



### La Facie Sympathique

In picture ligature mark is seen on the neck with one eye close and another open. Tongue is protruded out between rows of teeth

In hanging ligature may press sympathetic plexus. As a result of this pressure pupil on that side is widely dilated with eye open, while on opposite side pupil is less dilated and eye is close. This finding is strong evidence of the ante mortem hanging.



### Hanging

In picture v shaped ligature mark is present on the upper part of the neck with tongue between rows of teeth. Froth is seen at nostrils. Margins of the ligature mark are seen red bruised at place. Bruising is suggestive of the ante mortem hanging.



### Strangulation

Two transverse bands of ligature marks are seen on the lower part of the neck seem to be completely encircling the neck. Skin over ligature mark is seen widely abraded at places. On the right cheek a red bite mark is clearly seen. Abrasions are suggestive of the ante mortem strangulation.



### Hanging

In picture v shaped ligature mark is present on upper part the neck. Tongue is seen between rows of teeth. Froth is seen at nostrils. Margins of the ligature mark are seen red bruised and abraded at place. Bruising and abrasions are suggestive of the ante mortem hanging.



### Partial hanging

In picture a female is found suspended by a ligature at the neck from low pint of the suspension... Ligature is of an "atypical type". Lower part of the body is found resting on the floor. This is a case of the partial hanging and medico legally partial hanging is suggestive of suicide.



### Sexual asphyxia

In a picture a dead body of a male is present with a female clothing i.e. bra, blouse and petticoat. On examination a ligature mark is present on the upper part of the neck. Oxygen deprivation to the brain leads to sexual orgasm due to pressure of ligature on the blood vessels of the neck supplying to the brain. This is a case of a death due to asphyxia as a result of the hanging during sexual gratification by the ligature around the neck. Accidental death is common in such type of the erotic practice.



### Bite Mark

A picture shows a bite mark, in form of the diffused ring of contusion that is patterned by the teeth being forced perpendicular in the soft tissue. Two arches can be identified. The upper one [maxillary] is very well seen while the lower one [mandibular] is faint. Class and some individual characteristics can be identified by thorough examination of the bite mark.



### Blister of burn injury

A picture shows fluid containing blisters with a second degree of the burn above the blisters. Base of the burnt skin is red. This redness and blisters are suggestive of ante mortem nature of the burn. In burns blisters contain reddish yellow fluid rich in albumin and chloride. On heating or adding nitric acid blister fluid is clotted. On microscopic examination fluid contains WBC and RBC. The base of the blister shows red injected base.



### Cyanosis

In the picture nails of the right hand are found blue due to peripheral cyanosis. Cyanosis is suggestive of the asphyxia, less oxygenation. Oxygenated hemoglobin is bright red, reduced hemoglobin is dark blue or purple. Cyanosis is caused by an increase in the deoxygenated hemoglobin level to above 5 g/dL. Peripheral cyanosis occurs due to decrease in local blood circulation and increased offloading of oxygen in the peripheral tissues.



### Incised wound

Transverse clean cut, incise wound, present on front of left wrist about 3.5 cm long and gaping with retracted edges. Incise wound is longer than deeper. Tailing is seen on the left angle of the wound. Underlying tissues show blood and clots. Wound is caused by light sharp edged weapon like knife.



### Entry wound of bullet.

About 8 cm diameter in size circular punch lacerated wound present with red abraded and contused margins [abrasion and contusion collar]. Edges are inverted. Dry blood found adherent to wound. Wound is the entry wound of the bullet fired from rifled type firearm weapon.



### Black Eyes

Also known as a spectacle hematoma or raccoon's eye. Black Eye is due to oozing of the blood in periorbital tissues. Causes for the black eye are as follow.

- Direct blow on orbital region.
- Blow on forehead. Blood gravitates down in periorbital tissues.
- Fracture of anterior cranial fossa. Blood gravitates down from fracture line.



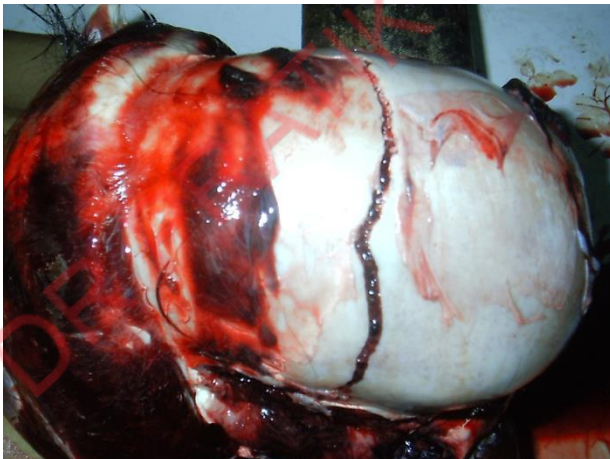
**Ligature mark: patterned abrasion**

In picture v shaped ligature mark is present on upper part the neck above thyroid cartilage... Ligature mark is having patterned abrasion due to perpendicular force by spirally woven rope. Margins of the ligature mark are seen red bruised and abraded at place. Bruising and abrasions are suggestive of the ante mortem hanging. Pressure abrasion is due to perpendicular small force for large time periods.



