







Objectives:

- By the end of this session the learners will be able to:
 - Define injury on medicolegal basis, wound and hurt
 - Classify injury
 - Define and classify mechanical injury
 - Describe mechanism of injury
 - Interpret the nature of injury
 - Identify the factors affecting appearance of wound

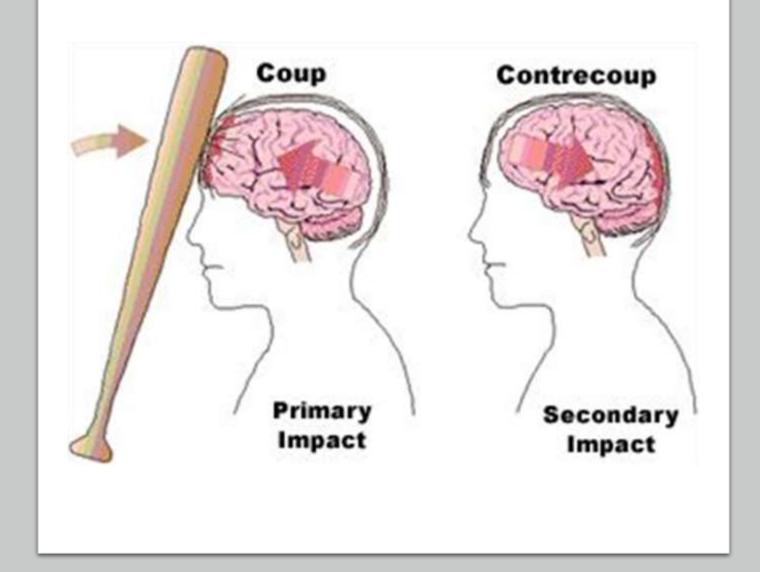
- Wound
- Hurt
- Injury
 - Classification
- Mechanical injury
 - Classification
 - Medicolegal nature of injury
 - Ability to distinguish between various types of injuries

- Mechanism of injury
 - Force
 - 88Area
 - Time taken, kinetic energy 5
 - ½ mv²
 - Blast effect
 - Blow to chest
 - Torsion force
 - Firearm injury

Factors affecting appearance of wound:

A. Weapon

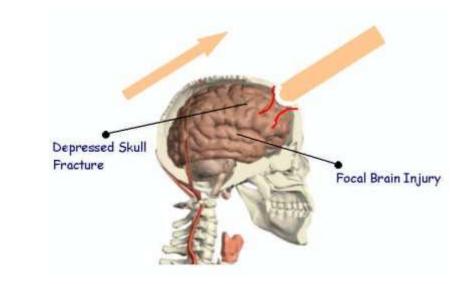
- Type
- Weight & velocity
- Execution of mechanical force

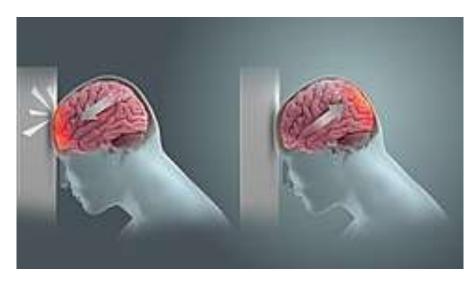


• Factors affecting appearance of wound:

B. Part struck

- Architecture of the part
- Soft & elastic
- Rigid and less elastic
- Hard, compact
- Organs structure
- Effect of strike on body parts
- Tissue resistance
- Effect of movement
- Coup-injury
- Counter-coup injury





Mechanical Injuries

Abrasion

- Superficial injury
- Cause
- Characteristics
- Classification
 - Scratch/moving abrasion
 - Graze / brush burns
 - Imprint, patterned or contact abrasion
 - eg. beating, biting, RTA, FA injuries
 - Friction abrasion





Bruise (Contusions)

- Closed wound
- What it indicates
- Cause
- Classification
 - Intradermal bruise
 - Subcutaneous bruise
 - Edges, appearance
 - Petechiae, Hematoma
 - Deep bruise
 - Delayed appearance
 - Contusion









Bruise (Contusions)

