Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Forensic Blood Lab Worksheets**

**PART 1 – BLOOD TYPES**

**Purpose:** Identify specific blood types by visualizing agglutination.

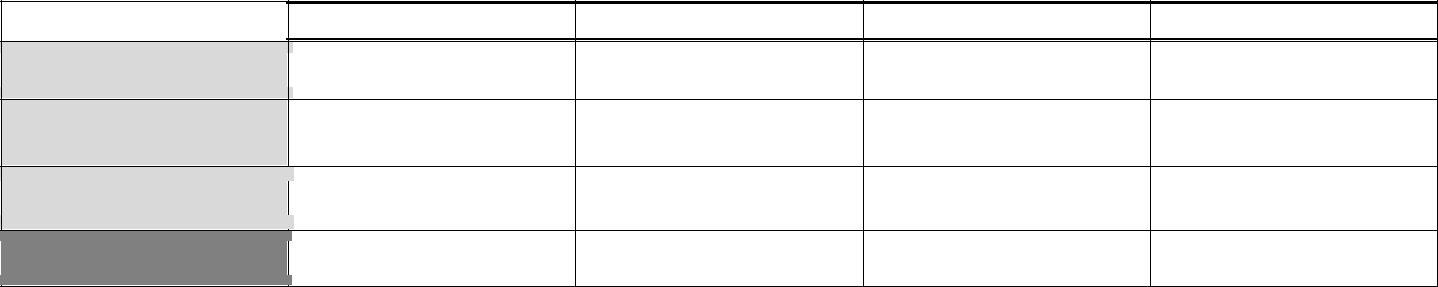
**Materials:**

* Simulated blood samples 1-4
* Blood typing slide (with A, B, and Rh wells)
* Synthetic anti-A sera
* Synthetic anti-B sera
* Synthetic anti-D (Rh) sera
* Toothpicks

**Procedure:**

1. Add a drop of simulated blood sample 1 to each well of the blood typing slide.
2. Add a drop of anti-A serum to the well labeled “A.”
3. Add a drop of anti-B serum to the well labeled “B.”
4. Add a drop of anti-D (Rh) serum to the well labeled “Rh.”
5. Using a different toothpick for each well, stir for about 30 seconds.
6. Carefully examine the mixture in each well. If the liquid is uniform in appearance, there is no agglutination, so the sample is negative for that type. If the liquid appears granular, agglutination has occurred, and it is positive for that type. Record your results in the data table below.
7. Thoroughly wash each well and repeat the steps for the remaining blood types.

**BLOOD TYPE DATA TABLE**



|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sample 1** | **Sample 2** | **Sample 3** | **Sample 4** |

**Anti-A**

**Anti-B**

**Anti-D (Rh)**

**BLOOD TYPE**

**Illustrate your observation of the blood typing slide of one of the 4 samples.**

Sample \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Blood Type \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**PART 2 – PRESUMPTIVE TEST**

**Purpose:** Verify that bloodstains are truly blood by chemical test and visualization.

**Materials:**

* Cloth with possible bloodstains 1 and 2
* Cotton swabs
* A dropper bottle with distilled water
* A dropper bottle with Kastle-Meyer solution
* A spray bottle with luminol

**Procedure:**

*Visible Stains*

1. Observe the cloth with stains 1 and 2
2. Moisten the end of a swab with one drop of distilled water
3. Rub it onto one of the stains
4. Put one drop of the Kastle-Meyer solution onto the swab and observe
5. Using another swab, repeat the steps for the other stain and record your observations in the data table

**PRESUMPTIVE BLOOD TEST FOR VISIBLE STAINS**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Stain** |  |  | **Color** |  |  | **Positive Test for Blood?** |  |  |
|  | **1** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **2** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

*Invisible Stains*

1. Observe the area designated by teacher. Do you see evidence of blood? Explain:

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. What happened after the area was sprayed with luminol?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**PART 3 – ANGLES OF IMPACT**

**Purpose:** Analyze bloodstain patterns based on angles of trajectory

**Materials:**

* Simulated blood in a dropper bottle
* Ruler
* Calculator
* Protractor
* Blank White Paper
* A clipboard

**Procedure:**

1. Secure the sheet of paper onto the clipboard.
2. Drop a single drop of simulated blood onto the paper from approximately 12” above the clipboard that is flat on a lab table. Label this drop 90 degrees.
3. Holding the protractor flat on the table, position the clipboard so it is at a 60 degree angle. Place a drop on the paper and label the drop.
4. Repeat Step 3 for 30 degrees and 15 degrees, keeping the height the same each time.
5. Allow the stains to dry.
6. Measure the width and the length of each stain. Record this in the data table.
7. To calculate the angle of impact, use the following:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Sin of angle = | width of stain |
|  | length of stain |

\*The sin of the angle can be converted to the angle by hitting the arcsin button (sin-1)

8. Record your data below.

**CALCULATED ANGLES OF IMPACT**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Angle** |  |  | **Width** |  |  | **Length** |  |  | **W/L** |  |  | **Calculated** |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | **Angle** |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **90** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **60** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **30** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **15** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**POST-LAB QUESTIONS**

1. Was it easy to distinguish drops that agglutinated from those that didn’t? Explain.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. When observing the stained cloth, could you distinguish bloodstain from other stains before testing? How?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. After testing? What did you see?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Does the Kastle-Meyer test prove that the blood is human? Explain your answer.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Did your calculated angles match the angles they were supposed to represent? What could cause discrepancies?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_