

BALKAN ACADEMY OF FORENSIC SCIENCES

11th ANNUAL CONFERENCE

10-13th OF JUNE 2015 IASI, ROMANIA

***"FORENSIC PATHOLOGY AND PSYCHIATRY –
INTERNATIONAL CONNECTIONS"***

ABSTRACT BOOK

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ORAL PRESENTATIONS

1. PROSTITUTION: A TOPIC OF THE VICE SQUAD OF THE POLICE FORCE

Dr. Sinan aya,
Marmara University

Prostitution is a female's using her body as a merchandise on rent. As such, it is essentially demeaning and immoral, on an individualistic scale. Moreover; the matter is indeed a social wound, which any realistic observer in any society whatsoever would recognize; without ever stooping to denial or ignoring. It is also a subject of the Vice Squad section of the police in many countries. Besides being a moral issue, the topic also involves health matters for the human societies.

Key words: Prostitution; fornication; brothel; vice squad

2. THUGGEE, A SECRET ORDER OF KILLING AND ROBBERY, IN FORMER INDIA

Dr. Sinan aya,
Marmara University

Thugs constituted a cult / order of males, who concealed themselves as ordinary people. In the winter season they would go on roads, join travelers and at the proper moment strangle them and obtain their possessions. Their belief certified that the practice pleased their goddess Kâli. The religious aspects of their deeds imparted many rituals into the “play”. After centuries of clandestine activity accompanied by tolerance and even collaboration by the local figures of power, the order was finally discovered and annihilated by the British authorities.

Key words: Thug; India; murder; ritual; cult / order

3. VIOLENCE IN THE BOSOM OF THE FAMILY

Dr. Sinan aya,
Marmara University

Family is man’s most private and immediate social environment, his innermost primary group. For all people in face-to-face interaction; some “dose” of conflict and quarrel is just natural. However; some important problems may give way to disastrous violent incidents within the family unit. The extent of the violence as well as the persons involved show variations depending on the specific situation and the characteristics of the family in question.

Key words: Family; intimacy; violence.

4. ANALYSIS OF A MOVIE ABOUT JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Güliz Kolburan

Istanbul Aydın University, Psychology Department, Turkey

Juvenile delinquency studies has a special place and importance in criminality researches. Young adolescents, have not reached psychological, mental and physical maturity, and they cannot understand their roles and duties in society. In this case, if such an adolescent turns into a crime machine as a gang leader, he has the least responsibility of this result. All institutions, like family, school, community and the state as a whole have duties and responsibilities in this regard.

While planning the studies about prevention of juvenile delinquency, all institutions related with the development of the children, should be involved in the center of the study. So that effective goals for prevention studies can be determined only in this way. Most of youth who commit homicide feel no attachment to anybody or society except for themselves.

Children who committed homicide generally developed defense mechanisms about their guilt, sadness, fear and anger. For this reason, treatment of these children should be based on the awareness of these feelings and copying with them. In the movie, events making the youth realize his own feelings and responsibilities were studied from a theoretical perspective.

In this study, some of the dialogs and the scenes in the movie were analyzed and the factors cause the young gang

leader to be drawn to crime were evaluated in terms of the science of psychology.

The aim of this study is to analyze the process making the youth to drawn in to criminal behavior in terms of his social and emotional developmental phases in a theoretical perspective via the movie produced in 2005 (94. Min.)

Method – Discourse analysis

Key words: Child, crime, evaluation (development), psychology

5. FORENSIC IMPORTANCE OF EXHUMED HUMAN REMAINS IDENTIFICATION PROCESS

Suzana Matejić¹, Milena Šaranović²,
Danijela Todorović³, Živana Minić⁴,
Miloš S.Todorović⁵, Vesna Bošković⁶

SUMMARY:

Introduction: Happenings connected with the armed conflict in Kosovo and Metohia resulted in lots of people missing. In the period 1998/99 and during the NATO air campaign in 1999. more than 4,000 people belonging the all ethnic groups were missing,

Objective: Identification of war victims represents a unique challenge. This paper gives a detailed description of exhumed human remains identification process. One of the study objectives has been a comparison between DNA analysis and traditional forensic identification methods.

Methods: The fact that Kosovo and Metohia are not under the jurisdiction of Serbia for fifteen years, limited participation of Serbian institutions in the process of recovering and identifying human remains. Exhumations are

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usually done many years after their deaths, often dealing with secondary or tertiary graves.

Results: This paper deals with identification of human remains that were exhumed in Kosovo and Metohia in the period 2001-2015, belonging to Serbs and other non-Albanian ethnic communities. Less than a half of the total number of missing persons was identified (according to some sources less than a third).

Conclusion: DNA analysis is the "gold standard" for identifying human remains of people killed during armed conflicts or in other kinds of mass disasters.

Key words: identification, missing persons, Kosovo, Metohia, exhumation.

6. PRENATAL MEDICAL GENETIC MALPRACTICE AND ETHICAL ISSUES ON PRENATAL DIAGNOSIS

Tavacı I⁷, Şah I^{8*}, Doğan M⁹, Ögdür M¹⁰,
Kolusayın M.Ö¹¹, Yükseloğlu E.H¹²

In Turkey, pregnant women are directed to a genetic counselor by their obstetricians except standard protocols such as ultrasonography, chorionic villus sampling, fetal blood cells in maternal blood, maternal serum alpha-fetoprotein, maternal serum beta-HCG, maternal serum estriol if they are in a high risk group. However in some cases; genetic counselors may fail in test applications, interpretation of test results and decisions for the final.

In vitro Fertilization (IVF) is an applied procedure in which an egg is fertilized by sperm outside the body for couples with infertility problems. There are so many ethical challenges to be discussed. Among these prenatal diagnosis has a great importance and couples, who attempt for IVF, face some serious problems. So, in this case report, we point out an uncommon and a critical issue for both parents and child

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whom suffered cause of wrong IVF treatment. This case was about a couple who applied for IVF treatment and after a successful procedure during pregnancy there were some problems in USG so went further for genetic tests. But test results were not about birth defects; it was about a more shocking situation. The test result of prenatal showed that neither the mother nor the father were parents of fetus. Therefore, this case report aims to emphasize that genetic malpractice of in vitro fertilization (IVF) and ethical aspects.

Key words: Medical Genetic Malpractice, IVF.

7. A MYOCARDIAL LACERATIVE PATTERN OF STABBING LETHAL WOUND

**Elmas Shaqiri¹³, Bledar Xhemali¹⁴,
Gentian Vyshka¹⁵, Bardhyl Çipi¹⁶**

INTRODUCTION

Stabbing injuries are potentially associated with use of any piercing instrument, with the external wound giving few, if any data, regarding the depth and the severity of the injury. Massive internal haemorrhage can be undetectable, and the majority of cases are homicidal in their nature. We present the case of a mariticide, with the wife of a middle-age Albanian man stabbing her husband to death with a single edged blade knife.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Full external examination and autopsy of a corpse was performed in a forensic facility. Pictures and biological material were retrieved for further preservation and anatomopathological study. Details of the murder were made available through the investigative procedures, and duly presented to the state attorney following the case.

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RESULTS

A left parasternal sharp-edged incisive wound was seen; a particular myocardial incisive-lacerative rupture was photographed in autopsy (Figure 1). The characteristics of the rupture suggested the usage of a single edged blade knife, and the suspicion that the perpetrator was a left-handed person was formulated. Obvious incompatibility with the surface wound (Figure 2) and internal, myocardial laceration is clear.



Figures 1 (left) and 2 (right)

CONCLUSIONS

Heart tamponade following traumatic right ventricle rupture is the mechanism of death in this case. The importance of meticulous and detailed autoptic study is unavoidable in the setting of homicidal crimes, especially in view of an increased prevalence of severe domestic violence, attempted or completed murder that we're witnessing nowadays.

8. A SIX-YEAR STUDY TREND OF SUICIDES IN ALBANIA

**Zija Ismaili¹⁷, Bledar Xhemali¹⁸,
Linda Matua¹⁹, Andia Meksi²⁰**

INTRODUCTION

Suicide is considered under the legal point of view as a crime, but under a physicians' perspective, a state of deep emotional disorder. Studies in different countries will offer different data regarding the prevalence of suicide. In Albania these data are actually not very accurate with regard to the time trend perspectives, because the reported incidence of this phenomenon before the 90s was completely denied due to political reasons.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

There have not been authentic epidemiological studies regarding this phenomenon in Albania. We scrutinized the data during a six year-period with regard to the suicidal group age, different kinds and methods of suicides; and the new phenomenon of suicides inside correctional facilities or detention centres.

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RESULTS

The total number of autopsies and annual absolute figures of suicides are in the table below (period 2007-2012, covering the entirety of Albanian state).

YEAR	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total autopsies	446	550	539	557	576	576
Total suicides	74	37	61	68	64	64

Age groups being highly risked are 21-30 years and 41-50 years, with respective percentages of 16.9 % and 22.6 % out of the totality of suicides. Suicides performed via intoxicating principles, pesticides, narcotics and other pharmacological active preparations present the main method used in committing suicide (55.6%); self-hanging present a resting of 33.7% out of the totality of suicides.

CONCLUSIONS

The methods of committing suicide vary during the years covered from this study, revealing an interesting point of study. According to the different political – economical circumstances, even the methods of committing suicides have changed, with still some elements remaining unaltered, while novel ones are emerging.

9. FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH INCREASED RISK OF MORTALITY IN PATIENTS WITH ACUTE ALUMINUM PHOSPHIDE POISONING (AAIPP)

Drishti A²¹, Sulaj Z²², Bruçi S²³, Ceko I²⁴

Acute aluminum phosphide poisoning (AAIPP) is the leading cause of mortality in our service with 51.3% of reported cases. This study aims to find factors related to increased risk of mortality at the time of admission of patients with AAIPP. We studied consecutive admissions AAIPP patients admitted to the emergency room of our hospital for a period of two years from 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2014 retrospectively reviewed. From all 26 parameters on admission we evidenced the 5 most represented in the group of patients, who died. From all 136 patients, 63 were women and 73 were men and the dose of poison was 1.2 ± 0.2 grams. Hypotension < 6 mmHg was observed in 128 patients (94.1%) at admission and EKG abnormalities were observed in 69 patients (50.7%). Hypothermia in 127 patients (93.4%). In 122 (89.7%) pH on admission was 7.12 ± 0.1 and bicarbonate

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concentration was 12.14 ± 5.24 mmol/L gastrointestinal disorders (nausea and vomiting) were observed in 86 patients (63.2 %). Respiratory disorders were observed in 81 patients (59.5%). AAIPP causes high mortality mainly due to the lack of an antidote, early failure and multiple organ failure.

Key words: Acute aluminum phosphide poisoning, Mortality, Hypotension

10. RETROSPECTIVE STUDY OF DEATHS IN JILAVA PRISON – 15 YEARS OF EXPERIENCE

Bogdan Malinescu²⁵, Mariana Rosu²⁶

Introduction

In Romania medico-legal autopsy is being performed at the request of the judiciary authorities, only by the forensic physician, being mandatory in death in custody.

Material and Methods

The authors retrospectively studied the autopsies performed between 2000 and 2014, over a 15 year period (247 cases) on inmates who expired in the Jilava Penitentiary, and in the Jilava Penitentiary Hospital.

This is a detailed analysis of a series of variables, chosen to provide a global image of death in detention.

Results-Discussion

We notice among the results of the study :

- a predominance of malignancy (lung cancer is on the first place) followed by cardiovascular diseased and HIV-AIDS as causes of death
- the fact that in 1/5 of cases the clinical and forensic diagnosis did not match
- refusal of evaluation or treatment from the patient

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- almost 21,45 % of the cases were not being claimed by the families

- in many of the cases there were too long intervals between the diagnosis of a severe, frequently terminal, illness and the moment the sentence was cancelled and a short interval between the request for postponement or interruption of sentence due to illness and the actual death of the person.

Conclusion

The purpose of this study is to identify the causes, mechanisms and various aspects of death in custody, based on a 15 year period experience, showing both positive and negative aspects. This may constitute a starting point for new legislative proposals, meant to improve the medical management of inmates.

Key words: death, custody, forensic medicine

11. TRAP BY A MOLE GUN

**Muhammed Ziya KIR¹, Mehmet Sunay YAVUZ², Tarık Tarık ULUÇAY³, Yıldırım ZEYFEOĞLU⁴, Faruk AYDIN⁵
AYDIN⁵**

Firearms used by human engaged in agriculture to combat rodents and in particular moles. A mole gun is a handmade weapon used as a trap by farmers to kill moles. Mole guns work with gunpowder, a fuse and shot pellets for kill moles. However, these guns may also cause injuries or deaths in humans.

