

P123. COMPARISON OF TOXICITY OF CRIME SCENE EQUIPMENT

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Crime scene investigation used in biological, chemical and physical tests evaluate the toxic properties of the equipment and to compare the toxicity of the equipment

Scene of blood, hair, saliva, nasal discharge, sweat, semen, urine, vaginal-rectal swab, tissue samples, bone, teeth, nails, feces, dandruff, skin rashes, fingerprints, footprints, such as rutting and narcotics chemical, toxic aimed to compare the terms of the instruments used during the determination of physical and biological evidence and the collection and identification of measures to be taken. In all, luminol, phenolphthalein, ninhydrin, leucocrystal violet, fingerprint powders, CPB, iodine vapor, dizafluero, silver nitrate, physical developer, superglue, MTN, diaminobenzidine, DMAC, MMD, RTX (ruthenium tetroxic), gas chromatography, atomic absorption spectroscopy, X-ray analyzer is an scanning electron microscope, such as the test methods examined can be measured toxicity can be created by these methods, or create and then to determine the subject of the study was to determine whether the method can be used as an alternative to these methods.