



Objectives

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

- Define Forensic Medicine and Forensic Pathology
- Identify the branches of Forensic Medicine.
- Discuss the scope of the subject.
- Describe the history of Forensic Medicine.
- Identify the essential facilities for Forensic medical certification.
- Define Medical Jurisprudence

Introduction to Forensic Medicine

- **Forensic**
 - Forensis
 - Forum
- **Medicine**
- **Definition**

Branches of Forensic Medicine

- **Forensic Odontology**

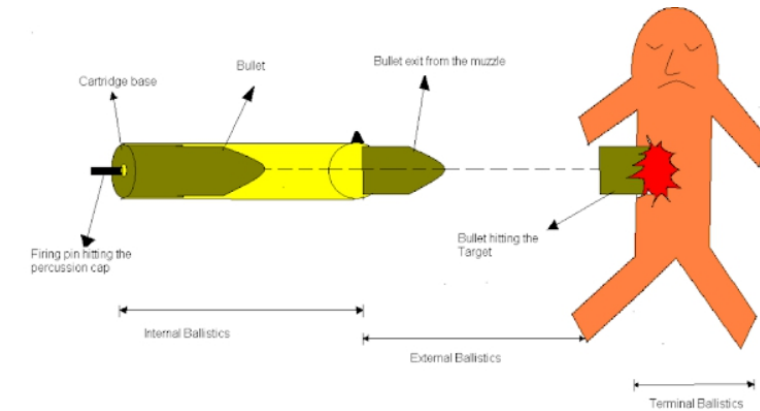
- The application of dental science to the law
- Age estimation
- Identification.

- **Forensic Osteology**

- It is the application of the study of bones (osteology) to the field of forensic science

- **Forensic Ballistics**

- Forensic Ballistics is a branch of forensic science which deals with the examination of the firearm and related evidences



Branches of Forensic Medicine

- **Forensic Psychiatry**

- **Forensic Serology**

- Forensic serology is the branch of forensic sciences dealing with identification and characterization of biological, evidentiary samples

- **Forensic Pathology**

- **Forensic Anthropology:**

- Forensic anthropology is the scientific study of human skeletal remains in the medico-legal contexts.

- **Toxicology:**

- **Forensic Toxicology:**



Scope of Forensic Medicine

- Safeguard individuals in community
 - e.g. sudden death, eye injury and blindness, rape case, coronary thrombosis.
- Doctor as expert witness
- Medical angle & legal angle.
- Pakistan Penal Code/Criminal Procedure Code

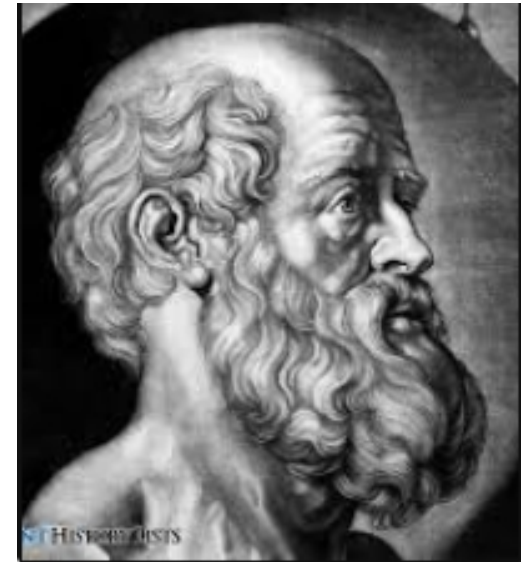
Forensic Medicine & Toxicology

- **Medical Ethics:**
- **Medical etiquette:**
- **Medical Jurisprudence:**
 - **Jurisprudence relationships:**
 - Doctor- patient relationship
 - Doctor- doctor relationship
 - Doctor- state relationship

Forensic Medicine & Toxicology

- **History :**

- Hammurabi code (2200 BC)
- Imhotep, King Zoster of Egypt
- 5000 BC to 3000 BC
- Hippocrates (460-377 BC),
- Antistius 44 BC.



Forensic Medicine & Toxicology



- Bartoloneo D E Varignana in Bologna (Italy) 1302
- Contitutio Criminalis Carolina 1532
- Paulus Zacchias (medicolegalese) 1621-1635
- Fortunate Fedele 1602
- Metheu Orphila (Paris)
- Giovanni Battista Morgagni, Anatomist (1682-1771)
- Johann Casper (1796-1864), Mathieu Orfila (1787-1853) and Marie Devergie(1798-1879).
- Professor of Forensic Medicine & Toxicology in Pakistan



Forensic Medicine & Toxicology

- **Essential facilities for Forensic medical examination:**
 - Medicolegal clinic
 - Autopsy suite
 - Forensic laboratory
 - Radiology facilities



MCQ

- Scientific study of human skeletal remains in the medico-legal contexts is known as:
 - a. Forensic Anatomy
 - b. Forensic Anthropology
 - c. Forensic Odontology
 - d. Forensic Osteology
 - e. Forensic Pathology

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