In our case a mole gun had been used as a trap by a landowner against thieves in a single-storey building roof. Nineteen-year-old man case climbed same roof for sleeping. When he reached the roof his hand touching the wire an explosion happened. He wounded right hand fingers from the explosion and than taken to the hospital. In the scene investigation the mole gun was found which trapped with wire on the roof. The landowner said that he prepared the mole gun

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in order to take precautions against thieves. The case were submitted to the department of forensic medicine by the court to be prepare forensic report a year after the injury. The clinical forensic assessment of case scar marks detected on the second and third finger of the right hand, and slightly limitation of muscle motion.

Mole guns may cause injuries and sometimes even deaths. These injuries represent a public health issue, especially in rural areas. In Turkey, although it is legally forbidden to possess or manufacture home-made weapons, anyone who wants to own a mole gun can purchase one for \$5-10 from an ironmonger. The case is reported for the use of mole gun as a trap for thieves which are rarely seen.

Key words: Mole gun, trap, injury

12. COMPARISON BETWEEN MEDICOLEGAL AUTOPSY AND COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY REFERRING TO CRANIAL FRACTURES

Phd. Sabri Hoxha¹, Msc. Silvia Zyriqi²,
Msc. Flamur Hoxha³

Objective: This research aims the comparison of diagnostic accordance between Computed Tomography (CT) and autopsy referring to the cranial fractures and particularly the accuracy with which these fractures are recorded.

Methods and Materials: The study included seventeen cases with neurocranial fractures with a limited extension, caused by blunt violence. Two CT readings were performed wich diagnosis were compared to the autopsy fracture ones by registering the fractures on schematic drawings. The extent of the fractures was quantified by merging 3-dimensional datasets from both the autopsy as input by 3D digitizer tracing and CT scan.

Results: The results showed an acceptable diagnostic agreement regarding fractures localised in the posterior fossa, while the fracture diagnosis in the medial and anterior fossa was difficult at the first CT scan reading. The fracture

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diagnosis improved during the second CT scan reading. Thus using two different CT reconstructions improved diagnosis in the medial fossa and at the impact points in the cranial vault. However, fracture diagnosis in the anterior and medial fossa and of hairline fractures in general still remained difficult.

Conclusion: The study showed that the forensically important fracture systems to a large extent were diagnosed on CT images using Multiplanar and Maximum Intensity Projection reconstructions. Difficulties remained in the minute diagnosis of hairline fractures. These inconsistencies need to be resolved in order to use CT scan data of victims for individual head modelling and trauma analysis.

Key words: medico-legal autopsy, computed tomography, cranial fractures

13. THE ROLE OF VICTIM-OFFENDER RELATIONSHIP IN SEXUAL ABUSE

M. Sunay Yavuz⁴, M. Ziya Kır⁵, Yıldırım Zeyfeolu⁶,
Tarık Uluçay⁷, İlknur Kahraman⁸

Objective: Research shows that approximately two thirds of sexual abuses are committed by known offenders (including friends, acquaintances, intimate partners, and relatives). In contrast, one third of sexual abuses are committed by strangers. The victim–offender relationship may be an important factor in the effects of sexual abuse for the victim.

Methods: Findings from examination of cases which are sent to Department of Forensic Medicine, Medical Faculty of Celal Bayar University were evaluated.

Results: In the present study, we analyses to be done between different victim–offender relationship. Number of examined cases was 77. The age range of cases were from 7 to

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17 years (SD=12.5±3.3). Of the cases; 3.9% (n=3) were boy and 96.1% (n=74) were girl. The age range of abuser were from 15 to 74 years (SD=32.7±13.7). All of them were male. Of the cases 49.4% (n=38) were simple sexual abused (touching, kissing etc.) and 51.6% (n=39) were qualified sexual abuse (oral, anal or vaginal penetration). Offender was known by cases in 88.3% (n=68). Crime happened at the home of offender in the 24.7% (n=19).

Conclusion: Sexual assaults are also common in childhood. Offenders were known by victims is considered to be more vulnerable against the sexual abuse of children.

Key words: Sexual abuse, victim, offender.

14. SEX DETERMINATION FROM AURICULAR MORPHOLOGY OF PELVIS

A. Bahar Mergen,

Bitlis Eren University, Archaeology Department, Bitlis

Sex determination from human skeletal remains may be considered the most essential aspect of assessment of skeletal remains found in forensic studies. Currently the pelvis as the most reliable sex discriminant part of human skeleton because of the sexual dimorphism present from intrauterine life and morphological differences in different parts of bone. Some researchers have developed visual approach on pubis, posterior and entire pelvis through an evaluation of morphological traits. The presence of sexual dimorphism in the auricular region and its relation to the sex very few studies paid attention on the topic. This study is based on to investigate the probability of correct sex determination of an individual using the preauricular sulcus, postauricular space and iliac tuberosity. The efficacy of the methodology is tested on a sample of 192 (97 male and 95 female) adults of complete pelvises from modern Cretan collection which sex and age known. The results indicated that all the morphological features showed statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$) between male and female bone. Morphological differentiation of iliac tuberosity is 94.1% in males where postauricular space is 80.3% in females. These features can be used where sometimes fragment bone comes to forensic anthropologist or expert.

Key words: Crete collection, pelvis, iliac, sex determination

15. MEDICO-SOCIAL ASPECT OF HUMAN VIOLENCE AND AGGRESSION

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Republic of Moldova

Aggression as a social phenomenon is developed into other conditions than symbolic ones. It is considered that aggressive reactions should not be interpreted only as an inimical or destructive behavior because aggression could represent an element of self-defense against truculent factors of the environment. Aggression, as a factor, proceeds from multilateral causes, such as economical, psychological, and familial, considerably depending on the health state. Principal motives of the violent actions are usually associated with different factors of risk for example alcohol abuse, social isolation etc. This problem should be explored by different specialists; they are sociologists, doctors, jurists, psychologists and others because of the danger presented by human aggression. Acts of violence usually cause grave corporal damages, with lethal consequences inclusive, with the aim of murder. Number of murders within families in Republic of Moldova does not decrease, so these crimes represent 28% from the total number of murders. Victims of hetero aggressive acts within families are females in 60% of cases. One of the important problems remains that of ill treatment and children's sexual abuse.

Key words: violence, aggression, sexual abuse.

16. ESTIMATION-OF-SEX-FROM- MORPHOMETRIC-VALUES-OF-CLIVUS-AND- FORAMEN-MAGNUM-AND-VOLUME-OF- POSTERIOR

Sümeýra Demir

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It's commonly possible to estimate sex by using the skull which keeps its integrity. But it may be more difficult in the disintegrated skulls. This research is an attempt to study on determining sex differences by using only bottom parts of the skull.

We used the temporal computerized tomography images taken from 219 cases who had applied to Radiology Department of Pamukkale University Medical Center in Denizli Turkey, in September 2012-February 2014. The cases were 18-65 years old, 126 of them were female and all of the cases hadn't any pathological findings in their diagnostic CT reports. Images were monitored on the screen and measurements of the foramen magnum's anteroposterior diameter, transverse diameter, area, circumference; clivus's length, width, narrowest region; and finally the volume of posterior cranial fossa by Cavalieri's method.

The anteroposterior diameter, transverse diameter, area and circumference of foramen magnum, the length and width of clivus were found to be significantly larger in males than females ($p<0.05$). The values of the narrowest diameter of the clivus were not significant. The volume of posterior cranial

fossa were found significantly higher in males than females ($p < 0.05$). In this research the foramen magnum length/breadth index was also studied and a moderate significance was found that it was higher in females than males.

Finally in our study, beside descriptive statistics, discriminant function analysis and logistic regression analysis were used to create equations. According to the equation obtained from discriminant function analysis, it is found that the accurate classification rates are %81.3, %88.9 and %71.0 for both gender, women and men, respectively.

Consequently, there was a sexual dimorphism of the bottom structures of the cranium like foramen magnum, clivus and posterior cranial fossa among the examined individuals and it can be used for identification of skeletal remains in forensic investigations.

Key words: Sex Estimation, foramen magnum, posterior kranial fossa volume, klivus

17. MITOCHONDRIAL HAPLOGROUPS IN MITOCHONDRIAL DNA CONTROL REGION OF THE TURKISH POPULATION

**Kurtulus-Ulkuer M¹, Gunay M², Celenk C³,
Olgac A⁴, Cicioglu I⁵**

Introduction: Sequence analysis of human mitochondrial DNA has been demonstrated to be a valid and reliable tool for discriminating between unrelated individuals. Noncoding, displacement (D) loop contains two hypervariable regions, HV I and HV II. These regions are highly polymorphic. The HV regions have been used extensively in forensic investigations, population studies, molecular evolution, anthropology and archaeology. The purpose of the present study was to identify mitochondrial DNA haplogroups in Turkish individuals. The entire mtDNA sequences of the hypervariable segment I (HVS I) of the mtDNA D-loop region in the 96 unrelated Turkish individuals were analyzed by direct sequencing. The population data were analyzed using the program 'Mitosearch', which performs haplotype matching

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tests and number of nucleotide differences between and among haplotypes. Each of the mtDNA sequences was compared with the revised Cambridge reference sequences.

Materials and Methods: DNA samples were obtained from 96 Turkish individuals. Total DNA was extracted using phenol-chloroform protocol. The HV S-I was amplified and mtDNA haplogroups were determined by direct sequencing.

Results and Discussion: Seventeen distinct major clusters, namely B, C, D, F, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, P, R, T, U, X and Z, were observed in Turkish population. Our analysis showed the presence of European and Asian clusters in HV I region. Cluster H and U are the most common 'European' clusters in the Turkish population. In our study, the frequencies of cluster H and U were found 31% and 16% , respectively. Some of Turkish subjects display also a lower frequency of 'European' haplogroups R, I and X. The frequency of 'Asian' haplogroups (21%) was lower than the frequency of 'European' haplogroups (73%).

This study was supported by Gazi University (project number: 02/2010-33).

18. BERRY ANEURYSMS AS A CAUSE OF NATURAL DEATH WITH SUBARACHNOIDAL HEMORRHAGE

**Phd. Sabri Hoxha¹, Prof. As. Brunela Kullolli², Msc.
Flamur Hoxha³, Brela Xhaferraj⁴**

INTRODUCTION

Subarachnoidal hemorrhage (SAH) is the fourth most common intracranial cause of death. Approximately 50 to 85 percent of non –traumatic SAH is caused by rupture of congenital berry aneurysm. Symptoms of rupture are typically sudden and without any heralds. In most SAH cases, the vasospasm following the rupture is the most probable cause of death, in forensic pathology, an isolated SAH episode after minor head trauma should be considered dubious, and as mode of death.

OBJECTIVE

The objective was to establish the frequency of sudden natural death caused by SAH originating from ruptured berry aneurysm and to establish the epidemiologic characteristics of the deceased, as well as pathoanatomic characteristics of the deceased, as well as pathoanatomics characteristics of ruptured aneurysms.

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MATERIAL AND METHOD

A retrospective autopsy study of the material of the institute of Forensic Medicine in Tirana was performed over a period of six years. Some risk factors were estimated: smoking habits, hypertension, alcoholism, and stress preceding the rupture. The following pathoanatomic features of berry aneurysms were determined: localization, size, number, spread to surrounding structures and any association with atherosclerosis of brain blood vessels.

RESULTS

The analyzed sample consisted of 46 examined individuals: 24 male and 22 female. Their age ranged from 15 to 70 years, with mean age of 45.7 ± 13.5 years. In our sample, there were 30 smokers (22 male and 8 female). In our sample, physical or mental stress preceded the berry aneurysm's rupture in 12 cases. Most of fatal berry aneurysms were localized in the anterior part of the circle of Willis, the berry aneurysms were less than 5 mm in diameter, in 3 cases with a diameter measuring 5 to 10 mm and in 2 cases the aneurysms were larger than 10 mm in diameter. The association with macroscopically visible atherosclerotic lesions of the arteries of the circle of Willis was evident in 10 cases.

CONCLUSION: Sometimes it is not possible to detect the exact localization of the ruptured berry aneurysm; the rupture may destroy the aneurysm completely, in such case an autopsy should rule out other possible sources of intracranial bleeding, such as vascular malformations, intraventricular spreading of intracerebral hematomas, neoplasia, hematological disorders, etc.

Key words: aneurysm, SAH, natural death, autopsy.

19. COMPUTER-ASSISTED PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT AND TESTING OF PERSONALITY DISORDERS FOR THE FORENSIC PSYCHIATRIC EXAMINATION COMMISSION

**Cristian Delcea PhD., dr. Stefan Anițan,
dr. Marius Vartic**

Institute of Forensic Medicine, Cluj-Napoca

Psychological testing and assessment reached an advanced scientific level of development, with major applications in forensic and other clinical areas. With the advancement of technology, Romanian clinical psychologists have developed new computerized platforms for assessment and clinical testing. In the present study we will address the scientific validity of the computerized assessment platforms, the limitations of classical clinical evaluation and testing, paper and pencil type, and the limitations of dimensional and categorial classifications . Also in this study, we will highlight the integrative role of categorial and dimensional testing and assessment of personality disorders based on a theory / theories with a strong scientific validity.

