**Forensic Autopsies Manual:   
National Association of Medical Examiners**

Directions: Read the manual put out by the National Association of Medical Examiners. Use the manual to guide you through Section A and B. These two sections deal with the responsibilities of the examiner and the Selection of cases on which forensic autopsy should be performed. Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper in full sentences and be prepared to turn them in on ***Monday 11/16/15***.

Section C: Standards C7 & C8

1. What are the three ways a forensic pathologist will be able to identify a body?
2. What does standard C7 when referring to the term “antemortem” for DNA testing?
3. Why would a full body radiograph be pertinent to being able to identify unclaimed remains?
4. Exhumation is a possibility in certain cases, that need to be revisited, What precautions could a medical examiner take to avoid this lengthy and unsettling process.

Section D: Standards D9, D10, & D11

1. Why must a forensic pathologist go through preliminary procedures prior to the autopsy itself?
2. What is the specific purpose of collecting evidence during the external examination?
3. What is livor mortis?
4. What is rigor mortis?

Section E: Standards E12, E13, E14, E15, E16, E17, & E18

1. What is the purpose of Standard E?
2. Why are these standards so important with in the field of forensic autopsy and investigative services?
3. What is done prior to cleaning the body?
4. Why is the documentation of injuries necessary?
5. What are the four major injuries documented during the autopsy?
6. Why is important for “another forensic pathologist to draw independent conclusions?” on a case/ victim?