

ICS 03.160
CCS R 80

GA

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

GA/T 1556-2019

**Technical specifications for human blood collection procedures
in road traffic enforcement**

道路交通执法人体血液采集技术规范

(English Translation)

Issued on: January 1, 1970

Implemented on: April 19, 2019

Issued by: Ministry of Public Security

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Foreword

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

This standard was proposed and managed by the National Road Traffic Management Standardization Technical Committee.

1 Scope

This standard specifies the technical requirements for the extraction, preservation, and inspection of human blood during road traffic law enforcement activities.

This standard applies to the collection of blood from persons suspected of drinking or getting drunk during road traffic law enforcement activities.

The collection of blood for other mental and narcotic drug control personnel can be implemented by reference. Public security organs may also need to collect blood for handling other cases.

Reference execution.

2.1 Living blood extraction

2.1.1

Extraction of blood samples from living organisms should be performed in medical institutions. Those who do not have the conditions to obtain blood samples in medical institutions can do so on the spot.

Line extraction.

2.1.2

The extraction of living blood samples should be performed by medical personnel, forensic or other professionals with corresponding qualifications and abilities.

2.1.3

When taking blood samples, special disposable blood collection equipment should be used, see Appendix A.

2.1.4

When taking blood samples, skin disinfectants should use povidone-iodine without alcohol, 0.1% benzalkonium chloride solution, 0.1% benzalkonium bromide Solution, 1.0% chlorhexidine acetate solution, hydrogen peroxide (20%) and ethanol-free iodophor solution. Do not use alcohol or other volatile solvents.

Disinfectants for machines.

2.1.5

Blood sample extraction containers should use dry test tubes with stoppers and anticoagulants added during the expiration date.

2.1.6

Blood samples should be collected from peripheral venous blood of upper limbs. The extracted blood sample should be divided into A tube and B tube, one of which is used for testing, One tube is used for review and reserve, and the amount of blood collected in each tube should be not less than 2mL. Blood samples drawn into stoppered test tubes should be gently shaken with After sufficient contact with the coagulant, it was placed on the spot in a sealed bag of physical evidence and sealed.

2.2 Corpse blood extraction

2.2.1

Extraction of corpse blood samples should be performed by forensic or other qualified and competent professionals.

2.2.2

When collecting blood samples from corpses, the blood collection equipment should be kept clean; the containers containing blood samples should be clean and dry, and tightly sealed.

2.2.3

When taking a blood sample from a corpse, the sampling site should be cleaned of the skin to avoid disinfection with alcohol or other volatile organic compounds Agent.

2.2.4

Blood samples should be taken from the femoral venous blood. When the femoral venous blood cannot be extracted or the amount is insufficient, blood from the complete heart cavity can be used.

For anatomical extraction, see Appendix B for sampling locations and extraction methods.

2.2.5

The extracted blood samples should be divided into A and B tubes, one of which is used for testing and one for review and reserve. The blood collection volume in each tube should be not less than 2mL. The extracted blood samples shall be placed in sealed bags of physical evidence and sealed. If the blood collection volume cannot meet the testing needs, the blood collection staff should Give written instructions.

2.3 Preservation of blood samples

The extracted blood samples should be stored in the refrigerator freezer, and the refrigerated temperature should be kept between 2 °C ~ 8 °C. After testing, review the samples should be stored in a low-temperature refrigerator and kept frozen at a temperature between -10 ° C and -18 ° C. The storage period should not be less than 3 months. Test sample the residual sample and the review sample have been agreed upon and can be kept by the testing institution or the case handling unit that has the conditions for sample storage.

2.4 Submission of blood samples

Blood samples should be kept cold during the test.

Appendix A

(Informative appendix) Disposable blood collection equipment A.1 Composition Disposable blood collection equipment includes disposable lancets, disinfection cotton balls or disinfectants that do not contain alcohol or other volatile organic substances, and are unique Numbered vacuum anticoagulation blood collection tube, A/B tube label, blood sample sealed evidence bag.

A.2 Logo

The packaging box should have the product name, manufacturing unit name, production date, storage conditions, and expiration date.

A.3 Packaging

Packaging should meet the requirements of moisture resistance, dust resistance, shock resistance and transportation.

A.4 Storage

Disposable blood collection equipment should be stored in a dry, ventilated, non-corrosive gas, and relative humidity not exceeding 80%, and should be stored during storage in the original box.

Appendix B

(Informative appendix) Corpse blood sampling site and extraction method B.1 Peripheral blood the peripheral blood extraction method is shown in Figure B.1. The skin was cut from the groin, the femoral vein was separated, and a clean injection needle was inserted into the blood along the femoral vein.

Tube to aspirate blood from the distal end.

Figure B.1 Peripheral blood extraction method

B.2 Efforts

The extraction method of heart blood is shown in Figure B.2. Open the chest cavity, cut the heart capsule, clean the injection needle into the right atrium or right ventricle, and draw blood.

Figure B.2 Heart blood extraction method