

Research Article

An Autopsy Based Study to Know Frequency of Asphyxial Deaths and Its Medicolegal Investigation in Morgue of Nishter Hospital Multan

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: To determine the frequency of severe asphyxia deaths in morgue of Nishter, Hospital Multan by age and gender vulnerability.

Study design: Descriptive study based on autopsy.

Place and Duration: The study was conducted in Nishter Hospital, Multan for the period of one year from April 2014 to April 2015.

PATIENTS AND METHODS: During the study period, details of 1020 medical-legal deaths, medicolegal deaths, autopsied at Multan morgue were compiled. Violence is defined as suffocating deaths. Findings were recorded as a Performa specially made under the headings of natural and unnatural deaths according to disease, cause, form, causal agent, age and sex.

Findings: 148 of 1020 medico-legal deaths were defined as severe deaths from drowning, resulting in an incidence rate of 7.08%. There were 112 (75.68%) men and 36 (24.32%) women. In all deaths, male strangulation and asphyxia were observed, with asphyxia and male dominance. The age group of 15 to 35 years was mostly affected. Drowning was observed in young children. Hanging and drowning were the main causes of death with severe asphyxia. 100% of deaths due to suicide and murder were reported as hanging and stifling respectively.

Conclusion: The population of men and young people aged 15 to 30 is more vulnerable to deaths due to severe asphyxia. Drowning deaths are the main causes of death due to severe asphyxia.

Keywords: death, severe asphyxia, death by suicide, autopsy.

INTRODUCTION

With the increase in the number of crimes in recent years, the number and variety of medico-legal deaths have increased greatly. The investigation of medico-legal deaths as part of medical issues requires that a particular consultation be answered by a doctor in terms of the cause and timing of death, only if a complete autopsy is performed. Among the non-natural causes of death are deadly secrets of bodily traumatic effects such as firearms, sharp attacks with knife-free weapons. Pump explosion, severe ligature or hand tight compression, poisoning, thermal injuries and traffic accidents, etc. Severe

suffocating deaths have contributed significantly to unnatural murder, suicide, and accidental deaths. Some deaths due to severe asphyxia include hanging, hand tethering and drowning, drowning, traumatic asphyxia, drowning and drowning. One of the main modes of hanging suicide is hanging. This body has a suspension of the body. This bond tightens the neck from the outside, and the tightening force is the weight of the body. Accidental hanging in hanging sexual harassment is always considered suicide, except for murder in the Lynch and hanging on the right. In England and Wales, about 2000 deaths are

recorded annually and are considered the most common suicide method.³ In the United States, 92.3% of all suicides have been caused by firearms, intimidation and poisoning. A report from Canada has also been pointed out that hanging is the second most common suicide method after drowning.

When drowned, air is prevented from entering the lung by dipping the body in an aqueous or liquid medium. Depending on the water the person is drowning, it may be fresh water or sea water.⁸ Drowning and death are common worldwide. Studies conducted by the United Nations World Health Organization have shown that about 90,000 people die every year in the South Asian region. Most countries in South Asia had a 20-year study from 1969 to 1998, Italy had a higher death rate than average mundial.⁹, and reported 24,496 drowning deaths. mortality rate of 22.7 per million deaths per year during the experiment, representing 77% of the occlusion of external air passages, ie nose and tail disminución.¹⁰ lethal accident or killer asphyxia, annually under the intoxication of adults, epileptic and depressed adults though the mouth is usually seen in babies and small children. A soft pillow, a cloth or even a pillow in case of murder may have autopsy findings. You can be satisfied and avoided in cases such as careful examination, history and interpretation of incidental observations. Another way to die by drowning is to associate with judiciales.¹¹ "Traumatic asphyxia" or "crushing drowning". Prevention of breathing due to chest

compressions or trauma exposure. Traumatic asphyxia is mostly incidental. Therefore, the strengthening of the thoracoabdominal compression zones provides marked petechial hemorrhages, bleeding to the face, neck and upper chest cervicofacial cyanosis, conjunctiva.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A cross-sectional study on 148 autopsy severe deaths performed at Nishter Hospital, Multan for the period of one year from April 2014 to April 2015. During the study period, a total of 1020 medico-legal deaths were meticulously handled in morgue of Nishter Hospital, Multan, and details of medico-legal deaths, defined as severe asphyxia deaths, were collected to determine the cause and form of death. A specially designed Performa for this particular study was designed and recorded under the headings of natural and unnatural deaths according to cause, form, causal agent, age and sex. In this study, death involves only the direct effect of the mechanical intervention of the breathing process, which leads to drowning, and finally the cases attributable to its death. All medico-legal deaths in Multan are excluded in cases other than death by severe drowning or in the absence of autopsies, or in cases where corpses are taken to family members without autopsy. The data was entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet and analyzed with SPSS version 14. Frequency and percentages are calculated for all categorical variables.

