

STUDY OF POISONING, THE MOSTP REVAILING CAUSE OF UNNATURAL DEATH IN NORTHBENGAL

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Abstract

The main aim of this study was to find out the relationship between the postmortem eases of poisoning to other eases. This was a retrospective study carried out in the department of Forensic Medicine, Dinajpur Medical College during the period from July 05 to May 06. The total number of autopsv performed in this period was 360. The result concluded that poisoning is the most predominant cause of all unnatural death in North Bengal.

Key words: *Poisoning, Postmortem.*

Introduction:

Medico legal or Forensic Autopsy which is performed on the instruction of the legal authority responsible for the investigation of sudden, suspicious, obscure, unnatural death¹. In present study, the easier quantitative method was applied to ascertain the number of deaths. The aim was to make relationship between deaths due to poisoning and other causes.

Subject and Method:

It was a retrospective study carried out in Dinajpur Medical College during the period from July 05 to May 06. The subjects and methods comprised to total 360 cases of deaths. Of them 100 deaths were due to Poisoning, 90 due to RTA, the other were due miscellaneous causes. All the records were collected from the Forensic Medicine Dept. DJMC. Diagnosis of all the cases were established by PM examination and chemical examination report.

Observation and Results:

Among the 100 cases 64 cases were male, 36 cases were female. The male female ratio was 64:36. The ages of the death were ranged from 11 to 60 years, majority of the cases were in 3rd decades. Poisoning was documented model of clinical presentation which accounted for all cases. Post mortem examination, visceral preservation and chemical analysis were done for diagnosis of deaths due to poisoning.

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Discussion:

The present study was performed to find out an easy method that could be used routinely to the types of poisoning cases. Some were due to OPC poisoning some were due to alcohol, some were due to snake-venom, some were due to diazepam poisoning etc. This study was done by quantitative method. Factually, most of the deaths were due to OPC poisoning which was suicidal in nature. Poisoning was the most prevailing causes of deaths among all suspicious and unnatural deaths of that area.

Conclusion:

Post mortem is the only procedure to ascertain the cause, mode and manner of deaths. The present study was a easier quantitative method. Hence it was estimated that within 100 cases of poisoning, 64 cases were males and 36 cases were females. The age ranged from 11 to 60 yrs. In north Bengal. Poisoning is the most predominant cause of deaths because of poverty and illiteracy among the people of the area². The people of that area should be alert and awakened of about this problem⁴.

Distribution of cases on the basis of year.

Table-1

Year	Male	Female	Total
2005	20	35	55
2006	15	30	45
			100

Distribution of cases on the basis of age

Table-2

Age group in year	2005	2006	Total
0-20	05	03	08
20-30	27	20	47
30-40	20	20	40

Reference :

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