出國報告(出國類別:實習)

「大型災難罹難者身分快速鑑定之研習」 心得報告 (第1部分,共2部分)

服務機關:法務部調查局(第六處)

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派赴國家:美國

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## 「大型災難罹難者身分快速鑑定」計劃

## 一、計劃內容:

## (一)依據:

依法務部調查局九十五年度科技蒐證鑑識計畫編號第三項計劃「大型災難罹難者身分快速鑑定之研習」辦理。

(二)研習人員:何文雄、曹俊明。

### (三)緣起及目的:

二〇〇四年三月十九日在臺灣政治史上發生了總統大選前的「三一九槍擊案件」,此事件不僅震撼國內政局,也喚起國內有關單位對刑事鑑識科學的重視,由於李昌鈺博士的返國協助調查,更再次掀起了"李昌鈺鑑識泰斗的旋風";對於從事刑事鑑識科學的一員而言,此事件也讓我們上了一堂寶貴的刑事鑑識課程。

因此行政院國家科學委員會(以下簡稱國科會)於同年召開之「國內鑑識科學資源討論會」會議開啟了各界協助國內鑑識科學資源的建立,本局為「一、運用先進科技,提升法醫及司法相關鑑識品質,臻至現代化鑑識標準之作業程序;二、提升鑑識設備、工作量能及認證方向,以求法醫刑事物證鑑驗科學化、標準化及現代化,加強物證證據能力」的目標於去(94)年提出「科技蒐證鑑識計畫」,所以,我們今年依內容前往美國執行此計畫之「大型災難罹難者身分快速鑑定之研習」工作,期使能藉由實際案件的研習與參訪的實務體驗,以驗證學理基礎的知識,進而充實自己所學之不足。

在急速變遷、瞬息萬變的環境裏,從小之個人以至大到整個社會國家,危機隨時都在蘊釀當中,一旦危機浮現引爆成災難時,就必須坦然面對,並在最短的時間內達到管控傷害以降低災難所造成的損失及因處理不當所產生的後遺症,所謂台上十分鐘,台下十年功,其用意便是於此。就鑑定者的角度來看,大型災難雖有著罹難現場面積廣泛、屍體或

屍塊分散、罹難者數量龐大等特性,但採樣後之檢品在進入實驗室進行鑑定及比對,如何在短時間精準無誤地判定罹難者人別或是驗證殘缺屍塊,以利後續人道工作之進行,更是攸關整個災難危機處理是否得宜的重要關鍵。此次赴美國參訪國際知名實驗室,包括刑事鑑定及基礎研究相關之機構,希望藉此機會學習他人之優點,增進國際視野及刑事鑑定研究之動能與啟發;另外赴美國波士頓參加 2006 年國際鑑識學會第 91 屆年會,亦希望能藉此次與會時機與國際同領域專業人士交流並觀摩學習鑑定技術研發之進展,經由參加研討會議或鑑識儀器展示,能夠吸收國外鑑識科技新知,提昇鑑識科技的研究能力,使我們在鑑識品質與技術突破上能更精進。

## 二、研習過程:

### 1.6月27至7月1日於紐約的參觀訪問

為了學習大型災難處理原則與實地參訪實驗及瞭解實驗室認證要求,我們透過紐約市立大學法醫研究所陳用佛博士聯繫安排,參訪當時處理 911 恐怖攻擊事件實際參與機構的紐約市法醫室(Officer of Chief Medical Examiner:OCME)。

為瞭解實驗室認證要求,我們參訪了李昌鈺博士的美國康乃迪克州 紐海芬大學(University of New Haven)、康乃迪克州州警刑事實 驗室(State of Connecticut, Department of Public Safety Division of Scientific Services,以下簡稱康州實驗室);新澤西州第一大 城紐阿克(Newark)州立法醫室(Regional Medical Examiner Division of Criminal Justice)轄下之北區醫學法醫室(Northern Regional Medical Examiner Office, NRMEO)及新澤西州毒物實驗室(New Jersey State Toxicology Laboratory)

## 2. 7月2-9日波士頓

為充實基礎的犯罪科學理論及學習鑑識科學的新技術等,我們參加由國際鑑定協會(International Association for Identification)

於波士頓召開 91st Internation Educational Conference 鑑識教育訓練研討課程,此課程主要為相關犯罪調查之短期專業課程,我們除參與幾場公開的演講外,也另外付費參加數場的技術研討課程。

### 3. 7月10-21日哥倫布

- (1) 曹俊明赴俄亥俄州州立大學綜合癌症研究中心(Ohio State University Comprehensive Cancer Center (OSUCCC)) Tim Hui-ming Huang 博士所主持之實驗室見習。
- (2) 何文雄赴俄亥俄州立大學藥理學院 (The Ohio state university research college of pharmacy) 學習基礎的生化科學鑑識技術,期望能結合生化學術界的理論,對未來鑑識工作有所幫助。而該院的實驗室主管陳慶士(Ching-Shih Chen)教授為中央研究院生化所的學術諮詢委員,曾於去(94)年12月受邀返台演講,主要從事藥物相關開發、研究與分析鑑定等。

## 4. 7月22-25日舊金山

赴美國舊金山美商應用生命系統股份有限公司實驗室參訪。美商生命系統股份有限公司參與人類基因解碼工程,其出產的相關儀器、設備與實驗套件,如親子血緣、人類身分鑑識及基因定量分型儀器設備等皆為目前國內、外主要使用的產品之一,為更瞭解其研發的理念與實驗規範,我們於結束研習課程返國前,安排參訪其 DNA 套件研發部門,希望有助於現階段本局相關 DNA 定序、DNA 片段分析及 DNA 定量工作之推展。

## 三、研習心得與建議:

災難的發生常是不可遇期,對於各種災難現場發現之遺體的身份確認,成為刻不容緩之事。鑑識科學領域裡,以往係用血清學的 ABO 式分泌型檢驗法用以人別鑑定,惟其區別率僅約 24%左右,證據力明顯不足。近年來,由於生物技術的發展演進,從 HLA、DQA1+PM、VNTA、D1S80 等分析技術,至現今鑑定主流 DNA STR鑑定法及粒線體 DNA 定序分析法等

DNA 技術,由於具有高人別確認率的特性,遂成為各單位送驗時要求確認 人別的重點檢查項目之一。

然而無論在水災(2004年12月南亞大海嘯、民國90年的桃芝風災)、 地震(民國 88 年九二一大地震)、船難(民國 90 年廣源輪船難)、空難(民 國 87 年的華航大園空難、89 年的新航空難、91 年的華航澎湖空難)及恐 怖攻擊事件(2001年911世貿大廈的恐怖攻擊事件)等大型災難中,由於罹 難者眾多,比對的親屬相對亦增加(或是父子、祖孫、兄弟、姨舅等血緣 關係、或是不同國籍等),如何在有限的短時間裡完成數十或數百或上千 人的比對工作,以符合家屬、法庭或救災等相關單位的期待與後續工作之 進行,成為我們從事人身鑑別者的重要工作(以下為網路節取之大型災難 圖片與報導)。

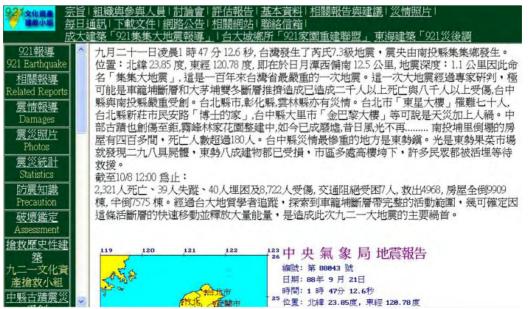


#### 二00四年南亞大海嘯災情回顧

【大紀元3月29日報導】(中央社印尼大亞齊市二十九日 法新電)以下是去年十二月二十六日南亞大海嘯的災情回 顧:

-- 死亡人數 --

總共死亡人數超過二十七萬三千人,其中印尼罹難人數最 多,共有十二萬六千七百一十五人死亡和九萬三千四百八 十人被正式列爲失蹤。斯里蘭卡有三萬零九百五十七人死 亡,五千六百三十七人失蹤。印度有一萬零二百七十三人 證實死亡,五千八百二十三人失蹤和可能已經死亡。泰國 有五千三百九十五人證實死亡,另外包括九百零九位西方 觀光客在內的二千九百三十二人失蹤,罹難者來自五十個 以上國家或領土。



**用作数** 

#### 華航大園空難 導因重飛失誤

聯合報記者郭錦萍/台北報導

國內壓來死亡人數最多的大團空難,民航局在公布調查結果指出,這起 空難嚴主要的原因是飛機在下降途中高度始終過高,飛行員知道,航管 人員也曾提醒,但一直未有效修正,也因此導致飛機進入跑道範圍時必 須重飛;但沒有接視定步縣,甚至關鍵程序弄反,造成飛機仰角過高、 失速,最後失辜。

華航這起空難發生在八十七年二月十六日晚間,機上旅客和組員有一九 六人,飛機由各里島起飛,抵達中正機場跨墜腳,機上所有人員及地面 六人,共二百零二人死亡。

#### 華航客機失事 墜落澎湖海域

陳如嬌/台北報導

中華航空公司編號 B-18255,波音 747-200 型客機,今天下午 15:08 分從台北中正機場起飛,在起飛後 20 分鐘,飛機在雷達螢幕 消失,下午 17:22 分,國軍搜中心已在馬公外海發現飛機艙門,同時 也發現一名墜落海上乘客,已經確定飛機墜海失事。



象神 · 2000/10/31桃園新航空難

[轉載]編號SQ-006的新加坡航空公司波音747-400型客機於2000 10月31日晚間在桃園中正國際機場失事爆炸,圖爲消防隊員在現場全力搶救。這架預計飛往洛杉磯的班機上共載有159名乘客及20名機組員,它在颱風夜裡起飛後不久之後宣告失事。

The wreckage of Singapore Airline SQ-006 Boeing 747-400 is attended to by emergency services after crashing at Taiwan's Taoyuan International Airport late October 31, 2000. The 159 passengers and 20 crew bound for Los Angeles crashed seconds after takeoff in Taipei during a typhoon on Tuesday. There were conflicting reports of fatalities. REUTERS/Simon Kwong



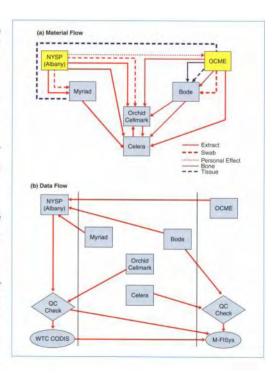
回顧民國 87 年的華航 CI-676 班機的大園空難,本局主要負責罹難者的屍塊鑑定,由於飛機的解體墜落,造成兩百餘人傷亡、百餘具之屍體碎裂為數百塊焦黑難辨之屍塊,必需在短期內盡快予以鑑定拼湊,方能進行爾後之認屍工作,我們實驗室的工作同仁需在最短時間內採取各屍塊肌肉

檢體以抽取 DNA 進行 DNA-STR 分型工作後,以其 DNA-STR 型別確認,再與來認屍之父母親、子女或其他親屬 DNA 型別進行交叉比對,以釐清彼此的親屬關係,使得屍塊遺體得以被認領。為因應短期間內處理如此龐大數量檢體之需要,本局除調集具 DNA 專長人員及保持 DNA 自動分析儀於不停機狀態,以達到最高之檢出量的情形下,比對工作仍需要二週才能完成所有工作。

之後,民國 89 年新航空難與 91 年的華航澎湖空難,因為 DNA 自動分析儀器的進步及電腦程式設計運用,本局鑑定時間已可縮短至三天完成任務。然而我們不因此而滿足,為學習更有效率完成相關鑑定比對工作,此次我們造訪參與 2001 年 911 恐怖攻擊事件負責人身鑑定之一的紐約市法醫室,依下圖的分工說明,當時的鑑定工作主要有紐約市法醫室(Office of Chief Medical Examiner:OCME)、紐約市警察局(New York State Police:NYSP)及 Myriad Genetics、Orchid Cellmark、Celera Genomics 及 Bode Technology 公司等單位負責,



Figure 24.4
Illustration of (a) material and (b) data flow between laboratories involved in processing World Trade Center samples.
Laboratories included Office of Chief Medical Examiner (CoME, New York City), New York State Police (NYSP)
Albary, NY), Myriad Genetics (Salt Lake City, UT), Orchid Cellmark (Dallas, TX), Celeva Genomies (Bochvalle, MD), and Bode Technology Group (Springfield, VA). Physical materials shipped between laboratories the processing of the Company of the Comp



各單位相互協調依檢體不同態樣、DNA 的抽提分型及資料庫比對等各司其職,期使在最短的時間內完成鑑定任務,然而其結果也經過彼此的品管控制以達零誤差的境界,而且比對工作不因時間壓力而對鑑定流程有所折

扣,整個鑑定工作於 2004 年六月完成,除了以 DNA 鑑定外,亦有使用指紋及牙齒進行比對,由於現場高達華氏 1500 度,在 2749 個罹難人員裡,僅 1558 位被確認身分;在 19917 份遺骸裡僅 8705 份被檢出(相關資料略有出人,本文資料係依 Forensic DNA Typing 一書之內容),在繁雜的鑑定工作中,我們體會到 OCME 裡的從事鑑定工作同仁的專業與執著,在 911 恐怖攻擊事件五周年的前夕,我們除對罹難者表示衷悼外,也對當時鑑識工作分工的細密與鑑識人員的盡責表示佩服,更慶幸自己有這個機會來到如此專業的鑑識單位學習。

	Victims Identified			Remains Identified		
Modality	Single Modality	Multiple Modalities	Total ID's	Single Modality	Multiple Modalities	Total ID's
DNA	817	465	1282	4231	3685	7916
Photo	11	14	25	11	14	25
Viewed	12	2	14	12	2	14
Body X-ray	0	3	3	0	4	4
Dental	102	424	526	117	497	614
Prints	53	215	268	56	240	296
Tattoos	0	6	6	0	6	6
Personal effects	16	59	75	18	61	79
Other	7	34	41	7	101	108

Table 24.1 Summary of World Trade Center victim and remain identification efforts completed as of June 2004 The number of victims stands at 2749 of which 1558 have been identified The number of remains is 19917 with some form of identification completed or 8705 of these pieces as of 15 June 2004, Although DNA far outweighs other methods in terms of succes at recovering information in this disaster, other modalities were useful in identifying victims or sets of remains. Information courtesy of Dr. Robert Shaler, New York City Office of Chief Medical Examiner.