- Migratory bruise
 - Black eye
 - Battle's sign
 - In lower limbs
- Factors modifying the appearance of bruise
 - Site of impact
 - Vascularity of part
 - Age
 - Sex
 - Colour of the skin
 - Natural disease















Lacerations

- An open wound
- Cause
- Types
 - Split laceration
 - Site, resemblance, features.
 - Stretch laceration
 - Site, cause, features, flapping.
 - Avulsion
 - Site, cause, features, complications.
 - Tears
 - Internal laceration

Lacerations

- Characteristics
 - Edges
 - Margins
 - Deeper tissues
 - Hair follicles
 - Blood vessels
 - Evidence



Incised Wounds

- Cause & characteristics
- Hesitation cuts
- Chop wounds
 - Cause
 - Features
 - On exposed parts of body
 - Medicolegal significance
 - On bodies recovered from waters





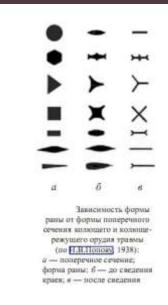


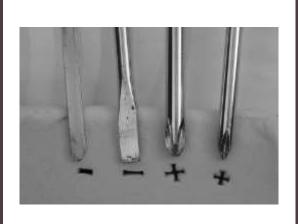




Stab Wounds

- Definition
- Penetrating wound
- Perforating wound
- How to describe a stab wound
 - Wound of entry
 - Shape, size
 - Scrimmage enlargement
 - Character of weapon
 - Margins
 - Evidence
 - Concealed puncture wounds









Stab Wounds

- How to describe a stab wound
 - Depth and direction
 - Gaping
 - Wound of exit
- Stab wound description
 - Character
 - Shape
 - Location
 - Dimensions
 - Orientation
 - Margins
 - Track
 - Direction
 - Exit wound



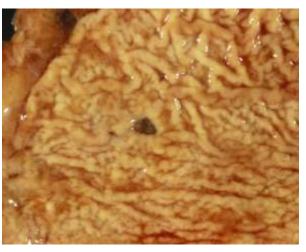
Defence Wounds

- Definition
- Nature
- Parts of body involved
- Medicolegal aspects
 - Manner
 - Awareness













- Classification
 - Dupuytren's classification
 - Heba classification
 - Epidermal burns
 - Erythema, Blister
 - Hair singeing, Repair
 - Viability
 - Dermo-epidermal burns
 - Coagulation necrosis
 - Appearance
 - Disfigurement
 - Deep burns
- Rule of nine
- Lund and Browder charts
- Curling's ulcers



- Definition
- Causes
- Characteristics
 - Hot substance
 - Scalds
 - Limited to the skin
 - Hot oils, severity
 - Appearance, vesication
 - Burn difference, Scars
 - Classification
 - Medicolegal aspects











- Cause of death
 - Renal failure
 - Glottis and pulmonary oedema
 - Asphyxia
 - Injuries
 - Fat embolism
 - Inflammation



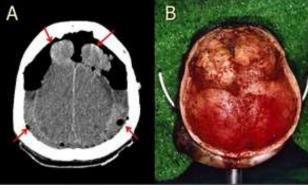
- Postmortem appearance
- External findings
 - Clothes examination
 - Skin
 - Naked eye
 - Microscopically
 - Splits
 - Pugilistic attitude
 - Heat fractures



- Postmortem appearance
- Internal appearance
 - Asphyxial deaths
 - Soot particles in air passages
 - Swallowed soot
 - Froth or inhalation of hot air
 - Lungs
 - Heart
 - Blood
 - Flaked fractures
 - Heat hematoma



Case 3 67/F: Thermal epidural hematoma?







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- Differences between antemortem and postmortem burns
 - Line of redness
 - Blisters
 - Base
 - Vital reaction
 - Reparative process
 - Infection
 - Enzyme histochemistry
 - CoHb
 - Respiratory passages











