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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