此行第一站短暫造訪康乃迪克州紐海芬大學並拜訪本局科技鑑識總顧問李昌鈺博士,感念李博士悉心指導後輩並在百忙中抽空與我們一行四人簡單座談,席間李博士特別指出認證實驗室乃是勢在必行之路,但國內啟蒙較晚一定要加快步伐進行,以符合社會所期望之公正、客觀之實驗室,並與世界潮流並駕齊驅,李博士針對認證實驗室做概念與原則講解,並且明確指示要走哪一個系統來認證是非常重要的;此外,還提及認證分成幾個注意事項,如證物保存流程、人員訓練、實驗室空間分隔及規劃、文件整理等等,使我們能夠在最短時間了解認證的精神,實在是獲益良多。

在李博士的安排下,我們四人逕自前往康乃迪克州州警刑事實驗室(State of Connecticut, Department of Public Safety Division of Scientific Services,以下簡稱康州實驗室)參觀,由 Mr. Nicholas Yang(楊際聖)負責全程解說並於參訪結束時與實驗室相關部門主管進行座談交換心得。另一行程則是透過紐約市立大學法醫所博士候選人陳用佛先生居中協調聯繫下拜訪紐約市法醫所(Office of Chief Medical Examiner, OCME)之 DNA 刑事鑑識實驗室,並由該所品保部經理連友駿先生全程簡介並於參訪結束時與實驗室主管 Mechthild Prinz. 博士、副主管 Howard J. Baum、連友駿先生及資深鑑定人員 Theresa Caragine 博士進行座談交換心得。

由於美國庭審制度採當事人進行主義已行之多年,對於前段證物受理 流程、監控、保存;中段證物鑑驗分工、流程監控、品管以至後段之結果 複驗、報告審核,在概念及實際作法上之深度與廣度已達成熟發展的階 段,並且該兩實驗室均已取得 ASCLD (American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors, Laboratory Accreditation Board) 實驗室之認 證,足見科學辦案已成為刑事鑑識之代名詞,無瑕與精緻之鑑定要求已成 為全球刑事鑑識科學家所追求之目標,這也是本局科技鑑識人員所要努力 的方向。ASCLD是一個針對犯罪及法醫學實驗室為主,提供專業知識及相 關管理概念之非營利組織,於 1973 由一群來自包括 FBI 及美國各州之實 驗室主管所共同發起,並於 1976 正式成立並對外服務,致力於培養高水 準之專業鑑定品質、輔助管理者建立實驗室管理機制、提供有關鑑定實驗 室最新技術發展及相關教育課程等訊息,以符合美國庭審制度對實驗室鑑 定品質之要求,目前該組織之成員已擴及包括美、加、英、台灣、中國、 芬蘭、義大利等三十多個不同國家從事基礎研究、化學、生物醫學、法醫、 化學等實驗室主管,由此可知,該組織數十年致力於提昇實驗室鑑定品質 及管理的努力,已獲得全世界之認同並成為競相仿效的模範,而此行參訪 之兩處鑑定實驗室,有許多在作法及觀念上值得學習之處,亦是環繞在 ASCLD 組織認證實驗室管理概念深化之結果,茲將參訪康州實驗室及紐約 市法醫所所理解之心得分述如下:

### 1. 重視證物的管理與監督

實驗室的一切先從證物的受理開始,行政人員負責檢視送驗單位所列之證物數量、背景資料文件與實際是否相符以及封緘狀況等,如有不符者,該單位有權利拒絕受理此案;一旦受理該案件,行政人員即將案件基本資料鍵入實驗室資訊管理系統 LIMS,依證物編號並貼上條碼,再依所送證物狀況存放於證物暫存區,該區亦備有數台 4℃至-20℃冰箱,以適當保存受理之各式證物。檢驗人員依單位主管受權後領取證物,LIMS則可顯示目前證物處理之階段、註記狀況、及經辦人員等資料,以利單位主管進行監控、追蹤並管理證物處理進度及後續分工及責任歸屬等問題。既然是科學辦案,所以在觀念上會先以不信任「人」為一切設計規畫考量的出發點,儘可能摒除人為因素後,所得到的科學數據才有利用的依據與價值,故在實際作法上,不管是在職業道德或是技術操作的要求,均以防止人為「污染」為起點,雖然剛開始這樣的思維讓我們覺得有點矯枉過正,但是仔細想想,這種

作法才是快刀斬亂麻的最好方式。尤其在康州實驗室參訪時最為印象深刻,當我們與鑑識科主任 Robert K. O'Brien博士、實驗室主管 Andrew R. Crumbie Esq. 博士及副主管 Elaine M. Pagliaro

博士進行經驗交流時,其中一位 從事毒物鑑定之副主管 Elaine M. Pagliaro 博士耳提面命、再三叮 嚀的還是證物的監管,在這裡每 一位經手證物的鑑定人員均有各 自的證物室與冷凍儲藏區,各自 負責鎖上經手的證物及後段處理





(參訪美國康州 Meriden 之刑事科學實驗室)

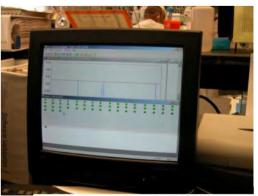
過之樣品,非本案之鑑定人員無論如何是無法接觸到該證物的,除非 是有主管的授權才得以進行,讓我們見識到美國人一旦付諸實現就做 到滴水不漏的精神。

### 2. 落實品質管制與人員培訓

「品質是符合需求、使客戶滿意,品質即品牌,品牌即需求,滿足需求,就是品質好的表示。」這是旺宏電子股份有限公司的品質系統改善部經理歐筱華對元智大學工業工程與管理學系的一場演講中談到的理念,她更提到現今公司對品質的定義已經與傳統不同,品質的觀念由「找出瑕疵」進步到「避免瑕疵」,而「給顧客完全的滿意」、「提供給顧客的產品與服務都能滿足他們的要求」更是歐美大廠對品質的最新定義。我覺得十分的受用並且亦認為實驗室的「鑑定品質」除了應朝此方向努力精進,更應該自我提昇至「無瑕疵」的境界。法醫實驗室的「鑑定品質」,大致上可區分成對「物」及對「人」的品質要求,「物」則包含試藥(劑)、鑑定流程稽核及結果報告審核;「人」則是對其之教育訓練、本職學能專業的再教育之重視。

在紐約市法醫所的參訪中,便是由該所品保部主任連友駿先生全程解說,他所負責的品保部即是負責對所內 DNA 鑑定部門所使用溶液或試藥,調配至適當之濃度並確認品質沒有瑕疵,才將溶液或試藥交到各站供鑑定人員使用,因為他們的理念是認為溶液或試藥由專人配





(OCME 監控冰箱的中央電腦系統)

錄每天每台冰箱溫度起伏狀況並且儲存資料可長達兩個月,如有冰箱 故障或人為因素導致冰箱溫度升高至異常狀態時,該電腦監控系統即 會發出警報通知管理者,藉管理冰箱溫度環境來間接保障物品的保存 條件及品質,足見他們對品質要求落實的程度,雖然此溫度監控系統 已非最新的觀念,在台灣也有相關的廠商可提供此服務,但鮮少有實 驗室真正重視並願意投資,在台灣僅有中央研究院基因體中心、榮總 及少數大型生技公司具有此種品保觀念而落實,我相信「小細節、大 關鍵」,即使是小如溫度的問題,如果不加以重視,輕則縮短試劑有 效期限而浪費公帑,重則造成鑑定上之誤判,影響之鉅無法估計。

值得一提的是,參訪的這兩間實驗室對於人員的再訓練及教育都相當的重視,他們強調不斷汲取新知及終身學習的精神是提昇自我及精進鑑定品質的唯一動能,實驗室主管鼓勵同仁利用工作暇餘,進修自己專業不足之知能,雖然平均的學歷可能沒有像我們那麼整齊,但是經由不斷地接受專業上相關的教育訓練,使得每個人在自己專業素養上均能保持一定的水平並吸收最新資訊,對於同仁在出庭作證時,更增加自己在專業上的自信心。

### 3. 實驗室規劃符合認證精神

實驗室認證的規範十分繁瑣,但其精神卻是非常清楚單純,即提升實驗室鑑定品質及減少錯誤的發生為依歸,其中不乏編製品質手冊及檢測品保相關文件據以管理實驗室的運作、鑑定技術操作與確保鑑定品質水平,內部及外部稽核機制與審核流程制度、實驗室管理者與鑑定人員應具備之資格與條件等書面資料,惟因參訪時間有限無法逐一深入瞭解,僅就實驗室核心鑑定之操作流程、避免污染之空間陳設考量,在觀念與實際作法相互結合上有較深刻的體認。實驗室內的鑑定工作大致上可分為證物前處理、生物跡證抽提、人類 DNA 定量、DNA 核酸擴增反應與 profiling 檢出及粒線體定序。

證物前處理即犯罪現場所採集到疑似或相關的證物,內容從屍塊、血漬、煙蒂、毛髮、毛巾等包羅萬象,證物前處理的任務則是記錄受理證物之原貌並拍照留存、尋找證物上疑有生物痕跡之處並記錄相關細節、採集證物上之生物跡證並依照個案需求初步鑑定樣品之種類,例如是否係血液、唾液、有無精液反應、毛髮分類與外型觀察等等;生物跡證抽提則是將證物上殘留之生物遺跡以適當之抽提方法將







DNA 萃取出來;由於大多數的犯罪現場證物取自於暴露之環境,經過時間與環境因子蘊釀後所萃取出之 DNA 並非全然來自於嫌疑人或受害人,故有效可供分析之人類 DNA 必須明確掌握,以做為下一步鑑定之背景資料並且做為日後分析結果之重要參考數據;有效之人類 DNA 須經過核酸擴增反應使得少量 DNA 放大百萬倍後,才能在核酸序列分析儀上顯現其多型性,以鑑定人別之異同。

隨著社會高度多樣化與犯罪型態日新月異,無形中也對鑑定工作產生新的挑戰,犯罪現場中能夠蒐集到的可疑證物往往非常微量,如果不加以小心處理,在 DNA 抽提時損耗或污染,很可能會錯失破案的契機,因此,處理微量生物跡證及還原其所傳達的樣貌,已是目前科技鑑定工作的主流,是故,在此行參訪的兩間認證實驗室中,均有針對微量生物檢體或稱 Low copy number evidence 所設計之獨立空間、操作動線,雖然隸屬兩個體系的鑑定實驗室,但是對於 Low copy number evidence 所做的努力與規劃,在觀念上可以說是不謀而合,作法上區隔出與一般證物抽提室之另一獨立空間,進出該空間時需於其前置房間換上專屬操作實驗衣,避免將外界污染源帶入,獨立抽氣櫃系統、專屬試藥劑、移液器、real-time PCR DNA 定量儀及核酸序列分析儀,進入此區域操作的檢體通常是犯罪現場採集到極微量之遺











(OCME 與康州實驗室裡獨立之微量檢體操作實驗室)

跡,如毛髮、指紋上殘留之微量證物、皮屑、尿液或腐敗之檢體如枯骨、牙齒等,可以體染色體 STR profiling 或粒線體序列來分析,這些檢體所含有之 DNA 量原本就很低,故在操作需十分小心,否則不慎為較高濃度 DNA 檢體所污染,其後果則不堪設想。此外,為達到鑑定認證標準,其動線設計上採人機分離、集中管理模式,除了便於空間的利用外,仍可以對污染進行管控。

OCME 目前在生物鑑識部門已有百餘人,且新建大樓將於今年啟用,預計擴編至六百人才能符合目前工作需求,無論是現有的實驗大樓或是將啟用的新實驗室,該單位都是認證實驗室,相關的文件、證物及鑑定程序皆依認證標準作業進行,參訪期間連博士(Eugene Y. Lien)全程陪同帶領我們參觀所有實驗室,還針對實驗室認證、技術與相關問題,安排二場的主管座談會,在座談會裡,讓我們感受到其生物鑑識部門主管 Mechthild Prinz, Ph. D. 與副主管 Howard J. Baum, Ph. D. 親切與熱忱、專業與執著,為使我們更瞭解微量檢體的處理原則與程序,更安排 High Sensitivity DNA Testing 的負責人 Theresa Caragine, Ph. D. 親自與我們討論採證的方法與應行注意事項,會後連先生也告訴我們 OCME 招考新進人員的標準,讓我們此行收獲滿滿。在此謝謝陳用佛博士的聯繫安排與連博士的接待。





(於 OCME 座談會後,與連先生及主管留影)

實驗室認證是本局發展的重點之一,處長於出國前亦鼓勵我們多吸取國外相關認證訊息,以提供未來的參考。本著這個理想,我們除了到OCME取經外,在紐約保防秘書祝立宏的陪同下,前往美國康乃迪克州本局科技總顧問李昌鈺博士的紐海芬大學(University of New Haven)及康乃迪克州州警刑事實驗室(State of Connecticut, Department of Public Safety Division of Scientific Services);與參加本局去年舉辦之「2005年國際鑑識科學研討會」華醫師(Zhongxue Hua,M.D.,Ph.D.)負責之新澤西州紐阿克州北區醫學法醫室及新澤西州毒物實驗室(The great seal of the state of New Jersey medical center, State of New Jersey)學習。

在商周出版由 Howard Coleman and Eric Swenson 著、何美瑩譯的「法 庭上的 DNA (DNA in the Courtroom) | 書中提到:品質管制乃是實驗室為 確保實驗結果能重複實施及其正確度所採取的一系列步驟,其主要元素為 一、實驗室的檢驗及證照;二、人員動檢驗及證照;三、常態性的準確度 測試。而國內外各刑事鑑定實驗室目前相關要求主要是依「DNA 分析方 法技術工作小組」(Techanical Working Group on DNA Analysis Methods Guidelines, TWGDAM)之基準來執行,而有關認證的相關之協會有下列 各單位,分別負責各項不同的儀器、人員的校正、考核、訓練、證照及準 確度的測試等:一、ASCLD (The American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors)美國刑事實驗室主任協會及 AABB (The American Associaion of Blood Banks Parentage Testing Committee)美國血庫協會負責人員考核、訓 練及證照;二、ABC(The American Board of Criminalistics)美國刑事專家委 員會負責一般性知識及專長準確度測試;三、CTS 聯合測試服務及 CAP (The College of American Pathologists)美國病理學家協會除刑事實驗室,同 時也涵蓋了親子關係鑑定實驗室之準確度測試。基本上這些計劃對所有的 技術性操作、品管流程以及文件記錄、人員素質、訓練、安全及行政措施 都採取實地考核,相關的認證資料本局相關同仁已持續蒐集,本文依 Scientific Working Group on DNA Analysis Methods (SWGDAM)於 Forensic Science Communications 探討發表之修正確認準則(Revised validation guidelines)、DNA 實驗室健康安全準則(Guidance Document for Implementing Health and Safety Programs in DNA Laboratories)及訓練準則 (Training Guidelines)等三項以附件方式提供參考。

在康州的行程裡,除了 Joseph W. Sudol 先生的熱情接待外,訓練機構裡的 Robert K.O'Brien 與 Nicholas Yang(楊際聖)也全程陪同介紹機構的工作內容、採證流程、鑑定方法、鑑定技術與認證事宜等,實驗室裡的認證及 One Team One Mission 二個招牌,讓我們感受到自己在鑑識科學中的責任,最後我們也與該單位的主管及毒物部門的負責人舉行小型座談會,進一步研討交流心得,很感謝李博士於百忙中撥空指導我們與安排參觀實驗室,李博士還說明認證過程應注意之硬體建築的規劃、各實驗室間動線的

考量;儀器採購校正原則、藥品管制與安全;行政人事、經費的管理、人 員聘用資格、審核與訓練;案件收送、紀錄、實驗結果的審查;法庭上資 料的整備等事項,讓我再次領略到鑑識界大師的風範與遠見。



(在李博士 辦公室裡 的留影與 意見交流)



