

# Autopsy Test

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1. What is an autopsy?
  - a. A way to test DNA, for abnormalities
  - b. An exam requested by families for medical treatments
  - c. A routine postmortem examination performed by a pathologist on a patient who has died.
  
2. Where is a body stored before an autopsy?
  - a. It held in a refrigeration unit in the morgue
  - b. The body is wrapped in a sheet or shroud and placed in a refrigeration unit at the nearest police station.
  - c. It is stored in a cooler with ice in the morgue
  
3. What is a diener?
  - a. Someone who oversees all procedures in a morgue
  - b. A morgue attendant that is responsible for tagging all evidence
  - c. A morgue attendant who is responsible for moving and cleaning the body
  
4. What is the standard dress of a person while performing an autopsy.
  - a. Scrubs, hair net, glasses and rubber gloves
  - b. Scrubs, gowns, two pairs of gloves, shoe covers, and a plastic face shield.
  - c. Safety glasses, gloves, gown and mask
  
5. What is a body block and what is its purpose?
  - a. It arranges the body cavity for dissection.
  - b. It keeps the body still during dissection
  - c. It is another name for dissection

6. What must be done to the brain before it is to be examined?
  - a. It must be washed with a solvent
  - b. It needs to be removed from the skull and dried out
  - c. It is hung up by string in a jar of formaldehyde for a couple weeks.
  
7. What does it mean to "run the gut"?
  - a. When the stomach, intestines, and bowels are removed, they must be inspected for contents as well as abnormalities.
  - b. When water is pushed through the stomach and intestines to check for abnormalities.
  - c. An examination to inspect different organs.
  
8. How long does a normal autopsy last?
  - a. 4-6 days
  - b. 4-6 weeks
  - c. 2 weeks
  
9. What is a "gross exam"?
  - a. Overall exam
  - b. An exam with a horrible odor
  - c. The largest part of the exam
  
10. Who performs an autopsy?
  - a. The doctor on call at the local hospital
  - b. The doctor of the victim's family's choice
  - c. The Coroner or Medical examiner
  
11. How much does a routine autopsy cost?
  - a. \$4,000 - \$7,000
  - b. \$6,000 - \$8,000
  - c. \$7,000 - \$9,000

12. Why use a "Y" incision?
  - a. To make less of a mess for clean up so it is easily hidden for the family
  - b. To make it easier to maneuver around the rib cage
  - c. So that the front of the rib cage and the front of the neck are exposed.
  
13. What is the most typical method of organ removal?
  - a. Rokitansky method
  - b. The use of a body block
  - c. Using Rosinsky method
  
14. Most deaths occur in the presence of
  - a. strangers
  - b. no one, alone with witnesses
  - c. Friends and family.
  
15. The coroner is responsible for ascertaining
  - a. the cause and mechanism of death
  - b. the cause and why of the death
  - c. the mechanism and reasons for the death
  
16. DNA evidence can be collected from:
  - a. from the victim's body
  - b. from where the victim was found
  - c. anywhere
  
17. Who gets an autopsy?
  - a. Homicide victims
  - b. Most Children, questionable deaths and by request.
  - c. People whose families can afford it
  
18. If someone dies in their home who is responsible for the body?

- a. The Coroner
  - b. EMT's on the scene
  - c. The Police
19. \_\_\_\_\_ coming from a victim's mouth indicates that he did in fact drown
- a. Scent
  - b. Foam
  - c. Color
20. What is the first thing done in an autopsy?
- a. Pictures taken
  - b. The body is frozen
  - c. The body is measured and weighed,
21. After the top of the skull is lifted off, what holds the brain in the head?
- a. Spinal Cord
  - b. Brain Stem
  - c. Skin
22. What is the last thing done in an External Examination
- a. Cover up is applied for families viewing
  - b. Photography of any surface injuries.
  - c. Discolorations and explained
23. Other than fingerprints another way to identify disfigured or partial bodies is
- a. Dental impressions
  - b. fingerprints
  - c. Dental records

24. Explain how the skull is exposed before the extraction of the brain.

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25. Explain how the chest plate is removed.

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