BLOOD STAIN IDENTIFICATION ON DIFFERENT BLOOD DILUTION OF DOMESTIC CAT (*Felis catus*) USING PHENOLPHTHALEIN AND TAKAYAMA TEST

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ABSTRACT

This research was conducted to identified blood stain which in crime scene mostly tried to be vanished. This study used the total of seven cats age one year old. This study is for supporting animal crime scene investigation because there was no further research bout bloodstain identification on animal. Phenolphthalein and takayama has been used for human crime scene investigation for years and proof at some blood dilution various. This research used blood dilution prepared into three dilution 1:10 ; 1:1000 ; and 1;100,000. There was found color change on phenolphthalein test which is sign a positive reaction if there is bloodstain left until 1:100,000 dilutions. The takayama test was given positive result until 1:1000 dilution. It means if blood is diluted it could be detect bloodstain until 1:1000. The conclusions of the research are Phenolphthalein can detect blood stain on 1:10, 1:1000, and 1:100,000 dilution and Takayama can detect blood stain on 1:10 and 1:1000 dilutions.

Key words: bloodstain identification, phenolphthalein, takayama