We consider Markov chains in continuous time with an absorbing coffin state and a finite set $S$ of transient states. When $S$ is irreducible the limiting distribution of the chain as $t \to \infty$, conditional on survival up to time $t$, is known to equal the (unique) quasi-stationary distribution of the chain. We address the problem of generalizing this result to a setting in which $S$ may be reducible, and present a complete solution when the eigenvalue with maximal real part of the generator of the (sub)Markov chain on $S$ has multiplicity one. The application of this result to pure death processes and, more generally, to quasi-death processes will be described.