



# Learning Objectives

By the end of this session the learners will be able to:

- Define impotence & sterility
- Examine under supervision a case of sterility and impotence
- Describe important causes leading to sterility and impotence in males as well as in females
- Appreciate difference between sterility and impotence
- Explain medicolegal importance of sterility and impotence

# Impotence & Sterility

- Impotence
- Sterility
- Fertility
- Frigidity
- Sexual intercourse
- Cause for nullity of marriage & divorce

# Impotence & Sterility

- **Medicolegal significance**
  - **Civil cases**
    - Nullity of marriage & divorce
    - Contested paternity
  - **Criminal cases**
    - Accusation of rape
    - Claim damages for loss of sexual functions
    - Property claim

# Examination in Case of Impotency

- Authority
- Consent
- History
- Scheme of examination
- Psychological assessment
- Local examination
  - Look for any cause, bar
- Labs
  - Systemic diseases, Ultrasonography, Serum testosterone.
  - Routine, HSG, Papanicolaou test, ultrasonography

# Examination in Case of Impotency

- Impotence prior to marriage
- Incapacity criteria
- Impotence quoad hanc
- Sexual aversion disorder
- Marriage – legally
- Certification

# Examination in Case of Sterility

- **In males**
  - Semen is examined
- **In females**
- **Causes of impotence & sterility**
  - Age
    - Puberty
    - Age limit
    - Potency & sterility
    - Commencement of fertility

# Causes of Impotence & Sterility

## – Malformations

- Absence of sex organs
- Epispadias & hypospadias
- Undescended testes
- Intersexual states
- Temporary barriers
- Absence of uterus



# Causes of Impotence & Sterility

## – Local & general diseases

- Impotence
- Sterility
- Veginismus
- Ovarian disease

# Causes of Impotence & Sterility

## – Injuries and addiction

- Head injury
- Testicular injury
- Alcoholism
- Occupational exposure

# Causes of Impotence & Sterility

## – Psychic causes

- Fear
- Absence of desire
- Emotional disturbances
- Perversions
- Dislike for partner

# Causes of Impotence & Sterility

## – Operations

- Surgical amputations
  - Males
  - Females



# Legitimacy

- Legitimate child
  - Article 128 Qanun-e-shahadat order, 1984
- Illegitimate child
- Medicolegal considerations
  - Nullity of marriage
  - Divorce
  - Inheritance
  - Affiliation cases
  - Suppositious child

# Legitimacy

- **Medicolegal considerations**
  - Paternity cases
  - Atavism
  - Superfecundation
  - Superfoetation
  - Posthumous births

# Dissolution of Marriage

- **Grounds**
  - Impotence
  - Maintenance
  - Insanity
  - Marital obligations
  - Unknown whereabouts
  - Imprisonment
  - Repudiation
  - Cruelty





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# Learning Objectives

Define abortion

Enumerate its different types

Describe salient features of natural abortion

Discuss salient features of artificial abortion

Differentiate between natural and criminal abortion

Examine under supervision a case of criminal abortion and legal formalities to be fulfilled in such a case

# Abortion

- Aboriri
- WHO definition
- Legal definition
- Unsafe abortion
- Abortus
- Abortifacient
- Abortion
- Miscarriage
- Premature delivery

# Abortion

- **Classification**

- **Spontaneous**

- Incidence
    - Time of occurrence
    - Causes
      - Genetic
      - Anatomic
      - Endocrine & metabolic
      - Infections
      - Others (maternal illness, blood group incompatibility, environmental factors)

- **Induced**

# Abortion

- **Classification**

- Spontaneous

- Induced

- Legal

- **Criminal**

- Isqat-e-Haml (Sec. 338 PPC)

- Isqat-e-Janin (Sec. 338-B PPC)

