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Academia.edu no longer supports the Internet Explorer. To browse the Academia.edu and the wider Internet faster and more securely, please take a few seconds to update the browser. Academia.edu uses cookies to customize content, adapt ads, and improve the user interface. Using our website, you agree to our collection of information using cookies. To learn more, review our privacy policy. x FACULTY OF LEGAL MEDICINE LEGAL LAW Development: Prof. Dr. Adriana Onesti 2012 2 SUMMARY Introduction to Forensic Medicine 03 experts, Forensic Forensics and Technical Assistants 10 Forensic Anthropology 24 Forensic Traumatology 52 Forensic Asphysics 60 Forensic Tanatology 66 Forensic Medical Sexology 77 Forensic Toxicology 93 3 Introduction to Forensic Medicine Rembrandt -Anatomy Lesson Dr. Joan Deiman Menu as a link between medical and forensics law, has the prerogative to teach the future operator the right to use expert tools to resolve legal conflicts. While many argue that legal medicine is the basis of only criminal sciences, it should be emphasized that it is still present in other areas of activity, given its irreplaceability for civil law, family law and continuity, employment law and the law on social security. Goals No. u2022 introduce a law student to the terminology used in legal medicine, as well as other forensic sciences related to law; u2022 emphasize the importance and relationship of forensic sciences with the law and its various industries; u2022 complements the study of material and procedural laws related to the discipline in question; 4u2022 teach the student to request, understand and interpret the functions of experts and technical assistants, as well as other auxiliary justice bodies, as well as understand the meaning of texts and medical legal documents of legal interest. The assessment will take place within a previously scheduled time frame. After taking the tests, they will be corrected in the classroom. There will only be a change to note if there is an error in the amount of note points, or even a difference in the test score and what appears in the online system. Any other reason that leads to the student's opinion that his test should be revised (to enhance the class) should be performed in writing in a resource format and, based on the literature recommended for study (attach a copy). The deadline for appeal will be 7 calendar days after the correction in the class. During the semester, the work can be done, at the request of the teacher, in a classroom worth noting. All grades will be weighing 10 and will take into account the student's participation in the class class and its attendance. Assessment of participation in the events in the hall and attendance will be carried out in accordance with the delivery of texts written in the hall and the number of registered absences. The concept of legal medicine No. u2022 quot; It is the contribution of medicine and technology and related sciences to law, to the development of laws, to judicial administration and to the consolidation of doctrine; (Genival Veloso de France) The art of putting medical concepts in the service of the Justice Administration quot; (Lacassagne) is a set of medical and paramedics knowledge designed to serve the law and collaborate in design, assistance in interpretation and collaboration in the implementation of legal devices in their field of applied medicine activities. 5 History in antiquity, legal medicine was already present, so far art as medicine itself. In Egypt, for example, pregnant women cannot be delivered - which implies their previous examination. No2022 In ancient Rome, before the reform of the Justinian, Lex Regia Numa Pompey prescribed a hysterectomy (removal from the uterus) when a pregnant woman died - and the application of this law, according to the faith of many - refuted by scientists such as Afranio Peotoix - would have come the birth of Julius Caesar (name Caesar, as well as the caesarean section, both of cu2192). After the murder, Caesar himself was examined by an Antistym doctor, who stated that the cause of death was actually only one of the wounds. However, this examination was still superficial, as necropsy constituted a corpse disturbance. There were also historical cases of post mortem tarqu'nio and Germanic examination, both killed. In the Middle Ages, the Carolingian Period (8th century) was singled out, where several exams were mentioned in the legislation. U2022 In the Lower Middle Ages and renaissance there is an intervention of canon law, and medical evidence gradually resumes its meaning. It is in Germany that he finds his true cradle, with the Constitution of the German Empire, which made it mandatory for examination in cases such as trauma, murder, abortion, etc. No u2022 is considered a scientific period of legal medicine: since 1602, with the publication in Italy of the work