Keywords: forensic, clinical psychology, evaluation and testing, psychiatry

20. JUDICIAL ASPECTS OF THE PSYCHIATRIC FORENSIC ASSESSMENT REGARDING INFANTICIDE THROUGH THE PRISM OF THE NEW LEGISLATIVE GUIDELINES

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Abstract: The criminal offence known as infanticide in the old Criminal Code was framed amongst the life threatening offences (Law nr 15/1968), a group of offences which exists no more in the New Criminal Code, at least as denomination. The same offence, through the prism of this new code, is called „Killing or wounding of the newborn by its mother” and it is included in a group now called: „Offences against a member of the family.” I considered necessary making a summary of the new legislative guidelines (Criminal Code, Criminal Procedure Code) regarding the Psychiatric Forensic Expertise done in this type of cases.

Key Words: forensic medicine, psychiatric assessment, killing of the newborn by its mother.

21. ACTUAL REPORT ON SUICIDE IN EUROPE

**Călin Scripcaru⁵, Diana Iliescu Bulgaru⁶,
Andra Colea⁷, Andrei Scripcaru⁸**

Suicide is one of the leading causes of injury worldwide with an estimated 10-20 million attempted suicides and 1 million completed suicides each year. Europe alone sees 700,000 suicide attempts per year and approximately 45,000 completed suicide. Although, suicide rates are higher in some EU countries than in others, they do not reach the levels seen in Eastern Europe. The cause of such differences between countries is unknown although alcohol abuse is thought to be an important risk factor.

Key words: suicide, mortality, attempted suicide.

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POSTER SESSIONS

1. A RARE CAUSE OF DEATH: REYE SYNDROME – CASE PRESENTATION

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Background

Reye Syndrome is a relatively uncommon condition, but can have a fatal outcome in the absence of a prompt and well conducted treatment.

The syndrome etiology is not completely elucidated, but can be triggered by aspirin administration- as a treatment for various viral infections (occurring most often in children between 6 and 12 years old, rare cases being reported in adults).

Although it's most often associated with aspirin consumption (82% of all cases had therapeutic salicylate blood concentrations), Reye Syndrome and/ or Reye-like manifestations can also occur independent of this factor.

The target systems and organs of this syndrome are the central nervous system and the liver.

The main lesions are represented by acute noninflammatory encephalopathy with massive cerebral edema and liver steatosis.

Methods

It's presented a case of a 21 years old man, known of suffering from Down Syndrome, who was admitted in the infectious disease department with the diagnosis of „Coma-unknown etiology, GCS 4p., recently installed febrile

syndrome". After 24 hours of hospitalization he died and the presumptive diagnosis of death was „Fulminant liver failure caused by a toxic substance or aspirin”.

An autopsy was performed after 24 hours since death.

Results

No traumatic injuries were discovered during the external and internal examination of the corpse.

The microscopic organ examination and the toxicological screening excluded any toxic or infectious leading cause of death.

Conclusions

The autopsy report concluded: the death was caused by an acute liver failure (with deep coma state) occurred amid a Reye Syndrome.

Key words: Reye Syndrome, aspirin, death

2. ANALYSIS SEQUENCE OF MATERIALS THAT INVESTIGATING IN DIFFERENT LABORATORIES

Murat ÖGDÜR⁹, Mustafa RAMAZANOGLU¹⁰,
Gönül FİLOĞLU¹¹

Introduction: The most important aim of crime scene investigation is to collect evidences. After committing a crime, the chief of crime scene investigation team decide to which materials will taken for which analysis. It is obvious that where to send some findings or evidences. Besides, some materials need to multiple investigation. The problem is which order must be follow. The decision is taken by chief of the teams. But decisions can be false because result of investigation can't known.

Materials and Methods: In Turkey, When evidences will taken to multiple laboratories the first laboratory is Bodyprint Development Laboratory. After this step, evidences, sent to other laboratories. In our study, we investigation the loss of evidences by professional experience.

Results and discussion: For solving problems of evidence investigation, we drawn a grafic about evidences analysis order according to evidences kind and different laboratories. In our study, we explorer the finding and

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evidences taken by crime scene investigation teams and dispatch queue of evidences in Turkey.

Key words: Crime Scene, Finding, Evidences, Criminal Laboratory

3. A CASE OF TRIPLE GUNSHOT SUICIDE

Ilina Brainova-Michich, MD¹², Stanislav Hristov, MD, PhD¹³, Minko Minkov, MD, PhD¹⁴, Vasilis Avramidis, MD¹⁵

INTRODUCTION: The firearms injuries are relatively common in the forensic practise. In cases of suicides is most likely to observe single gunshot injury in the head area.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: Forensic autopsy of the cadaver, toxicological analysis.

RESULTS: We present a case of 70 years old man who committed suicide. He shot himself tree times – two shots in front aspect of the torso and one shot in the mouth. The investigators at the crime scene found the circumstances disturbing, because of the number of the injuries. The forensic medical examination revealed that the shots in the torso were from short distance and caused injuries of the internal organs with which the victim lived enough time to make another shot in the mouth. The latter caused cerebral trauma incompatible with life. The man had laryngeal cancer and that fact made him commit a suicide. There were morphological signs of massive

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acute blood loss. The results of toxicological analyses were negative.

DISCUSSION: The cause of death was the cerebral trauma due to gunshot in the mouth. The other two firearm injuries were caused prior to that in the mouth. They were very close range shootings and were produced by the hand of the victim. The comparison between all data from the crime scene and autopsy findings was crucial for establishing the forensic medical conclusion that would exclude any doubts about the possibility of homicide.

Key words: suicide; gunshot; firearms injuries.

4. ADOLESCENT PREGNANCIES: MEDICAL and LEGAL OUTCOMES

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PALA²⁰, Cansu AYDIN²¹, Faik Mümtaz KOYUNCU²²**

Objectives: Adolescent pregnancy has longly been a problem with adverse obstetric, forensic and neonatal outcomes being influenced by biological immaturity, unintended pregnancy, inadequate perinatal care, poor maternal nutrition, and stress. All individuals under the age of 18 are considered as children by the Convention on the Rights of Children. Underage mothers are a pediatric-age group of children that become pregnant and give birth.

Material/Methods: We retrospectively investigated cases of underage pregnant girls who applied to Department

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of Obstetrics and Gynecology outpatient clinics of Celal Bayar University Faculty of Medicine between 2013 and 2014.

Result: We accessed records of 46 underage mothers (<18 age). Mean age was 17.2 ± 0.86 (15-18 years). Gravida and parity rates increased proportionately with increasing age. Most of our cases were 17 and 18 years of age (n: 37, 82.2%). Out of all (n=26, %56.5) were officially married while (n=20, 43,5) were not.

Conclusions: Since adolescent girls involved in adolescent marriages are mostly biopsychosocially immature and poorly educated individuals; it is a multi-dimensional problem with social, economic, traditional, religious and legal aspect.

Key words: Adolescent, pregnancy, Forensic medicine, violence

5. CAN AVIAN INFLUENZA (BIRD FLU) BE EVALUATED AS BIOLOGICAL WEAPON?

Vecdet ÖZ, Filiz Ekim ÇEVİK, Hüseyin ÇAKAN, Yasin Hasan BALCIOĞLU

Biological weapon is defined as toxins and poisons that are contagious through bacteria and virus and show their effects on humans by causing epidemic and death after being reproduced in animals and plants. According to historian Alfred Crosby, Spanish Bird Flu (H1N1) that is recognized as one of the most effective epidemics in human history and defined as Bird Flu virus and caused mass deaths in the recent period caused death of more people in a short period like six months than World War I that lasted 4 years because it could be transmitted from human to human. A copy of lethal Spanish Flu virus was revived in the US. It is thought to be a good opportunity to prevent and understand the threat of bird flu (H5N1) that is transmitted from birds to humans. Can the new version (H5N1) of influenza virus that repeated many times in the last century and lately appeared in our country on a wide scale (Bandırma-Balıkesir Region under quarantine) become contagious from humans to humans? Experts say that this virus can survive in cold climate for 3-4 months in +4 degrees for one month and at 37 degrees only 6 days and it does not have a long life. For example, anthrax that is deemed a biological warfare agent (item) can be packed and stored for decades. In other words, it is possible to control the virus under laboratory conditions and reproduce and transmit. Thus, although virus is not a biological weapon, will it continue to be a biological

threat? Does it mean that infrastructure of every laboratory that wants to develop vaccines against viruses that threaten the world can also be used to develop biological weapons? Based on these questions, the importance of biological weapons and bioterrorism increases day by day for Forensics.

6. ASPHYXIA IN AN INCH OF MUD

Mustafa BALKAY²³, Muhammed Ziya KIR²⁴

Foreign body aspiration is a kind of mechanical asphyxia that can be precipitated by obstruction of external airway, inhalation of foreign material into the respiratory passage. When the obstruction is of such a mud that it may enter the mouth and respiratory passages and, it may penetrate the nostrils and the mouth, may be swallowed and even be drawn into the larynx and trachea.

Post-mortem examination and autopsy findings of the case who had found into an inch of mud have been evaluated. Crime scene investigation findings were normal. In external examination of the body, there was no traumatic pathology in body surface. During forensic autopsy, mud found in the nostrils, mouth, throat, larynx, pharynx, whole trachea including two main bronches and, also in gastric content. The lungs were congested and punctiform subpleural ecchymosis were presented. There was no toxic substance in toxicological analyses. It was determined that, the death occurred in mechanical asphyxia as a result of aspiration of mud. It has been aimed to discuss this case as a death occurring due to a rare type of foreign body aspiration.

Key words: Foreign body aspiration, asphyxia, mud, death.

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7. VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN MARRIAGE: THE COMPARISON OF ATTITUDES AND EXPERIENCES BETWEEN GENDERS

Aykut Bora²⁵, Zeynep Belma Gölge²⁶

Introduction

The aim of this study is to compare the attitudes and experiences of participants towards marital violence against women.

Materials and Method

The research sample consists of 445 participants, 250 female-195 male, aged 18-65 and from various sociocultural levels. In this study, the questionnaire form prepared by researchers and The Attitudes Towards Violence Against Women in Marriage Scale developed by Sakallı- Uğurlu and Ulu (2003) have been used to collect data.

Results and Discussion

There is no significant difference between the experiences of the participants about exposition and witnessing violence during their childhood and in their families, expect the exposisiton to economical violence. Male participants had exposed economical violence ($t(443)=-1.62$,

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$p < 0.0001$) more than the women in their childhood. Male participants mostly use psychological violence against their wives and female participants are mostly exposed to psychological violence by their husbands. In marriage, the female participants tolerate physical ($t(443) = -5.281, p < 0.05$) and verbal ($t(443) = -5.898, p < 0.0001$) violence relatively less than the males and their positive attitude towards splitting up ($t(443) = -5.254, p < 0.0001$) are higher than that of male participants.

The attitudes towards marital violence against women is so important and it is seen that the men have acceptable attitudes towards marital violence. It is thought that changing attitudes towards violence, which is a strong factor to display violent behavior towards women, has an important place in the works to prevent violence against women.

Key words: Violence Against Women, Domestic Violence, Attitudes Towards Partner Violence

8. AUTOEROTIC ASPHYXIATIONS: TWO CASE REPORTS

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INTRODUCTION: In forensic medical practice cases of autoerotic deaths are relatively uncommon. In most of the cases, they are accidental and the victims are men. The information obtained during the examination of crime scene is crucial.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: Examination of the accident scene, forensic autopsy, toxicological analysis.

RESULTS: We present two cases of autoerotic deaths. Both of the cases were accidental autoerotic asphyxiations and the victims were males at the age 37. The two men were found dead in their apartments dressed in female clothes. One of the victims was tied to the bed. At the accident scenes there were accessories that revealed homosexual, fetishistic and

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masochistic behavior in both cases. The cadavers were examined in the Department of forensic medicine and deontology-Sofia. The causes of death were: autoerotic mechanical asphyxiation due to combination of postural asphyxiation and aspiration of vomited stomach content in the first case; autoerotic mechanical asphyxiation due to hanging in the second.

DISCUSSION: Victims of autoerotic deaths are most commonly male. In the majority of cases a mechanical factor causes “controlled” hypoxia. Sometimes the control over the hypoxic state is lost, which is fatal. In order to give justified conclusion on the cause and manner of death, the forensic expert should compare and analyse the data of the accident scene and the autopsy findings.

Key words: autoerotic asphyxiation; mechanical asphyxiation; accidental death.

