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GA

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

GA/T 168-1997

**Forensic medicine--Specifications for examination of deaths
from mechanical injuries
(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 168-1997 "Physical Examination of Mechanical Injuries", and the main technical changes compared with GA/T 168-1997 as follows.

- Modified the standard name (see cover, cover of 1997 edition);
- Modified the scope (see Chapter 1, Chapter 1 of the 1997 edition);
- Added normative references (see Chapter 2);
- Added terms and definitions, such as abrasions, contusions, subcutaneous bleeding, intradermal bleeding and wounds, and other terms and definitions (see Chapter 3);
- Revised the general rules (see Chapter 4, Chapter 2 of the 1997 edition);
- Deleted the task (see Chapter 3 of the 1997 edition);
- Deleted the personnel composition (see Chapter 4 of the 1997 edition);
- Deleted the site survey (see Chapter 5 of the 1997 edition);
- Removed clothing inspection (see Chapter 6 of the 1997 edition);
- Modified the autopsy table inspection (see Chapter 5, Chapter 7 of the 1997 edition);
- Modified autopsy (see Chapter 6, Chapter 8 of the 1997 edition);
- Modified the histological examination (see Chapter 7, Chapter 9 of the 1997 edition);
- Increased poison testing (see Chapter 8).

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 contents, procedures and methods for the inspection of mechanically injured corpses in forensics.

This standard applies to forensic medical examination of mechanically injured and dead bodies suspected of mechanically 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 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 148 Extraction, fixation, packaging and inspection methods of forensic pathology materials GA/T 150 mechanical asphyxia autopsy GA/T 167 Poisoned body examination specification GA/T 170 Specification for Sudden Death Examination GA/T 1198 Forensic science autopsy photography specifications

3 Terms and definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this document.

Abrasion

Injury caused by friction between blunt wounds and the body surface is mainly due to epidermal peeling, also known as epidermal peeling. According to the injury side the direction and the mechanism of action can be divided into scratches,, collision marks, pressure scratches, etc.

Contusion

Closed injuries caused mainly by intradermal and/or subcutaneous and soft tissue hemorrhage caused by the action of blunt instruments, including tissues and organs Bleeding.

Subcutaneous hemorrhage Bleeding in the subcutaneous tissue after trauma. Because the subcutaneous tissue is often loose, the bleeding is easy to spread, and sometimes hematoma can form.

Intradermal hemorrhage Bleeding in the dermis after trauma. Because the dermal tissue is dense, the blood vessels are small peripheral branches, the amount of bleeding is small, and it is not easy to spread.

Reflect the characteristics of the contact surface of the injury.

Wound

The greater violence caused damage to the entire skin or internal organs. According to the different injuries and ways of injury, it can be divided into blunt wounds, Sharp weapon creation, firearm creation, etc.