of Fortunato Fidelis. Division 2022 Forensic Anthropology - begin to study identity and typoscopy, papilloscopy, iridology, DNA testing, etc., establishing criteria for the undoubted and individual identification of the identity of the skeleton, fragment or person; No u2022 Forensic Trauma - Study of Injuries and Their Causes; 6 u2022 Forensic Asphyxiology - analyzes random or criminal forms, murder and autocydia, suffocation, medical and legal (esganation, strangation, drowning, burial, etc.); No2022 Forensic Sexual Examination - engaged in erotology, hymenology and forensic obstetrics, analyzing sexuality in its three-fold aspect in relation to social consequences: normality, pathological and criminological; Tanatology No. u2022 - study of death and the dead; U2022 Toxicology - the study of caustic, poisonous and toxic substances, their effects on organisms. This is his own specialty of medicine, given its evolution. No2022 Forensic Psychology and Psychiatry - study of will, mental illness. They define will, civil and criminal capabilities; No2022 Scientific Police - acts in criminal investigation. Criminology No.2022 - study of genesis and the development of crime; No2022 Victimology - study of the victim's involvement in crimes; U2022 Infortun'stica - study of the circumstances affecting work, such as accidents, occupational diseases, etc. Forensic chemistry - study of materials such as dye, glass, soil, metals, plastics, explosives and oil derivatives. Legal Dentistry is a specialty that aims to investigate mental, physical, chemical and biological phenomena that can reach or hit a person, living, dead or bone, and even fragments or traces, causing partial or complete reversible or irreversible injuries. Areas of expertise for the work of a specialist in the field of legal dentistry identification of a person; Examination of civil, criminal or labour resources for; Administrative expertise; Examination, evaluation and planning in the unusual; Forensic tanatology; Preparation: reports, reports, opinions; Reports and solidified Dental and Legal Traumatology; Forensic ballistics; Logistical expertise in the living, dead, integrate or piece by piece; Examination of related traces, including spots or fluids from or present in the mouth; Image for expert purposes; Deontological; odonto-legal guidance for lu2013 Freedom lu2013 Sao Paulo lu2013 SP lu2013 CEP 01510-010 Tel: (11) 3346.4600 3346.4600 www.damasio.com.br OF THE WWW.DAMASIO.COM.BR 1. LEGAL MEDICINE - CONCEPT AND APPLICATION IN LAW Legal Medicine - is extremely different from science than everyone else, because, while most sciences represent specialization, legal medicine works by adding, embracing knowledge, for example: if you are going to make a report on rape you will use the knowledge of gynecology; if it is an opportunity to take advantage of the knowledge of psychiatry. Legal medicine is a synthesis of sciences that add up anally, forming it. The law, in countless passages, is based solely on medical principles. The simple saying u201cmatar someone u201d includes a diagnosis that someone has died. In the vast majority of areas of law, the concepts of medicine are laid down. The concept of legal medicine is a set of medical, legal, psychological and biological knowledge that provides the basis for the development and implementation of the necessary norms. He uses concepts not only for law enforcement, but also for its development. Legal medicine belongs to a number of sciences: sociology, philosophy, botany, zoology and other sciences, mainly with the right in all its fields. The importance of this study is the impact of legal medicine on people's lives. Everything that is said in legal medicine is crucial in people's lives. Another aspect of the importance of legal medicine is that, although general medicine is limited to human life, legal medicine is not limited to humans until alive: it begins with fertilization and never ends; as long as there are traces, data on a person's life and death can be found. The scope of legal medicine is very wide, because it goes beyond the human life, in general and in a special way. General medicine studies deontology and boneology, which are fundamentally parameters of the doctor's professional activities. Deontology defines all parameters of professional duties and the bone determines professional rights. The most common percentage crimes are so-called medical errors. Diceology and deontology are at the heart of professional rights and responsibilities. The rights and responsibilities of a doctor are contained in the Code of Medical Ethics. 1.3. Special medicine studies human beings in general: anthropology, traumatology, a fitzyology, tanatology, toxicology, infortology, psychology, psychiatry, sexology, criminology and victimology. 