- Fabricated abortion



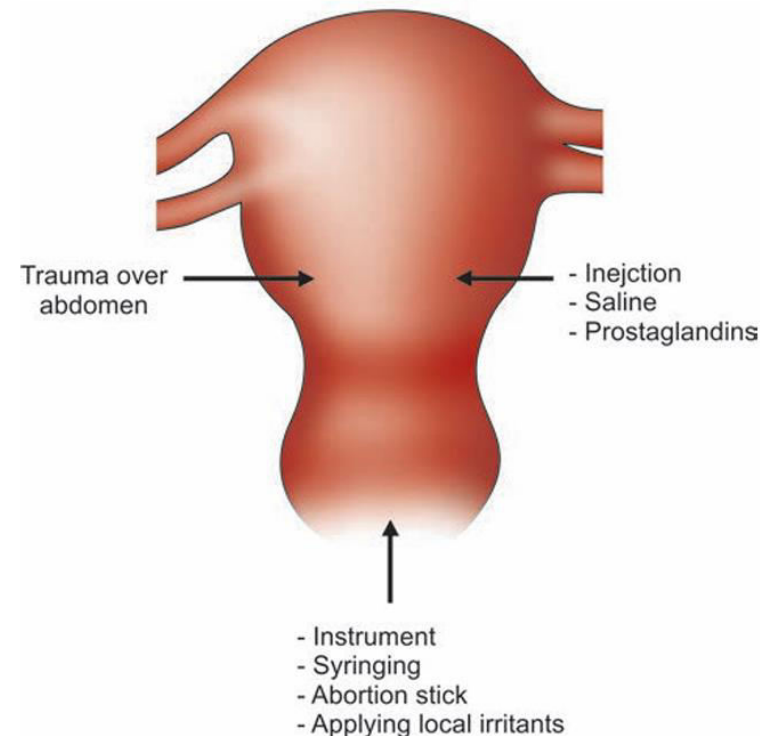
# Methods Of Inducing Criminal Abortion

## – Abortifacient Drugs

- Ecbolics
- Emmenagogues
- GIT irritants
- Genitourinary irritants
- Drugs having systemic toxicity
- Abortion pills

## – Mechanical violence

- General violence
- Local violence



# Methods Of Inducing Criminal Abortion

## – Abortifacient Drugs

- Ecboolics
  - Ergot, oestrogens, strychnine
- Emmenagogues
  - Borax, sanguinarine
- GIT irritants
- Genitourinary irritants
  - Canthrides
- Drugs having systemic toxicity
- Abortion pills



# Criminal Abortion

- **Methods Of Inducing Criminal Abortion**

- Abortifacient Drugs

- **General Violence**

- Direct or indirect

- Intentional or accidental

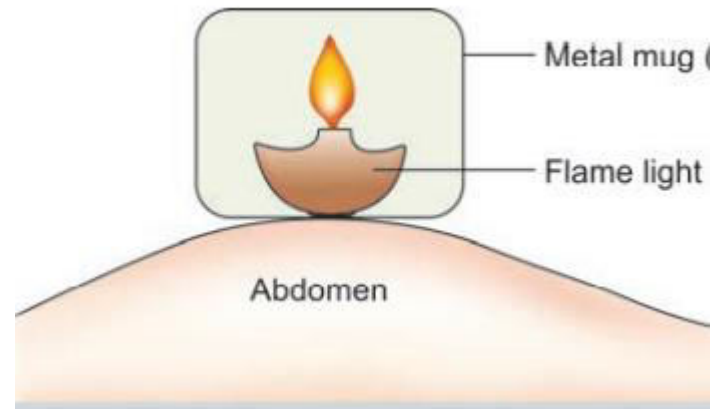
- Pressure on abdomen

- Violent exercise

- Cupping

- Hip baths

- Local Violence





# Criminal Abortion



- **Methods Of Inducing Criminal Abortion**

- Abortifacient Drugs

- General Violence

- **Local Violence**

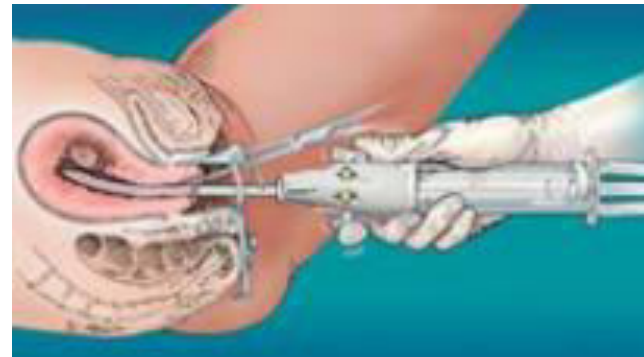
- Syringing

- Syringe aspiration

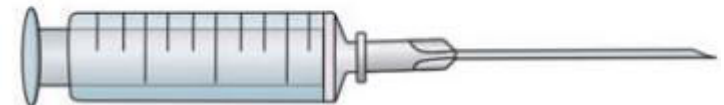
- Vacuum aspiration

- Rupturing of membranes

- Abortion stick



Knitting needle



# Criminal Abortion



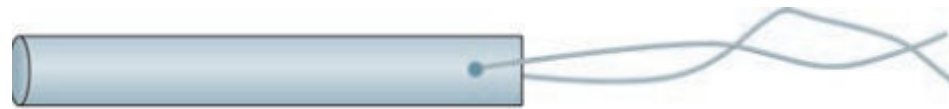
- **Methods Of Inducing Criminal Abortion**

