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GA

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

GA/T 170-1997

**Forensic medicine--Specifications for examination of sudden
deaths**

(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 170-1997 "Inspection of Sudden Death Bodies". Compared with GA/T 170-1997, the main technical changes are as follows.

- Modified the standard name (see cover, cover of 1997 edition);
- Modified the scope (see Chapter 1, Chapter 1 of the 1997 edition);
- Removed the reference standards and added "normative references" (see Chapter 2, Chapter 2 of the 1997 edition);
- Revised the general rules, emphasizing the selection of autopsy plan, pathological examination and sampling for pathological section examination and other necessary auxiliary examinations such as the importance of blood biochemistry and other aspects of testing (see Chapter 3, Chapter 3 of the 1997 edition);
- Deleted the terminology (see Chapter 4 of the 1997 edition);
- Modified the autopsy table inspection, added the content of routine inspection and inspection of special injuries (see Chapter 4, Chapter 6 of the 1997 edition);
- Modified the autopsy, rearranged the sequence in the autopsy, and proposed a five-step test of the heart and a six-knife method to cut the heart cavity New ideas (see Chapter 5, Chapter 7 of the 1997 edition);
- Increased lung-related respiratory system testing (see 5.3);
- Added tests for peripheral nerve and pituitary gland (see 5.6.3 and 5.7);
- Modified the extraction, preservation and submission of specimens (see Chapter 6, Chapter 8 of the 1997 edition).

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 specifies the contents, procedures, methods and precautions of sudden death autopsy in forensic medicine.

This standard applies to forensic medical examinations of sudden death and suspected sudden death.

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 Forensic Pathology Examination Material Extraction, Fixing, Packaging and Inspection Methods GA/T 167 Poisoned body examination specification GA/T 1198 Forensic science autopsy photography specifications

3.1 Preliminary work

Before the autopsy, relevant work such as case investigation, medical history inquiry and on-site investigation should be done. To the family, friends and relatives of witnesses, or Medical staff, etc. have a detailed understanding of the deceased's past medical history (such as surgery, cardiovascular interventional therapy or epilepsy and other major diseases), family history (such as genetic Arrhythmia, sudden death), death (time and place of morbidity and death, their symptoms and signs, whether they were diagnosed or rescued, etc.) no incentive for sudden death.

3.2 Selection of anatomical schemes and steps

After understanding or grasping the case and medical records, we should take scientific and reasonable anatomical plan and specific operation steps according to the actual situation.

Note: If the pneumothorax is suspected to be caused by tuberculosis and other diseases, a pneumothorax test is performed before thoracotomy; the deceased who is suspected as a pulmonary embolism, the right ventricle and the pulmonary artery are examined in situ are there blood clots?

3.3 Basic principles

In addition to dissecting the thoracic cavity, abdominal cavity and cranial cavity according to the conventional requirements, and observing the lesions of each chamber and various organs and tissues, autopsy can be added as needed. Do some special tests, such as the solution of the spinal cord, peripheral nerves, pituitary, tonsils, thyroid, thymus, adrenal glands, ovaries, prostate, and testes. The autopsy inspection, the specific anatomical procedures and steps are carried out in accordance with the provisions of GA/T 147. The autopsy photography and video are in accordance with GA/T 1198 carried out.

3.4 Material selection

The forensic medical examination of the sudden death body should be taken for pathological section examination to observe the pathological changes while conducting autopsy and pathological examination.

If necessary, relevant test materials should be extracted for toxicological analysis or biochemical testing in accordance with GA/T 167.

3.5 Identification

Forensic identification of sudden death should be based on a comprehensive analysis of the case, on-site investigation, clinical history, autopsy results and poisons, biochemical test reports, etc.