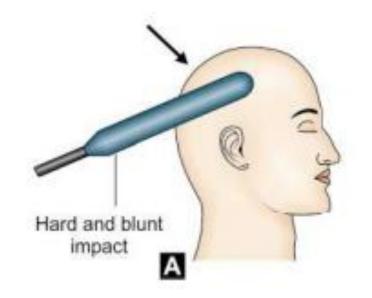


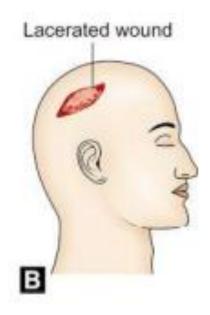
Learning Objectives

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

- Define and Classify lacerated wound
- Describe types of lacerated wound and Mechanism of wound production and complication.
- Difference between ante mortem & postmortem Laceration.
- Describe the medico legal aspects of Lacerated wound

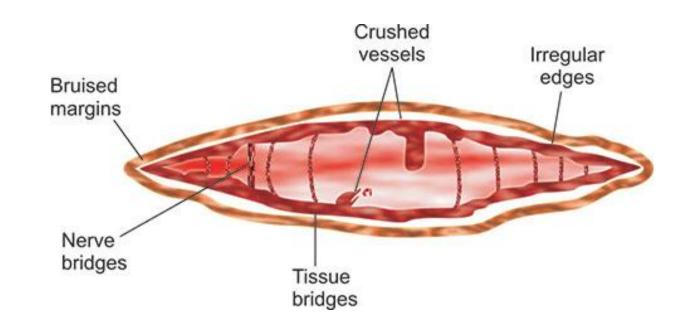
- Definition
- Mechanism of production
 - Application of blunt force
 - Tissues crushed
 - When underlying tissue is rigid
 - When underlying tissue is flexible





Characteristics of laceration

- Irregular edges
- Abraded margins
- Unevenly divided deeper tissues (tissue bridging)
- Crushed hair follicles
- Crushed blood vessels
- Foreign material in wound



Classification

- Split lacerations
- Stretch lacerations
- Avulsions
- Tears
- Patterned lacerations
- Boxer's lacerations
- Internal lacerations

Split lacerations

- Incised like
- Site
- Causation
- Linear split



Stretch laceration

- Cause: pulling force
- Example
- Striae-like lacerations
 - Superficial, multiple
 - At groins
- In bone fractures







Avulsion laceration

- Flaying or grind laceration
- Occurs due to grinding compression of tissues
- Results in de-gloving of skin
- Example







Avulsion

- Tears
 - Irregular sharp object impact
 - Example: broken bottle blow
- Patterned laceration
 - Blow with the hammer head
- Boxer's laceration





Internal lacerations

- Due to blunt trauma
- May be no evidence of external injury

Complications



• Shelving & its medicolegal significance

Foreign material in lacerations

Postmortem lacerations

Healing of lacerated wound





Medicolegal significance

- Cause
- Type of laceration
- Nature of injury
- Identification
- Age of injury
- Scene of crime
- Homicidal, suicidal or accidental nature
- Differentiation from incised wound
- Difference between antemortem & postmortem lacerations
- Bedsores



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Questions