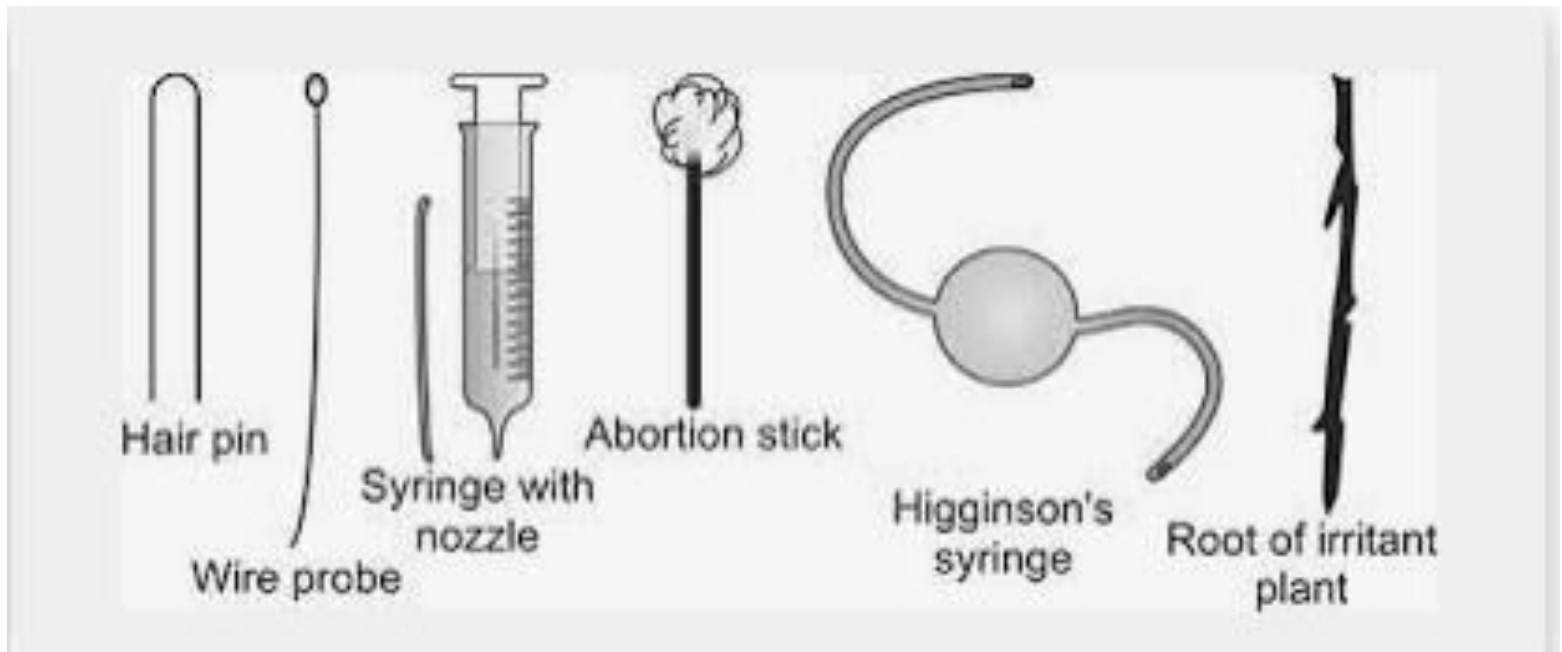
- Abortifacient Drugs

- General Violence

- **Local Violence**

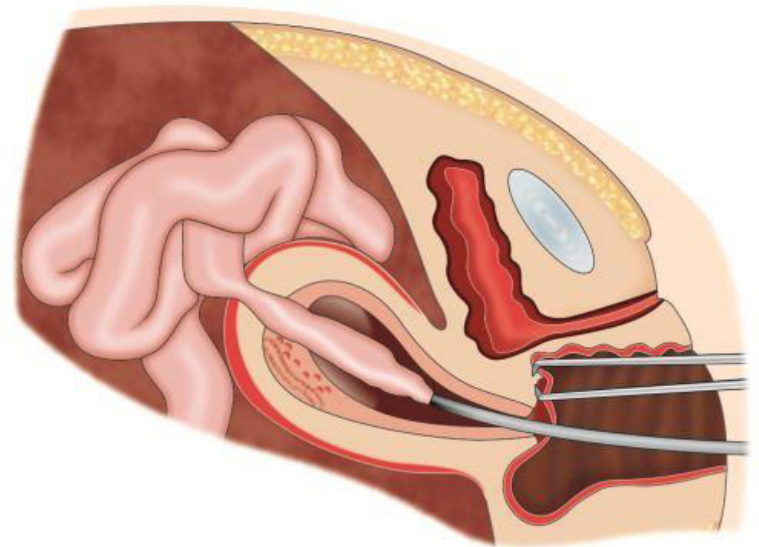
- Dilation of cervix
    - Air insufflation
    - Electric current
    - Utus paste