9. AWARENESS AGAINST CYBER VICTIMIZATION AMONG ONLINE SOCIAL NETWORKING USERS: A PILOT STUDY ON FACEBOOK

M. Yaşar İşcan³³ , Neylan Ziyalar³⁴ ,
Can Çalıcı³⁵ , Ezgi İldırım³⁶

Introduction: Cyber crime is emerging as a global issue in present time. It is observed that people join online social networkings (e.g., Facebook) for criminal reasons. Therefore, the field of cyber criminology is expanded and the researchers increased their interests on the subject. This investigation is aimed to analyze criminal cases that occurred on online social networkings and how ordinary people use Facebook as potential crime source. In this context we've intended to found out if Facebook users are aware of cyber crime and victimization.

Materials and Methods: This research is based on a quantitative analysis through the six focus groups interviews. The participants are from various occupations and ages and using online social networks daily. A descriptive analyze is

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made based on the responds to the questions regarding their privacy and security on social web.

Results and Discussion: This study indicates that Facebook users were not aware of cyber crime and victimizaiton as much as it was anticipated. In Turkey, many people using social networking, do not report their experiences (e.g. fake accounts, password hacking etc.) to the authorities that they faced with, due to lack of knowledge the laws regarding cyber crimes.

Key words: Cyber victimology, Online social networks, Crime awareness

10. BLOODLESS AORTA AND CORONARY ARTERY DISSECTION: A CASE REPORT

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Murat Serdar Gürses⁴⁰, Recep Fedakar⁴¹, Beatrice Ioan⁴²,
Ümit Naci Gündoğmuş⁴³**

Aortic dissection is the most common catastrophic event affecting the aorta, being characterized by complex clinical manifestations and highly missed and delayed diagnosis rate. It is estimated that aortic dissection occurs at a rate of 0,5-4 cases per 100,000 persons per year. Acute aortic dissection is a medical emergency and is associated with a high mortality rate. Two classical classification systems, i.e. Stanford and DeBakey classification systems are used for aortic dissection. In our case, 55 year-old-man was found as dead in the shed. The case which was evaluated as a suspicious death by the

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Public Prosecutor was referred to our mortuary for an autopsy. The external examination of the body, which was 178 cm in length and 85 kg in weight, we noticed cyanosis on the nail beds, earlobes and lips. Internal examination revealed an increased weight of the heart (507 grams), minimal atherosclerotic changes on aorta, 4x3 cm ecchymosis on the anterior external surface of the ascending aorta, an area of dissection 1 cm above aortic valve surrounding full thickness and intact adventitia, hematoma making pressure on the descending branch of left coronary artery after 1 cm from proximal resulting from full- thickness dissection at the origin of the right coronary artery. No bleeding in the thorax or pericardia was discovered. The authors discuss this case of bloodless aortic dissection in the light of the current medico-legal literature.

Key words: aorta, coronary arteries, bloodless dissection

11. BODY FLUID IDENTIFICATION VIA mRNA: IS IT FEASIBLE?

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KEKLİK N.⁴⁷, YARAR R.⁴⁸, FİLOĞLU G.⁴⁹**

Introduction

DNA profiling can identify an individual from a sample but it does not reveal which body fluid the DNA profile originated from. Conventional methods for body fluid identification are generally labor-intensive and procedures are performed sequentially rather than simultaneously. In order to surmount these limitations, a new method was developed. Instead of currently used techniques, the use of messenger RNA (mRNA) profiling was proposed to substitute conventional methods.

Materials and Methods

Procedure of RNA profiling is very similar to DNA analysis. First step is the isolation of RNA from a stain which is followed by RNA quantification and conversion into cDNA by

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reverse transcriptase enzymes. At last step, body fluid identification can be achieved via 3 methods: capillary electrophoresis, real-time PCR and/or microarrays.

Results and Discussion

In 2015, Danaher et al. investigated 23 body fluid/tissue specific genes. The group first tested the body fluids solely and they observed that genes specific to that body fluid/tissue type are highly expressed. They also tested 89 samples to discover the body fluid composition. They did not obtain any false positive results and they obtained positive results approximately 66% of all samples. Although studies continue on body fluid identification via mRNA, forensic community still does not have an automated system or a kit yet. Publications indicate that there is almost no problem about detecting mRNA in single body fluids; however in mixtures of body fluids, problems still wait to be solved.

Key words: mRNA profiling, body fluid identification, tissue specific genes

12. EVALUATING THE SEVERITY OF INJURIES CAUSED BY ELECTRICITY BY USING STANDARDIZED MEASURES

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Introduction:

Injuries caused by electricity are diverse by nature (thermal, mechanical, electrolytic) and their severity is often difficult to evaluate.

Materials and Methods:

An analysis was conducted on 17 cases of survival after an injury caused by electricity, in which a forensic medical expert has evaluated the severity of the injuries. These cases are obtained after an investigation of 7430 forensic medical reports on physical injuries. The severity of the trauma was determined on the basis of the usual criteria accepted in Bulgaria and the Abbreviated Injury Scale /AIS/.

Results and Discussion:

The evaluation of 17 cases according to the Bulgarian criteria resulted in the following conclusions:

1. It was determined that in five cases the injury had not led to a life-threatening condition. The same cases are rated as Moderate /2/.
2. For eight of the cases it was deemed that the condition is temporarily life-threatening. According to AIS two of these cases were rated as Serious /3/, four as Severe /4/ and two as Critical /5/.

3. According to the Bulgarian criteria four of the cases presented a permanent life-threatening condition. According to AIS three of them are Critical /5/ and one is Serious /4/.

These results suggest that there is an important correlation between the Bulgarian criteria on life-threatening conditions and the standardized system for evaluation according to AIS. Therefore we recommend that AIS is introduced to the forensic medical practice.

Key words: electrical injuries, severity of injuries, standardized methods, AIS

13. CBF BRAIN SPECT AND ITS UTILITY IN FORENSIC MEDICINE

**Phd.Sabri Hoxha⁵⁰, Msc.Silvia Zyriqi⁵¹,
Msc.Flamur Hoxha⁵²**

Objective: This study intend to show the utilization of cerebral blood flow SPECT scanning in forensic medicine.

Materials and methods: For this research five cases were inspected. CBF studies were performed with the use of ^{99m}Tc-ECD and a triple head gamma camera. In addition, quantitative and qualitative analyses were performed, using an asymmetry index for unilateral perfusion deficits and a comparison to cerebellar perfusion for assessing the regional cerebral perfusion. For assessing the normal values, a control group of 40 patients was studied.

Results: CBF SPECT as expected confirmed its efficiency in medico-legal altercation and had a significant role in formulating the final forensic expert's opinion.

Conclusions: This technique of studying CBF had two main advantages except its sensitive compared with other techniques, which are exclusion ability (when other tests were

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positive or conflicting) and confirmation ability (when the other tests were negative or conflicting). However, insufficient knowledge among clinicians and forensic medicine experts associated with the lack on the standardization this application are presumably the main reasons for the under-utilisation of this method in forensic expertise.

Key words: cerebral blood flow, forensic medicine, single photon emission computed tomography.

14. CHARACTERISTICS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT IN FORENSIC PSYCHIATRIC EXPERTISE REGARDING SUBJECTS WITH COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT

**Diana Bulgaru-Iliescu, Ștefan Lucian Burlea,
Liliana Chiroasca, Anamaria Ciubara**

Forensic psychiatric examinations are complex assessment with a transdisciplinary character. The current legislative framework circumscribes in their organisation, in an important position, the psychological evaluation. The assessment of the level of cognitive development is a central objective of psychological expertise. Cognitive impairment, present in a number of psychiatric disorders, interferes with key concept of the area of expertise, on which the beneficiaries (courts, prosecution, services of the Ministry of International Affairs) require pronouncement: discernment, responsibility, capacity of exercise, safety measures. The estimation of the level of damage is required in interpreting the results of specific psychodiagnostics tests (MMSE, Reisberg Scale, WAIS, Bender-Gestalt Test, Scale Crocq-Leborgne, etc). The performances allow, by summarizing the scores, inclusion in one of the categories: absence of impairment, mild impairment, moderate or severe. This is interpreted in clinical and general evolutionary framework, allowing the formulation of conclusion and recommendations of an expert committee.

15. CHARACTERISTICS OF TRAUMA AND COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS SUFFERED BY ELDERLY AND YOUNGER PATIENTS.

Phd. Sabri Hoxha⁵³, Prof.As. Brunela Kullolli⁵⁴,
Msc. Flamur Hoxha⁵⁵, Brela Xhaferraj⁵⁶

OBJECTIVE: To assess the characteristics of traumas suffered by the elderly by comparison with a group of younger trauma victims.

METHODS: Trauma protocols from June 15 May, 2012 to 15 January 2014 were evaluated including all trauma patients above 12years of age admitted to the emergency room. Data were collected on trauma mechanism, preexisting diseases, vital signs on admission, injuries diagnosed, trauma index scores, tests and treatment. Patients over 65 years were assigned to the elderly group. Data were compared between this group and a group of yonger patients, using Student's test, the chi square test and Fisher's exact test, considering $p < 0.05$ as significant.

RESULTS: One thousand and seventy-seven trauma victims were recruited (78.2 % male). The most frequent trauma mechanisms in the erdelry were falls (from patients' own height) (40%) and being hit by automobiles (30%).

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Preexisting diseases were more frequent and included systemic arterial hypertension and diabetes mellitus.

The most frequent injuries to Group I patients were to the extremities, affecting 75 patients (51.2%). Fractures were diagnosed in 19% of the elderly patients. In comparison with younger trauma patients, elderly patients had significantly higher head scores on the AIS (0.76+1.16 vs 0.55+1.03) ($p=0.014$) and lower thoracic (0.16+0.61 vs 0.27+0.85) ($p=0.018$) and abdominal scores (0.05+0.43 vs 0.21+0.82) ($p<0.001$). Severe injuries (AIS>3) to the head were more frequently observed in Group I (10.4% vs 6%) ($p=0,023$). Certain types of injury were more frequent in Group I: subdural hematomas (2.9% vs 0.8%) ($p=0.008$), subarachnoid hemorrhages (3.9% vs 1.3%) ($p=0.005$) and cerebral contusions (5.4% vs 2.3%) ($p=0.015$).

CONCLUSION: In comparison to younger trauma victims, the elderly group was characterized by a higher frequency of falls from their own height, concomitant diseases and severe intracranial injuries, including subdural hematoma, cerebral contusions and subarachnoid hemorrhages.

Key words: Multiple trauma, accidental falls, geriatrics, hospital mortality

16. COMPARISON OF NEWS FORMS ABOUT VIOLENCE TOWARDS WOMEN IN MEDIA

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Introduction: Violence towards women is such a common problem in almost every culture that mass communication widely triggers it. This study is designed to investigate how news about violence towards women is approached by newspapers which have various reader mass and publication policy and whether differences between newspapers in the approach to violence against women.

Method: Between January 1-December 31, 2014, violence contained in the news for all the women were screened in the printed version of the newspaper Birgün, Hürriyet, Yeni Şafak. Newspaper archives were reached from the Istanbul Atatürk Library. In review, the number of violent news for women, details about victim/offender, adjectives used against the victims/perpetrators, affinity between victim and perpetrator are evaluated.

Results: Totally, 377 news contain 177 news from Birgün; 219 news from Hürriyet; 41 news from Yeni Şafak. It is seen that 73 % of victims are attacked by their intimate

partners. 65.5% of the attacks have resulted in death while 21% of it have resulted in injuring and 13.5% of it have sexual characteristics. In mainingfully significance level, Hürriyet, in comparison to other newspapers, has more news that includes private life; has more adjectives about victims and perpetrators; uses personal information, such as name, living place, job, of victims.

Discussion: Presentation of victims' private information, private life and using various adjectives for victims normalize violent act towards women.

Key words: violence towards women; newspaper analysis; newspaper

17. COMPLEX SUICIDE AFTER CANNABIS USE: A CASE REPORT

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Metodi Goshev, MD⁵⁸, Stanislav Hristov, MD, PhD⁵⁹,
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INTRODUCTION: Cases of complex suicides that include more than one injuring factor are relatively rare in the forensic practise. The use of cannabis might lead to psychosis, during which a suicide might be committed.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: Forensic examination of the cadaver, toxicological analysis.

RESULTS: We present a case of suicide committed after use of cannabis, which most probably led to acute psychosis. The victim was 27 years old male. The autopsy revealed multiple stab-incised wounds of the neck, with depth reaching the bodies of the vertebra. The blade of the knife was found broken in the soft tissues of the neck and its tip was found stabbed in the body of the seventh cervical vertebra. There

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also were stab-incised injuries of the face and superficial cuts of the wrists. The gross examination showed morphological signs of massive acute blood loss. There were also severe traumatic injuries due to falling from height. Toxicological analysis showed presence of THC in the samples.