參訪新澤西州紐阿克州北區醫學法醫室及新澤西州毒物實驗室是紐 約最後一個行程,在同事的安排下赴新澤西州第一大城紐阿克(Newark) 州立法醫室 (Regional Medical Examiner Division of Criminal Justice) 轄下之北區醫學法醫室(Northern Regional Medical Examiner Office, NRMEO) 及新澤西州毒物實驗室 (New Jersey State Toxicology Laboratory) 參訪。由法醫室主管 Zhongxue Hua 博士及毒物實驗室主管 George F. Jackson 博士陪同參觀解說及工作經驗分享。北區醫學法醫室 主要係負責新澤西州 Essex、Hudson、Passaic 及 Somerset 等四區之所 有法醫相驗及解剖工作,以2004年統計資料顯示,新澤西州21區全年死 亡人數共計 19537人,其中需進行解剖 4023人次,北區醫學法醫室轄內 四區死亡人數則有 5119 人, 需經解剖 1193 人次, 解剖數目約佔全州的三 分之一,足見工作量十分繁重,對於短時間湧進大量屍體之大型災難應變 能力亦非常熟稔。法醫室主管 Hua 博士曾於去(2004)年本局所主辦之國 際鑑識年會應邀來台講座,深獲各界好評;渠畢業於中國協和醫科大學, 之後於美國紐約州羅契斯特大學攻讀生化學博士學位,目前擔任新澤西州 州立法醫室之北區醫學法醫室主任,專長為法醫病理學、解剖病理學及神 經病理學,旗下尚有五位資深法醫師與其共事,此外,Hua 博士亦為紐約 Jacobi Medical Center and North Central Bronx Hospital 之客座神經

病理學家,負責授課及法醫師培訓工作;此外,渠亦曾服務於紐約市法醫 所(OCME)法醫師工作。因新澤西州緊臨大西洋,遂成為美國毒品走私的 轉運站之一,加上該地區種族多樣性的居民型態,時常會發生黑幫集體火 併或警匪槍戰等治安事件,也被視為潛在會發生大型災難之高危險地區, 該州經常透過結合醫療體系、檢察體系、維安體系與民間救難系統來演練 大型災難發生時之應變措施及危機管理,尤其在美國九一一事件之後,新 澤西州更成為防恐重點區域之一,並例行舉行 TOPOFF 05 演練,為一旦發 生大型災難時做好萬全準備,這也給我們一次很好的見習機會來瞭解別人 是如何規劃與建構。Hua 博士在百忙之中為我們詳細解說法醫室的運作, 包括檢驗助理之任用、案件受理與相驗工作之流程、與法醫師就案件共事 之模式、運送屍體之動線規劃、存放屍體之冷藏室及其設計理念、解剖室 之陳設以及保全系統。瞭解了北區醫學法醫室對一旦發生大型災難時所做 的準備及因應措施後,也讓我反思,如果發生在台灣,就鑑定工作這一環 節,我們是否有能力能夠在最短時間將國內各相關單位整合並分工完善, 自己內部單位是否能從容應變及處置,我想也應該仿效國外作法,建立單 位內部緊急災難啟動系統,經過與同事充分討論溝通,建立一套相關的標 準作業流程,並且定期模擬演練與改進,一旦真得發生大型災難,我們才 能從容不迫的應對;接下來由 George F. Jackson 博士引領我們參觀毒物 實驗室,該實驗室是經 CAP (Commission on Laboratory Accreditation of the College of American Pathologists (CAP)) 所認證的毒物化學 實驗室,由證物的受理及監控、實驗操作之動線規劃、實驗室精密儀器之

原理原則、鑑定工作上遭遇之問題,在 Jackson 博士熱心的解說下,讓我們覺得長途跋涉來此參訪是值得的,所有的疲憊因此煙消雲散。

在新澤西州紐阿克州的訪問 裡,華醫師帶領我們體驗法醫解剖 室裡的第一現場感受,當天正在進



行一名兒童及男性黑人的解剖案 件,華醫師細心告訴我們案件內容 及想從解剖資料中欲找到的案情 線索,華醫師還告訴我們在紐澤西 的每個犯罪現場,法醫的專業不容 忽視,就算是法界的檢察官或第一 位到達現場警察人員都要保持現 場的完整性,直到法醫到達後,才



能由其指揮蒐集相關物證或檢體送至實驗室或相關單位進行鑑定,否則,將來的法庭訴訟將不被採信,由此我們再次深刻體會到尊重專業的重要。

雖然為期一個月的研習課程很短暫,不過我們仍利用有限的時間前往 美國西岸的舊金山參訪參與人類基因解碼工程的美商生命系統股份有限 公司相關 DNA 試劑套件的研發部門,張倩維博士除了安排參觀該單位的 儀器設備及實驗室外,也與我們交換討論了相關實驗室認證的事宜,對於 該單位為解決腐敗檢體設計的新套件 mini-STR 的原理與運用及 Y-STR DYS392 基因座形成 N+3 bp peak 的 Shutter 及少數男性檢體造成多餘 71-nucleotide fragment 的原因(Detection of a 71-nucleotide fragment in a male sample amplified with the AmpFlSTR®Yfiler $^{\text{TM}}$  Kit)提出其團隊研究的 過程,讓我們瞭解從事研發工作的思考方向及解決問題的方法;其部門主

管 Lisa M.Calandro, M.P.H.在繁忙的工作裡,還為我們上了一堂有關該部門對研發過程的的實驗操作流程與資訊管理運用相關結合的系統知識,對於未來面對大型災難的檢體處理、實驗流程管控、實驗結果的紀錄、移轉及認證的規劃有莫大幫助。







(於美商生命系統股份有限公司合影)

藉著難得的機會,此次行程另規劃了相關的鑑識科學學理課程,除了參加國際鑑定協會(International Association for Identification) 於波士頓召開 91st Internation Educational Conference 鑑識教育訓練研討課程中幾場公開的演講外,也另外付費參加數場的技術研討課程。

國際鑑識學會(Intermational Association for Identification, [AI]係以犯罪現場勘查、指紋鑑識為主之鑑識學會,近年來由於生物科技 發展迅速且生物跡證已被公認為最為直接有效之證據之一,因此該學會亦 逐步擴展至 DNA 相關之範疇。參與此次國際鑑識學會,讓我瞭解到犯罪現 場調查常使用之鑑識方法,包括以各種刑事鑑識光源,如多波域光源器、 強化紫外光器搜尋並採取潛伏指紋、生物遺跡,配合先進照像顯影系統及 影像分析技術,能夠讓犯罪現場有利案件突破之證據無所遁形,看到全世 界的專家齊聚一堂,共同為犯罪調查的突破與精進投入心力及貢獻智慧, 實在是令人既興奮又擔憂,興奮的是能夠將所見所聞帶回去與同仁分享並 應用於實驗室的鑑定工作上,擔憂的是看到別人的進步,自己則有迎頭趕 上的壓力;由於犯罪現場經常是凌亂不堪、千頭萬緒,鑑識人員在現場所 採集到之可疑跡證往往非常龐雜,為能區別有效證物以縮減人力資源與實 驗室鑑定工作,如何在犯罪現場快速偵測有效證物亦成為鑑識人員思考的 方向。此次參與一場針對潛在血跡染色辨識新試劑之研討會,即是在改進 偵測犯罪現場血跡之靈敏度與準確度,傳統上鑑識人員經常使用的是以偵 測紅血球血紅素為原理基礎的方法,叫做 Luminol test 來進行偵測血跡 之位置,Luminol 化學名為 3-Aminophthalhydrazide,其原理為:在含 H202 的鹼性的環境裏 3-Aminophthalhydrazide 可藉由三價鐵之血紅素和過氧化酵素(peroxidase)的催化作用來產生化學螢光(Chemiluminescence),藉此可找出產生化學螢光處即為可能之潛伏血跡處,但實務上則發現Luminol test 因其所產生的螢光強度太弱、發光時間短、需新鮮配製不利於長時間攜帶、噴檢偵測時需完全避光及偽陽性等缺點,使其在實際應用上之效果大打折扣。許多研究者則研發新一代血跡偵測試劑,名為BlueStar,以改進Luminol test 之缺點。研討會中,廠商還特別安排讓我們實際操作傳統Luminol test 及改良後 BlueStar 兩者之差異,讓我們馬上就能比較出其進步的驚奇。

由於犯罪現場之微量生物跡證 (Low copy number DNA)已成為破 案的關鍵,針對犯罪現場的微量跡 證的採集,如 semen、saliva、hair、 gun、cloth、lip print等,在實務 觀念上應如何避免污染以及實驗室 鑑定上可能發生的誤判情形,包 過譜出現 drop out、drop in 等 問題,因為這些污染可能來自操作 者亦可能來自犯罪現場環境所造 成,如何判斷實驗數據亦是非常重 或的課題,也是參與該會議最大的 收獲之一。





(與大會主講人討論相關問題與留影)

在上課過程中,除了與國外專家學者互動交流外,對於新技術的運用 也學習不少;每場付費研討會皆有測驗及實際操作,期使理論與實務結 合,我們也通過測驗拿到證書,以下簡略表列參加之相關研討主題及研習 課程之摘要。









(於參加研討會實習情形)

2-Jul-06 Sunday	7:00 - 11:00pm	G rand Ballroom Presidents Reception	
<u> </u>	1	MARRIOTT - Salon I	Th is work shop
3-Jul-06 M onday	1:00 - 5:00pm	W 43 \$ 30	w ill not be
		Basic B loodstain Pattern Interpretation	repeated.
		MARRIOTT - Salon J	
	1:00 - 5:00pm	W 45-\$30	
		Im pact Pattern Reconstruction	
4-Jul-06 Tuesday	3:30pm -	Exhibition Hall D - Hynes Center. Poster	
4-Jul-00 Luesday	6:00pm	Presentation and Photography Contest	
		HYNES CENTER - Room 103	
	10:00 - 11:00am	Low Copy NumberDNA: Evidence	
		Collection, Limitations, and Legal Precedence	
	IN oon - 2:00pm	HYNES CENTER - Room 100	
		W riting for Publication	

		HYNES CENTER - Room 103 Forensic Archaeology / Crim e Scenes Involving Skeletal Remains	This lecture is a prerequisite forworkshops W 26 and W 27
	12:30 - 2:30pm	HYNES CENTER - Room 304/306 Confirm ation Bias, Ethics and Mistakes in Forensics	
	7:00am – 4:00pm	MARRIOTT - Salon J W 46 \$50 Comprehensive Documentation of B loodstain Evidence	
	7:00am - 4:00pm	M ARR IOTT - Salon A W 79 \$25 A M ethodology for Crime Scene Analysis and Reconstruction	This workshop is also offered as W 80, Thursday.
5-Jul-06 W ednesday	9:00 - 10:00am	HYNES CENTER - Room 103 Forensic Art: Thinking Outside the Box	
	11:00am - 1:00pm	Exhibit Hall at the Hynes Center	
	12:30 - 2:30pm	M ARRIOTT - Province town O rleans W 11 \$25 Lum inol versus B lueStar	This workshop will also be offered as W 12, Friday
	12:30 - 2:30pm	M ARR IOTT - Salon J W 52 \$25 Sw ipes, W ipes and O ther Transfer Im pressions	This workshop will not be repeated.
	3:00 - 5:00pm	M ARR IOTT - Salon J W 48 \$25 Flight, Physical and Surface Characteristics of Blood	This workshop is also offered as W 53, Thursday.
	3:00 - 4:30pm	HYNES CENTER - Room 304/306 Form Blindness: The Final Results	
	3:00 - 5:00pm	HYNES CENTER - Room 210 Forensic Hum an Identification	
	4:00 - 5:00pm	HYNES CENTER - ROOM 100  New XM L Data Structures M andated by  ANSI-NIST ITL-2005	

6-Jul-06 Thursday	7:00am – 3:00pm  8:00 – 9:30am	FIELD EXERCISE W 26 \$65 Forensic A rchaeology/Scenes Involving Skeletal Remains (Buried Remains) Salon F	
0-Jul-00 I huisday		Shirley McKie Case - Error or Perjury?  Salon K Henry, NCIC, and IAFIS Classification Review	
	1:30 - 2:30pm	Salon G The Brendel Family Homicides - A Case for Buried Body Recovery	
	3:00 - 4:00pm	Salon G Remains to be Seen!	
	7:00am – 3:00pm	FIELD EXERCISE W 27 \$65 Forensic A rchaeology/Scenes Involving Skeletal Rem ains (Scattered Surface Remains)	This workshop will not be repeated.
	10:00am - Noon	Salon J W 49 \$25 D irectionality of B loodstains	This workshop will not be repeated.
	1:00 - 5:00pm	Salon I W 51 \$25 B loodstain Pattems on C lothing	This workshop will not be repeated.

3:00 – 5:00pm - MARRIOTT – Salon J W48 \$25 Flight, Physical and Surface Characteristics of Blood

Carl Agner, CBPE - Senior Officer, Florence Police Department, Kentucky

This workshop is intended for attendees who are now being introduced to the world of bloodstain evidence. This is an introduction course to this type of evidence and to help explain the physical characteristics of blood. Attendees will be introduced to physic principals on how it relates to bloodstain evidence. Facilitating techniques will be used to aid the attendee to have a better understanding of bloodstains on how it reacts to force. Also included is how blood droplets look different on different surfaces. Students will be presented with visual aids to achieve an awareness of how bloodstains react to surfaces. Furthermore, the students will also learn how you can tell directionality of a blood droplet. Once again this is a beginner's course and an introduction on how bloodstain evidence can help solve a crime. This course is design for any size law enforcement community to take advantage of bloodstain knowledge to fit their department's needs.

1:00 - 5:00pm - MARRIOTT - Salon I W43 \$30

#### **Basic Bloodstain Pattern Interpretation**

Michael J. Van Stratton, CBPE, CLPE, CSCSA - Laboratory Director, Kansas Bureau of Investigation, Topeka

An important part of the investigation of violent crime scenes, particularly those involving a large amount of blood, is our ability to recognize bloodstain patterns and to utilize those patterns to assist us in reconstructing the crime scene. By examining the size, shape and distribution of bloodstain patterns, along with information from the crime scene, witness/victim accounts and autopsy reports, we will be able to identify and differentiate bloodstain patterns.

This workshop is designed for crime scene technicians, medical examiner investigators and others associated with crime scene investigations, was well as those who have training in bloodstain pattern recognition and want a "refresher". The workshop will assist the participants with recognition of bloodstain patterns, bloodstain pattern terminology and documentation of bloodstain patterns found at the crime scene. While this workshop will not make the participant an expert in bloodstain pattern interpretation, it will allow them to understand bloodstain patterns and how they are created.

### **WORKSHOPS - WEDNESDAY - JULY 5, 2006**

12:30 – 2:30pm - MARRIOTT – Provincetown/Orleans W11 \$25

Luminol versus BlueStar®

<u>King C. Brown, MS. CSCSA</u> - Crime Scene Supervisor, West Palm Beach Police Department, Florida <u>M. Dawn Watkins, MS. CLPE. CSCSA</u> - Latent Fingerprint Examiner, Palm Beach Gardens Police Department, Florida

This workshop involves Luminol processing of blood at the crime scene and a presentation of new data on BlueStar" Forensic as compared to Luminol. In past years, Luminol processing has been a problem due to chemical mixing procedures, improper mixing and problems in interpretation of the Luminol reaction. Luminol requires total darkness and causes much difficulty in photographic capture of the area for most investigators. In recent years, Luminol processing has become much easier with no more mixing of chemical components, no more measurement errors, and little or no waste. Mix only the prescribed pre-measured amount you need in the kit for the specific Crime Scene. Thanks to this new technology of BlueStar" Forensic, we have entered a new era of the search for illusive hidden blood.

A demonstration will be conducted with focus on the comparison of BlueStar® Forensic to Luminol on blood stains. BlueStar® Forensic will reveal that total darkness will not be needed and found to be easier to photograph. BlueStar® Forensic also provides a presumptive test to determine if the tested area is animal or human blood. Each student will have the opportunity to test both Luminol & BlueStar® Forensic to evaluate both products. Photographic techniques to capture each products chemical reaction will be discussed.