# Complications of Criminal Abortion

- Causes of death and complications
  - Immediate
  - Delayed
  - Systemic complications
  - Remote complications

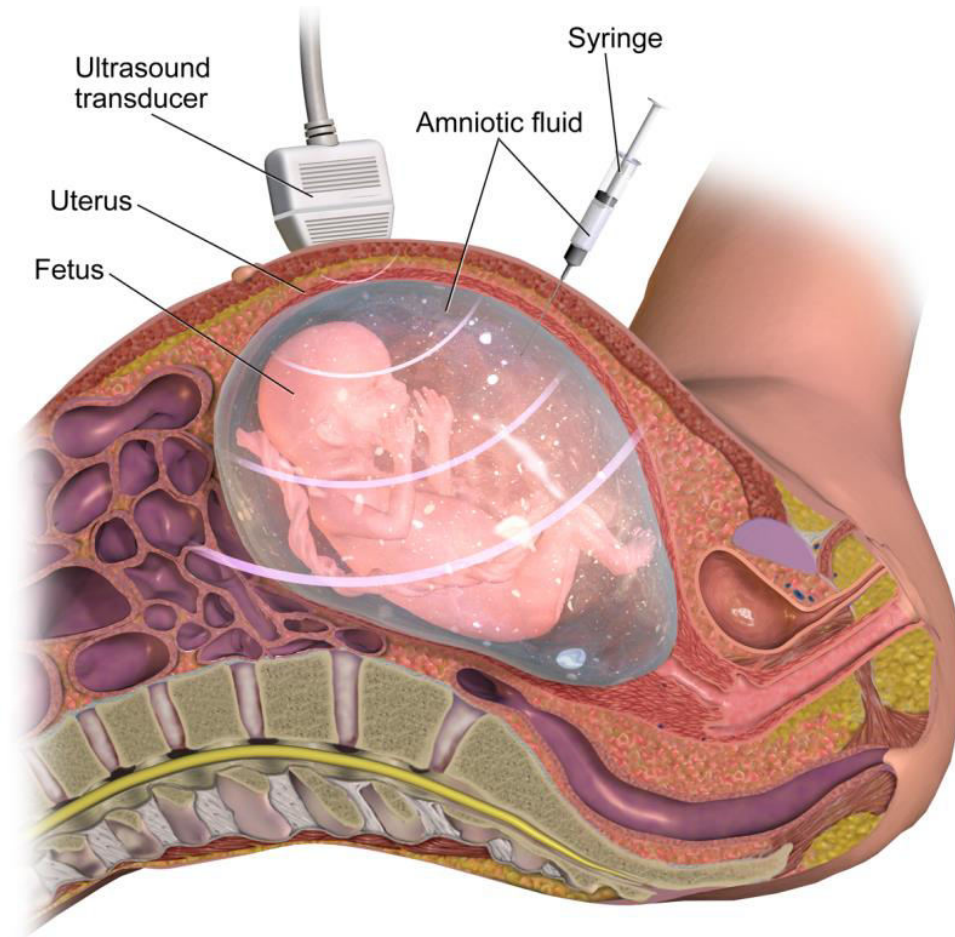


# Septic Abortion

- Microorganisms
- Causes of sepsis
  - Asepsis not maintained
  - Evacuation
  - Injury

