

Moment of Death: Video Questions

Name: _____ Per: _____

1. What is your definition of the "moment of death"? _____

2. Why is the first patient featured going to be "dead"? _____
3. What are the possible moments of death? (List at least 2) _____

4. What happened to Bill Bonder? _____
5. If the brain lacks oxygen for too long, cell's machinery goes into _____ mode turning them into a _____. Cells will soon self-destruct.
6. What is Dr. Lance Becker's job? _____
7. What is his job's enemy? _____
8. Paramedics _____ (shocked) Bill Bonder's heart to get it back into a _____.
9. For every minute within cardiac arrest, how much does someone's mortality increase? ____ - ____%
10. What is Ben Abila's job besides hoping to shift the moment of death? _____
11. What % of patients (250 thousand a year in the US) who have been in Bill Bonder's situation survive? ____%
12. How long can organs stay in a quasi-death state after the heart has stopped? _____
13. If death isn't a precise moment, maybe it can be _____.
14. 3 hours into Bill's coma, his cardiologist proceeded with _____, wrapping him in cooling wraps and pumped ice-cold saline into his veins, hoping to slow the process of death in his cells.
15. What theory suggests this might help to save Bill's life? _____

16. Leonard Hayflick, professor of anatomy at University of California, San Francisco, started an experiment 46 years ago where he holds the worlds record for keeping human cells preserved longer than anyone else. What vaccine did his cells produce in 1962? _____
17. No one knew how many times cells could divide before they stopped dividing and "died". Hayflick discovered the Hayflick limit, which is ____; meaning that after ____ divisions, the cell would stop dividing.
18. At -340.0°F, all metabolic and cell division _____.
19. Cold is believed to give Bill's cells a chance to catch up. Explain: _____

20. They thought that giving the dying cells oxygen would make the cells "happy" but what they found was the opposite. The death became so _____; the cells would practically _____ in front of their eyes.
21. Death is a process our cells are programmed to initiate under the right circumstances, it is a requirement for life. If our cells didn't die, we would be _____.
22. Why would giving oxygen back to cells trigger the death process? _____

23. Hypothermia treatment _____ cells metabolism, the cells will need _____ oxygen, so the processes leading to cell death will _____ as well.
24. How many days did Bill's coma last? _____
25. Drowning is _____ to death in water. It can be swift; you hold your breath for 30-90 seconds, and then _____. Your lungs don't fill with fluid, your larynx clenches _____. So you cannot inhale any water or air. Then you die.
26. With excessive bleeding the body will _____ organs that are deemed less necessary for life. The _____ tract will go first, followed by the _____, then _____ in the arms and legs. Whatever blood is left in the body will be shunted to the _____ and _____.
27. In the case of fire, it is not the flames that kill; it's the _____. _____ can cause drowsiness in minutes. Carbon monoxide has _____ times stronger affinity to _____ than oxygen so you won't have any oxygen being delivered. The patient will drift into a _____ from being asleep and won't have any conscious idea what happened.
28. The first execution by the electric chair was on August 6, 1890 and sent _____ volts through convicted killer William Kendler. but it _____. They had to give a second excruciating attempt to _____ the job.

29. In the case of electrocution, the nerves will be _____ along with the heart. It is hard to know what is happening mentally because the brainwaves are being _____ or changed by the electricity.
30. The guillotine was seen by the French as a more _____ method of execution. It is nearly instantaneous and painless, as long as the blade is _____.
31. How did they test how long the brain functioned after the head was severed? For how many seconds? _____

32. The biggest pressure of the emergency room is the _____. They have to make life and death decisions very quickly.
33. Traditional learning is in the _____. In the real world we use _____ to apply the experience to a patient.
34. The most difficult thing for the trauma team to learn is "when is the patient actually _____".
35. Determining the moment of death is not simple today but going back hundreds of years it was next to _____.
36. A waiting mortuary was designed to have a patient start to _____ before burial to really know for sure that they were actually dead. There was a huge fear at the time to be buried alive.
37. Describe how they would know in the waiting mortuary if someone would come back to life? _____