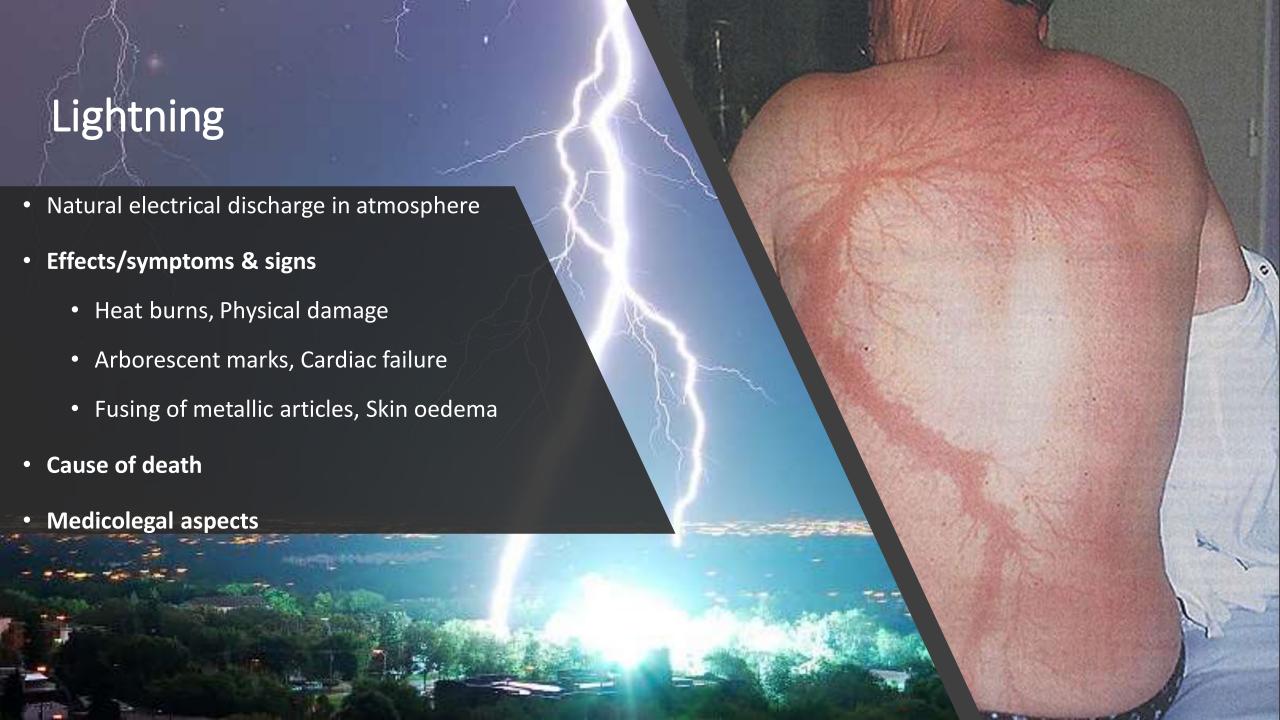
Electric Burns

- Electrical Lesions
 - Contact burns
 - Blister
 - Exit
 - Spark burns
 - Cause
 - Features
 - Flash burns
 - Arcing
 - Crocodile skin effect
 - Common feature
 - Internal heat source

Electric Burns

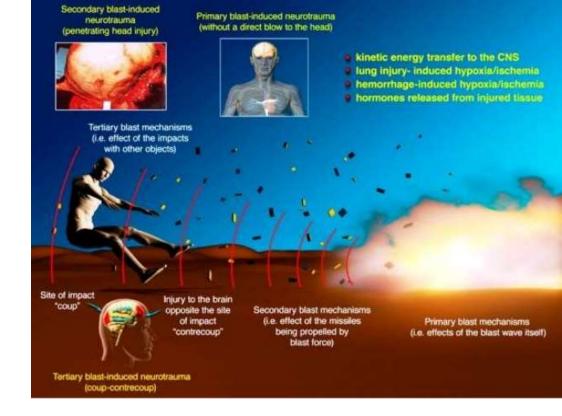
- Electroconvulsive therapy
- Heart
- Respiratory centre
- Hold-on effect
- Throw-off effect
- Arcing effect
- Joule burn or endogenous burn
 - Features
 - Current pearls
 - Gangrene
 - Zenker's degeneration
 - Renel failure





Explosions

- Explosives
- Injuries due to explosions
 - Blast wave
 - Immediate vicinity
 - Greater distance
 - Blast lesions
 - Flame
 - Flying missiles
 - Primary & secondary
 - Dirt tattooing
 - Anoxia









Summary