



Short Communication

Latest trends in modern forensic medicine

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ABSTRACT

Today forensic and criminal investigations have an importance and reached at a certain point and goal of knowledge for the facts of true justice.^{1,2} The forensic science is the involvement of many different disciplines to solve a crime and to get the justice. Each fact of the forensic science plays an important role and for the resultant of the problem and criminal until it is completely solved and get the final result.^{3,4} Forensic science is the branch of scientific knowledge and methodology for criminal investigations and legal problems and its complications. Forensic Science is a multidisciplinary subject, it comprises with various fields and branches of science such as medicine, engineering and social science etc.⁵ Criminal and forensic science majors will both science and criminal justice. In forensic science crimes analyze with physical evidences such as blood DNA, fingerprints etc. are definite witnesses which are very enough to prove for the true justice of criminal in the court of law.^{6,7}

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1. Introduction

Today forensic medicine become a large medical field that includes many areas. Generally, when one thinks about it, associates it immediately with death, autopsies, and related problems.⁸ Yet, this is only part of legal medicine, as new approaches and subspecialties are realized because of the advances in medical sciences and sociopolitical changes around the world. Forensic anthropology and clinical forensic medicine are perhaps the best examples of these “new sciences.”^{9–11} Forensic medicine a bridge between two complementary sciences (forensic pathology and forensic anthropology), medical doctors, and related professions have an introductory section to both sciences which are most essential. The origin of forensic medicine remains lost in a distant past, whenever the principles of medical sciences met those of law and justice. It began with the Code of Hammurabi, which imposed sanctions for errors in medical and surgical practices.¹² The same type of punishment also existed in Persia. Later on, the Visigoths

promulgated laws that punished poisoning, infanticide, and homicide. Which is describe as a medical trunk that serves the administration of justice, forensic medicine has different branches. Forensic pathology is probably the most emblematic one.¹³ The forensic pathology is often so broad that they would fit better into forensic medicine as a whole than in this single branch. it is “a branch of medicine that applies the principles and knowledge of the medical sciences in the field of law.”^{14–16} An even larger conception of forensic pathology considers it the study of diseases and injuries of the community, because it involves the knowledge of diagnosis and treatment in every medical and health specialty, but also requires information in many nonmedical areas, such as chemistry, physics, criminalities and police sciences,¹⁷ motor vehicle and highway conception, politics, sociology, and even the way of life of a society. Closer to its objectives and limits, define forensic pathology as a specialized branch of pathology (pathology being the study by scientific methods of disease and tissue injury) that relates within a legal framework to the effects of trauma, poisoning, occupational hazards, and natural disease.¹⁸

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Table 1: Motivation of Medicos for Forensic Medicine after the final Autopsy Course

Motivations	Male Medicos	Female Medicos	Total
Scientific Interest of the field	15(44.5%)	14(41%)	26(41.5%)
Better Job Opportunities	11(30.80%)	7(16.8%)	15(23.8)
Satisfaction of Detective Questionnaire	10(27.2%)	7(16.8%)	14(16.5%)
Mortality Income	0	0	5(6.5%)
Social Prestige	0	0	0
Personal Reasons – Non of the above	6(13.5%)	10(27.3%)	13(20/5)
Publicity in Number	0	0	0
Total	33(100%)	3(100%)	2(100%)

Table 2: Inherent features of medicos and their effect on the choice of forensic medicine

Inherent Features	Medicos Wishing Forensic (n=50)	Medicos Rejecting Forensic (n=100)
Age	24.5+ _{-2.2}	24.2+ _{-2.1}
Fear of Death	4.15+ _{-1.75}	5.56+ _{-2.85}
Participation in Gross Anatomy	0.22+ _{-0.50}	0.14+ _{-0.32}
Attendance	0.95+ _{-0.8}	0.54+ _{-0.52}

P = 0.001

2. Materials and Methods

A total number of one hundred and fifty final year medicos attending their compulsory practice in forensic medicine. They were asked to fill in a self administered questionnaire at the end of the course.¹⁹ The predominant motivation for following forensics was the scientific interest (36.8%), Gender, Marital Status, religion, place of birth, Number of Siblings. Parents being a health professional, being a religious individuals were not associated with forensics. Very higher grades were a negative predictor for the forensic speciality. A trend linking rejection of an afterlife an orientation towards forensic medicine was found, The absolute fear of death was more intense in medicos rejecting forensics, Feelings of fear, a version and grief during the last day of autopsy seemed to be an important negative predictors.^{20,21}

3. Results

The predominant motivation for following forensics was the scientific interest (36.8%), Gender, Marital Status, religion, place of birth, Number of Siblings. Parents being a health professional, being a religious individuals were not associated with forensics.²²

4. Conclusion

Medicos who want to follow forensics present only small differences concerning their inherent features, beliefs, reactions, emotions and attitudes compared with the rest of their Fellow Medicos.

5. Source of Funding

None.

6. Conflict of Interest

None.

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