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## FORENSIC MEDICAL ASSESSMENT OF SCARS ON THE BODY

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**Relevance:** In practical forensic medicine, questions often arise regarding the identification of long-standing injuries as evidence of a crime. Analysis of keloid scars formed at the site of injury can indicate how long ago the injury was, its nature and the weapon of the crime. This topic discusses the study of particles of a crime weapon in the tissue of a keloid scar, which can act as evidence of an offense.

**Purpose:** To analyze the keloid scars of victims to determine the weapon of the crime and present the data obtained as evidence of the offense.

**Materials and methods:** 24 victims were examined at the Bukhara Regional Bureau of Forensic Medicine with various types of injuries with a formed keloid scar. The subjects were divided into 3 groups of 8 people. The first group was victims with keloid scars after injuries with blunt objects, the second - with sharp objects, and the third - after hyperthermic effects on the skin.

**Results:** In the first group, during the study, under the crust that had formed, particles of objects were identified that were the cause of injury; wood particles were found in 1 victim, metal particles in 6, stone particles in 1. The second group included persons with injuries from sharp objects. As a result of the research, it was possible to identify the object of damage under the formed keloid. Glass fragments were found in 5 people, wood particles in 1, stone particles in 1, and metal elements in 1. The third group included persons with keloid scars formed as a result of hyperthermic effects on the skin. During the research, materials were discovered under the keloid; as a result of their analysis, it was possible to determine the cause of the damage. The cause of the traumatic factor in 3 was sulfuric acid, in 2 - wood, in 2 - metal, in 1 - fuel.

**Conclusions:** As a result of the study, it was revealed that the analysis of keloid scar tissue is the

most informative for determining the weapon of crime. This method can be used in investigative examination to obtain evidence of an offense.