

PLEASE NOTE: Legislative Information **cannot** perform research, provide legal advice, or interpret Maine law. For legal assistance, please contact a qualified attorney.

An Act To Allow Physician Assistants To Sign Death Certificates

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:

Sec. 1. 22 MRSA §2842, sub-§2, as amended by PL 2005, c. 359, §1, is further amended to read:

2. Medical certificate by physician, nurse practitioner or physician assistant. The medical certification of the cause of death must be completed in typewritten or legibly hand-printed style and signed in a timely fashion by a physician ~~or~~, nurse practitioner or physician assistant authorized to practice in the State who has knowledge of the patient's recent medical condition, in accordance with department regulations and other laws detailing who can certify and in what time frame, except when the death falls under the jurisdiction of the medical examiner as provided in section 3025. If the patient was a resident of a nursing home licensed under section 1817 at the time of death and if the health care provider in charge of the patient's care or another health care provider designated by the health care provider in charge had not examined the patient within 48 hours prior to death, or within 2 weeks prior to death in the case of a terminally ill patient, the health care provider in charge or another health care provider designated by the health care provider in charge shall examine the body prior to completing the certification of death process. Any health care provider who fails to complete the medical certification of the cause of death fully, in typewritten or legibly hand-printed style and in a timely manner, or who fails to examine the body of a nursing home resident prior to certifying cause of death as required by this section must be reported to the Board of Licensure in Medicine, the Board of Osteopathic Licensure or the State Board of Nursing, whichever is appropriate, by the State Registrar of Vital Statistics of the Department of Health and Human Services.

For the purposes of this subsection, the following terms have the following meanings.

- A. "Life-sustaining procedure" means any medical procedure or intervention that, when administered to a qualified patient, will serve only to prolong the dying process and does not include nutrition and hydration.
- B. "Terminally ill patient" means a patient who has been diagnosed as having an incurable or irreversible condition that, without the administration of life-sustaining procedures, will, in the opinion of the attending health care provider, result in death within a short time.
- C. "Health care provider" means a physician authorized to practice in this State ~~or~~, nurse practitioner or physician assistant.
- D. "Nurse practitioner" means an advanced practice registered nurse who is a certified nurse practitioner authorized to practice without the supervision of a physician pursuant to Title 32, chapter 31.

E. "Physician assistant" means a person who has graduated from a physician assistant or surgeon assistant program accredited by the American Medical Association Committee on Allied Health Education and Accreditation or the Commission on Accreditation of Allied Health Education Programs or its successor and who has passed the certifying examination administered by the National Commission on Certification of Physician Assistants or its successor.

Sec. 2. 22 MRSA §2842, sub-§2-A, as amended by PL 2005, c. 359, §2, is further amended to read:

2-A. Medical certification. Notwithstanding subsection 2, with respect to a person who dies within the State naturally and for whom the physician ~~or~~, nurse practitioner or physician assistant was the attending health care provider, the medical certification of the cause of death may be completed and signed by a physician ~~or~~, nurse practitioner or physician assistant authorized to practice at the Veterans Administration Hospital at Togus or at another federal medical facility within the State or by a physician ~~or~~, an advanced practice registered nurse or physician assistant licensed to practice in New Hampshire, Vermont or Massachusetts; who, at the request of the Chief Medical Examiner, is willing to do so.

Sec. 3. 22 MRSA §2843, first ¶, as amended by PL 2005, c. 359, §3, is further amended to read:

Except as authorized by the department, ~~no~~ a dead human body may not be buried, cremated or otherwise disposed of or removed from the State until a funeral director or other authorized person in charge of the disposition of the dead human body or its removal from the State has obtained a permit from the clerk of the municipality where death occurred or where the establishment of a funeral director having custody of the dead human body is located. The permit is sufficient authority for final disposition in any place where dead human bodies are disposed of in this State, ~~provided that as long as~~ as long as the requirements of Title 32, section 1405 are met in appropriate cases. ~~No such~~ The permit may not be issued to anyone other than a funeral director until the clerk of the municipality receives a medical certificate that has been signed by a physician or a medical examiner that indicates that the physician or medical examiner has personally examined the body after death. A permit must also be issued if a nurse practitioner or physician assistant has signed the medical certificate indicating that the nurse practitioner or physician assistant has knowledge of the deceased's recent medical condition or was in charge of the deceased's care and that the nurse practitioner or physician assistant has personally examined the body after death. The authorized person may transport a dead human body only upon receipt of this permit.

Sec. 4. 22 MRSA §2843, 3rd ¶, as amended by PL 2005, c. 359, §4, is further amended to read:

A municipal clerk may issue a disposition of human remains permit to a funeral director who presents a report of death and states that the funeral director has been unable to obtain a medical certification of the cause of death. The funeral director shall name the attending physician, attending nurse practitioner, attending physician assistant or medical examiner who will certify to the cause of death and present assurances that ~~he or she~~ the attending physician, attending nurse practitioner, attending physician assistant or medical examiner has agreed to do so. The funeral director shall exercise due diligence to secure the medical certification and file the death certificate as soon as possible.

Sec. 5. 22 MRSA §2846, 3rd ¶, as enacted by PL 2005, c. 359, §5, is amended to read:

For the purposes of this chapter, "health care provider" means a physician or a nurse practitioner or a physician assistant.

Sec. 6. 22 MRSA §2846, as amended by PL 2005, c. 359, §5, is further amended by adding at the end a new paragraph to read:

For the purposes of this chapter, "physician assistant" means a person who has graduated from a physician assistant or surgeon assistant program accredited by the American Medical Association Committee on Allied Health Education and Accreditation or the Commission on Accreditation of Allied Health Education Programs or its successor and who has passed the certifying examination administered by the National Commission on Certification of Physician Assistants or its successor.

Sec. 7. 22 MRSA §2901, sub-§7-A is enacted to read:

7-A. Physician assistant. "Physician assistant" means a person who has graduated from a physician assistant or surgeon assistant program accredited by the American Medical Association Committee on Allied Health Education and Accreditation or the Commission on Accreditation of Allied Health Education Programs or its successor and who has passed the certifying examination administered by the National Commission on Certification of Physician Assistants or its successor.

Sec. 8. 22 MRSA §2907, sub-§2, as amended by PL 2005, c. 359, §7, is further amended to read:

2. Time of death. The time of death must be determined by a physician or nurse practitioner or physician assistant who attends the donor at the donor's death, or, if none, the physician or nurse practitioner or physician assistant who certifies the death. This physician or nurse practitioner or physician assistant may not participate in the procedures for removing or transplanting a part.

SUMMARY

This bill allows a physician assistant to sign death certificates.