為使工作與學業相結合,此次美國行程透過恩師張震東教授的協助能有機會到俄亥俄州立大學藥理學院研習,該院的實驗室主管陳慶士(Ching-Shih Chen)教授為中央研究院生化所的學術諮詢委員,曾於去(94)年12月受邀返台演講,主要從事藥物相關開發、研究與分析鑑定等,目前在抗癌藥物的研發有卓越的成就。在實驗室裡,我體會到團隊對研究熱忱的「戰鬥氣息」及彼此協助的重要性,謝謝陳教授能給我這次機會一圓我未能實現的留學夢想,更要謝謝翁淑娟博士的實驗指導、臺大醫院盧彥伸醫師的照顧及實驗室裡的各國夥伴們的幫忙。













(於俄亥俄州立大學實驗室實習情形)

學習可以檢視自己努力的成果、旅行可以擴展自己的視野,對於所學不足部份檢討改進、對於自我無法端視的領域砥礪未來,此次的研習不僅學習到大型災難處理的原則、增長了犯罪調查的基本學能、學習了新的鑑識技術或瞭解新的先進儀器,未來的路還久還長,越是深入探討思索,越是覺得自己所學不足,惟有再接再厲,才能趕上時代科技的進度。

此次出國研習提供給我們一個非常好的機會看看國外實驗室運作的情形、做事的態度及在鑑定工作上追求無瑕的觀念,其實內心的感受是五味雜

陳,就以認證實驗室來說,以目前本局的主客觀條件來看,就與國外有相當 的落差,例如在人力資源、經費預算、硬體空間,至少是數倍的差距,如不 先克服這些根本的問題,我認為要推動這些工作一定會有滯礙難行之感,以 下幾點淺見願提出與大家共同分享:

- 一、統合各單位的協調機制,以建立處理大型災難之標準程序:由於國內、 外之國情不同,任務亦有差異,本局鑑定實驗室除接受各級法院及檢察 署之委託,辦理有關死因、生物性證物及親子血緣關係之檢查鑑定外, 倘若國內發生重大災難,如空難、車禍等,亦因負有上級機關特交有關 國家安全及國家利益之調查、保防事項而協助鑑定工作之進行,此外, 防恐有關之配套措施與機制已是全世界國家努力預防與演練的課題,因 此,建置一套就鑑定工作之統合協調機制與處理大型災難之作業流程實 屬必要與急切。
- 二、加強犯罪調查的專業素養,以培養現場勘驗的能力:由參與國際鑑識年 會的機會讓我瞭解到犯罪現場的勘查、調查及採樣之專業技能,與實驗 室的鑑定工作和案件能否偵破,三者可說是息息相關、相輔相成,積極 加強在犯罪現場調查的專業素養,日後進而參與實際案例的現場採證工 作,有助於我們對社會重大刑案介入調查的能力,否則,若只由一個單 位來主導攸關國家、人民期待的重大案件,不免讓人質疑其公正性與監 督機制,所以,培養我們在犯罪現場鑑定勘查的能力,應是有正面的助 益。
- 三、集思廣益共同研商,以規劃完整的認證實驗室:認證實驗室已是勢在必 行的目標,而認證實驗室的規劃與設計良窳,亦攸關本局鑑定工作長遠 之發展與方向,所以在起草規劃之初,我認為各科主管及承辦人應充分 與同科同仁討論認證方向及觀念,共同規劃出符合認證要求之動線且又 能符合不同業務之需求設計,垂直方面則由本處各級長官、各科主管及 承辦人統合研商,規劃全處認證之大方向,畢竟,實驗室認證是每一個 人的任務,而非少數人的責任,集思廣益才能將認證工作做到盡善盡美。

料建立的初期,雖然繁雜且無法有立即的成果,但其資料的累積對未來 案件的檢索有不可取代的貢獻,以往本局的暴力犯累犯再犯的建檔,因 相關法律的受限而移交予刑事警察局,實是一項重大損失,若能修改相 關法律,再次爭取相關資料庫的建置,對本局的鑑識工作將有莫大幫助。

- 五、善用電腦網路資源,以簡化工作流程:現今資訊科技發達,電腦及網路 已是人人必備的工具,無論是商業套裝軟體或是工作需求自訂的程式設 計,皆可加強輔助大型災難比對的工作,結合完整的資料庫搜尋將可大 大縮短鑑定時程。
- 六、妥善空間規劃,以符合認證需求:在參訪的認證實驗室,其檢體收發、 紀錄及 DNA 抽提、分型與結果分析皆有不同的空間區隔,尤其 PCR 技 術是高度放大的技術,不容有任何污染發生,否則其實驗結果是不可被 信任的,各單位皆區分 PCR 前處理室與後處理室,以防交叉污染。
- 七、使用自動化處理設備,以簡化實驗流程:儀器自動化不僅可以節省人力 成本,也可以減少實驗污染,在人事成本愈來愈貴的未來,使用自動他 設備是必然的趨勢。
- 八、鑑識科學持續研發工作,以應未來需要:研發是鑑定技術的根本,惟有 不斷吸收新知、充實基本學能、研究案情需要、創造新的鑑識方法,才 能使學術理論與實務工作相結合,解決鑑定上的困難。
- 九、鼓勵同仁研習進修,以趕上時代潮流:由於網路科技發達,學習已無國 界是分,人才培育是單位之本體,應鼓勵同仁多參加國內、外研討會或 在職進修學位,以吸收外界的新知。
- 十、建立夥伴關係,以增進學術交流:在地球村的社會裡,任何工作已無法獨自一人可以完成,惟有互相幫忙彼此協助才能達到最大的效益,由於去年本局舉辦的「2005年國際鑑識科學研討會」的成效,建立許多交流合作的橋樑,加以各國的華裔學者幫忙,讓本局已建立許多合作實驗室,未來透過參加研討會、參訪或研習各國實驗室,用以提昇國際視野。

## 四、致謝:

每次的研習規劃,總有許多默默協助我們的英雄,因為有他們的幫忙,讓我們此行得以劃下完美的句點,此次的行程特別要感謝海外室的幫忙及紐約與波士頓的保防秘書祝立宏及王希琦學長的費心照顧,還有華裔連先生、華醫師、陳用佛博士的居中聯繫,更要感謝本局科技總顧問李昌鈺博士於百忙中撥空指導與恩師張震東教授的細心安排,也要感謝外事室與聯絡室提供禮品,最後感謝胡遵燦學長與會計室學長在經費上的幫忙及科長、處長等各級長官的愛護,讓我們能有機會到國外增長見聞充實本職學能。總之,要感謝的人太多,若未能提及的朋友也請見諒,對於曾經幫助我們的夥伴們銘記於心,在此一併致謝。

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## 六、附錄:

## **Revised Validation Guidelines**

Scientific Working Group on DNA Analysis Methods (SWGDAM)

## 1 Introduction

The validation section of the Guidelines for a Quality Assurance Program for DNA Analysis by the Technical Working Group on DNA Analysis Methods has been revised due to increased laboratory experience, the advent of new technologies, and the issuance of the Quality Assurance Standards for Forensic DNA Testing Laboratories by the Director of the FBI.

This document provides validation guidelines and definitions approved by SWGDAM

- 1. General Considerations for Validation of the DNA Analysis Procedure
- 1.1 Validation is the process by which the scientific community acquires the necessary information to
  - (a) Assess the ability of a procedure to obtain reliable results.
  - (b) Determine the conditions under which such results can be obtained.
  - (c) Define the limitations of the procedure.

The validation process identifies aspects of a procedure that are critical and must be carefully controlled and monitored.

- 1.2 There are two types of validation required to implement or modify technologies for forensic DNA analysis—developmental and internal. The application of existing technology to the analysis of forensic samples does not necessarily create a new technology or methodology. Developmental validation studies in other fields sufficiently address forensic applications.
  - 1.2.1 Developmental validation is the demonstration of the accuracy, precision, and reproducibility of a procedure by the manufacturer, technical organization, academic institution, government laboratory, or other party. Developmental validation must precede the use of a novel methodology for forensic DNA analysis.

- 1.2.1.1 Peer-reviewed publication of the underlying scientific principle(s) of a technology is required.
- 1.2.1.2 Peer-reviewed publication of the results of developmental validation studies is encouraged. However, technologies or procedures may be implemented without peer-reviewed publication if the results of developmental studies have been disseminated to the scientific community for review and evaluation through multiple ways, such as presentation at a scientific meeting or publication in a technical manual.
- 1.2.2 Internal validation is conducted by each forensic DNA testing laboratory and is the in-house demonstration of the reliability and limitations of the procedure. Prior to using a procedure for forensic applications, a laboratory must conduct internal validation studies.
  - 1.2.2.1 Internal validation studies must be sufficiently documented and summarized.
  - 1.2.2.2 Internal validation should lead to the establishment of documented quality assurance parameters and interpretation guidelines.
  - 1.2.2.3 Satellite laboratories must perform an internal validation independent of the main laboratory. Performance-based tests must be completed and documented for each laboratory location, whereas basic validation data may be shared by all locations in a laboratory system.
  - 1.2.2.4 A complete change of detection platform or commercial kit requires an internal validation.
- 2. Developmental Validation: The developmental validation process may include the studies detailed below. Some studies may not be necessary for a particular method.
- 2.1 Characterization of genetic markers: The basic characteristics (described below) of a genetic marker must be determined and documented.
  - 2.1.1 Inheritance: The mode of inheritance of DNA markers demonstrated through family studies.
  - 2.1.2 Mapping: The chromosomal location of the genetic marker (submitted to or recorded with the Nomenclature Committee of the Human Genome Organization).
  - 2.1.3 Detection: Technological basis for identifying the genetic marker.

- 2.1.4 Polymorphism: Type of variation analyzed.
- 2.2 Species specificity: For techniques designed to type human DNA, the potential to detect DNA from forensically relevant nonhuman species should be evaluated. For techniques in which a species other than human is targeted for DNA analysis, the ability to detect DNA profiles from nontargeted species should be determined. The presence of an amplification product in the nontargeted species does not necessarily invalidate the use of the assav.
- 2.3 Sensitivity studies: When appropriate, the range of DNA quantities able to produce reliable typing results should be determined.
- 2.4 Stability studies: The ability to obtain results from DNA recovered from biological samples deposited on various substrates and subjected to various environmental and chemical insults has been extensively documented. In most instances, assessment of the effects of these factors on new forensic DNA procedures is not required. However, if substrates and/or environmental and/or chemical insults could potentially affect the analytical process, then the process should be evaluated using known samples to determine the effects of such factors.
- 2.5 Reproducibility: The technique should be evaluated in the laboratory and among different laboratories to ensure the consistency of results. Specimens obtained from donors of known types should be evaluated.
- 2.6 Case-type samples: The ability to obtain reliable results should be evaluated using samples that are representative of those typically encountered by the testing laboratory. When possible, consistency of typing results should be demonstrated by comparing results from the previous procedures to those obtained using the new procedure.
- 2.7 Population studies: The distribution of genetic markers in populations should be determined in relevant population groups. When appropriate, databases should be tested for independence expectations.
- 2.8 Mixture studies: The ability to obtain reliable results from mixed source samples should be determined.
- 2.9 Precision and accuracy: The extent to which a given set of measurements of the same sample agree with their mean and the extent to which these measurements match the actual values being measured should be determined.

- 2.10 PCR-based procedures: Publication of the sequence of individual primers is not required in order to appropriately demonstrate the accuracy, precision, reproducibility, and limitations of PCR-based technologies.
  - 2.10.1 The reaction conditions needed to provide the required degree of specificity and robustness must be determined. These include thermocycling parameters, the concentration of primers, magnesium chloride, DNA polymerase, and other critical reagents.
  - 2.10.2 The potential for differential amplification among loci, preferential amplification of alleles in a locus, and stochastic amplification must be assessed.
  - 2.10.3 When more than one locus is coamplified, the effects of coamplification must be assessed (e.g., presence of artifacts).
  - 2.10.4 Positive and negative controls must be validated for use.
  - 2.10.5 Detection of PCR product
    - 2.10.5.1 Characterization without hybridization
      - 2.10.5.1.1 When PCR product is characterized directly, appropriate measurement standards (qualitative and/or quantitative) for characterizing the alleles or resulting DNA product must be established.
      - 2.10.5.1.2 When PCR product is characterized by DNA sequencing, appropriate standards for characterizing the sequence data must be established.
    - 2.10.5.2 Characterization with hybridization
      - 2.10.5.2.1 Hybridization and wash conditions necessary to provide the required degree of specificity must be determined.
      - 2.10.5.2.2 For assays in which the probe is bound to the matrix, a mechanism must be employed to demonstrate whether adequate amplified DNA is present in the sample (e.g., a probe that reacts with an amplified allele(s) or a product yield gel).

- 3. Internal Validation: The internal validation process should include the studies detailed below encompassing a total of at least 50 samples. Some studies may not be necessary due to the method itself.
- 3.1 Known and nonprobative evidence samples: The method must be evaluated and tested using known samples and, when possible, authentic case samples; otherwise, simulated case samples should be used. DNA profiles obtained from questioned items should be compared to those from reference samples. When previous typing results are available, consistency as to the inclusion or exclusion of suspects or victims within the limits of the respective assays should be assessed.
- 3.2 Reproducibility and precision: The laboratory must document the reproducibility and precision of the procedure using an appropriate control(s).
- 3.3 Match criteria: For procedures that entail separation of DNA molecules based on size, precision of sizing must be determined by repetitive analyses of appropriate samples to establish criteria for matching or allele designation.
- 3.4 Sensitivity and stochastic studies: The laboratory must conduct studies that ensure the reliability and integrity of results. For PCR-based assays, studies must address stochastic effects and sensitivity levels.
- 3.5 Mixture studies: When appropriate, forensic casework laboratories must define and mimic the range of detectable mixture ratios, including detection of major and minor components. Studies should be conducted using samples that mimic those typically encountered in casework (e.g., postcoital vaginal swabs).
- 3.6 Contamination: The laboratory must demonstrate that its procedures minimize contamination that would compromise the integrity of the results. A laboratory should employ appropriate controls and implement quality practices to assess contamination and demonstrate that its procedure minimizes contamination.
- 3.7 Qualifying test: The method must be tested using a qualifying test. This may be accomplished through the use of proficiency test samples or types of samples that mimic those that the laboratory routinely analyzes. This qualifying test may be administered internally, externally, or collaboratively.
- 4. Material Modification: A material modification is a substantial and/or consequential alteration of a physical or analytical component in an integrated procedure. The modified procedure must be validated as concomitant with the nature of the alteration.

- 4.1 Commercial manufacturers should notify users of any material modifications made to products.
- 4.2 Modified procedures must be performance evaluated by comparison with the original procedure using similar DNA samples.
- 5. Performance Check of Established Procedures: A performance check is an evaluation of a validated procedure existing in the laboratory system to ensure that it conforms to specifications.

If a laboratory changes its physical location or its infrastructure has been substantially changed, a performance check regarding reproducibility and sensitivity must be completed.

5.1 Each new instrument or software change (including upgrades) requires a performance check.

## 2 Definitions

Accuracy: The extent to which a given measurement matches the actual value being measured.

Analytical procedure: An orderly step-by-step procedure designed to ensure operational uniformity and minimize analytical drift.

Contamination: The unintentional introduction of exogenous DNA into a DNA sample or PCR reaction prior to amplification.

*DNA type:* The genetic constitution of an individual at defined locations (also known as loci) in the DNA. A DNA type derived from nuclear DNA typically consists of one or two alleles at several loci (e.g., short tandem repeat loci). The DNA type derived from mitochondrial DNA is described in relation to the revised Cambridge Reference Sequence.

