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GA

**INDUSTRY STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GA/T 148-1996

**Forensic medicine--Specifications for specimen collection,
fixation, sampling and preservation
(English Translation)**

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Foreword

This standard was drafted in accordance with the rules given in GB/T 1.1-2009.

This standard replaces GA/T 148-1996 "Methods for Extraction, Fixing, Packaging and Delivery of Forensic Pathology Test Materials", and GA/T 148-the main technical changes compared to 1996 are as follows.

- Modified the standard name (see cover, cover of 1996 edition);
- Modified the scope (see Chapter 1, Chapter 1 of the 1996 edition);
- Revised the general rules (see Chapter 3, Chapter 2 of the 1996 edition);
- Modified the extraction requirements, methods and steps of forensic pathology samples (see Chapter 4, Chapter 3 of the 1996 edition);
- Deleted the principles and methods of forensic pathology test materials extraction, and modified the original content into the general rules and forensic pathology test materials Extraction requirements, methods and steps (see Chapter 4 of the 1996 edition);
- Modified the selection and configuration methods of fixatives for forensic pathology materials (see Chapter 5, Chapter 5 of the 1996 edition);
- Modified the fixing method and requirements of forensic pathology examination materials (see Chapter 6, Chapter 6 of the 1996 edition);
- Modified forensic pathology inspection materials packaging, inspection methods and requirements (see Chapter 7, Chapter 7 of the 1996 edition);

--- Modified the method of forensic pathology laboratory examination and main organ removal (see Chapter 8, Chapter 8 of the 1996 edition);

---Increase the storage and processing of forensic pathological inspection materials, separate the storage and processing of inspection materials, and increase the shelf life of inspection materials (see Chapter 9, 1996 edition of 8.6).

Please note that some content of this document may involve patents. The issuer of this document does not assume responsibility for identifying these patents.

This standard was proposed by the National Criminal Technology Standardization Technical Committee Forensic Inspection Sub-Technical Committee (SAC/TC179/SC6) and be in charge.

1 Scope

This standard stipulates the principles, contents and methods of extraction, fixation, packaging, inspection, material collection and preservation of pathological examination materials in forensic medicine.

This standard applies to forensic pathology conducted by public security, procuratorial organs, medical colleges and social service-oriented identification agencies at all levels test.

2 Normative references

The following documents are essential for the application of this document. For dated references, only the dated version applies to this article Pieces. For the cited documents without date, the latest version (including all amendments) applies to this document.

GA/T 147 Forensic autopsy GA/T 151 Newborn autopsy GA/T 170 Examination of Sudden Death Body

3 General

3.1

Before extracting forensic pathological materials, you should understand the relevant information. the name, gender, age, ethnicity, address, occupation, and health status of the deceased Situation and so on.

3.2

In order to ensure the accuracy of forensic histopathological examination and identification conclusions, the extraction of pathological examination materials should be carried out as soon as possible.

3.3

When extracting pathological examination materials from autopsy, detailed examination, recording, photographing of autopsy table and autopsy of tissues and organs should be conducted on the surface and cut surface of the lesions and lesions.

The size of lesions and lesions is expressed as length x width x depth or thickness (cm), the size of measuring organs is expressed as length x width x thickness (cm), and the weight is expressed in g Show. Cortical thickness is expressed in cm, and body fluid content is expressed in mL.

3.4

The organs in the cranial cavity, thoracic cavity, abdominal cavity and pelvic cavity, regardless of whether there are obvious lesions and/or injuries, routinely complete extraction of the brain, heart and lungs;

The main organs such as liver, spleen, kidneys, pancreas, stomach, intestines, tonsils, thyroid and adrenal glands should be extracted as much as possible, and if necessary, they can be extracted the organization of other parts. The extraction and inspection of organs are carried out in accordance with GA/T 147, GA/T 151 and GA/T 170.

3.5

When cutting the specimen from the general specimen, the direction of the specimen can be selected according to the inspection needs. The specimen is usually taken in parallel with the specimen section; the tissue block should be filled in on the premise of including gross lesions, part of the normal tissue is retained, the shape is as regular as possible (such as square, rectangular), and the embedding surface should be flat; group the size of the woven block [the area is generally within (1cm ~ 1.5cm) x (1cm ~ 1.5cm)] should not exceed the area of the conventional embedding box, the thickness is often 0.2cm ~ 0.3cm (should not be greater than 0.5cm); if there is automatic embedding and coding equipment, the unique number should be printed on the outer packaging of the wax block and Keep a good record; if there is no above condition, the shape of the tissue block should be different when taking multiple tissue blocks from a specimen or taking materials from left and right symmetrical organs the same, and numbered, so that the wax block corresponds to the original material.

3.6

The quantity of tissue block materials given in this standard is given according to conventional materials. According to the inspection needs, the number of materials can be added or deleted, and supplemented if necessary.

Material.

4.1 Extraction methods and requirements of autopsy materials

4.1.1

The extraction method and requirements of neck injury examination materials. layer and dissect the neck skin and subcutaneous tissue, extract the tissue at the injury site, and the tissue block should be