DISCUSSION: After stabbing himself multiple times, the victim fell from the building in which the accident happened. It is possible the falling from height happened by accident or wittingly. In this case the massive blood loss would have led to fatal outcome even without the traumatic injuries caused by the falling. At the moments of injuring himself the victim was under the influence of THC.

Key words: suicide; stabbing; falling.

18. DEATH DUE TO CARDIAC ANGIOSARCOMA

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Primary tumors of the heart are rare being detected at autopsy with a prevalence between 0,0017 and 0,19 percent. While 75 percent of primary tumors of heart are benign, 25 percent are malign. Angiosarcomas which are 35-40 percent of primary malign tumors are the most common. The authors present the case of a 33 year-old-man who died in the emergency department of the hospital where he was taken when he was ill after leaving home. According to the Prosecution documents, his family testified that he suffered

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from a heart disease and his cardiac symptoms repeated 3 days before he died, being assisted at the Cardiology department. At external examination of the corpse we noticed ecchymosis due to catheters on the dorsum of both hands and left inguinal line. In internal examination, we discovered: 500 ml liquid blood in the pericardia, a mass with rough surface in the right atrium, hematoma at the posterior of the right atrium, and also multiple nodular lesions in hemorrhagic appearance in the lungs, liver and spleen. The histopathological examination revealed angiosarcoma in the heart as the primary malign tumor and multiple metastatic tumors in the liver, spleen and lungs. The authors of this paper discuss the findings in this case in the light of the medico-legal literature.

Key words: angiosarcoma, heart, death, autopsy

19. DENTAL IDENTIFICATION IN FORENSIC SCIENCES

Filiz Ekim ÇEVİK, Hüseyin ÇAKAN, Esmâ Cansu ÇEVİK

One of the most important issues in Forensics is identification. Especially dental identification has assumed an important role in the identification of body when changes occur after the death. Since dents are not affected from physical factors and external factors compared to other organs much in terms of identification and can maintain their morphological structure for a long time and can be frequently found together with the body, teeth and chins constitute an enlightening method for identification with their numerous identifier characteristics. It is known since ancient times that identification can be performed by making use of dents. The first recorded document is the case of Agrippina and Lollia Paulina in Roman History book written by author Dion Cassius. Agrippina, 4th wife of Roman Emporer Cladius, ordered the killing of Lollia Paulina who was a wealthy woman in AD 49 and Lollia Paulina was identified by observing the typical characteristics of her front teeth that were known by everyone and were modified in color. Dental examination, DNA and serologic examinations, fingerprints, evaluation of skeletal residues are the most important methods required for identification. Antemortem (AM) dental records are legal documents that are obtained by dentists and include objective and subjective information about the patient that is used for identification. In subsequent phases, AM and PM (Postmortem) information is compared and extensive results

can be obtained during identification. Bite marks are also among the important evidences. When conventional dental identification methods fail and dental records cannot be obtained, analysis of this biological material is mostly one and only source for identification. Solid structure of dental tissue enables dents to be evaluated as a source of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA). A known AM sample used for the comparison of DNA extracted from dents (stored blood, cervical swab, biopsy) comes from the sibling or family. As the importance of dental identification increases for forensics, it becomes necessary to protect legible records that can be legally accepted and can help legal authorities identify victims and suspects because the comparison of antemortem dental records and postmortem dental findings is one of the most effective and accurate methods for the identification of a body.

20. ECSTASY INTAKE RELATED COAGULOPATHY

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Ecstasy (3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine–MDMA), is a synthetic CNS stimulant, which is used mainly for entertainment purposes, due to its euphoric and energy booster effect. After ingestion of an overdose, the excessive sympathetic stimulation determines tachycardia, hypertension, hyperthermia, rhabdomyolysis, brain edema and renal failure. A death case related to hyperthermia and coagulation was reported by Chadwick and friends due to the intake of MDMA. In our case, a 22-year-old man was found unconscious in the early hours of morning. According to the testimonies of his family and friends, it was learned that he

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drank alcohol until late in the previous evening and took ecstasy before he died. It was also reported that he was taken to intensive care unit with a body temperature of 41 °C and died 12 hours later. Laboratory analysis showed increased values of INR, APTT, PT, extreme anemia (HGB- 6.73 g/dL), and very low value of the PLT (15.1 K/ μ L). At autopsy in external examination we found petechial and purpuric hemorrhages in purple and red color disseminated on the body. The internal examination revealed: hemorrhagic infiltration of the scalp, petechial hemorrhages on the surface of the heart and lungs, subendocardial hemorrhage, and hemorrhage on the mucosal surface of the stomach. The toxicological analyses of the blood detected: Paracetamol (4870 ng/ml), MDMA (847 ng/ml), MDA (94,2 ng/ml), Lidocaine (23 ng/ml), Pantoprazole (10,5 ng/ml), and Midazolam 1,83 ng/ml). The conclusion following the post-mortem examination combined with laboratory and toxicological findings was that death occurred due to coagulopathy related MDMA intoxication. The authors discuss the findings in this case in the context of the current medico-legal literature.

Key words: Ecstasy, intoxication, coagulopathy, death

21. ECTOPIC PREGNANCY: CAUSE OF SUDDEN DEATH. CASE REPORT AND LITERATURE REVIEW

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Ectopic pregnancy is an abnormal implantation of the zygote outside the uterine cavity. Most often, ectopic pregnancy develops in the fallopian tube (in about 95% of ectopic pregnancies) in the cervical canal, ovary or abdominal cavity.

The favoring causes for the occurrence of ectopic pregnancy are: the presence of anatomical abnormalities or functional at the fallopian tubes, the ovaries (fertility treatments) or in the uterus (womb malformed). Pelvic inflammatory disease caused by infectious agents (Chlamydia trachomatis, Neisseria gonorrhoeae, Mycoplasma hominis, etc.) is the most common cause of ectopic pregnancies.

The classic signs and symptoms of an ectopic pregnancy are: abdominal pain, amenorrhea, vaginal bleeding or

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intermittent bleeding. These usually occur after 6-8 weeks from the last menstrual period, but they can occur later if the pregnancy is not located in fallopian tube. Other signs and symptoms of ectopic pregnancy include: nausea and breast discomfort, fever, muscle weakness, dizziness, syncope, vomiting, (etc). The positive diagnosis is performed using transvaginal ultrasound, abdominal and Beta-HCG dosage.

We present the case of a woman of 36 years old from urban, married with one child, who was found dead in the bathroom of the house. Forensic autopsy revealed massive haemoperitoneum at the opening of abdominal cavity (2000 ml liquid and coagulated blood) , left fallopian tube rupture due to an ectopic pregnancy of about 14 weeks of age. When early diagnosis is not made, ectopic pregnancy is one of the leading causes of death in women of childbearing age, that's why prevention is saving .

Key words: ectopic pregnancy, sudden death, prevention

22. ESTIMATION OF GUN SHOOTING TIME BY MEANS OF SCANNING ELECTRON MICROSCOPE WITH ENERGY DISPERSIVE X-RAY ANALYSER BY DETERMINING OF IRON OXIDE IN BARREL

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Cem Ahmet Donmez⁸⁵, Yaşar Bilge⁸⁶**

In this study, the estimation of gun shooting time after shooting were performed using the Scanning Electron Microscope with the Energy Dispersive X-Ray Analyser in which gunshot residues have been detected inside the barrel of pistols and revolvers. The collected gunpowder samples inside barrel without waiting, fifth, tenth, fifteenth and twentieth day after shooting, were analysed. Besides the detection of common gunshot residues that are known as Pb, Sb and Ba, a linear relationship was determined between the amount of oxidation of iron as FeO and the shooting time. With this proposed technique, without destroying the sample, the shooting time was estimated easily, mainly based on the determination of FeO formed inside the barrel.

Key words: Gunshot Residue (GSR), SEM/EDXA, Ammunition, Shooting Time.

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23. ETHICAL ISSUES of PRENATAL DIAGNOSIS in TURKEY

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The aim of prenatal diagnosis is to detect birth defects. Prenatal diagnosis employs a variety of invasive and non-invasive techniques to determine the health and condition of an unborn fetus. These techniques are ultrasonography, chorionic villus sampling, fetal blood cells in maternal blood, maternal serum alpha-fetoprotein, maternal serum beta-HCG, maternal serum estriol. These tests come with some critical ethical issues like privacy, confidentiality, appropriate indication of testing and many others.

If prenatal diagnosis goes wrong, the mistaken advice may lead to a false assurance that the fetus is not at risk of a congenital abnormality (e.g. down syndrome, sickle cell anemia etc.) and maybe holding back parents from opportunity of terminating the pregnancy and vice versa. The greater part of Turkey is Muslim. It poses a lot of problems about terminating any pregnancy. At the same time, perscribed by new law, it's banned to curette. The purpose of

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this study is to offer a comprehensive discussion about ethical aspects of prenatal diagnosis in Turkey. In this study, we emphasize place of prenatal diagnosis in Turkey; ethical issues we face in tests, procedures and decisions about economical dimension, aspects of couples to abortion, having a child with birth defects.

Key words: Prenatal Diagnosis, Ethical Issues, Genetic Tests.

24. EUTANASIA vs. ASSISTED SUICIDE

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Suffering and death are the processes that represent a part of human life. Feelings of a person whose is told about a discouraging, terminal diagnosis and the immediate following period, did not enjoy enough attention within the medical literature. The matter of euthanasia became vivid in every stage of human development, becoming a perspective of medicine, ethics, law, religion and philosophy. In old civilizations euthanasia represented stopping the life of terminally sick patients. There are arguments pro and against euthanasia. People against it use the fundamental principles of doctor's obligations stating that medical assistance should be accorded until the last moment of patient's live, as an argument. According to this conception doctor can not stop the life.

There are ideas that the voluntary euthanasia must be classified as an absurd homicide. It is needless to say that the value of the human life means fighting for it. The legalization of euthanasia may serve as a psychological impairment in the process of searching of newer and more efficient methods of diagnosis and treatment of some terminal untreatable diseases. A specific issue related to euthanasia, commonly met in the medical practice, is the medically assisted suicide or

rational suicide that is a mixture between the active and passive euthanasia.

Key words: euthanasia, assisted suicide, medical ethics.

25. OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY IN FORENSIC SCIENCES

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It is necessary to research how important occupational health and safety is in forensic sciences and the extent of influence of employees. Biological, physical and chemical risk factors are crucial in the transactions of evaluating evidences found on the scene and sending them to laboratory. Forensic microbiology is used in researches for biological terrorism, biological crime, post-mortem examinations, food poisoning and infection risk of employees. Even small amounts of microorganism or toxins, chemical substances and radioactive substances can cause the death of many people. Diagnosis and treatment of these factors are difficult and cause substantial losses in terms of time and economy. Crime scene investigation teams, forensics experts, autopsy technicians and personnel of toxicology, genetics and microbiology laboratories, who carry out different stages of post-mortem studies on a corpse in forensic sciences, are under the risk of infection since they directly contact with body fluids, soft tissues and bones. Knowing how long microorganisms that pose a risk can survive in the corpse, the influence of environmental conditions on the vitality period and the influence of toxic and radiological substances on body fluids are important for being protected against infections that result from autopsy halls. Since some microorganisms are durable

against physical and chemical decontamination methods and high heat and formalin fixed paraffin embedded samples pose an infection risk, it is vital in terms of occupational health and safety to be knowledgeable and sensitive about factors and protection methods and take measures for each case with the consideration that each case has a high potential infection risk. Acceptable risk level, exposure effective and limit values should be considered in this respect. On the other hand, it is necessary to know well animal, plant and food pathogen and toxins in terms of forensic sciences and public health. Environment (safe environment) is briefly defined as the environment where individuals conduct their life activities healthily and it should be far from physical, chemical, microorganism, radiation, genetic applications, psychological etc. dangers. Given all these characteristics, the necessity of raising experts who have sufficient knowledge and know also applications such as evidence collection has come into prominence.

26. EVALUATION OF MATERNAL MORTALITIES IN IZMIR, TURKEY

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Halit GÜRSOY PALA⁹⁷, Mustafa DALGIÇ⁹⁸,
Mustafa ÖNDER⁹⁹

Introduction: Maternal mortality is defined as the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management. It is intended to contribute to the literature by evaluating maternal mortality conducted the autopsy.

Materials and Methods: Between the years 2008-2014, the autopsy reports of the case of 48 maternal mortality conducted autopsy at The Council of Forensic Medicine, Morgue Department of Izmir were examined retrospectively.

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Demographic features of the events, in what stage of pregnancy the deaths occurred, fetal findings, the cause and manner of the death were evaluated in terms of toxicological, macroscopic and microscopic findings were evaluation.