Forensic DNA analysis: The process of characterizing DNA obtained from human biological samples (e.g., obtained from evidentiary material from crime scenes, suspects, victims, and convicted offenders) for application to questions of criminal law. The process results in the determination of a DNA type at defined locations in the DNA.

Hybridization: The process of complementary base pairing between two single strands of DNA and/or RNA.

*Material modification:* Alteration of an existing analytical procedure that may have a consequential effect(s) on analytical results.

Method: A system of analysis executed using an ordered series of steps.

*Peer review:* Review of data, documentation, and reports by a second qualified person to check for consistency, accuracy, and completeness. Both people (reporting analyst and peer reviewer) must agree on the interpretation of the data and the conclusions derived from the data.

*Performance check:* A quality assurance measure to assess the functionality of laboratory instruments and equipment that affect the accuracy and/or validity of forensic casework or convicted offender examinations.

Polymerase chain reaction: An enzymatic process by which a specific region of DNA is replicated, or amplified, during repetitive cycles to yield many copies of a particular sequence. A PCR cycle consists of the following three steps.

- Denaturation or conversion of the double-stranded template DNA into its constituent single strands.
- Annealing of primers to complementary sequences in the DNA template.
- Extension of the bound primers by a DNA polymerase.

Polymorphism (genetic): The occurrence in a population of two or more alleles at a genetic locus, when the frequency of the most common allele is less than 99 percent.

# Guidance Document for Implementing Health and Safety Programs in DNA Laboratories

#### Introduction

A variety of hazards exist in forensic laboratories. The risks associated with these hazards are greatly reduced or eliminated if proper precautions, practices, and procedures are observed in the laboratory. The documentation of, and adherence to, practices and procedures in a laboratory safety manual is an essential requirement of an effective laboratory safety program.

The following supplemental guideline and associated health and safety criteria have been developed to assist forensic laboratories that perform DNA analysis in establishing the minimum requirements of an environmental health and safety program. This guideline, based on the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standard for Occupational Exposure to Hazardous Chemicals in Laboratories [Chemical Hygiene] - 29 CFR 1910.1450, is not intended to incorporate all relevant federal and state environmental and occupational safety and health regulatory standards that may apply to a laboratory environment. Its goal is to identify those key elements, which would constitute the minimum health and safety requirements that a laboratory should strive to meet and serve as a basic guide to evaluate current laboratory health and safety practices<sup>1</sup>.

In addition to the information provided in this document, additional health and safety resources are provided at the end of the document.

# **★ General Safety**

- Does the laboratory have an effective health and safety program documented in a manual? At minimum, the manual should include a written bloodborne pathogen, chemical hygiene, and waste management program.
  - Review laboratory safety manual for minimum requirements.
- 2. Does the laboratory provide and document health and safety awareness training to its personnel, which includes at minimum bloodborne pathogen and chemical hygiene?
  Review the laboratory training records.
- 3. Is an individual designated as the health and safety manager? *Identify individual.*
- 4. Is the health and safety program monitored regularly and reviewed annually to ensure that its requirements are being met?
  - Check for record of an annual internal review or inspection.
- 5. Does the laboratory have procedures in place to document, investigate, and take appropriate corrective action when an employee has been injured or exposed to a hazardous material, including blood or other potentially infectious material?

- Verify procedure(s).
- 6. Does the laboratory have an emergency and fire protection plan to ensure safety in the event of an emergency?
  - Identify and review emergency and fire protection plan. Do the employees know what to do in case of an emergency?
- 7. Does the laboratory have a clearly written policy establishing designated areas for eating, drinking, and storage of food and beverages?
  - During inspection, look for signs of eating/drinking (empty plates/cups) in laboratory work areas.
- 8. Does the laboratory have available and encourage the use of personal protective equipment and safety devices, particularly those required by its health and safety manual?

  Verify by observation and discussion with laboratory personnel.
- 9. Are sufficient first-aid kits available and strategically located? *Verify that kits are stored with appropriate supplies.*
- 10. Does the laboratory have safety shower and eyewash equipment in appropriate locations and in good working condition?
  - Check locations of eyewashes and showers. Are emergency eyewashes and showers unobstructed and in good working condition?
- 11. Are the emergency exits from the laboratory adequate for safe exit in the event of an emergency?

  Check to see if evacuation routes are posted in laboratories. Ask laboratory personnel to identify evacuation routes and exits. Are aisles and passageways leading to emergency exits within the unit clearly marked and kept unobstructed?
- 12. Is there general cleanliness and apparent good housekeeping in the laboratory?

  Inspect for wires or extension cords under carpets or rugs, through doorways, or placed in other traffic areas.

# ★ Chemical Safety

- 13. Does the laboratory provide a documented training program for chemical hygiene/hazard communication?
  - Review the training records.
- 14. Do laboratory personnel have access to up-to-date Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for the chemicals used in the laboratory?
  - Look for location of MSDS files. Ask laboratory staff if they are aware of the location of the MSDS files.
- 15. Does the laboratory maintain a current chemical inventory?
- 16. Does the laboratory have proper equipment and material readily accessible for the handling of carcinogenic, toxic, and/or other dangerous material spills?

  Identify location of spill kits supplies. Do the employees know the location of the spill kits and are they readily accessible? Are the spill kits appropriate for the hazards present?
- 17. Have personnel been instructed on how to respond in the event of a chemical spill?

- Have laboratory personnel discuss the laboratory's spill response procedures.
- 18. Is appropriate space provided for safe storage of volatile, flammable, explosive, and other hazardous materials?
  - Verify that flammable storage cabinets are available for bulk storage of flammable materials. Verify that flammable materials requiring refrigeration are stored in "explosion-proof" refrigerators.
- 19. Are incompatible chemicals segregated in storage?

  Check chemical storage areas.
- 20. Are secondary containers used to store hazardous chemicals labeled to identify contents and associated hazards?
  - Verify labeling of secondary containers during inspection. Hazard warning labels may be in the form of words, pictures, symbols, or a combination thereof.
- 21. Are sufficient exhaust hoods available to maintain a safe work environment?

  Survey area during inspection and discuss with laboratory personnel to determine if hoods are checked regularly to ensure proper operation.
- 22. Are chemical fume hoods free from excessive storage, which increase risk of hazards and reduce efficiency?
  - Note difference between "in-use" materials and "storage".
- 23. Are procedures in place and followed for the management and disposal of chemical and biological waste?
  - Review laboratory's policy/procedures for waste management and compare to current practices. Check to see that waste contents are identified.

# **★ Biological Safety**

- 24. Have personnel who work with blood or other potentially infectious materials received the necessary training for its safe handling, use, and disposal and has the training been documented?

  Verify by checking training records and through discussions with laboratory personnel.
- 25. Are universal precautions observed when handling blood or other potentially infectious materials?

  During inspection process, observe laboratory operations involving blood and other potentially infectious materials. Verify that personnel follow universal precautions including the use of engineering controls (sharp containers, biosafety cabinets, biohazard bags), work practice controls (afe handling and disposal of sharps), personal protective equipment, and housekeeping.
- 26. Are laminar flow hoods, biological safety cabinets, or equivalent engineering controls available and functioning?
  - Verify during laboratory inspection.
- 27. Are biohazard-warning labels used as required?
  - Biohazard labels should be attached to containers of regulated medical waste, including sharp disposal containers, refrigerators and freezers containing blood, or other potentially infectious materials (OPIM) and containers used to store or transport blood or OPIM.

28. Has the hepatitis B vaccine and vaccine series been made available to all employees who have a potential occupational exposure to blood or other potentially infectious materials?

Verify through discussions with laboratory personnel.

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29. If the laboratory uses procedures and/or instrumentation involving ionizing radiation, have precautionary procedures, personal monitoring (dosimeters) labeling, and disposal requirements been established?

Have the laboratory provide a copy of the radiation safety plan.

<sup>1</sup>These guidelines are not intended to cover all applicable elements of a health and safety program but rather to serve as a guide to the laboratory manager the DNA auditor during an inspection. Additional state and federal environmental and occupational health and safety elements may be necessary to ensure compliance.

# **Training Guidelines**

Scientific Working Group on DNA Analysis Methods (SWGDAM) January 23, 2001

The FBI Director issued Quality Assurance Standards for Forensic DNA Testing Laboratories (effective October 1998) and Quality Assurance Standards for Convicted Offender DNA Databasing Laboratories (effective April 1999) that include requirements for four categories of laboratory personnel involved in forensic DNA analysis. Because of the issuance of those standards, the specific course requirements, in-house laboratory training and assessment, and minimal experience needed for examiners/analysts before assuming responsibility for casework samples needed to be defined. The Scientific Working Group on DNA Analysis Methods (SWGDAM) addressed these issues and prepared guidelines for training new personnel in forensic laboratories performing DNA analysis. These guidelines are based on the FBI Director's standards and input from members of SWGDAM and the forensic community. The guidelines are intended to assist forensic laboratories in training and determining budget resources.

The primary emphasis of the guidelines is to provide a model program of standardized study and training for laboratory personnel throughout the forensic DNA community. The benefits of these guidelines include improving the overall quality of work in private and public forensic laboratories performing forensic DNA analysis and allowing for greater flexibility and confidence in hiring laboratory staff. An ancillary benefit is

guiding universities and forensic laboratories in developing and implementing educational and practical experiences common to all analysts.

This document should assist laboratory directors in developing a training program applicable to the analytical methods used by their laboratories. Suggestions and directions are given to those involved in curriculum development in forensic science and related course work. Laboratory directors should consider including the aspects of these guidelines in their training programs when performing their annual reviews. These are guidelines and should be expanded and tailored to each laboratory and its training requirements.

The training program employs a module system, and successful completion of each module is the goal of the trainee. This program is developed for the new employee (or a current employee new to DNA analysis). An examiner/analyst with prior training in forensic or other DNA analysis may not require all modules or steps. Similarly, the module content may be tailored as applicable to various job descriptions including technicians and reporting scientists. The module content should be customized to include all aspects of procedures and policies of the training laboratory. The laboratory should retain all documentation of the trainee's work. In accordance with the FBI Director's Quality Assurance Standards, a training program should take a new examiner/analyst a minimum of six months.

The laboratory should develop the following to track the training program:

- Forms that track the completion of the specified tasks in Modules 1, 2, and 4 through 7.
- Written and/or oral examinations that cover the range of topics specified by the defined tasks. A copy of the
  examination questions and documentation of the trainer's evaluation of the trainee's response to those
  questions will be maintained.

## 1. Introduction

### 1.1. Goal

An introduction to the laboratory and the training program should be developed and provided. Upon completion, the trainee shall be familiar with the general operation of the forensic laboratory and the expectations of the training program.

### 1.2. Tasks

- 1.2.1. Instruction for the trainer and the trainee
- 1.2.2. Orientation to the laboratory facility
- 1.2.3. Instruction on the organizational structure, code of ethics, and chain of command
- **1.2.4.** Instruction on the security and confidentiality issues of a forensic laboratory
- **1.2.5.** Introduction to the quality control/quality assurance program including documentation
- 1.2.6. Safety
- 1.2.6.1. Biohazards

- 1.2.6.2. Chemical hygiene plan
- 1.2.6.3. Fire safety
- 1.2.6.4. Bloodborne pathogens procedures
- 1.2.6.5. Material Safety Data Sheets
- 1.2.6.6. Laboratory policy on incident reports
- **1.2.6.7.** Radiation training (where applicable)
- 1.2.6.8. Decontamination procedures

## 1.3. Reading Assignments

- 1.3.1. Quality control/quality assurance manual
- **1.3.2.** Administration manual and operations manual
- **1.3.3.** TWGDAM Guidelines (1989, 1991, 1995)
- **1.3.4.** Quality Assurance Standards for Forensic DNA Testing Laboratories (2000) and/or Quality Assurance Standards for Convicted Offender DNA Databasing Laboratories (2000)

#### 1.4. Assessment

- **1.4.1.** Module should be completed by examiners/analysts, technicians, and laboratory support personnel.
- 1.4.2. Documentation of successful completion of each task by form

## 2. Evidence Handling

## 2.1. Goal

To instruct the trainee on evidence handling in the forensic laboratory.

#### 2.2. Tasks

- **2.2.1.** Instruction on the following topics:
- 2.2.1.1. Sample collection, packaging, and storage
- 2.2.1.2. Chain of custody, receiving, and handling evidence
- 2.2.1.3. Contamination of evidence
- 2.2.1.4. Case acceptance policy
- 2.2.1.5. Consumption of evidence
- 2.2.1.6. Laboratory documentation policy including paper or electronic case files

## 2.3. Reading Assignments

### 2.3.1. Laboratory evidence-handling protocol

## 2.4. Assessment

- **2.4.1.** Module should be completed by examiners/analysts and technicians.
- 2.4.2. Documentation of successful completion of each task by form

## 3. Foundational Scientific Knowledge

#### 3.1. Goal

To ensure that a trainee has or is provided the formal education and the working knowledge of the fundamental scientific bases of forensic DNA analysis.

#### 3.2. Tasks

**3.2.1.** Laboratory analysts must have documentation of college-level course work covering fundamental and applied principles of genetics, biochemistry, and molecular biology as applied to forensic DNA analysis. Whereas there is considerable overlap in these fields, each has unique perspectives. Genetics refers to the study of inherited traits, genotype/phenotype relationships, and population/species differences in allele and genotype frequencies. Biochemistry covers the nature of biologically important molecules in living systems, DNA replication and protein synthesis, and the quantitative and qualitative aspects of cellular metabolism. Molecular biology covers theories, methods, and techniques used in the study and analysis of gene structure, organization, and function. Specific syllabus topics are not included because of variation in course titles, content, or curriculum emphasis. It is likely that more than one course will be necessary to adequately educate the trainee in these areas.

## 3.3. Reading Assignments

- **3.3.1.** Committee on DNA Forensic Science, National Research Council (1992) DNA Technology in Forensic Science, Chapters 2, 4, 5, 6, and 7
- **3.3.2.** Committee on DNA Forensic Science, National Research Council (1996) The Evaluation of Forensic DNA Evidence

#### 3.4. Assessment

- **3.4.1.** Module should be completed by examiners/analysts.
- **3.4.2.** Documentation of a trainee's successful completion of these tasks should be assessed by review of college transcripts and, if necessary, review of course descriptions or syllabi. Trainee must pass a written or oral qualifying test that assesses understanding of fundamental scientific knowledge as it applies to forensic DNA analysis.

## 4. Applied Scientific Knowledge

## 4.1. Goal

To educate the trainee on the specific knowledge related to the field of forensic DNA analysis. The level of detail should be applicable to the trainee's job description.

#### 4.2. Tasks

**4.2.1.** Provide in-depth theoretical instruction on each topic appropriate to work being conducted in the laboratory and basic theoretical knowledge on any remaining topics.

- 4.2.1.1. Extraction
- 4.2.1.2. Southern Blot Analysis/Restriction Fragment Length Polymorphisms (RFLP)
- 4.2.1.3. Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)-based methods
- 4.2.1.4. Polymarker (PM) + DQA1
- 4.2.1.5. D1S80
- 4.2.1.6. Short Tandem Repeats (STR)
- 4.2.1.7. Mitochondrial DNA
- 4.2.1.8. Relevant population genetics and forensic statistics
- 4.3. Reading Assignments
- 4.3.1. Laboratory's validation data
- 4.4. Assessment
- **4.4.1.** Module should be completed by examiners/analysts and technicians.
- 4.4.2. Documentation of successful completion by written and/or oral examination

## 5. Laboratory Analysis

#### 5.1. Goal

To provide practical instruction to the trainee on analytical procedures used in the laboratory.

