

Forensic chemistry: Seminar 3 (November 8)

1	Which components of blood could be used in identification of blood traces?
2	Blood traces identification (presumptive tests): benzidine and tetramethylbenzidine methods (reaction, procedure, false positives)
3	Blood traces identification (presumptive tests): leucomalachite green and orthotoluidine tests (reaction, procedure, false positives)
4	Blood traces identification (presumptive tests): Kastle-Meyer method (reaction, procedure, false positives)
5	The chemistry and practice of luminol test (reaction, procedure, false positives)
6	Other luminol-related methods (BlueStar etc.) (reaction, procedure, false positives), comparison with luminol
7	Blood traces identification (confirmatory tests): Teichmann test, Takayama test (reaction, procedure, false positives)
8	Blood traces identification (confirmatory tests): Uhlenhuth method. How to differentiate human and animal blood?
9	The information from pattern of blood traces (drop shape, spread etc.)
10	Person-specific information from blood (blood types, DNA): methods, conditions
11	Other body fluids that could be used for forensic identification (components, methods, reliability)