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Forensic Assessment of Internal Organ Splashes Under the Influence of Impenetrable Bodies

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Relevance: according to the World Health Organization (who), 649 of every 100,000 inhabitants in the world suffer from injuries of different levels every year. Among all jarocations, injuries to internal organs from impenetrable bodies are 50-70%. Death from these bodily injuries is increasing by 4% year after year. The death caused by these injuries by the who occupies an impressive place in the world after death, which occurs from the consequences of other types of non-infectious diseases. It has also been proven that the average age of victims is between 29 and 37 years old.

For the practice of Forensic Medicine, it represents the increasing importance of studying the viability and mudats of the body's soft tissue-containing lesions under the influence of bodies that convey these jarochats. It is their injury that provides information about the condition of the injury.

In the initial period after injury, when the survival rate of cells and tissues is maintained, the term of injury is still the most difficult and subjective in the expert interpretation.

The purpose of the study: consists in the development of criteria for forensic evaluation of splashes of internal organs under the influence of impenetrable bodies.

Research materials and methods: to accomplish the goal set before us, 39 (27 male and 12 female-sex corpses) were studied for corpses that died as a result of internal organ jarring under the influence of impenetrable bodies and their conclusions of the ecasperty. Their average age is 33.6±2.5 years**.**

Results of the study: in all studied cases, the results of pathomorphological examinations for the correctness of forensic examination procedures and the presence of cartilage in the jarocations of internal organs under the influence of impenetrable bodies were also analyzed.

The basis of this work was carried out in the tanatology Department of the Tashkent City branch of the scientific and practical center of forensic medical examination of the Republic in the period from 2023-2024, in 19 cases of corpses and their examination analyzes that died as a result of internal member injuries caused by impassable bodies.

Our examinations were determined by the data of statements from the time of death as a result of internal organ injuries under the influence of impenetrable bodies, the data recorded in medical documents and the manifestation of these signs, which includes cases no more than 48 hours from the time of the accident.

In our study, a systematic approach was taken as a basis, relying on the use of retrospective, morphological, forensic and statistical examination methods.

Of the 19 cases in which internal organ damage was recorded under the influence of impenetrable bodies, all were found to be fatal and 76.4% of cases were found to have died at the scene during the study.

In the course of our tests, a histological examination of the internal organs of humans who died

due to this host revealed morphological changes expressed in the growth of Sclerosis of the Portal tract and adipose tissue in various organs, including the liver, endocardium and other similar organs that contain connective tissue, including pancreatic lipomatosis. Together with this, disorders in the structure of the functional components of tissues, namely, abnormal hypertrophy of cardiomyocytes, fatty dystrophy of the liver, atrophy of the follicles of the spleen, were also identified. In addition, in many cases, morphological signs of a decrease in hormonal activity have been noted, these changes occupy a place in the aloxia, which is also reduced in the body of individuals relatively small in age. These morphological changes of the internal organs have been saba to observe long-term exogenous intoxication together and taking into account age-related changes.

When assessing general quantitative changes in the organs of the endocrine system, some signs made it possible to observe the overload of the studied organs, followed by the phenomena of functional atrophy, hyperplasia.

From our investigations, an analysis of soft tissue changes in injury areas showed that the timing of the appearance of Leukocyte response in the post-traumatic organism and the early signs of the reparative process found evidence to be slightly different from those described in the classical forensic literature.

Also damaged by impenetrable bodies or to a greater extent, the response reaction of the body from which the body's tissues are obtained develops like a response to stress from a pathogenetic nature. The occurrence of morphological signs of the dynamics of the process of alteration at the time of injury occurs mainly in different manifestations in the limb and tissues. The dynamics of this process depends on the nature of the influencing factors (physical, chemical, biological, social and jacozo), the duration of the impact (short impact, continuous impact, chronic impact and jacozo), the area of the affected surface (area of body parts in the line plane), gender (Male, Female), age, and was characterized by the predominance of regenerator and adaptation reactions.

Thus, the figures obtained from morphometric studies confirmed a slowdown in the inflammatory response detected by the traditional histological route. Thus, in the classical literature, the first neutrophils around the lesion begin to appear 1 hour after the injury, the first macrophages start at 12 hours, and from 24 Hours, single fibroblasts can be observed in the field of vision, indicating the beginning of the breeding phase.

Conclusion: the complex court improves the quality of post-mortem diagnostics, optimizing the forensic medical diagnosis of those who died as a result of internal organ resuscitation under the influence of impenetrable bodies in medical (histological, morphometric, morphological and forensic) examinations. When using the resulting results, internal member jarring under the influence of impenetrable bodies is used in making the cause of death, in optimizing the work of judicial medical examination commissions in solving their questions.