Profile Study of Negative Autopsy among the Post Mortem Cases Referred from Medical Officers to Forensic Medicine Department, Ahmedabad, India

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Abstract

Background: The principal aim of an autopsy is to determine the cause of death, and the state of health of the person before he or she died. But in several instances even after detailed autopsy and various laboratory investigations, autopsy surgeon/ Forensic medicine expert cannot determine the cause of death and they end up with negative autopsy. The present study was carried out to find out the types of cases where we were unable to determine cause of death after autopsy at forensic medicine department, B J medical college, civil hospital, Ahmedabad, India.

Methods: A total of 251 dead bodies were referred by Medical officers to forensic medicine department, B J medical college, Ahmedabad for expert post mortem examination from 1st January 2011 to 31st December 2015.

Results: After thorough and complete post mortem examination, it was found that in 43(17.13%) cases no opinion as to the cause or nature of death could be given. Most common types of cases include decomposition (53.50%), and skeletal remains (23.25%).

Conclusion: According to above mentioned facts it is clear that chances of getting cause of death is very poor if time lapse more and more after death like in decomposition and skeletal remains.

Keywords

Negative Autopsy, Decomposition, Skeletal Remains

References


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The Stanford Women's Cancer Center opened its doors in 2011. K Shah Forensic Medicine Department, B J Medical College, Ahmedabad India. R Tandon Forensic Medicine Department, B J Medical College, Ahmedabad India. Methods: A total of 251 dead bodies were referred by Medical officers to forensic medicine department, B J medical college, Ahmedabad for expert post mortem examination from 1st January 2011 to 31st December 2015. Results: After thorough and complete post mortem examination, it was found that in 43(17.13%) cases no opinion as to the cause or nature of death could be given. Most common types of cases include decomposition (53.50%), and skeletal remains (23.25%). Psychotropic medicines can be brought by non-residents to cover their personal consumption for a maximum of three months period. Psychotropic medicines can be brought in by resident in a quantity sufficient for one month consumption. However, residents can bring a maximum three month supply if the medicine is not available in the UAE provided that they obtain the prior approval of the Drug Control Department. Each case will be studied and approved. A valid prescription and medical report from the concerned hospital or department will be required. Medicines that arrive in the country via postal courier cannot be released to the patient unless the above requirements are fulfilled. Share. More >.

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