- 5.2. Tasks
- **5.2.1.** The laboratory should provide instruction, training, and practice on the following topics as they relate to the laboratory's standard analytical procedures:
- **5.2.1.1.** Extraction
- 5.2.1.2. DNA quantization
- 5.2.1.3. Southern Blot Analysis/RFLP
- 5.2.1.4. PCR-based methods
- 5.2.1.5. PM + DQA1
- 5.2.1.6. D1S80
- 5.2.1.7. STRs
- 5.2.1.8. Mitochondrial DNA
- 5.3. Reading Assignments

- **5.3.1.** Laboratory's analytical protocols
- 5.3.2. Kit manufacturer's literature

#### 5.4. Assessment

- **5.4.1.** Module should be completed by examiners/analysts and technicians.
- **5.5.** A new DNA laboratory trainee must complete a training notebook documenting his/her own experiences performing evidentiary or known sample analysis. The type of samples included must vary, reflecting the range, type, and complexity of casework or database analyses routinely handled by his/her laboratory duties. To assist in ensuring basic competency, this training notebook must document analysis of a minimum of 50 samples for nuclear DNA analysis. A trainee performing mitochondrial DNA analysis will test an adequate number of samples to ensure a minimum of 50 successful amplifications. No more than 1/3 of these 50 samples can be from one evidentiary or known sample type, unless the trainee only performs analysis of a single sample type (e.g., database analyst).

## 6. Report Writing

#### 6.1. Goal

To learn how to interpret and report analytical results according to the laboratory's policy.

#### 6.2. Tasks

- **6.2.1.** The trainee should receive instruction on the following:
- **6.2.1.1.** Laboratory interpretation guidelines including interpretation of mixtures
- 6.2.1.2. Laboratory policy on case-jacket content
- 6.2.1.3. Statistical calculations
- 6.2.1.4. Report writing

## 6.3. Reading Assignments

6.3.1. Laboratory interpretation guidelines

#### 6.4. Assessment

- **6.4.1.** Module should be completed by examiners/analysts.
- **6.4.2.** The trainee will review 20 sets of data representative of casework and provide a written interpretation of the data according to the laboratory policy. The trainer will review and assess the reports for accuracy. These data sets can be samples representative of typical casework or actual casework data. The laboratory can maintain a standard file of data sets or share sets with other laboratories.

## 7. Legal Issues

### 7.1. Goal

To instruct the trainee on the legal system of his/her own jurisdiction.

### 7.2. Tasks

- **7.2.1.** The trainee should receive instruction on the following topics:
- 7.2.1.1. Courtroom procedures and rules of evidence
- 7.2.1.2. Examiner/analyst qualifications
- 7.2.1.3. Technical testimony
- 7.2.1.4. Courtroom demeanor and attire
- **7.2.1.5.** Testimony practice
- **7.2.1.6.** Moot court(s)
- 7.2.1.7. Discovery and admissibility rules
- 7.2.1.8. Ethical responsibility of expert witness
- 7.2.1.9. Court system structure
- 7.2.1.10. Evidence presentation
- **7.2.2.**The examiner/analyst will prepare a curriculum vitae and observe expert testimony.
- 7.3. Reading Assignments
- 7.3.1. Relevant and appropriate transcripts or pertinent case law
- 7.4. Assessment
- **7.4.1.** Module should be completed by examiners/analysts.
- **7.4.2.** Completion of this module should be demonstrated by a minimum of one successful moot court. Documentation of the moot court should contain an evaluation of the trainee's performance and be retained by the laboratory.

## 8. Final Evaluation

**8.1.** At the completion of this program, the trainee will successfully pass a qualifying test relevant to his/her job description. This test will represent a mock case using samples representative of the samples the trainee will be analyzing on the job. The trainee will prepare full documentation of the analysis in the form of the laboratory's standard case jacket.

## References

SWGDAM Training Guidelines require that the technical leader and the examiner/analyst receive and complete the reading of a list of references specific to issues in forensic DNA. This list must include primary source material from scientific journals on each of the following topics:

- Forensic applications of genetic polymorphisms
- Restriction Fragment Length Polymorphism (RFLP)
- HLA-DQ $\alpha$
- Polymarker
- Amplified Length Polymorphism (AmpFLP)
- Short Tandem Repeats (STR)

- Mitochondrial DNA
- PCR applications
- Population statistics
- Paternity and nonhuman applications

The following bibliography represents a sample list of resources that may be helpful to the trainer in defining the breadth and scope of the materials for the trainee's reading. This list is not meant to be all inclusive. The laboratory should develop a list tailored to its specific needs.

出國報告(出國類別:實習)

「大型災難罹難者身分快速鑑定之研習」 心得報告 (第2部分,共2部分)

服務機關:法務部調查局(第六處)

姓名職稱:陳孟宜,調查員

派赴國家:美國

出國期間: 2006年6月30日至7月25日

報告日期:2006年10月13日

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討論與建議

赴美國波士頓、紐約、華盛頓等地參加研習課程及實驗室觀摩報告

依據:依法務部暨所屬機關九十五年度派員出國計畫(法務部調查局)

目的:學習大型災難鑑定作業模式;研習最新之鑑定技術;學習經認 證後之實驗室於鑑定時之標準作業流程;促進技術交流,以提 升國際競爭力。

時間:中華民國九十五年六月三十日至七月二十五日

地點:美國波士頓 Boston Convention Center、紐約市法醫室、華盛頓 洛克斐勒 ABI 公司實驗室

## 出國前聯繫與安排:

透過 e\_mail 與 91st International Educational Conference 鑑識教育訓練研討課程註冊人員聯繫報名成為此次教育訓練研討課程全程註冊與會人員。

透過 e\_mail 及國際電話,與本局駐紐約法務秘書祝立宏學長、 駐波士頓法務秘書王希柯學長及駐華盛頓法務秘書耿萬隆學長 聯繫,請代為安排赴美期間住宿及部分交通事宜。

透過紐約市立大學法醫研究所博士候選人陳用佛先生居間介紹,與紐約市法醫室(Office of Chief Medical Examiner, 簡稱OCME)品保經理(Quality Assurance Manager) 連友駿先生直接聯繫,商請該單位同意職至該實驗室研習一週,學習大型災難鑑定作業模式;研習最新之鑑定技術及經認證後之實驗室於鑑定時之標準作業流程。

透過網路報名美商應用生命系統股份有限公司(Applied Biosystems Corp.)鑑定技術訓練課程—HID 3100/3130 Systems Training Course,與訓練經理取得聯繫,安排食宿及課程等相關問題。

## 研習過程:

一、第一週(6月30日至7月1日)波士頓 由台北出發經紐約轉赴波士頓。

- 二、第二週(7月2日至7月9日)波士頓(附件1) 赴波士頓參加91st International Educational Conference 鑑識教育訓練研討課程。
- 三、第三週 (7月10日至7月16日) 紐約(附件2) 赴紐約市立法醫室(OCME) Forensic Biology Lab.實驗室學習大型 災難如紐約世貿中心雙子星大廈 911 事件之鑑定作業模式,及學習 經認證後之實驗室於鑑定時之標準作業流程。
- 四、第四週(7月17日至7月20日)華盛頓 DC 洛克斐勒(附件3) 参加美商應用生命系統股份有限公司訓練中心舉辦之 HID 3100/3130 Systems Training Course 訓練課程。
- 五、7月23離美,7月25日返台(台灣時間),7月26日正式上班。

## 研習內容與心得

- 壹、91st International Educational Conference 鑑識教育訓練研討課程
  - 一、研討課程內容包括:犯罪現場勘查、各類光源採取潛伏指紋之實際應用、犯罪現場鞋印採證與鑑定、犯罪現場血跡噴濺形態分析鑑識、影像分析鑑識增強影像系統、實驗室安全、微量證物 DNA 鑑定等,內容十分豐富,對於本局第六處科技人員的進修及吸收新知,了解國際鑑識的潮流與水準,提升我們的科技水平等極有助益,因此十分值得本局每年派員參與。
  - 二、實驗室的安全措施與人員的健康是鑑識實驗室最容易被忽略,卻也是最不可忽視的一環,早期約十數年前,鑑識科學尚未蓬勃發展,鑑定技術與方法十分侷限,例如使用傳統血清學 ABO 血型的檢驗等,因此鑑識實驗室並未重視安全與健康的課題,而今鑑識科學蔚為風潮,更成為犯罪偵查的利器,在許多先進國家中更是法庭上攻防所必備的專家證據,因此美國刑事實驗室 認證 委員 會 ASCLD/LAB(American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors' Laboratory Accreditation Board)對於鑑識實驗室的安全措施及人員健康的要求有明確的規範,有關實驗

室的安全措施方面,主要在於各類軟硬體的規範,如儀器設備的正常使用與維護,電源系統的負荷與安全設計,各類藥品的管理與儲存,各類實驗試劑及耗材的管理與儲存,實驗標準作業流程的規範,有毒廢棄物的儲存與排放,實驗區人員的管制,人員進入實驗區的安全防護措施如穿戴實驗衣、手套、口罩等等,安全防護措施的目的之一即是維護實驗室人員的健康。目前本局第六處各科實驗室尚未通過相關的認證規範,因此在實驗室的安全與人員的健康要求上,尚未提升至符合相關的認證規範,故有必要加強提升。

- 三、多波域光源儀器並非新發明的鑑識儀器,它在指紋檢驗上已應用多年,早期在血清學上之檢驗則較為少用,現今之儀器設計較為輕巧且方便,且有良好的防護措施設計,因此目前的趨勢是推廣應用於犯罪現場之跡證如血跡、體漬斑、精液斑及汗斑等之檢測,而且該儀器的偵測不易破壞 DNA,不影響後續的DNA 鑑定,建議如有經費可適度添購之。
- 四、犯罪現場跡證的偵測是後續 DNA 鑑定工作的前置作業,若有良好而有效的偵測工具,則為後續的 DNA 鑑定工作奠定良好的基礎,目前本局對於肉眼無法直接檢視採集的潛伏血跡,大部分是使用傳統式的 Luminol test 或是 benzidine 呈色法來進行偵測,惟 Luminol test 的溶液必須新鮮配製,且噴檢後產生的化學螢光太弱、發光時間太短,因此使用時需於全黑暗房中,實驗操作頗為困難,而 benzidine 呈色法則不適合用於大面積的檢測。「BlueStar」是近來針對潛伏血跡偵測所發展出的新型試劑,它與傳統式的 Luminol test 的反應原理相似,然而噴檢後產生更強的化學螢光、更長的發光時間、只需在較暗的環境中觀察螢光反應,不需在全黑暗房中操作實驗、並可使用一般的照相機來拍照、且溶液無毒穩定,不需新鮮配製,一般條件即可儲藏備用。綜合上述優點,建議在潛伏血跡偵測上使用「BlueStar」可比傳統式的 Luminol test 為佳。

五、微量證物 DNA 檢品的鑑定,如唾液、體液轉移痕跡及指 掌紋痕跡等是目前國際鑑識學界致力突破的課題。本局在 微量證物 DNA 鑑定技術上亦有所成,此次由第六處第四科吳 國權學長發表的海報論文題目: DNA information from a few cells 即是研究微量證物 DNA 鑑定技術的突破,研究內容是: 微量證物 DNA 檢品,一直有因 DNA 含量過少,經萃取 純化步驟之後, DNA 容易漏失的困擾,儘管目前聚 合脢連鎖反應(PCR)技術理論上可將極微量的 DNA 做 等比級數的放大,但即使使用目前廣泛運用於鑑識科 學的 short tandem repeats (STR) 鑑定法,仍然常常無 法得到完整的 STR 基因座分型結果。為解決微量証物 DNA 檢出不良的情形,本研究以顯微注射系統,在顯 微鏡下用特殊微小玻璃針挑出檢品中微量的白血球細 胞, 捨棄一般傳統標準的 DNA 萃取方式,利用熱漲 冷縮的原理將細胞 DNA 釋放出來,進行 DNA STR 鑑 定法試驗,在初步的研究中發現,單一細胞 PCR 的 STR 分型實驗中,大多數的基因座型別可被成功分型出 來,但也有些異合子(Heterozygous loci)基因座型別 因優勢的PCR複製產生基因型漏失或因複製不全導致 基因型增多等基因座型別失真的現象,上述結果在 R.Vincent Miller 演講之「Low Copy Number DNA: Evidence Collection, Limitations, and Legal Precedence」中亦有描述在極 端少之 DNA(1 個細胞至 10 個細胞)之狀況,亦有相類似的結論。 六、參加犯罪現場血跡型態之鑑定研習,研習主題:Swipes, Wipes and Other Transfer Impressions,犯罪現場遺留的血跡除了可供 DNA 鑑定比對之外,血跡型態的判定也是司法人員偵查的重點 之一,因為詳究血跡遺留的方式可藉以重建犯罪現場的行為模 式,且可對照涉嫌人的口供,佐證涉嫌人究竟有無坦白或說 謊。Swipes, wipes and transfer impressions 是在犯罪現場中除了

噴濺的血跡之外最主要的血跡型態, Swipe 是指本身含血跡的物體側向塗抹至接觸的另一個物體表面上而產生的塗抹血跡,Wipe 是指物體接觸到另一物體表面上的血跡並側向移動而產生的擦拭血跡,藉由實際觀察血跡型態的痕跡相片,實際演練如何判讀血跡擦拭的方向及判讀血跡型態究係 Swipe 或Wipe。

貳、赴紐約市立法醫室法醫生物部門(OCME Forensic Biology Department)實驗室觀摩研習

紐約市法醫室法醫生物部門 (The City of New York, Office of Chief Medical Examiner, Forensic Biology Department)職司所有紐約市的刑事鑑識 DNA 案件,紐約市警方的犯罪調查案件若有鑑定 DNA 必要者,均需移請紐約市法醫室鑑定,該實驗室係經美國刑事實驗室認證委員會 ASCLD/LAB(American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors' Laboratory Accreditation Board)認證之實驗室,西元 2001 年紐約世貿中心雙子星大廈遭受恐怖攻擊,失蹤者加上死亡人數達三千多人,該大型災難案件之 DNA 鑑定作業主要即由紐約市法醫室負責承辦。

- 一、紐約市法醫室法醫生物部門組織架構及實驗室配置
  - 1、紐約市法醫室法醫生物部門負責全球最大城市(兩千多萬人口) 紐約市刑事證物 DNA 鑑定,每年約受理 3,000 件案件以上。
  - 2、該部門之下分為數個組,分別是品保(Quality Assurance)組6員、 微量 DNA(Low Copy Number)組5員、失蹤人口(Missing Persons) 組5員、犯罪現場(Criminal Scene)組3員、研究發展(Research Development)組4員、粒線體 DNA(Mitochondria)組5員、核染 色體 DNA(Nucleus)組約90員,總計目前員額一百多名。
  - 3、該部門區分為二個獨立實驗室區,分別位於舊大樓區及市立醫院租借區,其中品保(Quality Assurance)、核染色體DNA(Nucleus)等小組位於舊大樓區,失蹤人口(Missing Persons)、粒線體DNA(Mitochondria)、微量DNA(Low Copy

# Number)等小組位於市立醫院租借區(如下圖所示)。



DNA 抽提操作台



DNA 定量操作台



PCR ROOM



3100&3130 毛細管電泳儀



檢體操作台 (Missing Persons 工作組)



