infant or young child found dead including Sudden Infant Death Syndrome
  - All stillborn infants where there is suspected or actual injury to the mother
  - All deaths occurring within 24 hours of admission to a hospital unless the patient has been under the continuous care of a physician

- Deaths under unknown circumstances whenever there are no witnesses or where little or no information can be elicited concerning the deceased person
- Sudden death on the street, at home, in a public place, or at place of employment.
- Alcoholism
- Drug abuse, habitual use of drugs or drug addiction
- Special Circumstances -
  - Any death involving allegations of or suspicion of medical malpractice or poor medical/surgical care
  - Any maternal or infant death where there is suspicion of illegal interference by unethical or unqualified persons or self-induction
  - Any death of a mentally retarded or developmentally disabled person, regardless of the circumstances
  - Deaths occurring while jail, confinement or custody
- "Delayed death," - An unusual type of case, where the immediate cause of death may actually be from natural disease. However, injury may have occurred days, weeks, months, or even years before death and is responsible for initiating the sequence of medical conditions or events leading to death. This would be considered a Coroner's case and is therefore reportable. The most common examples of this type of case are:
  - Past traffic accidents with debilitating injury and long-term care in a nursing home
  - Hip fractures of the elderly where there is a downward course of condition after the injury
- Therapeutic Deaths
  - Death occurring under the influence of anesthesia, during the anesthetic induction, during the post-anesthetic period without the patient regaining consciousness (including death following long-term survival if the original incident is thought to be related to the surgical procedure and/or anesthetic agent)
  - Death during or following any diagnostic or therapeutic procedure, regardless of survival time, if death is thought to be directly related to the procedure or complications from said procedure
  - Death due to the administration of a drug, serum, vaccine, or any other substance for any diagnostic, therapeutic, or immunological purpose
- Any Death Where There is a Doubt, Question, or Suspicion