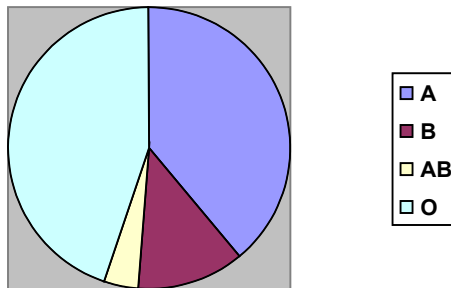


1. All I could say in court was that the suspect's blood type matched the blood type found at the crime scene. Though 39% of the population shares the same blood type, which means that the blood might not be his exact same blood. Have to use DNA tests or something that would show that the blood found was the individuals blood.
2. I would say something along the lines of this: A blood transfusion would only replace about 10% of the suspect's blood. So the large majority of the suspect's blood would still be the suspect's original blood type. So the original blood type has a much greater chance of bleeding out than the transfused blood. The blood typing tests would also still show the original blood type because there is a lot more of the original blood type in the system.
3. It's necessary to type the victims blood so that the crime scene investigators can tell the difference between all the blood found at the crime scene (can tell if the blood was the victims or someone else's). Would also be useful for linking a person to the crime scene (narrows the list down).
4. A) suspect #3. B) A & RH. C) Anti-B. D) A positive. E) O, A positive, A negative. F) A positive and AB positive.
5. Percentage of blood types in America: A: 39%. B: 12% AB: 4% O: 45%



6. Antigen: On cells, automatically forms a blood type (On both the ABO and RH blood types).
Antibodies: In plasma, automatically develops against different ABO blood, Develops against RH blood only after exposure.
Similarities: Made by human body.
7. Antibodies (or agglutinins) detect and eliminate foreign cells, keeps unfamiliar cells out.
8. 39% of the American population have the same blood type as the accused (A positive). So it could have been almost any one in that 39%. Because you found the same blood type at the crime scene doesn't mean that it was the suspect's exact blood at the scene.

9. The officer with the bandage on his hand could have bled and it could have been the officer's blood on the ground. (Check the officer's blood).
10. DNA testing, finger prints, foot and ear prints, lip prints, and hair bulb.
11. Luminal is a chemical that reacts to other chemicals (like ones found in blood such as Iron). Luminal reacts with these chemicals and causes them to glow when exposed to U.V. light (blue florescent light). This means that it could react with iron or other chemicals that are found in blood but already there (was already there before blood was spilt).