Forensic Characterization of Bloodstains Jig-Saw

What questions must a criminalist answer when examining dried blood?

1. 
2. 
3. 

Person 1: Color Tests (pg 334)
Summary:

Person 2: Luminol and Bluestar (pg 334)
Summary:

Person 3: Microcrystalline Tests (pg 335) and Gel Diffusion (pg 337-3380)
Summary:

Person 4: Precipitin Test (pg 336)
Summary:
Questions:
1. What chemical is used instead of benzidine?
2. What are peroxidases?
3. What happens to the color if hemoglobin in the blood is present?
4. What other substances will produce a positive test?
5. What else have investigators found useful to use as a presumptive field test for blood and how does it work?
6. What does the Luminol test produce when in the presence of blood?
7. How does a luminol test work?
8. How are bluestar and luminol different?
9. What are the advantages of using bluestar at a crime scene instead of luminol?
10. How sensitive are bluestar and luminol?
11. Do bluestar and luminol interfere with further DNA testing?
12. What are 2 popular microcrystalline tests?
13. How do microcrystalline tests work?
14. What 2 things do you need for gel diffusion?
15. Explain and draw a picture of how gel diffusion works.

16. What is the purpose of the precipitin test?

17. What animal is primarily used to create human antiserum?

18. What is produced when the animal is injected with human blood?

19. Explain the technique for performing a precipitin test on a bloodstain.

20. Draw a picture of how the precipitin test works.