# 56℃DNA 抽提培養攪拌器(Missing Persons 工作組)



UV BOX(Missing Persons 工作組)



# DNA 抽提操作台(Low Copy Number 工作組)



DNA 自動操作台(Low Copy Number 工作組)



# PCR 試劑製備操作台(Low Copy Number 工作組)



3100&3130 毛細管電泳儀



左:OCME 品保組連友駿經理 右:Low Copy Number 工作組組長 Theresa Caragine 博士。

4、該部門已於舊大樓鄰近區域(紐約第一大道)蓋好新的實驗室大樓,地上約十二層樓,地下三至四層樓,所有人員及軟硬體設備將於2007年上半年度完成遷移,並再度進行 ASCLD/LAB 認證,屆時員額將擴編至約六百人,新的實驗室大樓係依認證需要進行規劃設計,地下樓及一樓為停車場,二、三樓是禮堂,四樓是檔案室,五樓是證物檢查室,六樓是 DNA 抽提定量及PCR 準備室,七樓是 PCR ROOM 及 STR 或序列分析室,八樓是訓練實驗室,九樓以上為辦公區。



OCME 新落成的實驗大樓

二、紐約市法醫室法醫生物部門的品質保證與品質監控(Quality Assurance and Quality Control)。

品保經理(Quality Assurance Manager) Mr. Lien 對新進人員上課的內容摘要如下:

- ◆ 以 1 到 10 的分數代表重要性的程度,你認為品質保證(Quality Assurance)的分數是多少?為什麼?
- ◆ 假設你是鑑定研究人員,將證物分為二個部分,一分送法醫鑑 識實驗室,另一份送私人實驗室,二個實驗室的鑑定結果發生 矛盾的情形,你認為發生了什麼問題?
- ◆ 法庭上可能被詢問的問題:
  - 1、 鑑定人是誰?是否具備合格的身分?可否證明之?
  - 2、 鑑定人如何進行實驗及分析數據?可否證明之?
  - 3、 證物是否受到任何外力的改變?可否證明之?
  - 4、 儀器設備是否正常運作?可否證明之?
- ◆ 品質(Quality)的定義:描述一件事好壞的程度—優秀;良好; 普通等等,品質是一個相對的名詞,高、低或可接受的程度, 哪一個品質程度是我們實驗室需要的?
- ◆ 什麼是品質保證(Quality Assurance)?
  - 為使產品或服務項目能夠滿足品質的要求所採取的計畫或系統的作為。
  - 2、一系列作為的目的是為了提供製造者、使用者或客戶一個 經由標準化的品質要求而產生的信心指數。
- ◆ 什麼是品質管制(Quality Control)? 根據外部建立的標準所實施的內部作為或活動,藉以監控分析 數據的品質及確保所有作為符合具體指定的標準。
- ◆ 為什麼要品質管制?
  如果只監控末端產品,則發生缺失或問題時已無法挽救。
- ◆ 為什麼品質保證很重要?
  對於法醫實驗室而言,品質保證可以提供—誠實的數據、節省

成本、導向正確的決定、科學上可信賴度的要求、法律上防禦性的要求。

- ◆ 品質保證程序如何提供科學上的可信賴度:
  - 1、 提供實驗室操作的一致性流程
  - 2、 儀器適當的說明與示範
  - 3、 促使持續地改善與進步
  - 在一個不適當的品保程序下,好的技術人才也無法保證品質。在一個充分而適當的品保程序下,一般的技術人才仍然能夠提供品質保證。
- ◆ 品質保證程序如何提供法律上的防禦性:
  - 1、 檢品的完整性-收件、儲藏,處理-稱為保管流程
  - 2、 實驗室的認證狀態
  - 3、 人員的資格及訓練
  - 4、 工作的再現性
  - 5、 科學上的可信賴度及驗證
- ◆ 品質保證程序的目標
  - 1、 追蹤及提升實驗室的技術
  - 2、 研發確認實驗室需要的技術、方法
  - 3、 追蹤儀器的使用情形
  - 4、 確認檢體完整性
  - 5、 鑑定報告經得起法庭及專家的詳細檢驗
  - 6、 人員持續再受訓的需求
  - 7、 實驗室及人員確實執行認證的要求
- ◆ 品質保證/品質管制/品質評估,三位一體
- ◆ 品質評估 (Quality Assessment)
  - 1、 內部測試 (check) Negative Control.; Positive Control.
  - 2、 內部審查 (audit) Data/Report review
  - 3、 外部測試 (check) Reference materials; PT programs
  - 4、 外部審查 (audit)

- ◆ 品質管制 (Quality Control)
  - 1、 一個良好的實驗室的常規作為
  - 2、 所有作為均遵守 SOPs
  - 3、 儀器的維護與校正
  - 4、 持續的教育訓練
  - 5、 設備的維護
  - 6、 人員溝通
  - 7、 人員安全
- ◆ 品保程序的範疇: Plans、People、Props、Paper、Performance
- ◆ Plans:目標與目的,任務類型,服務的品質,預算與管理,修 正與升級的策略
- ◆ People:人員的資格、訓練、溝通、健康、安全與管理
- ◆ Props:證物、設備、儀器、藥品、耗材
- ◆ Paper:文書作業,含照片、錄音帶、錄影帶及電子檔。
- ◆ Performance:人員、儀器設備、實驗方法、審核與觀察、技術 再審、行政再審、管理再審
- ◆ 大多數實驗室需要改善之處如下:
- ▶ 人員:溝通、工作負擔、進修的機會、訓練計畫
- ▶ 儀器設備:
  - 1、 證物的暫時儲存所需避免污染
  - 2、 證物檢查裝置的存放
  - 3、 文件及證物的歸檔
  - 4、 實驗空間不足
- ▶ 文件:
  - 5、 儀器使用記錄的保存
  - 6、 數據、結果等資訊容易被取得
  - 7、 文件的訂正 (避免刪除或直接擦掉)
  - 8、 工作的再現性(許多數據遺失)
- ◆ 有效的忠告

- 1、 鼓勵進修、訓練
- 2、 培養批判性思考的能力
- 3、 提出問題
- 4、 持續提供建議
- ◆ 紐約市法醫室法醫生物部門的品質保證與品質監控(Quality Assurance and Quality Control)
- ► 每五年需進行 ASCLD/LAB 的實驗室認證,通過 ASCLD/LAB 實驗室認證之後,紐約州犯罪司法行政部門 (NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services) 即核發執業資格證書。
- ► 依據紐約州立法局規定,紐約市法醫室必須通過 ASCLD/LAB 的實驗室認證才能執行法醫鑑定業務。
- ▶ 每年必須通過 FBI 品質保證標準審查。
- 每兩年必須進行一次內部審查。
- ▶ 品質保證小組的任務
  - 1 . Reagent Preparation and QC Testing
  - 2 Equipment Maintenance
  - 3 · Validation of New Techniques/Instrumentation
  - 4 Re-analysis of samples
  - 5 Administer and Evaluate Proficiency Tests
  - 6 Quality Assurance Manual Preparation
  - 7 Preparation for audits/inspections
  - 8 · Procurement of chemicals, reagents, and supplies
  - 9 . Troubleshoot analytical problems throughout the lab
- ▶ Proficiency Tests(熟練度測試)
- ▶ 鑑定 DNA 的人員每年必須參與兩次的 Proficiency Tests。
- Proficiency Tests 須於上半年度及下半年度各一次。
- ▶ 雨次的 Proficiency Tests 的間隔必須大於四個月小於八個月。
- **≻** Glossary
  - \* ASCLD American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors (est.

1974)

- ❖ ASCLD/LAB ASCLD's Laboratory Accreditation Board (est. 1981)
  - 1 An independently chartered organization affiliated but separate from ASCLD.
  - 2 Performs inspections and issues accreditations.
- ❖ TWGDAM and SWGDAM Technical Working Group on DNA Analytical Methods (est. 1988). Became Scientific Working Group on DNA Analytical Methods recently.
  - Consists of forensic experts from government and private sector.
  - 2 Now makes recommendations to the FBI Director on the Quality Assurance Standards for Forensic DNA Testing Laboratories
- ❖ NYCLAC New York Crime Laboratory Advisory Committee.
- ❖ DNA Proficiency Test Biological material whose DNA type has been previously characterized and which is used to monitor the quality performance of a laboratory or an individual.
- NIST National Institute of Standards and Technology. Provides Standard Reference Materials for our lab.
- ❖ <u>NIJ</u> National Institute of Justice
- CODIS Combined DNA Index System. Administered by the FBI. It houses DNA profiles from convicted offenders, forensic specimens, population samples and other specimen types.
- 三、911 紐約世貿中心(WTC)雙子星大廈遭受恐怖攻擊事件罹難者遺體身分辨識工作經驗談
  - ◆ 911 大型災難事件的特徵是大多數的遺體因大爆炸及雙子星大 廈快速倒塌而呈現高度支離破碎的殘骸,且殘骸之間呈現高度

擠壓混合的情形,因而妨礙了遺體身分的辨識工作,對 OCME 而言,這項任務可說是史無前例的複雜與困難。

- ◆ 大多數的大型災難(Mass Disasters)鑑定工作,配合罹難者名單只需辨識出每一個罹難者遺體,而不需針對每一塊遺體殘骸進行鑑定。911 大型災難事件不像空難,沒有罹難者名單,因此無法確知罹難者的人數,因此必須儘可能辨識出所有被發現的遺體殘骸,因為單一的殘骸碎片可能即代表一個罹難者,所以所有被發現的殘骸碎片均需鑑定 DNA。
- ◆ 911 大型災難事件發生之初,鑑定流程如下:
  - 1、 由法醫及人類學家初步分析。
  - 2、 所有殘骸碎片加以分類。
  - 3、 貼上辨識條碼。
  - 4、 進行骨骼及軟組織的採樣與 DNA 鑑定。
  - 5、 軟組織先進入實驗室進行 DNA 抽提、定量、分型等分析。
  - 6、 骨骼暫時先儲存。
  - 7、 骨骼上黏附肌肉等組織者—將骨骼與肌肉分離,分別進行 DNA 鑑定。
- ◆ 初步流程主要採取軟組織優先進行 DNA 鑑定的策略,結果發現檢體的 DNA 型別有混合的情形。舉例如下:
  - 1、兩塊同是右側骨盆的骨頭,理應是不同人所有,卻驗出同一人的 DNA 型別?推測原因是其中一塊骨頭的軟組織被轉移至另一塊骨頭上了,重新抽提骨頭基質的 DNA,再進行分析,即驗出不同人的 DNA 型別。
  - 2、兩支股骨,分別為右側股骨及左側股骨,但大小不同,理應是不同人所有,卻驗出同一人的 DNA 型別?推測原因是其中一塊骨頭的軟組織被轉移至另一塊骨頭上了,重新抽提骨頭基質的 DNA,再進行分析,即驗出不同人的 DNA型別。
  - 3、 骨頭及附在骨頭上的肌肉分別進行 DNA 抽提及鑑定,結

果驗出骨頭與肌肉的 DNA 型別矛盾的情形,且此一肌肉檢體的 DNA 型別與另一個單獨的骨頭檢體 DNA 型別一致?推測原因是其中一塊骨頭的軟組織被轉移至另一塊骨頭上了。

- ◆ OCME 發現了上述案例,證實檢體有 DNA 型別混淆的情形, 因此檢討後,於 May, 28, 2002 重新進行新的鑑定計畫— Anthropology Verification and DNA re-sampling projects (AVP)
  - --個跨領域的計畫,其中包括:
  - 1、 Anthropologists (人類學家)
  - 2、 Medical examiners (醫事人員)
  - 3、 DNA analysts (鑑識分析人員)
- ◆ AVP 計畫執行的目標—能夠儘可能找出可能罹難者的最大數 目。
- ◇ 將檢體重新分類,區分,仔細檢查遺體殘骸碎片是否係外力而 結合在一起,再重新採樣。
- ◆ 骨頭採樣儘可能採緻密長骨,單一骨頭檢體儘可能取得愈多的 量愈好,經過 DNA 抽提後,儘可能取得足夠量的 DNA 再進行 DNA 型別分析。
- ◆ 骨頭的採樣流程:
  - 用牙刷及去離子水清洗骨頭。
  - 2、 使用 5 %Tergazyme soln. 以超音波震盪清洗,重複洗 淨,再以磨砂 (Dremel and Emery disc.) 磨去表層。
  - 3、於36℃烘箱中乾燥骨頭檢品。
  - 4、 使用 Dremel rotating tool 將骨頭切割為 5cmX5cmX0.5cm 大小。
  - 5、 再用 6750 SPEX CertiPrep Freezer Mill 將骨塊磨成骨粉。
  - 6、 依序使用 0.1%SDS, 10%bleach, sterile dH<sub>2</sub>O 和 100% ethanol 清洗 6750 SPEX CertiPrep Freezer Mil], 並以 UV 方式滅菌。

- 7、 將骨粉置入 50mL 離心管中加入 extraction buffer。
- 8、於56℃震盪器中放置隔夜。
- 9、 使用 Phase Lock Gel tubes 以 phenol-chloroform 抽提法取得上清液。
- 10、 再以 Microcon 100 純化濃縮 DNA。
- 11、以 Quantiblot 定量法定量人類 DNA。
- 12、檢品 DNA 進行 PowerPlex 16 型的聚合脢連鎖反應 (PCR),將循環次數提高至 32 次。
- 13、檢品 DNA 的聚合脢連鎖反應產物 (PCR products) 進入 ABI 3100 Genetic Analyzer 分析 DNA 型別。
- ◆ AVP 鑑定計畫結果發現了 40 個新的罹難者 DNA 型別,確認了 3 個新的罹難者身份。
- ◆ AVP 計畫已成功辨識出未被發現的罹難者,且再確認已發現的 罹難者身分,目前在 911 事件的現場仍持續發現新跡證如遺體 的殘骸碎片,因此本計畫仍持續進行中。

# 四、Laser Capture Microdissection (LCM)在刑事鑑識上的應用

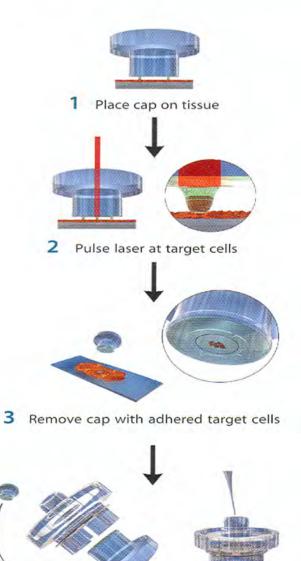
- ◆ OCME 目前擁有兩台 Laser Capture Microdissection (LCM), LCM 是使用雷射光束將在顯微鏡下觀察到的單細胞或是數個 同一組織的細胞分離抓取出來。
- ◆ 目前 LCM 尚未被廣泛運用於需要分離細胞或組織的刑事鑑識 案件上。
- ◆ OCME 目前利用醫院內檔案保存的胚胎組織切片進行 LCM 儀器的確認試驗(Validation),且 LCM 儀器試驗必須通過紐約州及聯邦法令規範的 ASCLD/LAB 實驗認證,才能實際運用於刑事鑑識案件。
- ◆ 可運用 LCM 的主要案件型態:因性侵害而懷孕的受害人,於 終止妊娠後,必須取得胚胎組織鑑識其 DNA,用以確認加害者 的身分。若是胚胎組織太小,無法區分母體與胎兒的組織,則

