

**EXAMINATION OF DRUNKENNESS CASE**

Requisition from the SI of .....police station with his letterhead dated .....for the examination of .....and brought by P.C. no ..... Name..... for evidence of drunkenness.

- 1. Date and Exact time of examination:
- 2. Name , age and address:
- 3. Consent: (Informed consent)

.....  
.....  
.....

Signature/Thumb

impression

- 4. Identification marks:

.....  
.....

- 5. History: Engage in Conversation and enquire

- a. Whether he did take alcohol or not; how he feels ?
- b. What food and drink he took last and when ?
- c. Does he suffer from any fits, illness or other disability previously ?
- d. If a diabetic, when insulin was taken last and how much ?

- 6. General appearance and demeanor: Observe the following during conversation

- a. State of clothing-decent , disarrayed , soiled
- b. Disposition- calm, talkative, abusive , obscene
- c. Speech- normal, thick and slurred, overprices
- d. Gait- Steady or staggering, self control

7. Higher functions:

- a. Co-operative/non co-operative
- b. Intelligence: Normal/ Abnormal
- c. Power of interpretation: normal/impaired
- d. Memory: Ask suitable questions about his movements during the preceding few hours, details of accident if any , the time of arrest etc.
- e. Orientation of time and space: Normal/impaired.

8. Mouth: Smell of alcohol (repeat after 20 min); dribbling of saliva; lips – dry/wet; teeth natural or artificial; tongue dry , moist, furred bitten; hiccups etc

9. Eyes: Test for visual acuity across 20 feet; nystagmus; conjunctive suffused or not; state of pupil and its reaction to light.

10. Ears: Impairing of hearing, if any.

11. Pulse:

12. Blood Pressure:

13. Temperature:

14. Respiratory rate:

15. Reflexes: superficial and deep

16. Muscular coordination: Perform any of the test enumerated below

- a. Walking along a straight line

- b. Finger nose test
- c. Picking up a coin from the floor
- d. Romberg's sign/test
- e. Handwriting
- f. Copying simple geometric figures

17. Examination of (to exclude any other condition)

- a. CNS
- b. CVS
- c. RS
- d. Abdomen

18. Examination of Injuries

19. Blood for chemical examination:

- a. Collect 2 ml by venepuncture.
- b. Disinfect skin with 1:1000 Mercuric Chloride, soap and water
- c. Blood preserved in 100 mg Sodium Fluoride for 10 ml blood
- d. Container stoppered tightly and sealed with Paraffin or candle wax.
- e. Label: name, date and time of collection of sample, sig of Medical officer.
- f. Sealed Sample handed over to Police constable with requisition to Chemical Examiner, with findings and opinion. (Receipt to be taken from Police constable). If sample cannot be sent to FSL immediately, it should be refrigerated.

20. Urine for chemical examination:

- a. Collect 30 ml of urine.
- b. Sodium fluoride 50mg/10ml is added as preservative.

- c. Container stoppered tightly and sealed with Paraffin or candle wax.
- d. Label: name, date and time of collection of sample, sig of Medical officer.
- e. Sealed Sample handed over to Police constable with requisition to Chemical Examiner, with findings and opinion. (Receipt to be taken from Police constable). If sample cannot be sent to FSL immediately, it should be refrigerated.

**DRUNKENNESS CERTIFICATE**

Ref. No. ....

Certified that Mr/Mrs/Ms, a male/female ..... aged..... a resident of .....Who was sent by the S.I. of .....

Police station vide letter no. .... dated ..... and accompanied by the P.C. No..... Name ..... For report on drunkenness.

Identification marks :

- a. ....
- b. ....

The person was first seen by the undersigned at ..... on ..... and examination was completed at ..... when the following signs were found:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....  
.....

I am of the opinion that the above person has :

Consumed alcohol and is under its influence (intoxicated)/ Consumed alcohol but is not under its influence/ Not consumed alcohol.\*

Station: .....

Date: .....

Time: .....

Signature .....

Name .....

Reg. No. ....

Designation .....

Address .....

Official seal

\* Strike off whichever is not applicable

**REQUISITION TO FSL FOR ANALYSIS OF SAMPLE FOR ALCOHOL**

From:

Name and designation Doctor:

Date:

To,

The Director/Regional Director,

Forensic Science Laboratory,

City: \_\_\_\_\_

Sir/ Madam,

I am forwarding herewith following samples, by registered post/ with P.C. no. .... Name  
..... of police station ..... containing .....ml  
of blood and /or urine sample collected by me on ..... at ..... AM/PM from the body of  
Mr/Mrs/Ms .....

who was produced before me for medical examination and/or collection of blood/ urine sample by S.I.  
P.s. .... vide letter no ..... dated ..... It is requested that the samples may be examined  
and a certificate be issued in duplicate regarding the results of the test. necessary details of the person  
examined by me for qualitative and quantitative estimation of alcohol.

Fascimile of the Seal used for  
Sealing the samples

Signature of the doctor  
(With name and designation)

### **Prerequisites for examination of a victim of rape:**

1. Ensure a requisition for examination from an authorised police officer/magistrate is given.
2. Ensure proper identification of the alleged victim by an authorised person is done.
3. Ensure valid informed written consent for examination from the victim or her legal guardian (in case of minor/mentally ill) .

Note. :

If the woman or the parent/guardian or a minor/mentally ill girl refuses to give consent for examination, **she cannot be forced** to undergo the examination. The consent must not only be for examination and collection of samples and investigations, but must also specify that findings of the examination may be disclosed to interested third parties – usually the investigative authorities. It must also be specified that the findings of the examination may go against the person or against the complaint itself.

### **Following points to be kept in mind while examining an alleged victim of rape.:**

1. Examination is preferably done by a Lady Medical officer. Whenever it is not possible and examination is carried out by a male doctor then presence of a female disinterested attendant (Nurse/Security Staff) etc. be ensured during the examination.
2. There should not be any undue delay in examining the victim as valuable evidence may be lost with time. Due care of the patient i.e. life saving treatment is primary requirement and should not be delayed on this pretext and medicolegal aspect can wait for reasonable time.
3. Exact time and date of receipt of requisition for examination from the concerned authorities and exact date and time of conduction of examination must be recorded.
4. The examinee should be requested to undress herself and the doctor should not help her to undress for examination. The victim may be asked to undress while standing on large sheet of white paper/ white bedsheet then any loose hairs, fibers, etc. could not be lost during the act of undressing.
5. The fact that the victim is in her menstrual period is no reason to delay the examination the second examination may however be conducted after cessation of the menstruation to confirm the findings noted during the first examination.
6. Examination should be conducted in a well-illuminated room giving privacy to the victim.
7. It should be noted if there is any deformity of the limbs or any physical handicap which may

reduce her capacity to resist the assailant.

8. If the victim appears to be under the influence of any intoxicating agent, then samples of blood/urine should be collected for toxicological analysis.