



To better serve you during future training sessions such as this, please complete the **POST-TEST** below. Your input is important. We may contact you to ask you about your experiences at the City of New York (NYC) Office of Chief Medical Examiner’s (OCME’s) Pandemic Influenza (PI) Surge Plan to Manage In-hospital Deaths Training.

Contact Information	Name	
	Title	
	Hospital/Organization	
	Email	
	Phone	

Directions- Please circle the most appropriate answer for each question or set of questions. If you do not know the answer, please do not guess and do not circle any answer.

1) Regarding PI event planning assumptions, true or false:

- a) Twenty-five to thirty-five percent of the population will become infected with influenza. T F
- b) The OCME anticipates managing 50,000-200,000 additional cases during a PI event. T F
- c) It may take more than a year for the OCME to process, store, and track additional fatalities resulting from a PI outbreak. T F
- d) Federal Disaster Mortuary Operation Response Team (DMORT) members will be available to support NYC hospitals in managing a large increase of decedents. T F
- e) Just-in-Time (JIT) Inventory Systems work well during disaster events. T F
- f) Health Care Facilities (HCFs) have significant decedent storage space and don't require additional space and support to manage a large increase of decedents. T F
- g) Funeral directors will be able recover bodies from residential locations and health care sites at the same rate as that of authorities releasing remains into their custody. T F

2) Which statement below best describes the magnitude of decedents NYC agencies will likely encounter during a PI event?

- a. More deaths will occur at residential locations than nursing homes or hospitals.
- b. More deaths will occur in hospitals than nursing homes or residential locations.

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- c. More deaths will occur at long-term HCFs than hospitals or residential locations.
 - d. None of the above.
- 3) The OCME’s strategy to manage the surge in decedents for both in- and out-of-hospital deaths during a PI event includes all the following EXCEPT:
- a. The OCME will establish Body Collection Points (BCPs) at different locations in the City to allow the Next of Kin (NOK) the ability to directly drop off decedents.
 - b. The OCME will establish BCPs at HCFs to increase morgue space at facilities where it is limited and large number of decedents will occur.
 - c. The OCME will work with City agencies to recover decedents at residential locations.
 - d. The OCME will manage naturally occurring deaths as they would cases requiring investigation.
- 4) Identify the roles and responsibilities of the OCME and HCFs when managing in-hospital decedents by circling for each of the following statements “OCME,” “HCF,” “Both,” or “Neither.”

a) The agency(ies) that will obtain and distribute BCPs.	OCME	HCF	Both	Neither
b) The agency(ies) that will contract for services to provide maintenance the BCPs including refueling, engine maintenance and monitoring BCP temperatures.	OCME	HCF	Both	Neither
c) The agency(ies) that is/are responsible for tracking decedents.	OCME	HCF	Both	Neither
d) The agency(ies) that will notify the NYC Office of Emergency Management (OEM) of their need to establish a BCP.	OCME	HCF	Both	Neither

- 5) Which one of the following statements identifies the key components associated with managing in-hospital decedents?
- a. Having detailed procedures in place, a designated physical location for a BCP, on-hand human remains pouches (HRPs), and a radio frequency tracking method.
 - b. Having a plan and detailed procedures in place, purchasing a large refrigerated storage unit, a forklift operator, and a radio frequency tracking method.
 - c. Having a plan, a notification list, and the phone number to the OCME.
 - d. Having a plan and predetermined facilities, equipment, supplies and personnel in place.
- 6) HCFs should have all of the following types of personnel in place to manage decedents during a PI event EXCEPT:
- a. A Morgue Manager.
 - b. A Personal Effects (PE) Manager.
 - c. A Security Manager/leader.

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- d. A Pathologist.
 - e. A Facility Maintenance Manager.
- 7) What types of facility or equipment should HCFs have in place to support the placement of BCPs?
- a. Utility infrastructure.
 - b. Ice machine.
 - c. Physical location.
 - d. A & C.
 - e. None of the above.
- 8) What types of supplies should HCFs have on hand during the initial PI outbreak affecting New York City?
- a. Vinyl HRPs.
 - b. Ruggedized HRPs.
 - c. Personal protective equipment (PPE).
 - d. All of the above.
 - e. All of the above except A.
- 9) What should HCFs do when the NOK drop off decedents at hospitals?
- a. Pronounce time of death as occurring before NOK enter the Emergency Department (ED).
 - b. Direct NOK to the morgue area and have security escort them to the location.
 - c. Bring the body to the ED and initiate emergency care to resuscitate the patient; pronounce death if appropriate.
 - d. None of the above.
- 10) Regarding the Surge Response Approach for managing decedents during a PI event requiring the use of BCPs, true or false:

a) A HCF physician signs the death certificate.	T	F
b) The HCF returns decedents' personal effects to the NOK, if they have not done so already.	T	F
c) The HCF notifies the Health and Medical Desk at OEM that funeral directors are not able to pick up bodies quickly nor is the OCME.	T	F
d) The HCF registers the death certificate application using the Office of Vital Records Electronic Death Certificate Registration System (EDRS), if they have one in place. If not, HCFs request the OCME to register the death certificate application.	T	F
e) The HCFs are responsible for fabricating shelving to accommodate storing more bodies in each BCP.	T	F
f) The HCF provides fuel and performs all maintenance of BCPs.	T	F