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Perspective

Brief Note on Forensic Injury

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DESCRIPTION

Injuries caused by sharp objects are called "sharp violence." Sharp force damage is characterized by a relatively clear traumatic separation of tissue that occurs when a sharp or sharp object comes into contact with the skin and underlying tissue. There are three specific subtypes of sharp force injuries: puncture wounds, lacerations, and lacerations. Sharp force injuries have long existed, along with other primitive types of injuries such as blunt trauma, drowning, thermal injuries, and other forms of the environment. Numerous reports of deaths from sharp injuries have been documented.

INJURY CLASSIFICATION

The term "injury" means harm done illegally to a person's body, mind, reputation, or property, as defined in IPC Section 44. It also includes tort. Injuries can be life-threatening or minor. The types of injuries that are formed depend on the way they are caused. Skin thickness is forensically important with respect to the degree of damage required to penetrate the skin and cause bleeding from the underlying tissue. The human body is often exposed to mechanical forces, and the body usually absorbs such forces either by the elasticity and elasticity of the soft tissue, or by the strength of the stiffness of the skeleton. If the strength of the force applied to the skin exceeds the limit value, a wound will occur. Injury is a broad term and is often used interchangeably with trauma or wounds. Injuries include external or internal lesions caused by force, with or without disruption of skin continuity.

Depending on the causative factor

Injuries caused by blunt trauma are abrasion, contusion, and laceration. Abrasion is a type of mechanical damage caused by the application of mechanical force, which can slide or compress, resulting in no bleeding or minimal loss of skin or mucous membrane surface. Contusion causes blood retention due to the rupture of a contusion blood vessel. The dull mechanical force crushes and tears the subcutaneous tissue without damaging the underlying skin. Laceration is caused by a hard, blunt force and is characterized by tissue division or laceration.

Injuries caused by sharp force are Incision, Punctures. Incision is a type of wound inflicted by a light and sharp slashing weapon, or by applying force to a very narrow area corresponding to the edge of the weapon. Wounds are characterized by an orderly exfoliation of the skin and tissue. Punctures wounds also called stab wounds; they pierce the skin by applying mechanical force along the long axis of a thin or sharp object.

There are other injuries caused by firearm includes rifled firearm, smoothbore firearm, and domestic firearms. Chemical injuries include corrosion and irritation. Thermal injuries which are due to heat and cold.

Depending on the time of addition

This includes Prenatal, postmortem, and perinatal injuries. Prenatal injuries are inflicted before death and show signs of healing. Post-mortem injuries are inflicted after death and there are no signs of healing. Post-mortem injuries occur at or around the time of death. These wounds may look fresh, but there are no signs of healing.

Depending on the type of addition

This includes Suicide, accidental, murderous, defensive injuries, self-harm, manufacturing/fictitious injuries.

CONCLUSION

Forensic injury biomechanics is the science that associates mechanical forces with the destruction of the anatomical region of the human body. Determining the age of a wound is difficult in forensic pathology, but it can help rebuild the crime scene and lead to the arrest of the suspect. Forensic scientists have usually focused on assessing the vitality of a wound and determining how long it has been since the wound lasted. Recent advances in forensic technology, especially high-

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throughput analysis, have enabled the evaluation of materials at the cellular and molecular levels, as well as the simultaneous evaluation of multiple markers. Finally, it discusses the future prospects of wound age estimation in forensic practice and provides something useful for further research.