

App L	Appendix L: Blood Collection by EMS Providers	App L
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<b>MEDIC</b>	<p>A. It is the intention of the Protocol Committee to provide EMS agencies with a summation of the requirements for blood collection by EMS programs. It is also the intention of the Protocol Committee to make certain parts of the law on this controversial matter available to EMS providers who are uncomfortable performing this procedure. It must be noted that to withdraw blood for evidence collection, proper training and procedures <b>MUST</b> be developed with local law enforcement and medical directors <b>PRIOR TO</b> any blood evidence collection by EMS.</p> <p>B. Blood withdraw for evidence collection by EMS providers is <u>NOT</u> mandatory by Ohio Law or this protocol.</p> <p>C. According to OAC Rule 4765-6-06(C) The advanced emergency medical technician or paramedic <b>MUST</b> have received training approved by the local medical director regarding the withdrawal of blood for evidence collection before performing the withdrawal of blood for evidence</p> <p>D. Select Ohio Law(s) referenced to Blood Collection for AEMTs and paramedics:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Section 4765.39(D) In addition to, and in the course of, providing emergency medical treatment, emergency medical technician-paramedic may withdraw blood as provided under sections 1547.11, 4506.17, and 4511.19 of the Revised Code. An emergency medical technician-paramedic shall withdraw blood in accordance with this chapter and any rules adopted under it by the state board of emergency medical, fire and transportation services.</li> <li>2. Section 4765.38(D) In addition to, and in the course of, providing emergency medical treatment, an emergency medical technician-intermediate may withdraw blood as provided under sections <a href="#">1547.11</a>, <a href="#">4506.17</a>, and <a href="#">4511.19</a> of the Revised Code. An emergency medical technician-intermediate shall withdraw blood in accordance with this chapter and any rules adopted under it by the state board of emergency medical, fire, and transportation services</li> <li>3. Section 4511.19(C) excerpt: “A person authorized to withdraw blood under this division <b>may refuse</b> to withdraw blood under this division, if in that person's opinion, the physical welfare of the person would be endangered by the withdrawing of blood.”</li> </ol> <p>E. The advanced emergency medical technician or paramedic shall <b>NOT</b> attempt to withdraw blood, if any of the following apply::</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. In the opinion of the advanced emergency medical technician or paramedic, the physical welfare of the patient, any EMS provider, or any other person would be endangered by the withdrawing of blood.</li> <li>2. In the opinion of the advanced emergency medical technician or paramedic, the withdrawing of blood would cause an unreasonable delay in the treatment or transport of the patient or any other person.</li> <li>3. Consent of the patient is not obtained by the advanced emergency medical technician or paramedic. Any person who is unconscious, or who otherwise is in a condition rendering the person incapable of refusal, shall be deemed to have consented.</li> <li>4. Blood would be withdrawn from a pre-existing central venous access device.</li> <li>5. The withdrawing of blood would result in a violation of any rule in this chapter.</li> <li>6. Deceased patients cannot be included as they will no longer benefit from EMS Care.</li> </ol> <p>F. The law states “in the course of, providing emergency medical treatment” and as such all persons from whom blood is drawn should have required care/assessment.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b><u>EMS should not be dispatched for the sole purpose of withdrawing blood for evidence collection.</u></b></li> </ol> <p>G. All persons from whom blood is drawn must have a Patient Care Report completed. If they refuse medical treatment or transport then the appropriate refusal forms should be filled out.</p> <p>H. Clear written protocols should be developed in conjunction with Law Enforcement.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Blood should be drawn in the presence of the Law Enforcement Officer who will take possession of the sample.</li> <li>2. Document the name of the Law Enforcement Officer the sample was given to and the time the sample was acquired.</li> <li>3. Law enforcement <b>MUST</b> provide the blood collection kit.</li> <li>4. Law enforcement agencies independently contract with a variety of forensic laboratories to</li> </ol>	

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	<p>process their respective collected evidence. The content and design of blood collection kits are similar but vary depending upon the type of kit the forensic laboratory vendor has elected to use and to provide to its clients, including law enforcement agencies. EMS agencies are encouraged to contact their local law enforcement agencies about the specific kits used in their area and availability for use in training.</p>	
	<p><b>NOTES:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. This protocol references the information available at the time publication. Refer to the Ohio DPS, Division of EMS for up-to-date rules and information pertinent to the topic.  <a href="http://www.ems.ohio.gov/ems_laws.stm">http://www.ems.ohio.gov/ems_laws.stm</a></li> <li>B. This protocol references the Ohio Administrative Code Rule 4765-6-06  <a href="https://codes.ohio.gov/ohio-administrative-code/rule-4765-6-06">https://codes.ohio.gov/ohio-administrative-code/rule-4765-6-06</a></li> </ul>	

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