

PP 47

Selfie documentation of hanging: The first ever reported case in Sri Lanka

Sanjeewa HKR¹, Vidanapathirana M¹

¹*Department of Forensic Medicine, Faculty of Medical Sciences, University of Sri Jayewardenepura*

Introduction: Electronic data are now admissible in court of law in Sri Lanka under Evidence Special Provisions Act No 14 of 1995. Video recording or obtaining photographs is not a common finding among suicidal acts and they may perform such practices for multiple reasons. The case under discussion is the first ever reported case of a selfie documentation of his act of hanging.

Case report: A 19 year old male was found in complete hanging inside a closed room. The rope used to hang himself was firmly tied to a rafter and the suspension point was accessible. A mobile phone and a 'suicide' note were found at the scene. The scene was undisturbed. The post mortem examination revealed a ligature around the upper most part of the neck with a sliding knot in the back. There were no petechial haemorrhages in conjunctivae or face. The hyoid bone and the thyroid cartilage were intact. There were no evidences of incapacitation, intoxication or defense injuries. Toxicological reports were unremarkable. The mobile phone contained one bust photograph and three live photographs of the hanging incident.

Discussion: There were no evidences suggestive of homicidal hanging but it could be a suicidal hanging. However, there is a remote chance of being an accidental death while doing an experimental hanging in order to win the pathy of his girlfriend. This is the first ever reported Selfie documentation of a case of hanging.

PP 48

A case report of two generations of Incontinentia pigmenti

Perera TMR¹, Vipulaguna DV², Suntharesan J², Wijesekara S¹

¹*Department of Paediatrics, Faculty of Medical Sciences, University of Sri Jayewardenepura,*

²*University Paediatric Unit, Colombo South Teaching Hospital, Kalubowila*

Introduction: Incontinentia pigmenti (IP) or Bloch- Sulzberger syndrome is a rare X linked dominant genodermatosis with multiorgan involvement due to a mutation in NEMO gene. It mostly affects females as it could be lethal in males. Ectodermal in origin, this disorder gives rise to ocular, dental, skin and neurological manifestations. Landy and Donnai have introduced criteria for diagnosis of IP in 1993.

Case Report: We report a 2-year-old girl (index case) and her mother who fulfil the above criteria for IP. The child has had all four stages of cutaneous manifestations since birth while the mother had three. The girl also had characteristic dental and hair manifestations. She is developmentally and neurologically normal. The mother has ophthalmological, nail and hair changes of IP and suffers from seizures. Her dentition is normal. Maternal family history is insignificant. Index case is the only child and there were no miscarriages in the mother.

Discussion: Integrated multi-disciplinary management including genetic counseling arranged for both patients. This is the first Sri Lankan publication on IP in two generations with classic clinical features.

PP 49 - Record ID 533

A neonatal death with two crucial issues: The identity of the child and whether there was any therapeutic mismanagement

Ariyaratne D¹, Hulathduwa SR¹

¹*Department of Forensic Medicine, Faculty of Medical Sciences, University of Sri Jayewardenepura*

Introduction: Every neonatal death causes much distress to parents making the ward-staff vulnerable to accusations of medical mismanagement. JMO was confronted with two main issues: the possibility of malicious exchange and whether the life would have been saved with early intervention.