RECEIPT,RECORD(REGISTER), PREPARATION OF CADAVER FOR EMBALMING

Dept. of Clinical Anatomy

LMMS

S Kharwa

▸*RECEIPT OF BODY DONATIONS*

The University needs body donations for teaching and research.
This is governed by the human tissue act and this act permits use of organs/bodies for teaching and research only.
UKZN–Anatomy department has an active body donor program that allows potential donors to donate their bodies after death fro teaching and research.
There are no costs to the donor/next of kin for any of the expenses incurred for donation/preparation/cremation of the donated body after conclusion of teaching program.

▸*RECEIPT OF BODY DONATIONS*

There is no age limit with regard to the body donation however the donor must be over 18 yrs to sign the body donation form.
The University can reject the body if the deceased died of unnatural causes(medico-legal cases).
After completion of the program the University designated undertakers will either cremate/bury the body depending on the donors request.
The ashes are then dispersed by the designated undertakers or handed to the next of kin again depending on the donors request.

DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED FOR RECORDING BODY DONATIONS

B1-14 FORM –THIS IS A BURIAL ORDER WHICH GRANTS AUTHORITY FOR BURIAL AND IF NECESSARY REMOVAL OF THE CORPSE FROM THE MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT IN WHICH DEATH OCCURRED TO ANOTHER LOCATION.
DHA-1663 A FORM- THIS IS A NOTICE OF DEATH AND IS USED TO REGISTER THE DEATH AT HOME AFFAIRS.
83/DHA-5 FORM – DEATH CERTIFICATE

▸ *DEPARTMENTAL RECORDS*

When the bodies are received in the department they receive a unique number (eg . 01/2015).
This indicates the 1st body of the year 2015 which will be the identifying number up to the disposal
This same number will also be used on the specimens that are retained
These records should be available on request
the records contain the following information, cadaver no ,name, sex, race , cause of death and table number.
The Inspector Of Anatomy might request this information at any time during that year.

PREPARATION OF CADAVER FOR EMBALMING

The purpose of embalming is to disinfect, preserve and restore a persons body to more natural appearance to allow for the viewing of the body for teaching and research purposes.

The person body is brought into a special embalming room.This room contains specilaised instruments, proper ventilation and clean disinfected surfaces for the purpose of body preparation by embalming

PREPARATION OF CADAVER FOR EMBALMING

The body is placed on the embalming table and after consent from the donor/next of kin the process of embalming commences.

The body is thoroughly disinfected and checked for any areas that require special treatment.e.g. bed sores

Step 1:

The hair is shaven off and head cleaned and disinfected

Step 2:

The mouth,eyes,ears and nose are cleaned ,disinfected and set

PREPARATION OF CADAVER FOR EMBALMING

Step 3:

Closing of the eyes and orifices with cotton if necessary.

Step 4:

The mouth is closed with sutures or small wires.

EMBALMING MATERIALS

- **Artery Forceps**
- **Scissors**
- **Scalpel**
- **Muscle retractor**
- **Spatula**
- **String**
- **Compressor**
- **Pressure Tank (100 Litres)**
- **System of Tubes-1 attached to a catheter and 2 attached to 2 wide bore needles**
- **NB*Protective clothing to be used by the embalmer at all times**

EMBALMING PROCEDURE

These steps involve arterial injection of embalming fluid into the femoral artery, which is commonly used. The femoral artery is used due to its large diameter. The carotid or the radial artery can be used in some instances. The upper inner quadrant of the thigh is dissected over fascia and skin exposing the large femoral artery. The injection of embalming fluid can be compared to a blood transfusion but exchanges the blood for a solution of this embalming fluid,

As much blood needs to be removed because bacteria grow best in moisture and if blood is not removed, it will eventually gravitate and cause purplish –red discoloration.

EMBALMING PROCEDURE

After dissection of the femoral artery , a cannula is attached and 2 needles are attached to the dorsum of the feet. Under low pressure the embalming fluid injection commences. The embalming apparatus effectively acts as the heart gently pumping the solution into the persons circulatory system which then diffuses into the body's tissues.

EMBALMING PROCEDURE

This embalming solution does the following to the body:

1. **Removes Blood**
2. **Acts as a disinfectant**
3. **The tints in the embalming fluid help the skin be restored to natural colour**
4. **At a cellular level it encapsulates the lysosome of the cell. During life the lysosome is a composition of cells that contain enzymes that digest waste. However in death they release the enzymes as part of decomposition which break down the tissue.Formaldehye ,which is a part of the embalming fluid encapsulates the lysosomes preventing the release of the enzymes and this prevents decomposition**

FINAL STAGE OF EMBALMING

After injection is completed, the organs of the body must be treated.The stomach, intestines etc have bacteria in them that serve acceleration of decomposition after death.A trocar , which is a long narrow instrument is inserted through the body via the belly button and works as a suction to remove liquids and gases from GIT.After completion the trocar is removed.

The body is then removed from the embalming table, washed ,disinfected and moistened with fluid and coverd with calico.This embalmed body, now called a cadaver is ready for dissection.