

Investigator Name: Christian

Case # 032914

Crime Scene Location: 215 Orchard Lane, Apt. 3B

Crime Scene Investigation Report

Did the death take place where the body was discovered or was it moved?

Based on the **liver mortis** (fixed in the lower back) and the fully developed **rigor mortis**, it is highly likely the death occurred at the location where the body was discovered. The fixed liver mortis suggests the body remained in the same position for several hours after death, indicating it was not moved postmortem.

Was there any attempt to alter the scene?

There doesn't appear to be any significant signs of an attempt to alter the scene. No objects seem to be disturbed, and there are no signs of a struggle. However, since the cause of death is poisoning (cyanide), a method that leaves few obvious signs, there could have been an attempt to make the death appear natural. Poisoning is often used when the perpetrator wants to avoid suspicion, but no overt tampering with the scene is evident.

Were there any defensive wounds or signs of the victim attempting to resist?

There are **no defensive wounds** on the victim, such as cuts, bruises, or broken nails, which suggests that the victim did not physically resist an attack. This further supports the theory that the victim was unaware of the danger and likely ingested the poison without realizing it, indicating the perpetrator used a non-confrontational method like poisoning to avoid direct conflict or suspicion.

Is the cause of death clearly apparent?

The cause of death (cyanide poisoning) is **not immediately apparent**. Poisoning often does not leave visible, obvious signs like stab wounds or gunshots. However, upon closer examination, the **blistering around the mouth** and the **chemical analysis of the blood** revealing cyanide make the cause of death clear. A medical examiner or toxicologist would have needed to conduct tests to confirm the poison.

Are there sufficient clues (physical evidence to indicate how the crime occurred, and where the victim and perpetrator were in relation to each other during the crime?)

The clues present (cyanide poisoning, lack of external wounds, no struggle) suggest that the **crime occurred in a controlled, intimate setting**—likely where the victim would have felt safe. This points to the possibility that the perpetrator was someone the victim knew or trusted, such as a friend or close acquaintance. Since cyanide is typically ingested, the perpetrator might have been physically present when the victim consumed the poison (possibly in food or drink).