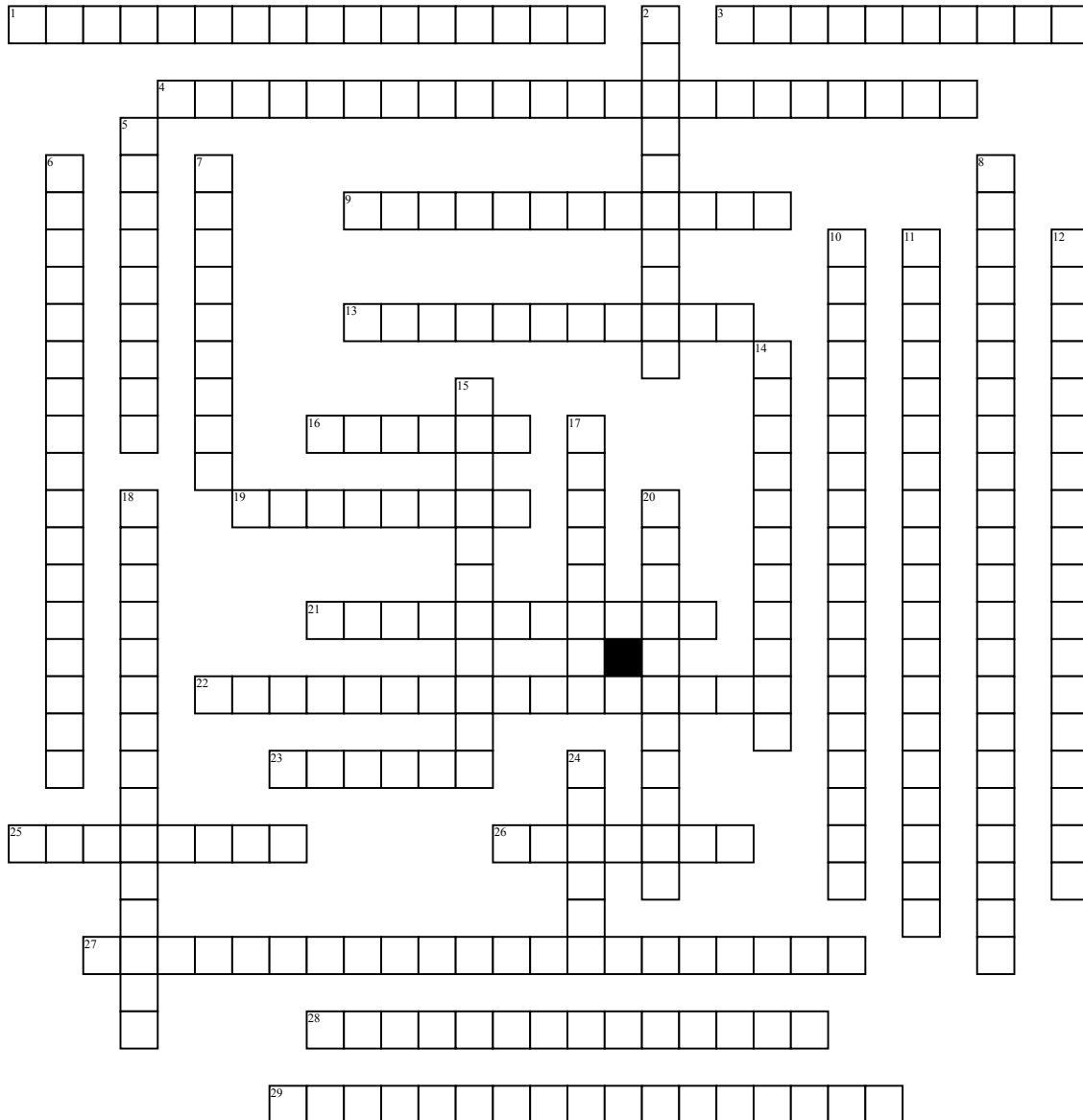


Thanatochemistry Test 1 Definitions



Across

1. The direct contact of body tissue with embalming chemicals
 3. Wasted condition resulting in sunken surfaces of face; Excessive Leanness
 4. Prep room equipment used to insert buttons into punctures created when trocar is inserted into the body
 9. Plastic threaded screw like device for sealing punctures and small round trocar openings
 13. Loss of moisture from body tissue
 16. Layer underneath of the epidermis; deepest skin layer
 19. Liquid containing dissolved substance
 21. Water loving
 22. Fluid used primarily to supplement and enhance the action of vascular solutions; adding specialized chemicals to routine arterial chemical
 23. Discipline dealing with the moral duty and obligation; doing the right thing when no one is looking
 25. Mixture of formaldehyde gas dissolved in water with 40% by volume, 37% by weight, and containing 7% methyl alcohol to prevent polymerization

Down

26. Liquid holding another substance in solution
 27. Ability of substances to diffuse through capillary walls into tissue spaces
 28. Embalming instrument which is connected to a bottle of cavity fluid to aid in injecting the cavity fluid into various body cavities
 29. Postmortem, intravascular, red-blue discoloration resulting from hypostasis of blood; can be cleared with arterial injection and drainage
- Down**
2. Settling of blood and/or other bodily fluids to dependent portions of body
 5. Outermost layer of skin
 6. Chemical in powder form that has the ability to absorb and to disinfect; often used in cavity treatment for autopsied cases
 7. Destruction of red blood cells that liberates hemoglobin and leads to postmortem stain
 8. 30-36 index
 10. Postmortem, intravascular, red-blue discoloration resulting from hypostasis of blood; usually cleared with arterial injection and drainage

11. Injection of embalming chemicals directly into the tissues through the use of a syringe and needle, hypo-valve trocar aka parietal needle, or a trocar
 12. Chemical in powder form, typically used for surface embalming of the remains; used in plastic garments when the necrotic tissue is due to dry gangrene or where there are no anticipated leakage issues
 14. Line drawn or visualized on the surface of the body or a prominent anatomical structure used to locate internal structures during cavity embalming; 2 inches to the left and 2 inches superior to the umbilicus
 15. Postmortem intravascular red-blue discoloration resulting from hypostasis of blood; can be cleared with arterial injection and drainage
 17. Substance thinned or reduced in concentration
 18. Extravascular color change that occurs when heme, released by hemolysis of red blood cells, seeps through the vessel walls and into body tissues
 20. Minute blood vessels, the walls of which comprise a single layer of endothelial cells; connect arterioles and venules
 24. Substance dissolved in a solution