Chapter 9: Pathology and Entomology Reading Guide

Name: ________________________________

**Vocabulary** – *Use the glossary to define these words before you read this chapter:*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Algor mortis</td>
<td>Antemortem</td>
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<tr>
<td>Asphyxiation</td>
<td>Coroner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entomology</td>
<td>Equivocal death</td>
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<tr>
<td>Exsanguination</td>
<td>Forensic Pathology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Histology</td>
<td>Hypostasis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Livor mortis</td>
<td>Medical examiner</td>
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<tr>
<td>Medicolegal</td>
<td>Perimortem</td>
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<tr>
<td>Postmortem</td>
<td>Rigor mortis</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*Answer the following questions through the reading assigned in this chapter.*

1. How long has the concept of using insects as clues in criminal cases been around?

2. ________________ are a mainstay used in identifying unknown bodies.

3. Another mainstay in the identification of disfigured or partial bodies is ________________.

4. ___________ has become an invaluable tool in the pursuit of identifying an unidentified body.
5. If a control sample proves elusive, it is possible to take samples from whom in order to get a control to identify the remains of an individual?

6. What characteristics can be estimated quite accurately by a practiced anthropologist?

7. Define “Medial Imposition”.

8. When a death occurs outside of a controlled environment, who is called to rule on the death?

9. What are the roles of the coroner?

10. The coroner also has the authority to do what?

11. Who is the chief official in charge of the body?

12. A detective is best able to pursue __________________________, while a coroner is more adept at discovering ____________________.

13. If someone dies in their home under family care, ________ is responsible. If the deceased’s situation is well known, the coroner may elect to have the body picked up by ____________, where he will examine the body in the absence of friends and family.

14. How long does it take to get the report from an autopsy?

15. Differentiate between Cause, mechanism and manner of death by filling out the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Example</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cause of Death</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Mechanism of Death</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Manner of Death</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

16. What are the 6 categories of manners of death?

17. When is an autopsy warranted?

18. When is an autopsy required?

19. How long are blood samples kept on file?

20. Finish this sentence: “An autopsy is a routine...”
21. An autopsy is normally performed by a team of three; a ____________, a ____________, and the ________________.

22. Describe a diener:

23. What is a prosector?

24. When does an autopsy require sealed-environment suits?

25. Describe what happens during the external examination.

26. A Y-shaped incision is made in the trunk. The top legs of the Y incision extend from the front of each shoulder to the bottom end of the ____________. The bottom part of the Y extends to the ______ making a slight deviation to avoid the ______. This incision is deep. It extends to the ______- on the chest, and through the ___________ below.

27. There are two common methods of organ removal. Describe the “Rokitansky method”:

28. What is “Running the Gut”?

29. When the autopsy is finished, what stitch is used to sew the incisions back together?

30. When does rigor mortis begin, and when does it end?

31. When does livor mortis begin and when is it complete?

32. What is the average cooling rate in algor mortis?

33. Summarize the 5 stages of decomposition:
   a. Fresh
   b. Bloat
   c. Active Decay (or Putrifaction)
   d. Post Decay (or Butyric Fermentation)
   e. Dry Decay (or Skeletal)

34. Describe Incomplete Metamorphosis.

35. Describe Complete Metamorphosis.

36. What is an ADD?