

Embalming method	Storage temp. (°C) bath/bag	Flexibility	Life-like colour	Exposure risk to toxic chemicals after embalming	Considerations
conventional	20 / 4	poor	poor	high (formaldehyde conc. up to 4%; phenol conc. up to 2%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exposure risk to formaldehyde and/or phenol. • Poor tissue colour differentiation.
Anubifix pre-rins + conventional	20 / 4	good	poor	high (formaldehyde conc. up to 4%; phenol conc. up to 2%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional procedure. • Extra costs (ca. 300 euro per body). • Exposure risk to formaldehyde and/or phenol. • Poor tissue colour differentiation.
Thiel	20 / 4	good	good	moderate (formaldehyde conc. <0.8%; phenol-free)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The risk of mummification of hands and feet is higher. • More desquamation and bullae in the skin are seen when the body is disposed to the air. • Bodies are not suitable for dissection during several days or weeks. • Cadavers must be taken to the refrigerator vacuum packed after each workshop. • Immersion fluid contains up to 30% of solid chemicals and 15% of liquid chemicals.
Fix for Life	20 / 20	good	good	low (formaldehyde conc. <0.2%; phenol-free)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blood colour will slowly turn from red to brown-grey when exposed to air. • Colour change is reversible and will completely restore when transferred back in immersion fluid. • Bodies are suitable for dissection during several days or weeks. • Bodies can be stored at ambient temperature in immersion bath or after one month immersion in vacuum sealed bags (no cooling is needed). • Immersion fluid contains less than 5% of solid chemicals and liquid chemicals.