1.3.1. Anthropological study of a person, his form. For example: the shape of the skull can be found in the gender, the race of the person; femur may be known to the age of the person. Anthropology is aimed at identifying the remains, fragments. 1.3.2. Trauma trauma study. Trauma is all that affecting the human body, vulnere. This can be caused by mechanical agents (trampling), physical (heat, cold, electricity), chemical (toxic, poisonous substances, acids), mixed (bacteria), mental (blackmail, threats that affect physical health). 1.3.3. Asphyxiology All hypotheses in which a person, presented to external action, has a violation of tissue oxygenation. 1.3.4. Sexology Of indecent assault, seduction, infanticide, rape, abortion, pregnancy and some hypotheses about annulment. 1.3.5. Tanatological death study: if it happened, when it happened and what caused it. 1.3.6 Toxicology and Poisons; studies of poisoning. 1.3.7. Unusual perceptions of occupational medicine, occupational diseases and accidents at work. Psychology The value of confession, testimony, negativity to extract the truth. Psychiatric forensic pathology; understanding the theory of sanity. 1.3.10 A criminological study of crime, crime, society, victimhood and all conditions that can explain how and why a crime was committed. Study of victimologists; no one is completely exempt from participating in the crime committed against him. Know how, why and when a crime was committed against a particular victim. 2. Expertise and experts 2.1. The examination is a set of procedures aimed at preparing a document for legitimate demand. This is a set of procedures carried out to clarify the fact of legal interest. Experts are doing forensic examination. Experts are qualified to carry out the examination. These may be officials (criminal experts and forensic experts) and informal (experts appointed by the judicial body who are free to accept or not accept appointments). In some countries, expertise is linked to the judicial system. The purpose of this experience is to meet the needs of the community. Medical and legal documents are in place after the examination. Medical and legal documents 3.1. Medical certificate Is the easiest of medical legal documents. It is in the certificate that the doctor approves or denies, without further consideration, the medical fact. It also creates all legal consequences, with legal force. The document does not require any further clarification in its definition, it is sufficient that the doctor states that u201cfulano such may not be present at u201d. There is no need for any other statements. The doctor claims or denies the fact of a medical nature. 3.2. Medical examination Is a document prepared after the first examination detailing it. The report should include: Identification: full identification of a person or items that need to be tested; History: A description of facebook When and how the fact occurred; External survey: this is a visual survey, macroscopic; Internal examination: there is an autopsy in the corpse; a living person can have a biopsy, a biopsy, Collecting material, etc.; Discussion and conclusion: we discuss what may or may not be (e.g. how many shots, whether there was protection or not) The legal aspect of the injury is discussed and withdrawal is given; answers to questions: questions may be formal or formulated by the requesting authorities. Kesitos: Was there death? What's your reason? Which tool or something caused it? Was there suffocation, fire, etc.? Charges can vary depending on the crime. In the photo: in the crime of seduction, things will be: Are you a virgin to the patient? Was she a patient's virgin? Requesting authorities often request additional requests after the expert report. For example, the internal examination will collect the material and the report will be completed only on the basis of the results of this examination carried out by the laboratory. 3.3. Auto-medical-legal medical-legal car is done by coroners after a forensic examination. However, I am similar to the report developed during the examination. This is limited to the exposure of corpses. Exudism is the first skill with special characteristics. The expert relies heavily on someone else to do his job. The first exumation of the corpse is requested, it is marked day and time and summons: Police delegate, registrar, interested persons, lawyers, coroner, autopsy assistant, mortuary attendant etc. Medical-legal auto has the same medical report structure. The difference between a report and an me is the time it is made. Report: After forensic examination. Auto: during forensic examination 3.4. Medical and legal opinion In a situation of doubt or non-compliance of the examination, the parties or the magistrate can help each other with the opinion. It must be developed by a person who has certain characteristics accepted by the parties, who is a person with remarkable knowledge whose wisdom has to do with the work that needs to be done. Spent.

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