

STUDY ON SURVIVORS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PRESENTED TO BASE HOSPITAL, AVISSAWELLA, SRI LANKA

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At present, gender based violence has been recognized as a health issue in Sri Lanka and centers to provide consultancy services for women and under-aged children who were subjected to sexual and gender based violence and seeking medical treatment at the Hospitals were established during last decade. "Mithurupiyasa" at base hospital Avissawella, Sri Lanka is one of these centres managing a large amount of such victims every month. **Objective** The aim of this study is to describe the types, injury patterns and consequences of domestic violence among women and girl children presented for management at Mithurupiyasa in Base Hospital Avissawella. **Methodology** A retrospective descriptive study based on case records of the victims of gender-based violence presented to the "Mithurupiyasa" at Base Hospital Avissawella, during a period of 3 months. **Results** Out of 102 individuals 55 (54%) were between 31 to 40 years of age while 70 (69%) were married women who were abused by their husbands. 58 (57%) of the sample were unemployed house wives. 97 (95%) presented following physical abuse and associated sexual abuse was reported among 48(47%). Injuries were located in the head or face together with upper extremities in a majority 84(82%) while they were contusions and abrasions among 73(72%). Majority 59(58%) had been subjected to forceful sexual intercourse while there were 24(24%) who had faced unnatural sexual offences. Abuse has been continued for more than 6 years among a majority (99%) with no complaint made to the police among 33(32%). There was a significant association of the duration of abuse and the legal actions ($P=0.017$). Morbid jealousy (60%) and influence of in laws (56%) were identified as the main underlying reasons for violence. Substance abuse was reported among 71 (70%) the perpetrators. Out of them 67 (65%) reported adverse consequences of domestic violence among their children. Psychological consequences were observed among 85(83%) with suicidal threats in 55%. Psychological consequences are significantly associated with sexual abuse ($p=0.01$). **Conclusions** Domestic violence is associated with serious adverse psychosocial consequences that need prompt management. Yet, unsurfaced long term repeated suffering is common among Sri Lankan women who really does not want any legal actions. These findings should be taken into account and the management should be mainly aimed at rehabilitation of both parties and decreasing the adverse effects of domestic violence.

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A REAL TRACE EVIDENCE CASE PRESENTED AS A COMIC

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Samples from a real case involving the murder of two men left at night beside a solitaire road were submitted for soil comparison to our lab. Although the soil analysis provided a positive association between the K&Q samples it was an unexpected paint chip the one that finally helped to solve the case. The way the events happened provided an ideal argument for making a comic out of them.

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FATAL PULMONARY THROMBOEMBOLISM – PREVALENCE OF RISK FACTORS IN ONTARIO MEDICOLEGAL AUTOPSY CASES

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Pulmonary thromboembolism (PTE) is a thrombus (antemortem blood clot) that is lodged in an artery of the lung and has originated from a distant site, usually from deep veins of the leg. A retrospective study was performed to identify and evaluate emerging and classical risk factors of pulmonary thromboembolism (PTE) using Ontario medicolegal autopsy reports from 2011 to 2014. The emerging risk factors included diabetes, opioid use and dehydration which can increase thrombus formations due to their effect on blood flow and/or in producing hypercoagulable states. In addition, autopsy reports of non-PTE deaths (matched by year) were reviewed and compared to PTE deaths for demographic characteristics and risk factors in the medical histories. There were 287 cases of autopsy-confirmed PTE deaths, representing an incidence of 1.23% in the four years. The modal age groups were 40 to 49 years and 50 to 59 years (range: 19-94) with a male to female ratio of 0.95:1 for the PTE deaths. There was only one case with an identified genetic risk factor, Factor V Leiden mutation. The results of this study show that a significant proportion of PTE cases had classical risk factors, including: obesity (48.1%), prior surgery (22.0%), immobility prior to death (14.6%), cancer (12.9%), and oral contraceptive use (5.90%), when compared to the non-PTE group. However, diabetes, opioid use and dehydration were not significant risk factors for PTE when compared to the non-PTE deaths, nor did they have an additive effect. Although, the incidence of PTE was low, diagnosis of PTE or deep vein thrombosis prior to death was only present in 7.3% of PTE cases. In addition, in approximately half the cases, the source of the deep vein thrombus was identified. This indicates that the evaluation of a patient's medical history for risk factors is essential for the proper diagnosis of PTE to prevent sudden death. The significance of this project is that it can aid pathologists in using predisposing factors in their cause of death statements for PTE deaths, and it can allow for clinical consideration for at-risk individuals. In addition, a scoring system can be created using these risk factors to correctly diagnose patients with PTE, thus reducing morbidity and mortality associated with pulmonary thromboembolism deaths.

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WHEN YOU SEED VIOLENCE YOU HARVEST VIOLENCE- ADOLESCENT PARRICIDE. CASE PRESENTATION

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Violence is a learned behavior and the family has been considered its primary training ground. Family violence is a widespread social phenomenon recognized all over the world and parricide is one of its extreme consequences. Although parricide is a rare event, it impacts negatively all members of the family. Parricide is the murder committed by the child against one or both his/her parents, motivated either by the child's severe mental disorder or his/her attempts to protect him/herself or other family member from violence. Usually, the child suffered previously prolonged abuse physical, emotional and/or sexual. The authors present the case of a 15 years old boy that killed his father by blowing him repeatedly with a metal bar. The father was a violent person who used to beat his wife and sons. The night he committed the crime, he witnessed a highly traumatic experience, when he saw his father beating to death his mother and threatening to kill him. After the incident, the boy called the police and recognized the murder. The medicolegal psychiatric examination revealed that the patient was a hard working student without any history of mental illness. The complex psychiatric examination concluded that he suffered an acute stress reaction on the background of repeated psychological and emotional abuse and that his judgment was abolished at the moment