**Graze abrasion**

Graze abrasion present on top and right parietal scalp in form of parallel uneven furrows and heaped up epidermis is found at the ends of these furrows. This heaping up indicates the direction of the force. Such type of abrasion is usually seen in vehicular accident due to dragging against rough surface of the road. Greet or dirt may be found adherent to it. Also known as gravel rash, road rash, scuff abrasion or brush burn.



**Fissure fracture**

In the picture fissure fracture, involving both tables of the bone, transversely running present on the top of skull, extending on both parietals and both temporal bones. Corresponding scalp is found ecchymosed. Fissure fracture is a linear fracture and it is considered the most common type of skull fracture. It is usually caused by a blow with or against broad, hard resisting surface or object. Such fracture at the top of head may indicate a fall or a direct blow.



#### Graze abrasion

Graze abrasion present on lateral aspect of right upper arm in form of parallel uneven furrows and heaped up epidermis is found at the ends of these furrows. This heaping up indicates the direction of the force. Such type of abrasion is usually seen in vehicular accident due to dragging against rough surface of the road. Greet or dirt may be found adherent to it. Also known as gravel rash, road rash, scuff abrasion or brush burn.



#### Froth in drowning

White fine leathery foam is seen at nostrils in this picture. In a death due to drowning the *white, fine, leathery, copious and persistent* froth is seen at nostrils and mouth. Along with a cadaveric spasm of the hand this froth is the evidence of the ante mortem drowning. Froth is produced as a result of churning of the water and mucus due to rigorous respiration in drowning.



#### Muzzle print- Entry wound of bullet

About one cm diameter circular wound with inverted lacerated edges, cavity deep, present about 3 cm below and just lateral to vertical plane of left nipple, on front of left chest. Margins are completely red abraded [abrasion collar]. Dry blood adherent to wound. About one cm diameter contusion present just adjacent to & above and lateral to above cited puncture wound. Blackening due to gun powder present at places surrounding above wound. This is a picture of contact shot by a firearm weapon. A wound is produced by a bullet and circular bruise is a resulted by a muzzle ring.



#### **P M Lividity with contact pallor**

In the picture bluish purple postmortem Lividity is seen on the back of the trunk. Both shoulder blade areas show contact pallor. From the post mortem Lividity one can say about the position of the deceased, time since death. In certain poisoning it is possible to opine about type of poisoning from the color of the post mortem Lividity.



#### **Subarachnoid hemorrhage**

A photograph shows extensive thin layered subarachnoid hemorrhage [SAH] on posterior aspect of each lobe of the brain including cerebellum. SAH is mostly due to brain trauma, traumatic rupture of basal cerebral vessels or nontraumatic due to AV malformation or berry aneurysm.



#### **Tattoo**

A picture shows a heart shaped tattoo with the arrow piercing the heart. In the center of the heart 786 is written. The tattoo is a specific finding to identify the person. It says about social and mental status of the individual. In number of the cases religion, God of the worship, name of the individual or the relative, the country of the origin etc can be said in the case of unidentified deceased.



### Self inflicted injuries.

Multiple linear incise wounds [cuts] are present on front of the left forearm. All cuts are superficial involving epidermis only. Cuts are parallel to each other and all are in same direction with trailing on the right side [as done by right handed individual himself]. They are on assessable part of the body that is usually unclothed. Self inflicted injuries are produced with some motive.



### Incised wounds

Transverse incise wounds, two in number, present about 3.5 cm long each and gaping with retracted edges. Underlying tissues show blood and clots. Wounds are muscle deep in nature. Wounds are caused by light sharp edged weapon like knife. Incise wound has more length than depth.



### Chop wounds.

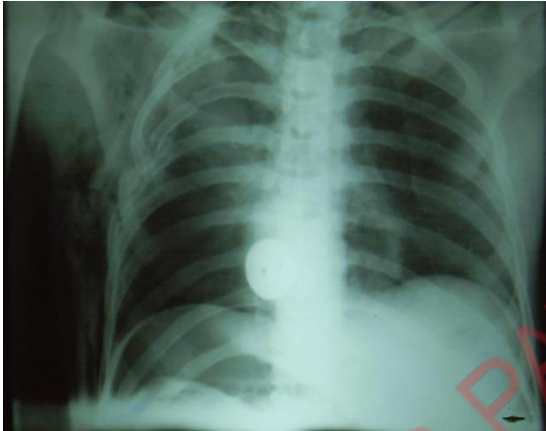
Also known as slash wounds. Four chop wounds can be seen over head and face. These are deep gaping wounds caused by moderately heavy or heavy weapon having sharp edge like sword. The dimensions correspond to cross section of the penetrating part of the blade. Margins are sharp with little contusion of the edges at places. Sometimes underlying bone is sharply cut or sliced.





### Cut throat injuries

Two transverse cut throat wounds, one overlying another, present on front of low neck below thyroid cartilage and extend on both side of midline. Edges are found widely abraded. Underlying air passage is found cut at two different levels. These wounds are homicidal in nature. Here blood vessels, carotid artery and jugular veins are likely to cut.



### X ray of chest with metal body.

X ray of the chest show circular metal body within right intrathoracic region just lateral to vertebral region at T10 plane. Opacity measures 3 cm diameter. Ribs on right lateral aspect are also found fractured.



### Comminuted Fracture.

Comminuted fracture present of posterior part of the right parietal-temporal bones. Here few pieces are found driven inwards. This type of the fracture is also known as "Fracture a la signature", and is usually caused by blow from heavy object over a broad surface area.