**Introduction**
Saskatchewan Registered Nurse (Nurse Practitioner)s [RN(NP)s] must be familiar with the provincial legislation and best practice standards that are relevant to RN(NP)s completing Medical Certificate of Death (MCOD) and Medical Certificate of Stillbirth (MCOS). This guideline is to support RN(NP)s licensed with the Saskatchewan Registered Nurses’ Association (SRNA) in acquiring the necessary knowledge, skills and abilities to accurately complete MCOD and MCOS.

**Legislation**
The Government of Saskatchewan amended vital statistics legislation effective January 1, 2016, giving RN(NP)s the legal authority to sign the MCOD and MCOS. Physicians, coroners and RN(NP)s share responsibility for proper completion of MCOD and MCOS.

RN(NP)s registered with the SRNA are authorized to complete a MCOD and MCOS unless the death needs to be reported to a Coroner. RN(NP)s need to be familiar with the provincial legislation that will guide their clinical decisions including the current;

- *The Vital Statistics Regulations*;
- *The Vital Statistics Act*;
- *The Coroners Regulations*; and
- *The Coroners Act*.

**Education**
It is expected that RN(NP)s obtain the new competencies to properly complete MCOD and MCOS.

RN(NP)s completing MCOD and MCOS need to know the following;
- Importance of the MCOD and MCOS.
- Correct way to complete the MCOD and MCOS.
- Provincial legislation pertinent to MCOD and MCOS.
- Legal aspects of signing MCOD and MCOS.
- Roles and responsibilities of a coroner.
- When to consult with a coroner.
- Determining the cause of death/stillbirth.
Roles and Responsibilities for RN(NP)s When Completing MCOD and MCOS

- It is the responsibility of the RN(NP) to ensure they have the knowledge, skills and abilities to sign MCOD and MCOS.
- RN(NP)s need to complete the MCOD and MCOS according to eHealth guidelines and in accordance with the current *The Vital Statistics Act* and *The Vital Statistics Regulations*.
- RN(NP)s cannot delegate authority to another health care provider to sign the MCOD or MCOS.
- In general, the RN(NP) or physician most familiar with the medical history of the deceased should complete the MCOD/MCOS in those cases where the person has died from natural disease and where the death is not sudden, unexpected or unnatural.
- RN(NP)s should complete the MCOD or MCOS within 48 hours of the death/stillbirth to improve processes with funeral arrangements.
- RN(NP)s covering for other RN(NP)s or physicians are expected to complete MCOD and MCOS. This may include chart reviews of the deceased or the mother/fetus.
- The RN(NP) will need to apply knowledge as well as clinical reasoning and professional judgment when determining if the cause of death or the cause of stillbirth is reasonable based on the medical history of the deceased/stillborn and the circumstances of the death/stillbirth.
- RN(NP)s should consult with a collaborating physician (family physician or the specialist) if they require support in determining the cause of death/stillbirth or events leading up to the death/stillbirth.
- RN(NP)s, physicians and coroners cannot legally keep, make copies or disclose copies of the completed MCOD/MCOS to families or third party agencies.
- If an RN(NP) is unsure whether the death/stillbirth requires a coroner, the RN(NP) should consult with the coroner. Consulting the coroner does not automatically make the death/stillbirth a coroner’s case.
- Currently, deaths associated with medical assistance in dying must be reported to a Coroner who is required to complete the MCOD.

Educational Session

Webinar session provided in partnership with the Office of the Chief Coroner, eHealth, Canadian Nurses Protective Society, College of Physicians and Surgeons of Saskatchewan, and the SRNA has been recorded and available on the following web site;

[http://www.srna.org/nurse-practitioner/rnnp-updates](http://www.srna.org/nurse-practitioner/rnnp-updates)
Resources

All Government of Saskatchewan documents are available on Queen’s Printer at the following web site http://www.qp.gov.sk.ca/