Findings: Deaths mostly occur between the age group of 18-25 and have been seen in the hospitals (43.8 %). It was detected that; 41.7 % of the events were the deaths as a result of trauma, 33.3 % are the deaths by pathological reasons and 25 % of the deaths couldn't be determined by the autopsy.

Result: In our study; we see that a large part of the maternal mortality occurs by the reasons that can be avoided. We conclude that; in order to avoid maternal mortality, firstly all the details of the deaths should be investigated, reasons of the deaths and risk factors should be determined; the quality of pre-natal and post-natal care should be improved.

Key words: Pregnancy, death, autopsy

27. 3D FACIAL RECONSTRUCTION FROM A SKULL OF A FEMALE FOUND IN EXCAVATION AT AKTOPRAKLIK, BURSA/TURKEY BELONGS TO 8500 YEARS AGO

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Introduction: Facial reconstruction has been doing in many ways from the forensic medicine to surgical requirement. The aim of this study is to make facial reconstruction for a head skeletal which found in Topraklık/Bursa (West Anatolia) excavation by using soft tissue thickness belongs to Anatolian people.

Materials and Methods: Skull was about 8500 years old. Previously, there are many studies that make possible identification of face on bone structure. In present study, we have defined four steps for accurate face of Anatolia. Steps were examination of skeleton, defining of soft tissue thickness (from Ankara-Turkey), X-ray computed tomography (CT) of the skull and computer aided correction for final face. In the end of these four steps, finally, we were able to reconstruct face in the best way. Then, it was printed out by using 3D printer. It was determined the gender as female, from the examination of the skeleton (especially skull and pelvic bones). No anatomic variation was observed.

Results and Discussion: Every region of our country is the center of world civilization. Discovered skull and other measured parameters of bone fragments in applicant with the facial reconstruction showed us the general panorama of people who lived in this region at different times of history. In addition, hundreds of tons of data of the analysis-synthesis is possible to collect in this way. The important of these studies is to make the top similarities of reconstructed face.

Key words: forensic science, anthropology, facial reconstruction, 3D, skull

28. ESTIMATION OF POSTMORTEM INTERVAL IN FETAL DEATH. LITERATURE REVIEW

**Tatiana Iov, Marius Neagu, Bianca Hanganu,
Beatrice Gabriela Ioan**

Pregnancy is a period full of powerful emotions for both parents and the medical team who has to oversight the mother and fetus. Each in his point of view considers and values the concept after his own references, often very different but with a common goal – birth of a healthy child. Fetal death, occurred in this complex physical and psycho-emotional context, raises numerous personal, judicial and medical problems, but forensic medicine play an essential role in solving them. In this paper the authors analyze the forensic medicine issue of establishing postmortem interval in fetal death. Macro- and microscopic aspects useful in this endeavor and their limits are discussed. Also, the most frequent sources of error in estimating the postmortem interval in fetal death, are presented.

Key words: postmortem interval, fetal death, estimation

29. FREQUENCY AND DYNAMICS OF SUICIDE DEATH AMONG CHILDREN IN THE LAST 20 YEARS IN MOLDOVA

Vasile Șarpe, Ludmila Lungu, Eduard Lungu
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Introduction. Suicide, although it doesn't occupy the first place among causes of death in the world, it puts an end to the lives of more and more people. According to WHO, global suicide mortality rates 16 per 100 000 population and have increased worldwide by 60% in the last 45 years. Every year, almost one million people die from autoaggression. Suicide in children and adolescents is a real catastrophe, not only for the family but for the whole society.

Materials and Methods. This paper is an analysis of frequency and dynamics of suicide mortality among children and adolescents conducted in the years 1992-2011 in the Republic of Moldova.

Results and Discussion. The rate of suicidal death for the analyzed period amounted to an average of 16.7 cases per 100 000 population. These indications ranged from 14.1 to 18.97, and they have noted indices little below average for the last year. Concurrently, suicide death rate among children was an average of 3.01, but it was 4.06 for the last year. The analyzed data allow us to conclude that the suicide rate in Moldova varies between 16.7 - the global average, with decreasing tendency, but there is an increase in child mortality by suicide, and its rate is higher by a quarter, compared to average.

30. GENETICALLY MODIFIED ORGANISMS AND FOOD SECURITY IN TERMS OF FORENSIC SCIENCES

Hüseyin ÇAKAN, Filiz Ekim ÇEVİK

Nutrition is the most necessary basic need for human growth and development and to ensure human live a healthy life. However, nowadays increasing population, depletion of natural resources, ecological impoverishment and other reasons have prompted producers to use modern techniques in agriculture. One of its conclusions is emergence of genetically modified organisms (GMO) products. Genetically modified organisms; are created by changing the genetic characters by adding a modified gene or by adding a gene derived from another organism with use of genetic engineering. GMOs (genetically modified organisms) are organisms that their genetic materials (DNA) have been modified in the manner that it is impossible under normal conditions. This technology is frequently called as "modern biotechnology" or "gene technology" and sometimes it is called as "recombinant DNA technology" and or "genetic engineering". In fact, it is intended to make produced nutrients more resistant to plants, insects, viruses and herbicides through this technology developed. But the genes transferred to the herbal products by using current biotechnological methods applied are originating from plants, bacteria, and virus. Antibiotic resistance genes (kanamycin and ampicillin) are used as markers during the gene transfer. The possibility of transporting the features that will cause allergies and diseases

from other organisms with gene transfer poses the risk of presence of unexpected biochemical products in primary and secondary metabolic products transgenic products. The formation of resistance due to transferring of antibiotic resistance genes to human or animal body, the possibility of combination of transferred genes with the bacteria in the human body, possibility of transferring of the resistance gene to other viruses by viral origin genes and risks that could arise for human and animal health are the other disadvantages. Therefore, it has been aimed to tackle the effect of GMO foods on human health and to discuss about this matter in terms of forensic science, which is still controversial in food policy of both national and international countries.

31. IDENTIFICATION OF UNKNOWN BODIES WITH FINGERPRINT AND ENCOUNTERING PROBLEMS

**Murat ÖGDÜR¹⁰⁰, Muhammed DOĞAN¹⁰¹, İlksen
TAVACI¹⁰², Gönül FİLOĞLU¹⁰³**

Introduction: In some crimes, It is unknown the body fund in crime scene like suspect body, kidnapping, disaster happens etc. The activities of identification perform by different authorities by using fingerprint, DNA analysis, teeth database, and other methods. Despite this activities, identification of finding body can't be possible in some cases.

Materials and Methods: Identification works by using fingerprint are performed by Crime Scene Investigation and Identification Units and other body print in Turkey. The personnel can encountered with some legal and technical problems. For example, there isn't fingerprint data of wanted person in database especially if the person foreign citizen, corrosion of papils after putrefication, fired body etc. The sharing statistical data of identification rates according to sex, crime, identification methods and nationality is can be useful for forensic science

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Results and Discussion: In our study, we will discuss some characterization of unknowing body and problems encountered that find in 2014 and we share some information of unknown body.

Key words: Identification, Fingerprint, Unknown body, Identification Unit

32. INFANT MORTALITY IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

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Introduction. Infant mortality is an important health indicator which is dependent on healthcare, socio-economic, and environmental level of a human community.

Worldwide a significant decline of infant death is noted in the last semicentenary, as a result of development of medical science and practice. Along with the decrease of non-violent infant mortality, the violent one comes into prominence, requiring comprehensive forensic implications.

Materials and Methods. An analyze of infant mortality data of the National Bureau of Statistics and the National Center for Health Management of the Republic of Moldova is exposed.

Results and Discussion. According to data of the National Bureau of Statistics and the National Center for Health Management of the Republic of Moldova the infant mortality rate (IMR) was at 43.4‰ in 1975 and it has gradually decreased (in 1980 – 35.0‰, 1985 – 30.9‰, 1990 – 19.0‰) to 10.9‰ in 2011. Although there is a significant decrease in IMR, Republic of Moldova, according to international statistics, is among the countries with the highest IMR. In the last years the main causes of infant death were: perinatal diseases – 42.2%, congenital malformations –

27.2%, respiratory diseases – 11.8%, traumas and poisonings – 7.0%, infectious and parasitic diseases – 5.3%. Seeing the violent causes of IMR at the fourth place, which represent 7% of the total number of IMR, the need for forensic studies is entailed.

33. ISOLATED HYOID BONE FRACTURE DUE TO GUNSHOT WOUND

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ARABAĞ⁵,
M. Ziya KIR⁶

The hyoid bone is a horseshoe-shaped bone situated in the anterior midline of the neck between the chin and the thyroid cartilage, it's the only bone in the body not articulated to any other bone. Fractures of the hyoid bone are infrequent because of is well protected by the protruded mandible. Most of reported isolated hyoid bone fractures are usually the result of direct trauma to the neck through manual strangulation or hanging, sports injuries or motor vehicle accidents. Discussed a case which isolated fracture of hyoid bone because of rarity.

A 41 year old man presented to Accident and Emergency with a history of gunshot injury. Mouth, throat examination, anterior rhinoscopy and bilateral otoscopic examination were normal. In neck examination there was 1 cm. two skin lesion

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due gunshot injury at left submandibular and right posterior cervical region. Nasopharyngeal endoscopy was normal, at larynx endoscopy epiglottic edema, vallecula edema, right arytenoid edema and hematoma determined. In neck computed tomography, multiple fragmentation view around the hyoid bone, and cortical irregularity in the surrounding soft tissue edema is reported.

Hyoid bone fracture is usually the result of manual strangulation, hanging, blunt trauma, motor vehicle accidents and sport injuries. There have also been reported cases of hyoid bone fractures as a result of cervical hyperextension. Hyoid bone fractures due to gunshot wounds, have been reported exceedingly rare. Our case was valuable and discussed because of isolated hyoid fracture as a result of gunshot wound.

Key words: Gunshot wound, isolated hyoid bone fracture

34. KEYHOLE LESION DUE TO FIREARM WOUNDS TO THE HEAD: A THREE-CASE-AUTOPSY SERIES

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Petekkaya S⁶**

The firearms wounds are the second most common reason of the head-trauma related deaths. During forensic autopsies, it is seen that the bullets are mostly ended up with entrance and exit wounds or the bullets are stuck in the head. The energy released from the proceeding bullet through the body is transferred to the nearby tissues. It is rare to see a case that has no exit wound of the bullet or the bullet doesn't get stuck in the body, although the bullet contacts with the head or any other parts of the body. Because of its tangential angle of incidence and the kinetic energy of the bullet, the entrance and exit hole is observed at the same point. These kinds of lesions are called as "keyhole lesions".

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In this study we reported three cases related to firearm shot wounds to the head which caused keyhole lesions. If these kinds of cases are encountered especially during the autopsies, which don't provide enough information about the cause of the death, description of the cases could be difficult. Keyhole lesions which formed at a single point of the head might be confused with the other head traumas as well. Besides, it requires attention and experience to describe the case especially during the autopsies in which the evidence bullet, that causes the lesion, can't be reached or found.

The aim of our study is to attract the attention to rarely seen "keyhole lesion" from the firearm bullet wounds to the head. The studies of "keyhole lesion" from the firearm wounds in the literature are rare.

Key words: Keyhole lesion, Firearms, Autopsy, Forensic Science

35. VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN MARRIAGE: THE COMPARISON OF LEGAL AWARENESS BETWEEN GENDERS

Aykut Bora⁷, Zeynep Belma Gölge⁸, Can Çalıcı⁹

Introduction

The aim of this study is to compare the legal awareness of participants towards marital violence against women.

Materials and Method

The research sample consists of 445 participants, 250 female-195 male, aged 18-65 and from various sociocultural levels. In this study, the questionnaire form prepared by researchers have been used to collect data. There are 13 contents prepared based on the law no 6284 to Protect Family and Prevent Violence Against Women in the questionnaire form. Law no 6284 to Protect Family and Prevent Violence Against Women is a text of law aimed protection family and prevention violence against women in Turkey.

Results and Discussion

The women believe that legal supporting to victims of violence is enough in Turkey less than the men ($X^2:10.45$, $df:2$,

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$p < 0.05$). The women also believe less than the men that the justice would not process after the complaint of victim ($X^2: 8.90$, $df: 2$, $p < 0.05$). The women participants think that the studies are not enough to prevent violence against women more than the male participants ($X^2: 13.40$, $df: 2$, $p < 0.05$). Both gender of participants believe that the police protection is not enough ($X^2: 1.609$, $df: 2$, $p > 0.05$). The average of the knowledge about the contents prepared based on the law no 6284 to Protect Family and Prevent Violence Against Women, is 4.38 of 13 for the men and 4.53 of 13 for the women ($t(443) = 0.407$, $p > 0.05$).

