

Original Article**Homicidal Death Pattern Among the Post- mortem Cases Studies in Dhaka Medical College Morgue.**

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Abstract

Objective: To determine the modes, motives, methods of homicides in the southern part of Dhaka city.

Methods and Materials: This was a prevalence study. A total number of 2550 post- mortem cases were done during the period of July 2022 to June 2023 in Dhaka Medical College, Dhaka, of which 1550 post- mortem cases were homicidal-death. All the inquest reports and the chalan were read through along with those post-mortem reports during the study period. The data were collected during the autopsy as well as from the registration books (Govt. records) in the Department of Forensic Medicine, Dhaka Medical College, Dhaka.

Place and period of study: This study was performed in the Department of Forensic Medicine, Dhaka Medical College, Dhaka, during the period of July 2022 to June 2023.

Results: A total of 2550 post-mortem cases were done during the period of July, 2022 to June, 2023 in the above mentioned medical college morgue, of which 1550 cases were homicidal death. Out of 1550 homicidal death, 956 cases were above the age of 30 years (61.67 % of the total cases), 1048 cases were male (67.61 %) and 502 were female (32.39 %) where as considering religion, the majority were Muslim 1096 in number (70.71%) and the rest were Hindu. According to the types of wound, 1215 cases were stab and cut-throat, 185 cases were strangulation, 117 cases were firearm injury & the 33 cases were suffocated.

Conclusion : The majority of deceased resulting from stab and cut-throat injuries and those were above 30 years of age group.

Key words: Homicide, Beveling cut, Bansdola, Missiles, Vital organs, Crimes.

Introduction

In general, this homicide means killing one human –being as a result of conduct of the others. It may be lawful (Justifiable and excusable) or unlawful (murder, culpable and rash)¹. Justifiable homicide term applies to judicial execution of death sentence permitted by the law of different countries of the world after the trail in the court². The excusable homicide caused unintentionally by an act done in good faith. This includes, Killing for self-defense when attacked, provided there is no other means of defense, causing homicide due to accident or misadventure, death following a lawful operation, Homicide committed by an insane person³. Homicidal cut throat usually situated on the both sides of the neck at or below the level of thyroid cartilage. The direction of the wounds are transverse or from below upwards. The edges are sharp and clean-cut, beveling cut may be seen. The hesitation cuts and tailing are absent. The severity of the injury is more⁴. In strangulation, the exchange of air between the atmosphere and the lungs is prevented by the constriction of the neck by means of a ligature material or by some other means, without suspending the body where the force of constriction is applied from outside and not by the weight of the body or the head of the victim. According to the mode of action the strangulation are the following types- Strangulation by Ligature, throat ling, Garroting, Mugging, Bansdola⁵.

The fire arms wounds are either penetrating or

perforating. In penetrating wound, some times the pellets and bullets could be detected inside the body of the deceased. The characteristics of the fire arms-wound and categories depend according the types and nature of action of the weapon etc⁶. The suffocation is a general term to indicate that form of asphyxia, where the entry of air to the lungs is prevented by any means other than pressure on the neck or drowning. The form of suffocation are Smothering, Gagging, Overlying, Choking, Traumatic asphyxia⁷.

Methods and Materials

This was a prevalence study, a total number of 2550 post- mortem cases were done during the period of July, 2022 to June , 2023 in Dhaka Medical College, Dhaka, of which 1550 post- mortem cases were homicidal death. All the inquest reports and the chalan were read through along with those post-mortem reports during the study period. The data were collected during the autopsy as well as from the registration books (Govt. records). in the Department of Forensic Medicine, Dhaka Medical College, Dhaka.

Results

A total of 1550 post-mortem cases were done during the period of July, 2022 to June, 2023 in the above mentioned medical college morgue, of which 1550 cases were homicidal death. Out of 1550 homicidal death, among those post-mortem cases are documented below.

Table I: Homicidal death cases according to the duration of study

Duration.	P.M. cases.	%	Homicidal death.	%
July,2022 – Sept,2022	715	28.03	445	28.71
Oct, 2022 – Dec, 2022	718	28.17	438	28.26
Jan, 2023 - March,2023	610	23.92	295	19.03
April, 2023 - June, 2023	507	19.88	372	24.00
Total --	2550	100	1550	100

Table II: Distribution of post –mortem cases of Homicidal death according to the age of the deceased.

Age (in years.)	Homicidal death.	%
10 - 20	247	15.94
20 - 30	347	22.39
30 and above	956	61.67
Total.	1550	100

Table III: Distribution of post –mortem cases of Homicidal death according to the sex of the deceased.

Sex	Homicidal death.	%
Male	1048	67.61
Female	502	32.39
Total	1550	100

Table IV: Distribution of post –mortem cases of Homicidal death according to the religion of the deceased.

Religion	Homicidal death.	%
Muslim	1096	70.71
Hindu	454	29.29
Total	1550	100

Table V: Distribution of post –mortem cases of Homicidal death according to the method of homicide.

Method.	Number of cases.	%
Stab & Cut throat.	1215	78.39
Strangulation.	185	11.93
Fire-arms injuries.	117	7.55
Suffocation.	33	2.13
Total	1550	100

Discussion

During the time of study of above cases we also tried to compare and find out the information from many of the text books and journals, from there the majority of the cases were found and coincident with the cases in some way which are noted accordingly in references. Most of this criminal cases were preplanned homicide (Murder). Some of the cases were homicide but accidental in nature those were noted as a references in this writings. It is suggested to the law and order enforcing authority to control the crime behind it. Those homicide which were partially related to accident like Road Traffic Accident, Explosions and Firing should be control and restricted by the related proper Authority. Above all responsibilities to control homicides should be taken by the respective authorities and by improving and taking measures in related facts by the administrative authority of the Dhaka city, NGOS and local powerful persons as per as possible to minimizes and reduces the incidents. Social responsibilities of the citizens should be proper educated and improved in this respect .Then it is hopeful that such type of incident will be decreased and eradicated in the Dhaka city as well as throughout the country.

Conclusion

The most of homicidal death occurred among the young age group which is very sensitive to the society and for the nation. So, we should be aware enough for prevention the underline cases, which act as a vital role for homicide. In every country, a police officer may also be used for strong and effective force to check and prevent such crimes.

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