## GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA SESSION 2015

H HOUSE BILL 814

Short Title:	The William C. Lindley, Jr. SUDEP Law.	(Public)
Sponsors:	Representatives Riddell and Ross (Primary Sponsors).	ah Ci4a
	For a complete list of Sponsors, refer to the North Carolina General Assembly We	eo sue.
Referred to:	Health	

## April 15, 2015

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED
AN ACT REQUIRING THE CHIEF MEDICAL EXAMINER TO ESTABLISH A MEDICAL EXAMINER TRAINING PROGRAM AND STANDARD PROTOCOLS GOVERNING THE INVESTIGATION OF SUDDEN UNEXPLAINED DEATH IN EPILEPSY DURING MEDICOLEGAL DEATH INVESTIGATIONS.

Whereas, sudden, unexpected death in epilepsy (SUDEP) is a mysterious, rare condition in which typically young or middle-aged individuals with epilepsy die without a clear cause, and is generally defined by the medical community as a sudden, unexpected, nontraumatic, nondrowning death in an otherwise healthy individual with epilepsy, where the postmortem examination does not reveal an anatomic or toxicologic cause of the death; and

Whereas, SUDEP is believed to account for up to 17 percent of deaths in individuals with epilepsy; and

Whereas, autopsy plays a key role in determining the diagnosis of SUDEP, yet the Institute of Medicine has found that SUDEP may be underreported for several reasons, including, but not limited to, a lack of awareness about SUDEP among medical examiners; and

Whereas, the cause of SUDEP is not known, and opportunities for its prevention have been hindered by the lack of a systematic effort to collect information about individuals who have died from SUDEP, as is done with many other disorders; and

Whereas, it is appropriate to raise awareness of SUDEP among medical examiners by developing a SUDEP awareness program and by facilitating research into the causes and prevention of SUDEP; Now, therefore,

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

**SECTION 1.** G.S. 130A-379 reads as rewritten:

## "§ 130A-379. Duties Powers and duties of the Chief Medical Examiner.

- (a) The Chief Medical Examiner shall perform do all of the following:
  - (1) Perform postmortem medicolegal examinations as provided in this Part.
  - (2) Establish a training program to educate medical examiners about sudden unexplained death in epilepsy; and standard protocols governing medicolegal death investigations involving seizure disorders in order to identify sudden unexplained death in epilepsy as a known or suspected cause of death.
- (b) The Chief Medical Examiner may, upon request, provide instruction in health science, legal medicine and other subjects related to his duties at The University of North Carolina, the North Carolina Justice Academy and other institutions of higher learning."

**SECTION 2.** G.S. 130A-385 reads as rewritten:



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## "§ 130A-385. Duties of medical examiner upon receipt of notice; reports; copies.

- (a) Upon receipt of a notification under G.S. 130A-383, the medical examiner shall take charge of the body, make inquiries regarding the cause and manner of death, reduce the findings to writing and promptly make a full report to the Chief Medical Examiner on forms prescribed for that purpose.
- (a1) For each death under investigation, the Chief Medical Examiner's inquiries regarding the cause and manner of death shall include an inquiry to determine whether the death was a direct result of a seizure or epilepsy. If the findings of an autopsy are consistent with the definition of known or suspected sudden unexplained death in epilepsy, the Chief Medical Examiner shall do all of the following:
  - (1) <u>Indicate on the death certificate that sudden unexplained death in epilepsy is</u> the cause or suspected cause of death.
  - (2) Retain and track information about the number of deaths determined to be a direct result of a seizure or epilepsy and make unidentifiable data concerning these deaths available upon request to the public.
  - Work with relevant organizations in this State to assist in requesting that the decedent's authorized representative submit relevant medical information about the decedent, consistent with the federal Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act, Privacy Rule and Security Rule, 45 C.F.R. §§ 160, 164, to a sudden unexplained death in epilepsy registry for research purposes.
  - Work with relevant organizations in the State in requesting that a person authorized to make an anatomical gift of the decedent's body or body part under G.S. 130A-412.11 consider making an anatomical gift of the decedent's brain to maximize the opportunity for research or education on sudden unexplained death in epilepsy.
- (a2) The Chief Medical Examiner or the county medical examiner is authorized to inspect and copy the medical records of the decedent whose death is under investigation. In addition, in an investigation conducted pursuant to this Article, the Chief Medical Examiner or the county medical examiner is authorized to inspect all physical evidence and documents which may be relevant to determining the cause and manner of death of the person whose death is under investigation, including decedent's personal possessions associated with the death, clothing, weapons, tissue and blood samples, cultures, medical equipment, X rays and other medical images. The Chief Medical Examiner or county medical examiner is further authorized to seek an administrative search warrant pursuant to G.S. 15-27.2 for the purpose of carrying out the duties imposed under this Article. In addition to the requirements of G.S. 15-27.2, no administrative search warrant shall be issued pursuant to this section unless the Chief Medical Examiner or county medical examiner submits an affidavit from the office of the district attorney in the district in which death occurred stating that the death in question is not under criminal investigation.
- (a3) The Chief Medical Examiner shall provide directions as to the nature, character and extent of an investigation and appropriate forms for the required reports. The facilities of the central and district offices and their staff services shall be available to the medical examiners and designated pathologists in their investigations.
- (b) The medical examiner shall complete a certificate of death, stating the name of the disease which in <a href="https://historycommons.org/line-the-medical-examiner/s-opinion-caused-death">https://historycommons.org/line-the-medical-examiner/s-opinion-caused-death</a>. If the death was from external causes, the medical examiner shall state on the certificate of death the means of death, and whether, in the medical examiner's opinion, the manner of death was accident, suicide, homicide, execution by the State, or undetermined. The medical examiner shall also furnish any information as may be required by the State Registrar of Vital Statistics in order to properly classify the death.

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- (c) The Chief Medical Examiner shall have authority to amend a medical examiner death certificate.

  (d) A copy of the report of the medical examiner investigation may be forwarded to the
- (d) A copy of the report of the medical examiner investigation may be forwarded to the appropriate district attorney.
- (e) In cases where death occurred due to an injury received in the course of the decedent's employment, the Chief Medical Examiner shall forward to the Commissioner of Labor a copy of the medical examiner's report of the investigation, including the location of the fatal injury and the name and address of the decedent's employer at the time of the fatal injury. The Chief Medical Examiner shall forward this report within 30 days of receipt of the information from the medical examiner.
- (f) If a death occurred in a facility licensed subject to Article 2 or Article 3 of Chapter 122C of the General Statutes, or Articles 1 or 1A of Chapter 131D of the General Statutes, and the deceased was a client or resident of the facility or a recipient of facility services at the time of death, then the Chief Medical Examiner shall forward a copy of the medical examiner's report to the Secretary of Health and Human Services within 30 days of receipt of the report from the medical examiner."

**SECTION 3.** This act becomes effective October 1, 2015.

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