It is seen that the women do not trust the legal processes and justice more than the men. On the other hand both gender do not have enough information about law no 6284 to Protect Family and Prevent Violence Against Women. Belief of the women must be empowered by the governments and the other authorities. In addition, non-governmental organizations and Ministry of Family and Social Policies should inform the people about the rights and responsibilities mentioned law no 6284 to Protect Family and Prevent Violence Against Women.

Key words: Violence Against Women, Domestic Violence, Legal Awareness Towards Partner Violence

36. MACROSCOPIC AND MICROSCOPIC EVALUATION OF HAIR: AN EXPERIMENTAL MODEL STUDY

Beytullah Karadayı¹, Özlem Kolusayın², Ahsen Kaya³,
Kaya³, Hakan Ayan⁴, Hülya Yükseloğlu⁵, İsmail Çakır⁶,
Çakır⁶,
Abdi Özaslan⁷

Introduction: The method of comparing the hair specimen found at the crime scene and the hair specimens collected from the suspects using macroscopic and microscopic means has been implemented in forensic biology laboratories of developed countries for many years. However, the number of practical implementations and scientific studies conducted in Turkey in relation to this matter is rather low. This study explored the potential of three examiners with basic training about forensic hair examinations to distinguish hair specimens and determine their potential origin by means of macroscopic and microscopic comparison.

Material and Method: The study material was collected from 100 volunteers whose informed consents were obtained.

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Their hair specimens pertaining to 5 sites including left and right lateral, frontal, top and rear sides of the head were collected by means of a pair of thin-pointed scissors. Using the collected hair specimens, 1 sample representing the crime scene hair samples pertaining to the suspect and 10 hair specimens pertaining to the suspects during prosecution (1 pertaining to the same person, 9 to different persons) were randomly selected in order to prepare 5 different experimental sets. In the 1st phase, the examiners were asked to use macroscopic examination and stereo and transmitted light microscope as well as the educational knowledge they received about the subject in order to exclude the 7 hair specimens they judged as not being associated with the hair specimen of which the origin is unknown. In the 2nd phase, they were asked to associate the hair specimen of which the origin was unknown with one of the remaining 3 hair specimens.

Results: When the observers finished excluding the 7 hair specimens out of the 10 total specimens that they judged as not having the possibility to be paired as a result of their macroscopic and microscopic examinations, the 1st and 2nd observers made correct identifications in 4 out of 5 sets and the 3rd observer in 3 out of 5 sets. In the next phase, all 3rd observers correctly identified the hair sample in 3 out of 5 sets. All the observers stated that they experienced problems in microscopically comparing the short hair specimens.

Discussion and conclusion: The error ratios are high in the definitive identification of whether the hair specimen found at the crime scene could pertain to the same person as the hair specimens collected from the suspects via

macroscopic and microscopic evaluation. Exclusion is more reliable since it is done on the basis of more objective evidence as compared to association; however, identifying whether a hair specimen or a group of hair specimens obtained pertain to a specific person through hair comparison may be the most important and valuable data available in cases of no other evidence for investigation.

Key words: Forensic sciences, Hair comparison, Macroscopic evaluation, Microscopic evaluation.

37. MEDICO-LEGAL ASPECTS OF SEXUAL OFFENSES AGAINST CHILDREN

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S.U.M.Ph. „Nicolae Testemițanu” of the Republic of Moldova

Introduction. Child sexual abuse and sexual exploitation are particularly serious forms of crime, which can cause psychological changes a person and interruption of physical, emotional, intellectual, and sexual cultivation, but also the social interest.

The aim of study was focused on studying and revealing the structure of sexual offenses against children in Chisinau.

Materials and Methods. 100 cases of child sexual abuses were examined based on copies of medico-legal examination records form the Chisinau city clinical department of the Centre of Forensic Medicine, during 2008-2012.

Results. Our researches show a rise in cases of sexual offenses between 10-12 years age group. In the same time, cases of 13-15 years were almost a doubling of the number of observations, representing an increase of approximately 79%.

It was found that sexual offenses were committed the most frequent (68% cases) in winter and in January (55%), mainly at home. Characteristic lesions of sexual intercourse were established in 54% cases of sexual abuse.

The victim and the assailant knew each other in a major percentage of cases, registering values above 50%, which was characteristic for all the years under review. Girls at the age of 13-15 years were subjected to sexual abuse in most cases.

38. Y-STR ANALYSIS FROM CONTAMINATED SEMEN SAMPLES

Filiz Ekim ÇEVÝK, Hüseyin ÇAKAN, Vecdet ÖZ

Semen that is among biological stains constitutes important evidence in forensic science in line with samples taken from the victim and crime scene. Clothes stained by semen and similar materials increasingly gain importance as evidences. After culture study was performed on the samples brought to the laboratory in terms of microorganisms at the initial phase, semen samples belonging to different persons were dropped (50 µl) on 9 types of fabrics. Later, 50 µl of microorganism mixture (E.coli, S.aureus, C. Albicans) was added. Y STR profile was studied from these stains. In line with the results, persons' profiles and Y STR profiles from the stains were compared. In conclusion, it was shown that DNA profile could be obtained (loci belonging to more than one suspect on a stain) at trace quantity from microorganism-contaminated semen samples that were stored at different ambient temperatures on various fabrics even if the samples were stored for long and were not well-preserved. It was put forward that contamination by microorganisms does not create inhibitor effect on human DNA.

39. PHARMACOGENETIC IN FORENSIC SCIENCES

**Hüseyin ÇAKAN, Filiz Ekim ÇEVİK,
Murat ÖĞDÜR, Vecdet ÖZ**

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Forensic pharmacology is a multidisciplinary field, where pharmacology and law intersect, which requires obtaining knowledge in not only in pharmacology, but also in the legal aspects, which therefore covers a wide area and where a different knowledge is required. Forensic pharmacology requires synthesizing with law knowledge and using pharmacology knowledge including pharmacokinetics, pharmacodynamics, toxicology, antemortem and postmortem drug/substance analyses etc. Pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of the drug taken differ due to the genetic differences of the people. When pharmacokinetics changes, course of the drug within the body changes. This genetic difference in the enzymes playing role in elimination and/or metabolism of the drug is important. Thus, when these enzymes are much, the drug will be metabolized rapidly and if the concerned drug is not prodrug, then its period of effect or effect will reduce. This way, differences among the persons having the same drug will arise. Or in the contrary case, if the enzyme amount is less, then the drug will remain at the toxic level and as it will be eliminated late in the body, undesired effects will arise. Thus, although a person gets recovered after admitting the drug, it will have a toxic effect on another person. Purpose of this study is to evaluate the relationship

between genetic polymorphism and drug and to refer to the recent studies in this field.

40. POSSIBILITIES FOR APPLYING AIS IN ASSESSING THE SEVERITY OF THERMAL INJURIES

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Introduction:

Thermal injuries, as a cause of violent death, have always been of interest to forensics although they represent less than 5% of all cases with a lethal outcome.

Materials and Methods:

The analysis is based on 90 cases of death resulting from thermal injuries. The severity of the traumas is determined by the Abbreviated Injury Scale /AIS/. The purpose of this study is to determine the AIS parameters for the severity of the thermal traumas and the likelihood of a lethal outcome in these particular cases.

Results and Discussion:

Assessment of thermal damage in the AIS system is based on two criteria: the depth of burns and the percentage of total body surface area affected by the burn.

The evaluation of these 90 cases according to the AIS criteria resulted in the following conclusions:

AIS Code	Severity of injury	Number of cases
2	Moderate	2
2	Serious	10
4	Severe	7
5	Critical	58
6	Maximal/currently untreatable	13

In 71 cases of thermal injuries with a lethal outcome/ 78.89% / the AIS Code is 5 or 6. In the remaining 29 cases / 21.11% / the AIS Code is 2, 3 or 4. However, a number of external factors can affect the severity and the lethality of these cases of thermal trauma. These can be: advanced age, accompanying chronic diseases, inhalation injuries etc.

These results suggest that there is an important correlation between an actually realized danger to life caused by thermal burns and the severity of the thermal injuries according to AIS.

Therefore we recommend that AIS is introduced to the forensic medical practice in cases with thermal injuries.

Key words: thermal injuries, severity of injuries, standardized methods, AIS

41. PROCESSING OF FACIAL RECONSTRUCTION FROM SKULL: ABAB METHOD (NEW MODEL)

**BOZ Bora, SARITAS Mehmet Zahit*,
YAZAR Mustafa Eray, YAMAN Tuba, ACAR Kemalettin**
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Introduction: Facial reconstruction has been doing in many ways from the forensic medicine to surgical requirement. The aim of this study is to make facial reconstruction from the our own head skeletal - area (Anatolia) by our own method. Materials and Methods: We have defined four steps for accurate face of Anatolia. Steps were examination of skeleton, defining of soft tissue thickness (from Ankara-Turkey), reconstruction of the face by sculptor-artist and computer aided correction for final face. We have given the name of methods ABAB (is the first letter of the four authors). In the end of these four steps, finally, we were able to reconstructed face in the best way. Final face was the combination of forensic medicine specialist and anatomist examination, own area face soft tissue tickness, artist spirit and computer aid.

Results and Discussion: Founded or discovered skull or other bone fragments in all applicants with the facial reconstruction will show us the general panorama of people who lived in this region at different times of history. In

addition, hundreds of tons of data of the analysis-synthesis is possible to collect in this way.

Key words: forensic science, anthropology, facial reconstruction, 3D, skull

42. PSYCHO-BEHAVIORAL ASPECTS AND SPECIFIC FEATURES OF THE AGGRESSOR IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

**Diana Bulgaru Iliescu, Calin Scripcaru, Lucian Stefan
Burlea, Liliana Chiroasca, Anamaria Ciubara**

The modern research dedicated to the psychology of the aggressive act, in all its aspects, opens broad prospects for scientific explanation of the mechanisms and factors with favorable roles, enabling a realistic substantiation of the general and specially directed measures towards the psycho-behavioral investigation of the victim-aggressor penal couple in domestic violence situations.

43. SEX OFFENCE FROM THE PERPETRATOR'S PERSPECTIVE

**Anamaria Ciubara, Liliana Chiroasca, Ilinca Untu,
Lucian Stefan Burlea, Nicoleta Cartas,
Andrei Scripcaru**

While keeping in mind the legal framework and the general psychological criteria and guidelines for psychological assessment activities this article focuses on introducing to clinical psychological experts some of keys areas that need to be explored during the assessments process: psychological characteristic, deviant sexual interest, risk of the offence, amenability to treatment, distorsion thinking or self-serving misrepresentation.

Because the instruments used in sex offenders assessment have little demonstrated empirical validity it is suggested to use multi-step and decision making models for increasing the quality of assessments procedure.

Clinical psychologists that are called to conduct assesments related to sex offending need to have a more structured approach and comprehensive knowledge about the appropriate assesments relating to sex offending would be facilitating and more meaningful by the availability of an agreed-upon conceptual framework or model within witch to understand this area.

44. ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS (RTA) AND THE PATTERNS OF FATAL HEAD INJURY (FHI) IN ALBANIA

**Phd.Sabri Hoxha¹, Msc.Silvia Zyriqi²,
Msc.Flamur Hoxha³**

Introduction: The term head injury refers to an injury of the brain, scalp, skull or blood vessels of the head. They are one of the most common causes of death and disability. As RTA is most major cause of Head Injuries the Intention of this study is to figure out the pattern of fatal head injury in road traffic accidents.

Duration: Two years, 1st January 2007 to 31 December 2009.

Materials and Methods: This study is a retrospective one, which the analysis of cases of fatal head injury were submitted in the Institute of Forensic Medicine in Tirana. The cases that were included were only those of RTA where the cause of death was HI. Hospital records were utilized for all clinical data of the patient. These data contained procedures, investigations, survival period, time and cause of death. Other substantial information pertaining to the time and manner of RTA was sought from police records. These were then

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correlated with the post-mortem findings to conclude the analysis of each case.

Results: Vehicle accidents comprised 34% (632) of the total medico-legal autopsies. 59% (367) had confirmed head injury, 75% (279) had a Glasgow Coma Score of 8 or less at the time of presentation in the emergency, 71% (273) survived less than 24 hours. Subdural (61.60%), Subarachnoid (24.3%), Extradural (15.8%) and Intracerebral (9.2%) hemorrhages were the major causes of death. Skull fractures were detected in 87.9%, while cerebral collapses and lacerations occurred in 24.3%. At the end, intracranial infections were developed in 6% of cases.

Conclusion: Results led to the conclusion that for instant treatment of such cases, immediate Glasgow Coma Scoring, radiological evaluation, surgical Intervention and Intensive care is prerequisite. Furthermore, necessary substruction and establishment of trauma teams at the primary health care level is recommended.

Key words: head injury, road traffic accidents, head trauma.