38. In centuries past, they determined if someone was dead by sticking a _____ under the nail-bed, putting an _____ in someone's ear, shouting or a _____ fanfare in someone's ear, _____ slicing the soles of the foot, a _____, sticking a _____ up someone's nose, a hand-cranked _____ machine, anything to rouse someone to get a reaction.
39. Today, the question is the _____ but the meaning of death has _____.
40. Paul Vespa and his team's job is to determine when someone has crossed the line from _____ to _____.
41. The sensors, computers, and machines that drive a modern ICU push the moment of death to places that would have been unimaginable, even as recently as _____ years ago. That means death has to be _____.
42. The old definition of death used to be _____, or the heart is at a standstill. The new definition of death refers to what the _____ is doing. So there is a very strict criterion for _____.
43. What happened to Mr. A? _____
44. How often does the hospital staff check Mr. A for brain activity? _____
45. What types of things does the medical staff do to Mr. A to determine if he has brain activity? (List at least 3) _____

46. What is Mr. A's diagnosis? _____
47. What is a beating heart cadaver? _____
48. What is the legal definition of brain death? _____

49. True or false. James Hughes, bioethicist at Trinity College views death as irretrievable loss of continuity of information in the personality of the individual. _____
50. Mr. Jimenez is a traumatic brain injury patient that had multiple areas in his brain traumatized which caused a lot more swelling and damage and is classified on the coma scale _____, the worst you can get. He isn't brain _____ but at high risk is that he will remain in a persistent _____. The debate is if that is he alive or dead?
51. **Answer after.** What is your opinion comparing brain dead and persistent vegetative state? Are they the same or different? _____

52. **Answer after.** How would you want to be treated if it were you in a persistent vegetative state? _____

53. Death is a question of your _____. Who has the right to decide what is life and what is death? Karen Quinlan was in a persistent vegetative state, an irreversible coma in 1976. Her parents wanted her removed from life support but the _____ refused. The case went to court and set a _____ to _____ precedent. How would you vote if it were on the ballot this year (and you are old enough to vote)? _____
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54. After ___ days, Mr. Jimenez emerged from his coma. He is responding to simple requests and regained his reflexes. He is on a path to recovery but only time will tell how much he recovers.
55. **Answer after.** After the body dies, where does the mind go in your opinion? _____
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56. When Michaela Rosa was 17, she was in a horrific car accident that put her near _____. She flat-lined for ___ - ___ seconds. She remembers _____ in her face. She thought she was _____. The next thing she remembered was being _____, hugged or held. Everything was white, fuzzy, bright, light, and she wasn't _____. She experienced every _____ possible all at once very _____. Her life did _____ before her eyes from childhood through to her own grandchildren. It went from an overwhelming _____ to a _____, with fire, rage, anger and pleading not to die. She viewed her _____ from above in the hospital room. She got lucky. She got to see what death is like and make the _____ to come back.
57. **Answer after.** Do you view Michaela's story to be a real experience, just her imagination, or not even possible? Why? _____
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58. Mary Roach, an author, claims there are two different possible explanations for a near death experience. It is either the product of a dying _____, with a lack of _____ and a purely organic physical thing or we are actually _____ our _____ to some other dimension.
59. Sam Parnia, MD, PhD, and others state the experience is fairly universal among patients having a near death experience. Traveling down a _____, a bright, warm welcoming _____ with a need to go toward it, sometimes visions of _____ members, always positive, peaceful, _____, joyous and very _____ to the ones who experience it.
60. **Answer after.** Can the existence of the soul be "proven"? What do you think? _____
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61. How did McDougal try to prove the existence of the soul? _____
62. There are similarities with near death experiences and the pilots in the centrifuge training apparatus. The pilots' brains were momentarily deprived of _____, which led to descriptions of a bright _____, seeing _____ and friends, familiar scenes, "_____ of _____" experiences. The major impact was suggesting that near death experiences were not a mystical phenomenon but the result of extreme _____ on the brain.
63. If the very primitive portion of the brain at the brain stem and the visual cortex is activated, all you will see is a bright _____ with _____ around it, which is interpreted as a _____. We are attracted to light because we are mammals.
64. No one can say when near death experiences happen, when we approach _____ or return to _____. Dreams are a conglomeration of firings of the nervous system as we sleep. This is most likely what is happening in near death experiences. As we awaken, more of the brain is recruited, the most deep seeded things (life experiences), become re-energized. This is your "_____ flashing before your _____".
65. Al Sullivan had an experience in the operating room. Dr. Takata went over the procedure with him beforehand. He had "left" his body and was watching his procedure from _____. He observed every little detail, including the type of _____ the Dr. was wearing. He witnessed Dr. Takata's odd behavior of "pointing" with his _____. What explanation do you have? (Answer after) _____
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