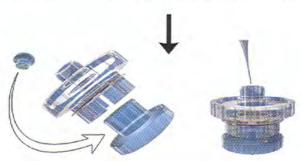
可運用 LCM 加以分離抓取胎兒的組織,再進行後續的 DNA 抽 提及鑑定分析,藉以比對出性侵害的加害人。

- ◆ 於妊娠前期約十二週之內取得的胚胎組織通常是胎兒附著於母 體胎盤剝離組織,若是將此組織抽提 DNA 及鑑定分析 DNA 型 別,通常得到母體與胎兒的混合型別,因此如何區分母體剝離 組織與胎兒組織是此類案件的關鍵技術。
- ◆ 目前 LCM 的品牌計有: ARCTURUS、MMI、LEICA、 P.A.L.M(Zeiss),各品牌使用的原理大同小異,使用雷射光束將 所欲分離的細胞抓取出來,各品牌原理流程如下圖所示。

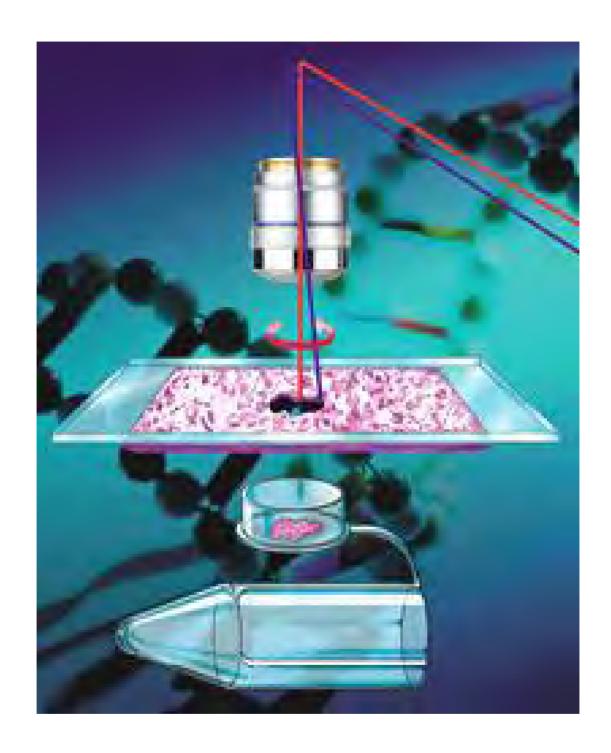
LCM: ARCTURUS

## The Laser Capture Microdissection Process

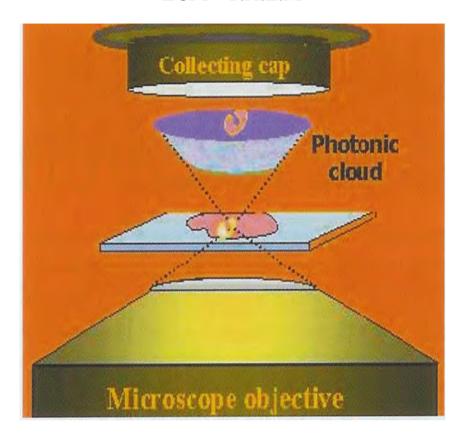




LCM: LEICA



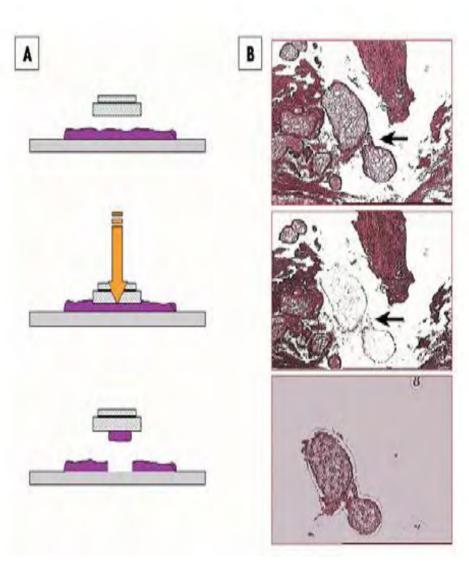
LCM: P.A.L.M





Laser Capture Microdissection (LCM)儀器及實驗負責人 Zoran M. Budimlija 博士(如圖右者)

- ◆ 案例報告1:未成年少女(被害人)被性侵害後懷孕,被害人指認他所認識的友人為加害者,但嫌犯否認犯行,被害人於懷孕十二週之前施行流產,取出胚胎組織,胚胎組織被包埋於石蠟(paraffin)內進行病理檢查,OCME 取得部分胚胎組織,進行LCM 試驗,抓取胎兒組織,抽提 DNA 及後續鑑定分析 DNA。
- ◆ 案例報告 2:13 歲未成年少女被性侵害後懷孕,少女指認繼父 為施暴者,惟繼父否認犯行,少女於懷孕十二週之前施行流產, 胚胎組織的病理切片被提交給 OCME,請求鑑定分析其 DNA。
- ◆ LCM 的鑑定原理與實際的切片顯微觀察狀態如下圖所示:



◆ 再現性確認試驗(Reproducibility Validation)

- ◆ Part 1: 自醫院的病理切片檔案室隨機選取十個混合母體的胚胎 組織,使用 LCM 加以分離抓取胎兒的組織及母體胎盤組織, 再進行後續的 DNA 抽提及鑑定分析,結果發現有 DNA 污染的 情形發生。
- ◆ Part 2: 再自醫院的病理切片檔案室隨機選取十個混合母體的胚胎組織,使用 LCM 加以分離抓取胎兒的組織及母體胎盤組織,每個檢體使用單獨的可丟棄式刀片,且在每次使用前均以 10%漂白水及酒精消毒,再進行後續的 DNA 抽提及鑑定分析,結果十個胚胎組織均可分離出胎兒及母體的 DNA 型別,證實在去除污染的因子後 LCM 可成功地分離抓取胎兒的組織及母體胎盤組織。
- ◆ Part 3: 盲績效試驗(Double blind experiment): 隨機選取 Part2 十個胚胎組織中的四個檢體,再使用 LCM 加以分離抓取胎兒 的組織及母體胎盤組織,再進行後續的 DNA 抽提及鑑定分析, 證實實驗的再現性結果良好。
- 叁、赴馬里蘭州洛克斐勒(Rockville, Maryland)美商應用生命系統公司 之 Celera Building 實驗室參加 HID 3100/3130 Systems Training course。
  - 一、課程大綱
  - ♦ Lecture

Introduction to Real-Time PCR

Quantifiler Kit Overview and Reaction Set-up

Quantifiler Kit Data Analysis

7000,7500 Trouble Shooting

7000,7500 Instrument Maintenance

31xx Instrument Overview and Maintenance

31xx Instrument Calibrations

**DNA Extractions** 

AmpfISTR Kit intro and Reaction Set-up

AmpfISTR Kit Development and Validation

Data Collection and Run Set-up

GeneMapper IDv3.2

Trouble shooting and trouble shooting exercises

♦ Practical Laboratory Exercise

Quantization of DNA Samples

Real-Time PCR Data Analysis

Introduction to 31xx Instrument and Set up

Spatial and Spectral Calibrations

Amplification of DNA Sample

Preparing and Running Amplified Samples on the 31xx

GeneMapper IDv3.2 intro demo

Data Analysis of samples using GeneMapper IDv3.2

## 二、課程內容摘要

▶目前鑑識實驗室的共識是:於檢體抽提 DNA 之後,必須進行 人類 DNA 定量的步驟,人類 DNA 定量可以使用美商應用生 命系統公司 Quantiblot® Human DNA Quantification Kit 或是使 用較新的 Real-Time PCR 儀器偵測的 Quantifiler<sup>TM</sup> Human DNA Quantification Kit 。

▶為何需要進行 DNA 定量?

可以確保後續 DNA STR 複製的有效性

確保後續 DNA STR 複製能以最適當的 DNA 濃度進行

減少後續 DNA STR 複製後因濃度過高而造成的圖譜紊亂

確保後續 DNA STR 圖譜分析的可信任度

减少消耗材料及節省經費

節省檢體 DNA 的消耗

▶ Real-Time PCR 儀器可以同步偵測 PCR 產物複製的情形,即時 偵測正在進行的 PCR 循環步驟的螢光訊號。

- ➤ Quantifiler<sup>TM</sup> Human DNA Quantification Kit 係偵測人類第五 對染色體上單套的 Human Reverse Transcriptase Gene(hTERT) Non-translated region(intro)中的 62 bases。
- ▶ Real-Time PCR 儀器的疑難排解(Troubleshooting):

標準曲線(Standard Curve)未符合線性關係,可能原因為錯誤輸入標準品訊息,或是標準品過期或不正確的稀釋。

內部陽性控制組(Internal Positive Control)的結果不協調,可能原因為檢體 DNA 中存在抑制物或是 DNA 濃度太高。

異常的 Raw Spectra,可能原因為錯誤的螢光標記或螢光污染,或是儀器本身異常。

## ▶Real-Time PCR 儀器的維護:

儀器未使用時,須切斷鎢鹵素燈源(Tungsten Halogen Lamp)。 儀器使用前30分鐘開機,預先暖機。

每天將連接的電腦系統重新開機,維持最大的記憶體狀態。每週收集及備份所有的資料檔。

未使用時每週重新開機電腦系統及儀器。

每週清潔儀器的表面。

每月執行背景校正(Background Calibration)確認檢品槽(Sample Block)未被污染。

每月執行光學校正(Optical Calibration)。

每月檢查鎢鹵素燈(Tungsten Halogen Lamp)的使用壽命。

每月進行電腦系統的維護。

每月進行功能性測試(Function Test)。

每半年或每年進行 ROI (Recent of Interest) Calibration 及 Pure Spectra Calibration,調校檢品槽測定螢光的中心位置及螢光強度。

有需要時進行去除檢品槽(Sample Block)污染源。

鵭鹵素燈源壽命到期時更換燈源。

▶3130 & 3130xl 儀器維護(Instrument Maintenance)

## ◆每日檢查事項:

Buffer and water 的液面是否剛好到達容器標示處。

檢品盤(plate)是否卡到正確位置。

確認灌膠裝置(含 pump block, lower polymer block, interconnect tube, polymer supply tube and channels)有無氣泡存在,若發現氣泡,需將氣泡移除。

確認毛細管尖端位置是否正常,有無被擠壓的危險。

確認膠體(polymer)的量是否足夠進行該次的電泳實驗。

每次操作電泳實驗前均需更換Buffer and water, 且須確認容器 外壁不能沾有水滴,需擦拭至全乾。

確認毛細管組與灌膠裝置的連接處(array knob)有無漏膠的情形。

◆每週或需要時的檢查事項:

更換新的膠體(polymer)。

執行"water wash"的組合指令(wizard)。

沖洗 water trap。

更换 reservoir septa。

檢品檔案資料備份

◆每月或超過月以上的檢查事項:

重整電腦硬碟。

清除已備份的檔案資料。

▶3130 & 3130xl 儀器的疑難排解(Troubleshooting):

陽性標準品結果不佳,檢查標準品 DNA 的有效期限,儲存狀態及有無污染情形。

Internal Size Standard & Allelic Ladder 結果不佳,檢查有效期限及儲存狀態。

檢品 DNA 圖譜結果不佳,有前強後弱、尖峰開叉,或是單一基因座出現三個尖峰的現象,有可能是檢品 DNA 含量過多,未進行有效定量所致,或是檢品 DNA 中含有抑制物而

造成。

- 檢品 DNA 及 Internal Size Standard & Allelic Ladder 的結果均不 佳,檢查膠體(Polymer)的使用日期有無逾期,毛細管組 (Capillary array)是否老化使用超過 100 次以上,灌膠裝置(含 pump block, lower polymer block, interconnect tube, polymer supply tube and channels)有無氣泡存在,有無使用 Hi-Di<sup>TM</sup> Formamide 配製檢品 DNA PCR 的產物。
- 圖譜中發生尖銳的高峰(Spikes),可能原因為灰塵或纖毛進入 毛細管中;或乾掉的膠體(Polymer)沉澱物存在毛細管中; 乾掉的緩衝液(Buffer)沉澱物存在毛細管中;品質不佳的 Formamide;毛細管中有氣泡;或是電流不穩定。
- 圖譜發生 No Data/ No Sigal,可能原因為檢品管內存在氣泡;或是毛細管內存在氣泡造成無電流通過;檢品體積太少;漏加檢品;自動取樣器(Autosampler)未校正至正確的位置;毛細管阻塞;雷射老化到期;或是空間校正(Spatial Calibration)不佳。
- 圖譜解析度不佳(Loss of Resolution),可能原因為水質不佳; 緩衝液等試劑品質不良;毛細管組(Capillary array)安裝不正 確造成膠體(Polymer)滲漏;檢品內含抑制物;毛細管老化。 電泳時電流不穩呈現 Arcing 的現象,可能原因為氣泡存在儀 器系統裡;緩衝液儲存槽(Buffer Reservoirs)含有水氣未完 全乾燥。

## 討論與建議:

壹、 參加鑑識科學國際會議或學術研討會,一方面可增廣見聞,了解全世界鑑識科學發展的趨勢與進程,再者本局派員參加此類國際會議亦可促進學術交流,提昇本局國際聲譽,因此針對鑑識科學國際會議或學術研討會本局宜預先規劃時程與預算,盡量派員參加,不宜缺席。

- 貳、 為求提昇本局鑑識科技水準及維持本局科技鑑定之公信力,各項科技鑑定的研究發展必須持續進行,因此本局宜持續精神上及物質上實質鼓勵研究發展具有成效者,以大力推動研發工作。
- 参、 赴世界知名的刑事鑑識實驗室研習新的鑑定技術,以及學習他們在研發新技術時的要求與規範,確可提升鑑識人員的專業技能,於返國之後將所學應用於本局的鑑定工作中,確實發揮研習的效用。
- 肆、本局於民國 87、89、91 年的華航大園空難、新航中正機場空難、華航澎湖空難及 90 年的廣源輪海難等大型災難事件發生時,均肩負遺體鑑定的承辦責任,而大型災難發生之後,政府承受輿論壓力及遺體家屬的殷切期待,常要求本局以最快的鑑定時效完成遺體鑑定,惟之前受限於鑑定儀器的最大負載量,無法將鑑定時效壓縮於最短的時間之內,目前本局新購兩台新型毛細管 DNA 電泳儀(ABI 3130&3130 avant),可有效解決儀器負載量的需求限制,惟於 DNA 抽提及定量方面的儀器仍有量與質上的需求,如能規劃預算再加充實,當可充分應付發生大型災難時遺體鑑定之需求。
- 伍、本局第六處法醫鑑識實驗室的鑑定時效及品質均為國內首選, 惟實驗室建於民國六十年代,已稍嫌老舊,不敷現代化實驗室之 標準,目前雖經重新規劃設計施作,惟受限於經費拮据,仍尚未 完全符合人、機、藥品分離之要求,因此在實驗室的安全維護設 施方面,尚未達認證實驗室的標準,對於鑑識人員的健康維護略 顯不足,因此規劃預算添購相關的安全維護設備有其必要。
- 陸、 推動本局第六處法醫鑑識及毒物化學實驗室通過國際認可的實驗室認證標準規範,是目前本局亟待完成的重大任務,因此有必要派員至國際知名的認證實驗室參訪及研習,了解認證實驗室的軟硬體規劃設計及學習符合認證實驗室要求的實驗流程,最重要的是學習認證實驗室的實驗態度與精神,或邀請認證實驗室的專家學者來局訪視,提供本局具體可行的改善建議,方能於軟硬體及人員素質上全面符合認證實驗室的要求。