45. STUDIES ON SEASONAL DIPTERA SUCCESSION ON VERTEBRATE CARRION DECOMPOSITION DURING TWO YEARS IN THE NORTH OF TURKEY

Meltem Kökdener⁴, Erdal Polat⁵

Introduction: Insects that have five million characterized species occur the largest metazoan class. Insects are found all habitat and one of these habitat is carrion. After death, necrophagous flies colonise a corpse within few minutes or hours and they are useful in postmortem interval estimations. The period of 72 h after deaths, insect evidence is usually the most accurate and reliable method in determining PMI than medical parameters. Succession studies have been conducted in several geographical regions of the world to determine species composition and the baseline succession patterns. This study aimed to obtained the dipteran species that live on dog carrion and to define their successional patterns in Samsun, Turkey

Materials and Methods: This field study was conducted on decomposition and dipteran succession patterns at three contrasting locations in Samsun province in North of the

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Turkey, between June 2009 and June 2011. Three dog carcasses were used in each experiment.

Results and Discussion: Thirteen fly species were collected and identified to be colonising the carcasses, five of which belonged to the Calliphoridae family, three to the Fanniidae, two to the Muscidae and one to the Sarcophagidae family. *Calliphora vicina*, *Calliphora vomitoria*, *Chrysomya albiceps* and *Lucilia sericata* were the dominant species in this study. Results indicated that climate and seasons were important factor in the decompositional rate of carrion. Members of Calliphoridae were the first dipteran colonizers in all habitats and seasons.

Key words: Decomposition, Diptera, Faunistic data, Turkey

46. SUSPECT DEATH IN CASE OF RIGHT ABDOMINAL MUSCLES SHEATH HEMATOMA, WITH PERITONEAL CAVITY EXTENSION

**Lavinia-Simona Căndea⁶, Marius Florentin Popa⁷,
Oana Cojocaru⁸**

We present the case of a 76 years female, with a personal history of Alzheimer's disease, senile dementia, myocardial infarction, stroke and atrial fibrillation in treatment with anticoagulants. She presents in the emergency room for left shank hematoma with tegumentary necrosis 1,5 % corporal surface, consequence of a traumatism produced by falling from the same level two days ago. An emergency surgical intervention -necrectomy - was necessarily performed.

After surgery, under both antibiotic and anticoagulant therapy, the patient's medical status showed to be satisfactory, but during the next few days, his condition undergoes a sudden degeneration. An echographic examination performed with this occasion revealed a ``pseudotumoral mass`` of

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unknown origin, occupying the pelvis. No more investigation could be performed, because the patient deceased.

Considering the sudden degeneration of the patient's condition, lack of specific and sensitive investigation in order to establish a complete diagnostic, the case become the subject of a medico-legal investigation. During the necroptic examination, an abdominal muscles sheath hematoma was found. The cause could not be established only by macroscopic examination. The histopathological examination of samples is expected to reveal the information needed in order to establish the seniority and origin of the hematoma.

The medicolegal aspects of the presented case targets to establish if abdominal muscles sheath hematoma, is a thanatogenerator factor in condition of associated pathology's existence, share of each medical affection in the death causality report and if the abdominal muscles sheath hematoma, can be considered a thanatogenerator factor.

Key words: hematoma, abdominal muscles sheath hematoma, causality report.

47. THE PSYCHOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF A MINOR – RELEVANCE AND OBJECTIVITY IN THE FORENSIC EXPERTISE IN A MATRICIDE CASE

**Antoaneta Zafirache⁹, Carmen Lupușoru¹⁰, Alina
Consuela Petrescu¹¹, Simona Irina Damian¹²**

The psychiatric forensic assessment of children, pubescent and/or adolescent patients must be realized by removing them from the pathological family environment and admitting them to the Psychiatry Hospital – “Children and Adolescents” Department thus creating the adequate framework in which the child can be objectively analyzed. Neglect and abuse make up an entity called mistreatment, which may be defined from a psychological, social and cultural viewpoint. Separation of the child from the family for a certain amount of time gives us the possibility of a in depth analysis of the case, more so in the case of a 14 year old child who killed his mother (matricide). Forensic psychiatric evaluation in the context of hospitalization allows for removing the influence of the psycho - pathogenic family thus, all the psycho-existential aspects of the pathogenic social-familial segment can be

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evaluated allowing for a transparent examination and for reaching the right decisions in connection with each case.

Key words: objective examination, psycho – pathogenic family, matricide

48. THE VIOLENCE IN MEDIA AND THE SOCIAL BEHAVIOR

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The violence delivered in any mass media format became a topic of science interest since the communication widely developed around the world. The impact on population, especially on the young segment is important. Studies were run to prove how the behavior is affected, changed, perturbed. The internet with the associated elements is speeding up the individual aggressiveness as long as the media channels exposes the individuals to violent games, movies, or even just news with plenty of violent details. The psychological condition is a risk factor catalyzing the effect of being exposed to media violence. The correlation between the violence in media and the social aggressiveness is discussed on this paper.

Key words: mass media, aggressiveness, social behavior.

49. TRACE EVIDENCE ANALYSIS IN A CASE OF A ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENT

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Alexandrov A.¹⁶, Metodiev D.¹⁷, Nikolov D.¹⁸,
Kiryakova T.¹⁹**

INTRODUCTION: We are presenting a case of a man run over by different trucks with rough abruption of all of the internal organs. Most of the traumatic injuries are with postmortem characteristics.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: Investigation of the crime scene, full forensic examination of trace evidence with experimental comparing.

RESULTS: On the backside surface of the left thigh reddish well defined grouped abrasions were found, located one above the other, alongside on the thigh - the so-called "positive imprints", which correspond to be made by the tire grapple. We were provided with photographs of the tire grapples of a truck and three types of protectors were established. Data analysis shows that on the backside surface

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of the left thigh there isn't an imprint, made by the tire protectors from these photographs. We excluded the possibility the injury of the thigh to be made by any one of the three tire types on the photographs provided for our expert report and trace evidence analysis. The photo comparison method is inapplicable in this case. This leads to the conclusion that a negative result of trace evidence analysis may be a positive result for the investigation.

DISCUSSION: Thanks to our research, in this case we excluded the suspected truck as the vehicle that ran over the left thigh of the body of the deceased. This fact led to the conclusion that the incriminated truck ran over the body after another unknown one.

Key words: "positive imprints", grapple pattern, truck tires, trace evidence analysis.

50. VICTIMIZATION OF CHILDREN AND ELDERLY PEOPLE – AN ACTUAL PROBLEM

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Victimization of children and elderly people can be characterized as social phenomenon explained by the rise of violent actions within the family. Children and elderly people become both victims and participants in violent relationships within the family. Conflicting relations among family members are more harmful for children, especially during their maturation period. Our research showed that over 11% of children are abused by family members, in most cases (81%) by their fathers. Frequently children are abused by an unarmed person (hands, feet), the actions being applied to the head.

Victimization of older people represents a special phenomenon which frequently occurs in the family. Number of maltreated people is almost as high as that of children.

Sociologists show that among people over 70 years can be distinguished four types: a) integrated, whose functions are adequate physically and mentally; b) protective, oriented towards activities and achievements, protecting himself through a job; c) dependent is disabled and dependent on others; d) indifferent, characterized by psychic damage, confused, forgetful, senile and paranoid.

Our research showed that 7,4% of violent deaths examined at the Department of Thanatology Chisinau in the past 5 years are people aged over 60 years. Over 50,3% of them died from various forms of mechanical trauma, with predomination (56,3%) of cranio-cerebral one.

Key words: victim, child, elderly, maltreatment.

51. THE PSYCHOPLASTIC ROLE OF NOTORIETY OF WHO SPIT THE PRESIDENT

Onciu M.²⁰, Cirjaliu-Meliu Diana²¹, Costin Claudia²²

The paper presents the interdisciplinary aspects of forensic, psychiatric and psychological examination of a 39-year-old man who spit in public in may 2014 the President of Romania in a crowd, in the large presence of media. To expertise proceeded to involuntary hospitalization of the subject, the first procedure of its kind since the entry into force of the new Code of Criminal Procedure. The case was widely publicized in the aftermath, because of political connotations, the subject participating nightly in various TV shows. This made it difficult to asses the premorbid personality, as the author started identifying himself with the role of the heroe a part of media gave him. The Commission consisting in forensic doctor, psychiatrists and psychologist diagnosed "Mixed personality disorder" (avoidant, dependent, passive-aggressive and paranoid), the subject being declared with discernment kept in relation to the offense committed.

The expertise revealed in psychodynamic the psychological mechanism by which a humble and disharmonic personality committed an extreme gesture on the most notorious personalities of Romanian public life at that time.

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The presence of media, public environmental awareness and victim reputation exalted numerous maladaptive personality traits of the subject. Further manipulation of the media has resulted in decompensation of its paranoid and histrionic characteristics.

From the psychiatric point of view there was no presence of any psychopathological manifestations during the multidisciplinary examination.

In 2015 April, the defendant was convicted for disturbing the peace and public order in a sentence of three months in jail, suspended.

Key words: mixed personality disorder, forensic psychiatric examination

52. SECRETORY MENINGIOMA CASE DETECTED ON FORENSIC AUTOPSY

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Meningiomas are the most common tumors of central nervous system. Grade I meningiomas have 9 subtypes determined by World Health Organization. Secretory meningiomas, one of the less frequently seen subtypes, constitute about 1,5-3% of all meningiomas. It is 9 times more common in females. Secretory meningiomas usually have a benign course and they may sometimes be asymptomatic. The secretory variant of meningioma is morphologically characterized by the formation of inclusions consisting of hyaline periodic acid-Schiff (PAS)-positive globules (pseudopsammoma bodies) which bind antibodies to cytokeratins. Immunohistochemical analysis on the resected tumour tissues, pseudopsammoma bodies and surrounding tumour cells are shown to be CEA and EMA-positive.

Our case is an 84-year old male found dead at his home. Autopsy examination revealed acute myocardial infarction as a cause of death. On the examination of brain, an off-white and 1x1x1,5 cm sized frontal region mass which had irregular surface and attached to left olfactory nerve and dura mater was detected. The diagnosis of secretory meningioma was made by histopathological examination findings. 2% of all meningiomas are detected incidentally. Our case was interesting in that he was incidentally diagnosed with

secretory meningioma, which is rare in males and asymptomatic, by autopsy examination and presented with the review of the literature.

Key words: secretory meningioma, pseudopsammoma body, carcinoembryonic antigen, immunohistochemistry

53. SUDDEN DEATH DUE TO SPONTANEOUS HEMOPERITONEU FOLLOWING AN OVARIAN CYST RUPTURE: CASE REPORT AND LITERATURE REVIEW

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A 19-year old woman was found dead at home. She wasn't known with any severe medical history which could conclude to death. According to the caregivers, the deceased previously presented malaise, vertigo, pallor, cold sweats and intense abdominal pain. On the day before the death occurred, the woman was consulted by a doctor, who diagnosed the patient with mild food poisoning and recommended medication at home. At autopsy, only the abdominal examination was remarkable, without any signs of physical aggression. Abundant blood, approximately 1.5 L was present in the peritoneal cavity and a rupture of the right ovary. Histologic sections of the ovary revealed a ruptured serous cystadenoma with perilesional hematic infiltrate and generalized visceral anemia. Toxicological analysis of the

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blood samples revealed negative ethanol concentration or any kind of drugs, but a present therapeutic range of drotaverinum, furazolidonum and metamizolum natrium. The authors concluded that death was secondary to a spontaneous hemoperitoneum due to a rupture of an ovarian cyst, being favoured by setting a wrong diagnosis and not sending the patient to immediate surgery.

Key words: sudden death; cyst rupture, spontaneous hemoperitoneum.

54. UNUSUAL CASE OF SUICIDAL DROWNING IN SWIMMING POOL

Flamur Dylhasi

55. THE ADVANTAGES OF THE 3-D LASER SCANNER IN FORENSIC FACIAL RECONSTRUCTION. CASE REPORT FROM THE INSTITUTE OF LEGAL MEDICINE CLUJ-NAPOCA

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ABSTRACT: The identification of human remains is still a challenging issue in forensic practice. At the Institute of Legal Medicine in Cluj-Napoca we use a 3 D Laser Scanner in order to fulfill this aim. We have acquired a Konika-Minolta VI - 910 Non-Contact Digitizer Laser Scanner, and for this case report we have scanned one skull of unknown identity, which had been found in a local forest. The result of this, materialized into a 3-D accurate image of the skull. We present in this article the medico-legal particularities of this result with its advantages and possible shortcomings. The process of craniofacial reconstruction will continue with the second phase, consisting of creating the 3-D image of the soft tissues using the software Geomagic FreeForm/Touch X.

Key words: laser scanner, skull, forensic facial reconstruction.

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