

The slide features a vibrant green background with a pattern of faint, overlapping white rectangles. A white rectangular box is positioned on the right side of the slide. At the top of this box is a solid dark grey rectangle. The word "STARVATION" is centered within the white box in a bold, green, sans-serif font. A thick green horizontal line is located at the bottom edge of the white box.

STARVATION

Defn

Starvation occur from the actual withholding of food or from the administration of unsuitable food.

Types

- Acute: sudden and complete stoppage of food.
- Chronic: gradual deficient supply of food.

Starvation deaths

- 1. famine
- 2. being trapped in pits, mines or landslides
- 3. neglect on the part of the parents or guardians
- 4. wilful withholding of food
- 5. wilful refusal to take food

MLA

- Suicidal cases:
 - some person starve voluntarily
 - sometimes prisoners and mentally ill person may refuse food
 - some persons starve themselves to attract public attention, e.g., politicians

○ Homicidal case:

- death due to starvation may be possible only if a person is forcefully deprived of food and kept in confinement .
- Children starved by their parents or guardians is known as “ baby-farmer”



THE END

Anaesthetic and operative death

ANAESTHETIC DEATHS

- Death due to anaesthesia and anaesthetic agents.
- Death due to factors other than anaesthesia

CAUSE OF DEATH:

- ▣ Hypersensitivity
- ▣ Cardiac arrhythmia
- ▣ Cardiac arrest
- ▣ Respiratory inadequacy
- ▣ Malignant hyperpyrexia

MODE AND CAUSE OF DEATH

▣ **CARDIAC ARREST:**

asphyxia in myocardium



**compensatory increase of
cardiac output**



peripheral vasoconstriction

raised blood pressure



increased coronary flow



**ectopic rhythms and ventricular extra
systoles**



marked reduction in cardiac output

fall blood pressure



diminished coronary flow



cardiac arrest

THE END

Infanticide

- It is defined as the unlawful destruction of a child under the age of one year.
- In India there is no distinction between the murder of a newborn infant and that of any other individual.
- Other terms used are:
 - **Foeticide**: the killing of the fetus at any time prior to birth.
 - **Filicide**: the killing of a child by its parents.
 - **Neonaticide**: the killing of a child within 24hrs of birth.

Still Birth

- A stillborn child is one, which is born after 28th week of pregnancy, and which did not breath or show any other signs of life, at any time after being completely born.
- In this, the child was alive in utero, but dies during the process of birth.
- Incidence is about 5% and is seen more frequently in illegitimate and immature male children.
- In these cases, the body is sterile and putrefaction occurs from without inwards, but in those which has shown some form of life, this starts from within.

Dead Birth

- This is a child, which has died in utero and shows one of the following signs after it is completely born:
 - Rigor mortis at birth.
 - Maceration:
 - This is aseptic autolysis and occurs when the child remains in the uterus for about 3 – 4 days immersed in liquor amni but devoid of air.
 - Earliest sign of maceration is skin slippage and is seen in 12 hrs of death in utero. Gas in aorta of fetus indicates fetal death.
 - Other changes seen are red/purple skin, blebs, distended abdomen, flexible joints and bones, soft viscera, etc.
 - **Spalding sign**: loss of alignment and overriding of skull bones of the cranial vault.
 - Mummification.
 - Putrefaction

Live birth

- **Livebirth** means that the child showed signs of life when only part of the child was out of mother, though the child may not have breathed or completely born. Causing of death of such a child is regarded as homicide

Signs of Livebirth

- In Civil cases, any sign of life after complete birth of the child is accepted as proof of live birth. They may be hearing a cry, movement of limbs, etc.
- The law presumes that every newborn child found dead was born dead till the contrary is proved.
- In Criminal cases, live birth has to be demonstrated by Postmortem examination of the child.

THE END

FORENSIC SCIENCE LAB

Forensic Science includes those aspects of scientific fields which are applicable and useful for the purpose of law.

Each State has a FSL

DIFFERENT SECTIONS

1. TOXICOLOGY SECTION
2. SEROLOGY SECTION
3. BIOLOGICAL SECTION
4. MOLECULAR BIOLOGY SECTION
5. PHYSICAL INVESTIGATION SECTION
6. BALLISTICS & EXPLOSIVE SECTION
7. FINGERPRINT SECTION
8. POLYGRAPHY SECTION
9. DOCUMENT ANALYSIS SECTION
10. PHOTOGRAPHY SECTION

STAFF MEMBERS:

1. Director -- Medical / Scientific
2. Clinical service - Physician, Obstetrician
3. Patho. services --- Pathologist
4. Lab services --- Biologist, Physicist, Serologist,
Microanalyst, Photographer, Fingerprint
expert.
5. Others --- Librarian, Liason officer.

OTHER FORENSIC SCIENCE SPECIALITIES

- A) NARCOANALYSIS**
- B) POLYGRAPHY**
- C) BRAIN FINGERPRINTING**

These are called the

“TESTS FOR TRUTH”.

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THE END

INJURIES

Defn

Section 44: An injury is any harm, whatever illegally caused to any person in body, mind, reputation or property.

CLASSIFICATION

- Mechanical injuries: Due to blunt force: Abrasion, Contusion, lacerations and fractures and dislocation. Due to sharp force: Incised wound, Stab wound, Chop wounds, Fire arm wounds and blast injuries.
- Thermal injuries: Due to cold: Frostbite, Trench foot, Immersion foot. Due to heat: Burns and Scalds.

- Chemical injuries: Corrosive acids and Corrosive alkalis.
- Miscellaneous: Electricity, Lightning, X-rays, Radioactive substances.
- Explosions
- Legal: Simple, Grievous and Dangerous

Medico legal importance

- Suicide
- Homicide
- Accident
- Fabricated
- Self-inflicted
- Defence
- Ante-mortem or Post-mortem