

<b>Manitoulin-Sudbury District Services Board POLICY &amp; PROCEDURES MANUAL</b>	
Section: G. Emergency Medical Services	Effective Date: May 30, 2010
Topic: 4. Operations Directives	Replaces: July 1 2004
Subject: 21. Transportation of Legally/Obviously Dead Persons	
Policy No. G.4.21.	Page 1 of 1

### PURPOSE

To ensure Paramedics/EMAs understand employment requirements regarding the transportation of legally/obviously dead persons.

### APPLICATION

Paramedics, EMAs, Management

### PROCEDURE

- 1) The remains of a person who has been declared dead by a physician or who is obviously dead are not to be transported by ambulance or Emergency Response Vehicle (ERV) unless,
  - remains are in a public place<sup>i</sup> and there is no body removal service available.
  - In such circumstances a coroner or a police officer acting on a coroner's order **may** authorize transportation of a deceased person by ambulance to the nearest hospital or morgue when an alternative ambulance is readily available to respond to emergency calls as determined by the local CACC
- 2) No patient is transported in the ambulance at the same time as the remains are transported
- 3) Despite the above, an ambulance may be used to transport a patient who was alive when transportation began and is declared dead by a physician while the ambulance is enroute.

### REFERENCE

Emergency Health Services Branch (2007), *Basic Life Support Patient Care Standard, Version 2.0*, Ministry of Health and Long Term Care

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<sup>i</sup> "Public place" means any place, building or public conveyance to which the public habitually resorts or to which the general public are admitted free or upon payment, but does not include a hospital, nursing home or any other health facility, or any home or other facility for children or for the aged, or any facility for persons with mental or physical handicaps, or any private residence or boarding house.