

Dissection of Human Body for Suicide Reason Identification

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INTRODUCTION

Forensic activity at an international level has proven the autopsy to be an efficient tool for the documentation of physical violence committed by individuals, gangs or even the authorities like the military or the police. The results of an autopsy feature a high level of truth because it may be a physical documentation not leaving an excessive amount of room for individual interpretations. It's furthermore easy to document the lesions using photography, scanning, X-ray or histology. The medico legal autopsy is applied in even more countries as an indispensable examination within the case of suspicious death. This will guarantee the proper of the deceased to possess the reality told.

It'll also help within the punishment of perpetrators and hopefully within the prevention of further crimes. The medico legal autopsy also features a research potential as many cases of interest to society are examined by the forensic expert who will achieve an summary of tons of case categories, such as sudden unexpected death, intoxications, road traffic accidents, maltreatment, battered women, homicides, various sorts of accidents, industrial disease and work accidents amongst others. It's a clear obligation for the forensic expert to use the knowledge to publicize the observations and thus inform society of possible preventive measures. Clinical autopsies have a mess of inherent benefits. New diseases are discovered, the statistics concerning explanation for death and therefore the spectre of disease will find a sound basis within the autopsy; clinicians are going to be able to adjust their diagnoses and treatment once they are faced with disease processes, and autopsies also give an

opportunity for clinicians to develop new techniques such as angiography. The surgeon may practice operational skills, including trying new operations on corpses before live patients.

The clinical autopsy also will give an opportunity to explore disease processes macroscopically and microscopically, and surgical pathology has developed a multitude of new methods, including histochemistry and molecular genetics. In some countries, the amount of autopsies is decreasing, especially if the relatives are asked for permission. In such cases, the relatives will often fail to ascertain the importance for society and can feel a need to protect the deceased. This is an unfortunate development, and there's a requirement to market understanding of the benefits of autopsies. Just in case of a suspected crime, the relatives usually don't have much possibility of hindering a medico-legal autopsy. Therefore, the medico legal autopsies are stable or increasing in number in most countries.

The hospital physician or the GP will know the deceased well and there will be no reason to perform the meticulous external examination used within the case of suspicious deaths by the DMO or coroner. It suffices in most cases to demonstrate the signs of death like rigor and/or lividity. Conversely, the DMO or coroner will haven't any knowledge in the least of the deceased and must therefore devote the required time to study police reports, medical records then on, before beginning the meticulous external examination of the body. The DMO will in particular search for signs of trauma or disease. An examination of the eyes, conjunctivae and eyelids, also because the mucous membranes of the mouth, is obligatory to rule out strangulation.

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