# Amniotic Fluid Embolism

- Occurs in abortion
  - Causes DIC
  - Diagnosis
- **Medicolegal importance of Placenta:**
    - length of gestation
    - Transfer of poisons
    - In criminal abortion



# Duties of Doctor in Suspected Criminal Abortion

- Medical evidence of abortion
- Preliminary particulars
- History
- Maintain secrecy
- Examination
- If her condition is serious
- In case of death

# Examination of Woman with Alleged History of Abortion

- Living or dead
- Findings
- **Difference b/w natural & criminal abortion**
  - Cause
  - Injuries
  - Violence
  - Foreign body
  - Fetal injuries
  - Toxic effects of drugs
  - Infection



# Examination of Living Individual

- Requisition
- Identification
- Consent
- History
- Clothes
- General examination
- Breast

# Examination of Female (During Life)

- Abdomen
- Perineum
- Labia
- Vagina
- Cervix
- Uterus
- Swabs
- Urine examination



# Examination of Female (After Death)

- Pointers to criminal abortion
- Clothes
- Pregnancy features
- Postmortem lividity
- Injuries, Injection mark
- Local examination:
  - Uterus
  - Ovaries
- Air embolism
- Abdominal cavity



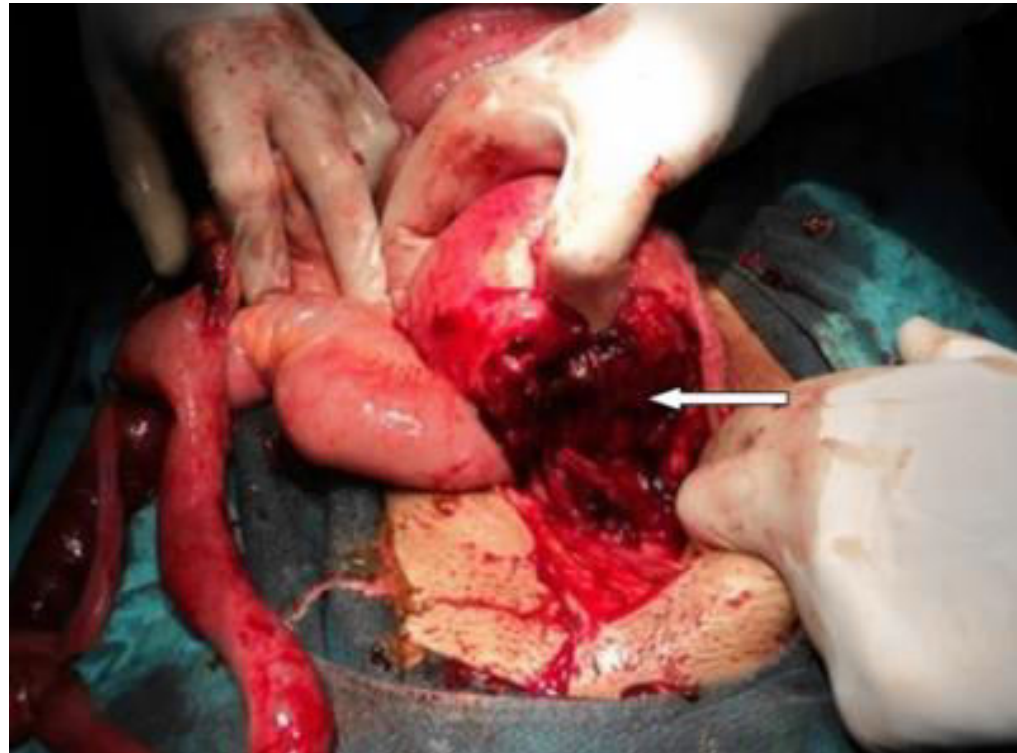
# Examination of Aborted Material

- Wash
- Difficulties
- Three months fetus
- Placental examination
- Fetus examination



# Samples to be Collected in Criminal Abortion

- Blood, urine
- Pubic hair
- Vaginal contents
- Uterine contents
- Swabs
- Histology samples



# Trauma and Abortion

- Travel
- Trauma
- Criteria for causal relationship
  - Time period
  - Fetus and placenta
  - Known factors causing abortion should be absent

# Questions