

Near firing

Point blank (0-15cm) firing : (الانتحاري) No complete contact

1- Inlet

- ➔ cross shaped bcoz the effect of gases .
- ➔ Everted (short distance) .
- ➔ Burnt bcoz the effect of flam.
- ➔ The color depends on what type of powder used ?
 - ▶ Black powder → black wound .
 - ▶ Smokeless powder → grayish wound .
- ➔ Tattooing bcoz the effect of un burnt particle .

Contact firing (complete) ممكن يكون انتحاري:

Burning take the shape of muzzle (لانو المصاورة بتسخن وتحرق المكان)

Minimal blacking & tattooing → لأنو كل شي دخل على جوا .. مافي مسافة

Complete contact→ all the gases & powder impeded inside .

If the firing happened inside the mouth → explosion of the head .

MEDICOLEGAL IMPORTANCE OF POWDER MARKS:

1. Diagnosis of fire arm injuries (powder marks found only in this type of wounds).
2. Differentiation between inlet and exit (powder marks found only at inlet).
3. Identification the type of powder used (black or smokeless powder).
4. Estimation the distance of firing (near of far firing) .
5. Determination the direction of firing e.g. powder marks denote the proximal end of the tract caused by the bullet passing tangentially along the skin and this will be the end nearer to the assailant.

Identification of the weapon used is based on:

1. Examine The suspected weapon for
 - ➔ finger prints found in the weapon .
 - ➔ smell of burnt powder .. can help to determine the time of firing.
 - ➔ type and bore compared with wad or projectile extracted from the victim.
 - ➔ Swab examination from the barrel to determine the powder used and the time since firing.
2. The victims wound as tear in clothes, will help to identify the weapon as in fires bullet or shots. Powder marks will be found on the victim's clothes.
3. Experimental examination of the suspected weapon using a special comparison microscope, to compared direction, breadth and depth of rifle marks with the extracted bullet from the dead body. (يعني اشوف هذا)
(المسدس صالح للاستخدام ولا بس تحفة)
4. Any empty cartridge at the scene of the crime is also examined and compare with the same caliber of the suspected weapon and experimental cartridge compare with the empty cartridge.

SUICIDE, HOMECIDE OR ACCIDENTAL FIRE ARM INJURY

► Circumstantial evidence :

Homicide: يعني مثلاً الباب مكسور والمجلس مقلوب والفلوس مسروقة — على الأغلب جريمة قتل

Accidental : may be out of the doors (wedding) or in doors (cleaning). تنظيف السلاح أو فرح العمد

► Scene of the crime :

Indoor : most likely suicide

Outdoor : most likely homicide

► Examination of the victim.

Sex of victim, usually females are not commit suicide with fire arm.

Victims clothes. In suicidal cases no tear of clothes coinciding with the injury in the body as the victim usually bares his skin before committing suicide.

Tearing of the clothes → indicate resistance → homicide

Cadaveric spasm. The victim may be found

grasping the weapon in case of → suicide

grasping an assailant's hair or piece of cloth → homicidal cases.

Blackening of the victim's fingers. This may be seen at the tips of the left index and thumb. Fingers when the suicide tries to fix the muzzle to his right temple.

Smokeless powder → gives a neutral residue containing nitrites in the fingers of the victim in suicide case → nitrates giving positive diphenylamine test (Blue colour).

► **Examination of the wound:**

a. Site of the wound.

In suicidal cases are within reach of the person and against vital organs e.g. right temple → right handed , Lift temple → left handed roof of the mouth, over the heart or abdomen .

b. Number of wounds.

Multiple wounds points to homicide.

Suicide one fatal wound.

Accidental usually one.

c. Distance of firing: Near firing or point plank (0-15cm) with evident of powder marks and signed of hair around the inlet point to suicide. Homicidal injuries may be from any distance, while accidental injuries may be near (in cleaning) or may be far (in celebrations).

► **Examination of the weapon:**

- The presence of the weapon at the scene of the crime beside the body of the victim or clenched in his hand (Cadveric spasm) point to suicide, while in homicidal injuries, the weapon is usually not present, but in some cases it may be present.

- In suicidal cases usually used short weapon, but in soldier may use his service rifle, while in homicidal and accidental cases may use any type of weapons.

- The presence of finger print and blood stain on the weapon especially on the trigger can identify the assailant.
- In accidental injuries the weapon is examined for the presence of any defect that may cause its accidental discharge.

► ***Examination of the suspected assailant:***

The suspected assailant is examined for signs of struggle which may or may not coincide, with the date of the crime, or blood stains belong to the victim and his blood grouping and finger prints.

Done 😊

GOOD LUCK

Reham almuhaya