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

GA/T 1585-2019

**Forensic sciences - Technical specifications for videography in
examination of corpses**

法庭科学 尸体检验摄像技术规范

(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 was proposed and managed by the National Criminal Technical Standardization Technical Committee Photographic Inspection Sub-Technical Committee (SAC/TC179/SC5).

This standard was drafted. Beijing Public Security Bureau, Material Evidence Identification Center of the Ministry of Public Security, Xi'an Public Security Bureau.

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Introduction

This specification was developed to unify the content and shooting methods of autopsy camera, anatomical camera, and organ test camera. Objective and comprehensive Face, detailed, accurate, and standardized inspection cameras to record the autopsy process. Better serve judicial practice activities. This specification is a combination of our the actual work of the criminal camera work and the rules of the scientific forensic examination and forensic pathology in China's courts were compiled.

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Forensic science autopsy camera technical specifications

1 Scope

This standard specifies the technical requirements for inspection cameras for autopsy.

This standard applies to the inspection of corpses of appraisal agencies and other judicial appraisal agencies affiliated to China's procuratorial organs, public security organs and

administrative organs.

Camera work.

2 Normative references

The following documents are essential for the application of this document. For dated references, only the dated version applies to this file. For undated references, the latest version (including all amendments) applies to this document.

GB/T 23865-2009 proportional photography rules GB/T 29349-2012 on-site photo and video requirements GB/T 29350-2012 Forensic Science Digital Imaging Technology Rules GA/T 1198-2014 Forensic Science Autopsy Photographic Specifications

3 Terms and definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this document.

Videography in examination of corpses in order to find out or determine the cause of death, a special name is given to special cameras during autopsy examination, autopsy examination and organ examination.

Video of examination of the surface of corpses Special camera for body surface inspection.

Autopsy of corpses

Special camera for autopsy.

Video of examination of corpse organs Special cameras for cadaver examinations.

4 Basic content of autopsy camera

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See Chapter 4 of GA/T 1198-2014.

5 Specific content of autopsy camera

See Chapter 5 of GA/T 1198-2014.

6 Specific content of anatomical examination camera

See Chapter 6 of GA/T 1198-2014.

7 Specific contents of cadaver examination video

See Chapter 7 of GA/T 1198-2014.

8.1 Basic requirements

The basic requirements for autopsy cameras are.

- a) Before the camera is taken, the case should be understood, the focus of the shooting should be determined, and the composition should be reasonable. Generally, the shooting should be performed in the order of the autopsy;
- b) The content of the camera shall be objective, comprehensive, detailed, accurate, standardized and coherent. The shot should be clear and stable. Use push, pull, Shooting with panning, moving and other moving lens methods, the speed should be uniform;
- c) The method of camera shall comply with the relevant provisions of 3.12.1 ~ 3.12.4 in GB/T 29349-2012 on-site photography and video requirements;
- d) The camera should generally remain relatively stable when shooting, and the subject and key parts of the shooting should occupy more than 2/3 of the total lens;
- e) Shooting of autopsy, anatomical, and organ examinations should avoid subject deformation; if it is necessary to reflect the damage and tissue changes Close-up shots should be taken when the blood vessel is changed, and a still picture of 5s ~ 7s should be maintained;
- f) Filming wounds, injuries, punctures on clothing, ties, wounding tools, etc. should be scaled;

The ruler shall comply with the relevant provisions of 3.1 ~ 3.10 in the GB/T 23865-2009 Proportional Photography Rules;

- g) In the same case, if more than one unnamed body camera is submitted for inspection at the same time, a distinguishable nameplate shall be placed so as not to affect the subject.

In the case, take pictures with the signage;

- h) The light used for shooting should be such that the subject is not shadowed, and the subject reflected by the detail is not reflective.

8.2 Specific requirements and camera methods

8.2.1

Specific requirements and shooting methods for the basic content of autopsy video.

- a) When the basic content of autopsy is taken, the camera generally adopts a top-down angle;
- b) The original clothing of the corpse in front, back, and nude front, back, and back should be continuously reflected on the whole body. Camera bit should be at appropriate positions on both sides of the corpse, higher than the corpse and maintaining an overhead angle of

about 45 ° with its lying position, using push or pull, Shoot from whole to partial or from partial to whole. Or use horizontal pan and mid-range picture to shoot from head to foot. or Use shift and mid-range picture to move from the head to the foot to shoot on the horizontal axis of the lens;

c) The original condition of the corpse should be a close-up shot pushed from the middle shot to the hands, soles or soles;

d) Nude head and face photography, using a medium shot, the optical axis of the camera lens should be perpendicular to the head and face of the corpse, with the mouth and nose as the focus, on the head Push to pull from face to chest.

8.2.2

Specific requirements and shooting methods of autopsy camera.

a) Photographs of corpse features should be taken continuously from the center to the periphery and from the head to the feet;

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b) The still images and moving lens images should be combined with each other, and used flexibly, and the camera angle should be appropriate during autopsy. Shoot various when corpse features, you should first push to the feature point, keep the still picture for 5s ~ 7s, and then pull and shake or move to the next feature point;

c) The shooting of the individual characteristics on the corpse should be pushed to a close-up shot, to maintain a still picture of 5s ~ 7s, and then pulled to its body part;

d) Shooting of small features such as bleeding spots (plaques) around the eyelid, conjunctiva, eye area, face, and other areas can use a close-up device, and 4.2.5 of GB/T 29349-2012;

e) When photographing sulci or other injuries on the neck, remove interference hair and dirt according to the specific situation, in front of the neck, on both sides of the neck and at the neck, Use push, pull and shake or move to reflect the damage and its location;

f) For the shooting of subcutaneous bleeding, attention should be paid to adjusting the angle between the camera and the light source to accurately and comprehensively record its shape and characteristics.

To achieve the purpose of reflecting the characteristics of the wounded object;

g) The shooting of sharp or blunt wounds should reflect the shape and characteristics of wounds such as wound angle, wound margin, and bridge between tissues. While using the appropriate Scenery, reflecting the body part where the wound is located;

h) When photographing the clothing, trademarks, signs, tears, and remnants of the deceased, if any dirt is unclear, first photograph the original condition and treat the object.