RESULTS

A total of 1020 medical legal autopsies were conducted between April 2014 to April 2015, causing a total of 148 cases of death due to severe asphyxia. 7.08%. (Table I)

(Table I)

Table I: Incidence of violent asphyxial death

Total No. of Autopsies Conducted	Violent Asphyxial death	Percentage of Asphyxial death
1020	148	7.08

There were 112 (75.68%) men and 36 (24.32%) women between the asphyxia and the deaths. Men were predominantly involved in reported asphyxia deaths, except for hand drowning and drowning. (Table II)

Table II: frequency of asphyxial death in relation to gender

Cause of death	Male	Female	Total
Hanging	39	15	54 (36.48%)
Ligature Strangulation	14	10	24 (16.21%)
Manual Strangulation	04	08	12 (8.1%)
Smothering	01	02	03 (2.02%)
Drowning	47	01	48 (32.43%)
Traumatic Asphyxia	07	-	07 (4.72%)
	112 (75.68%)	36(24.32%)	148 (100%)

Approximately one-third of reported deaths from asphyxia belongs to the 15 to 25-year-old group, representing 33.1% of total deaths. The second largest age group was between 25 and 35 years and contributed 27.7% of total deaths. Among the drowning deaths, drowning was noted in young children who showed less resistance or fighting in this age group. (Table III)

Table III: Frequency of asphyxial death in relation to age

Age (Year)	Hanging	Strangulation	Smothering	Drowning	Traumatic asphyxia	Total n (%)
<1 Year	-	-	1	01	-	02 (1.35)
1 - <15	02	-	2	09	-	13(8.75)
15 - <25	20	16	-	13	-	49(33.1)
25 - <35	16	08	-	17	-	41(27.7)
35 - <45	08	06	-	04	3	21(14.18)
45 - <55	05	03	-	02	4	14(9.4)
55 Years	03	03	-	02	-	08 (5.4)
Total	54	36	3	48	07	148

Hanging and drowning were the main causes of severe asphyxia deaths contributed by 36.48% and 32.43% respectively. All hanging cases (100%) are suicidal, while all manual binding and strangulation cases (100%) are murder. In the event of drowning and traumatic asphyxia, death in all cases occurred after the accident. (Table IV)

Table IV: Frequency of asphyxial death in relation to manner of death

Cause of death	Manner of death			
	Accidental	Homicidal	Suicidal	Total
Hanging	-	-	54	54
Ligature Strangulation	-	24	-	24
Manual Strangulation	-	12	-	12
Smothering	01	02		03
Drowning	48			48
Traumatic Asphyxia	07	-	-	07
	56	38	54	148

DISCUSSION

In this study, the incidence of asphyxia mortality was reported to be 20.08 medico-hemorrhagic deaths of 7.08, autopsied, 148 medico-legal deaths due to severe asphyxia. In a study conducted in

India, we searched 1020 medico-death kills, a case of severe asphyxia deaths in 111 cases, drowning 5.26% over a four-year period. constituting 15.7% of all forensic death suffocating death in a study of 15 violent bildirilmiştir16 from Turkey, which

is quite high. This may depend on the longer duration of the 21 year study period. In our study, which constitutes 79.8% of men, a study conducted in Turkey is seen about 75% male participation. Another autopsy retrospective study conducted between 1998-2002

Forensic deaths in our study estrangulación.18 women to men: 2 ratio in Turkey, Delhi, committing suicide cases with a ten-year study ahorcamiento.17 in India, 70.56% male% and 29.44 women have been reported, 3 reported Similarly, men of the ratio of women and 1.4: 1 in deaths due to drowning. Drowning and death have shown remarkable male involvement in 97.92% of men and 2.08% of women in our study. This may be due to the high incidence of drowning among men, which may be for life that makes them face threats without thinking about it, depending on whether they work in other countries, showing 81.9% and 80.1% of men's participation.10,19. In this study, seven cases of traumatic asphyxia were recorded, in which the roof, roof, and beam fans fell and all cases belonged to males. In 1999, a study in New Zealand reported that teenagers aged 15 to 24 constituted 65% of male suicides and 75% of young suicide colgados21. Suicide has shown that in the Pakistani study conducted in Faisalabad from January 1, 1998 until December 31, 2001, the highest number of suicide cases among males were in the age group of distribution, while in the age of 20-29, 10-19 years.22 In the third decade of study, the ten-year study of the Indian has shown the highest rate of mortality in deaths resulting from suffocation, and the most frequent causes of death with drowning are drowning contributing to mortality by 36.48% and 32.43% of total deaths, respectively. In all cases, accidental suffocation was observed in all drowning cases when a species was found that caused suicide. A study based on the South Delhi autopsies by the Indian Institute of Medical Sciences, Department of Forensic Medicine, also reported that suicidio22 is the main cause. Studies on suicide at Ağa Khan University in Faisalabad and Karachi have reported that they are the leading cause of suicide. A South African study reported that drowning in 2004 was a study on

drowning epidemiology in 81% of cases, 81% of cases involuntarios.19 Similar to Isfahan, Iran, also reported 85.1% of all these accidental.23 drowning Studies are consistent with our work and in case of drowning and a deadly death pattern. In our study, manual ligature and strangulation in all cases is murder. Much of the work done in many countries has been reported to be a common method of murder, particularly in women and young children.24-25 Manual alienation and suffocation are methods of murder generally accepted by physically powerful offenders. Compared with the victims, this was achieved by the presence of female dominance over manual strangulation and asphyxia. Our work proved evidence that the children were being strangled.

CONCLUSION

The population of men and young people aged 15 to 30 is more vulnerable to death due to severe asphyxia. Deaths resulting from hanging and accidental deaths resulting from drowning are the main causes of death due to drowning. Both forms of death show some disappointment and inattention to the populations that need to be urgently addressed. More information about these suicide cases should serve as a revelation of organizations working for socio-economic justice in our country.

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