



Techniques for Methylation and Spectroscopy of Forensic Body Fluids

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DESCRIPTION

Forensic medicine is crucial for identifying disaster victims, such as those of a landslide or plane crash. When determining the cause of death, forensic pathologists can have a significant impact on how instances concerning insurance and inheritance play out. The forensic toxicologist testifies on topics including drug usage and intentional poisoning [1]. The role of the toxicologist in cases of industrial and environmental poisoning has grown increasingly important. The two primary subcategories of forensic medicine are clinical and pathological, with the conditions of the patients serving as the distinguishing factor for each.

In pathological forensic medicine, trauma to the deceased is evaluated to ascertain the cause of death, whereas in clinical forensic medicine, trauma to living patients is investigated. Examining victims and suspects in rape and child abuse cases. The two main subspecialties of clinical forensic practice are domestic violence and criminal assault [2]. Clinical forensic medicine encompasses all medical specializations that might be related to judicial, legal, or police systems. Forensic pathologists examine microscopic evidence such as asbestos bodies in the lungs or gunpowder particles near a gunshot wound to assess whether or not a natural disease is present.

A forensic pathologist will examine the human remains and consider the data from the death scene. In addition, the pathologist may notice a wound pattern that can be connected to a specific weapon or be able to distinguish between entry and exit wounds in situations of fatalities brought on by weapons or other projectiles [3]. It mainly focuses on the examination and evaluation of individuals who have been injured or are suspected of having been murdered by an outside force, such as trauma or intoxication, as well as individuals who are suspected of having injured another individual.

People who suffer nonfatal injuries as a result of self-inflicted, inadvertent, accidental harm, or intoxication, on the other hand, are often exclusively treated by the medical system.

It is the application of medical knowledge to a criminal investigation, particularly when establishing the precise time and manner of death. Forensic medicine is the application of medical knowledge to identify the causes of injuries [4]. Additionally, there are subfields of forensic science such forensic botany, digital forensics, and art forensics. Furthermore, Forensic astronomy, forensic anthropology, and forensic archaeology are additionally available.

Since there are so many facets to the profession of forensic medicine, no single practitioner can credibly claim to be an expert in all of them. In the medical industry, this is probably unique. The importance of forensic medicine in rape cases has increased as well. The defendant's genetic makeup can be compared to samples of the criminal's semen, blood, and hair recovered in the victims' corpses using a technique called DNA fingerprinting. The victim's body can also be identified using this technique.

Cases in forensic medicine that involve crimes against individuals predominate. To satisfy legal criteria, the primary goal is to offer a trustworthy source of medical scientific knowledge. The majority of forensic medicine is the application of common sense together with information and proficiency acquired in other medical specialties [5]. In forensic medicine, the right findings from a medicolegal examination are reached after facts are noted and evidence is acquired.

CONCLUSION

Medical law addresses a variety of topics, with a focus on those arising from the doctor-patient relationship, such as medical malpractice, consent, the rights and obligations of doctors, major professional misconduct, etc.

The moral concepts that ought to guide medical practitioners in their dealings with one another, their patients, and the government are the focus of medical ethics.

The customary protocol observed by practitioners in the medical industry is known as medical etiquette.

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Received: 02-Jan-2023, Manuscript No. JCMS-23-19817; **Editor assigned:** 05-Jan-2023, Pre QC No. JCMS-23-19817 (PQ); **Reviewed:** 18-Jan-2023, QC No JCMS-23-19817; **Revised:** 24-Jan-2022, Manuscript No. JCMS-23-19817 (R); **Published:** 02-Feb-2023, DOI: 10.35248/2593-9947.23.7.210.

Citation: Christie K (2023) Techniques for Methylation and Spectroscopy of Forensic Body Fluids. J Clin Med. 7: 210

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