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

GA/T 1555-2019

**Forensic sciences - Technical specifications for appraisal of
succeeding treatment of personal injury victims**

法庭科学 人身损害受伤人员后续诊疗项目评定技术规程

(English Translation)

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Foreword

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

Please note that some elements of this document may involve patents. The issuer of this document is not responsible for identifying these patents.

This standard was proposed by the National Criminal Technology Standardization Technical Committee.

This standard is under the jurisdiction of the National Criminal Technical Standardization Technical Committee Forensic Inspection Branch Technical Committee (SAC/TC 179/SC 6).

This standard was drafted. China University of Political Science and Law Evidence Science Research Institute, Ministry of Justice Forensic Science and Technology Research Institute, Beijing Public Security Bureau.

1 Scope

This standard specifies the principles, methods, and contents of the follow-up diagnosis and treatment items for injured persons.

This standard applies to the assessment of the necessity and rationality of the follow-up diagnosis and treatment items for the injured.

2 Normative references

The following documents are essential for the application of this document. For dated references, only the dated version applies to this document.

For undated references, the latest version (including all amendments) applies to this document.

GB/T 13461-2008 component calf prosthesis GB/T 14191.1-2009 terms for prosthetics and orthotics-Part 1. Basic terms for external limb prostheses and orthotics GB/T 18027-2008 Electric upper limb prosthetic parts GB/T 18375-2004 Structural Examination of Prosthetics GB/T 31147-2014 Evaluation of the degree of dependence on personal injury care

3 Terms and definitions

GB/T 14191.1-2009 and GB/T 31147-2014 and the following terms and definitions apply to this document. For ease of use, the following lists some of the terms and definitions in GB/T 14191.1-2009.

Personal injury

Human tissue and organ structure damage or dysfunction caused by various traumatic factors.

Follow-up treatment

When the original damage is stable or after the treatment for the original damage is over, the injured person still has dysfunction of the system, organ or tissue Items such as post-treatment, rehabilitation, and disability assistive devices necessary to reduce these dysfunctions.

Note: Generally includes secondary surgery, continued medication, rehabilitation, and assistive devices for the disabled.

Recovery

Comprehensively apply medical, social, educational, and professional methods and measures to reduce the physical, mental, and social barriers to the disabled, and the process of finally restoring or partially restoring the ability of society to adapt to and interact with society.

Medical rehabilitation Apply medical methods and methods to help the disabled to achieve the goal of comprehensive rehabilitation.

Note: It mainly includes medical, surgical, physical and other treatment methods. Mainly refers to

the use of medical rehabilitation.

Medical rehabilitation stage the length of time that a person injured or injured was hospitalized for rehabilitation.

Note: Due to different injuries, in principle, it should not exceed 2 years.

Assistive device for the disabled can effectively prevent, compensate or compensate, reduce or eliminate injuries, restrictions on activities and restrictions on participation, improve, maintain or improve the disabled Functioning of any product, instrument, device or technical system.

Note: The main functions include functional compensation or compensation, support and stabilization, prevention/correction of deformity, promotion and improvement of function.

Prosthesis

Device for extracorporeal use in whole or in part to replace a missing or defective limb.

[GB/T 14191.1-2009, definition 2.1.1] 3.8 Orthotics Device for in vitro use to modify the structural and functional properties of the neuromuscular and skeletal system.

[GB/T 14191.1-2009, definition 2.1.2] 3.9 Replacement cycle Cycles for disability assistive devices that need to be replaced due to wear, etc.

3.10

Nursing dependency

Physically disabled and mentally disabled people still need help and care from others to maintain their daily lives after the treatment is over.

[GB/T 31147-2014, definition 2.6] Note. Divided into complete nursing dependence, most nursing dependence, partial nursing dependence and no nursing dependence.

4.1 Evaluation Principles

The assessment items should be determined based on the facts of the injured person, the clinical diagnosis and treatment specifications, and follow-up diagnosis and treatment items.

If there is content that is not specified in this code, but follow-up diagnosis and treatment are indeed needed, according to the actual situation and combined with the recommendations of clinical and rehabilitation doctors, to evaluate and confirm.

4.2 Evaluation timing

Should be caused directly by trauma to the body injury or indeed the complications caused by the injury, after diagnosis and treatment to achieve the general principles of clinical

medicine the recognized symptoms and signs are basically stable. It is generally performed after the disability assessment conditions are available, that is, after the end of the clinical treatment period.

5.1 Scalp contusion/scalp laceration

No special treatment is generally required after healing.

5.2 Avulsion of the scalp/scalp burns

The follow-up diagnosis and treatment items for scalp injuries of different nature and scope are as follows.

- a) A large area (greater than 5cm in diameter) of the scalp is peeled off, and the skin can be transplanted after the granulation tissue grows;
- b) Full-thickness scalp burns (diameter greater than 5cm), scar formation on the scalp, two-stage incision and skin grafting are required;
- c) Wigs can be provided for those with large hair defects.

5.3 Skull fracture

The follow-up diagnosis and treatment items are as follows.

- a) Those who have broken bone fragments or skull defects (after half a year) need to undergo secondary skull repair;
- b) Patients with epilepsy need systemic antiepileptic treatment (specifically follow the doctor's order or refer to the "Clinical Diagnosis and Treatment Guide for Epilepsy").

5.4 Skull base fracture

The follow-up diagnosis and treatment items are as follows.

- a) Generally no special treatment is required after healing;
- b) patients with epilepsy need systemic antiepileptic treatment;
- c) If the cerebrospinal fluid ear and nasal leak are not cured for a long time, the cerebrospinal fluid ear and nasal leak repair is feasible.

5.5 Mild head injury

No special treatment is generally required after healing.