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Acute Desomorphino Poisoning with Pathological Changes in Internal Organs in Forensic Medicine

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The purpose of the research: to improve the expert assessment of pathomorphological signs in poisoning with semi-synthetic "crocodile" drugs.

Research materials and methods: analysis of the conclusions of forensic medical expertise of 29 cases of acute poisoning from semi-synthetic narcotic substances in the Bukhara branch of the Republican Forensic Medical Expertise Scientific and Practical Center.

Retrospective, morphological, morphometric and statistical examination methods were used for the purpose of inspection.

Results of the research: Researches In the Bukhara regional branch of the Republican Scientific and Practical Center for Forensic Medical Examination, forensic medical examinations of cases of death due to acute poisoning with semi-synthetic narcotic substances in minors aged 14-18 years, as well as persons aged 18-45 years, were studied. During the examinations, a total of 3 people were found between the ages of 14-18, of whom 2 were men and 1 woman, a total of 10.4%; a total of 9 people were found between the ages of 18-22, of whom 5 were men and 4 were women, a total of 31.1%; a total of 9 people were found between the ages of 23-35, of whom 6 were men and 3 were women, a total of 31.1%; A total of 7 men and 1 woman were aged 35-45, accounting for 27.6%. Their average age was 27.3 ± 4.3 years. In this study, the results of pathomorphological and forensic laboratory studies in cases of acute poisoning with the semi-synthetic narcotic drug desomorphine (crocodile) were analyzed. A significant feature of our research was that in 18 cases selected for observation, the minimum amount of desomorphine (crocodile) in the blood of the victims was 2.6 mg/l, the maximum amount was 129 mg/l, and the average amount was 5.3 and 0.9 mg/l. The fact that these indicators are more common in men than in women was also forensically substantiated, for example, in 11 men the average blood volume was 62.4%, and in 7 women the average blood volume was 39.7%. A study of the results of clinical and laboratory studies in cases of acute poisoning with the semi-synthetic narcotic drug

desomorphine (crocodile) showed that the most effective methods for their detection are toxicological analysis and gas-liquid chromatography. In forensic examinations, pathomorphological signs of acute poisoning in internal organs were clearly visible in such cases. In particular, large and small punctate redness and purple hemorrhages in the internal organs and the dura mater. Similarly, weak development or complete absence of cadaveric spots (as a result of internal bleeding) was also observed in 9 corpses. In such cases, it has been proven that the main reason is the hemocirculation disorder, the development of acute internal bleeding from small blood vessels as a result of acute poisoning in the body. A similar type of bleeding was found in internal organs: in the tissues of the pancreas, in the mucous membrane of the renal pelvis and urinary tract, in the mucous membrane of the stomach, in the brain. Macroscopically, the presence of hemorrhages in the lung parenchyma and the presence of Tardie spots were also observed in almost 50% of our examinations. In addition, subpleural hemorrhages were twice as common as subepicardial hemorrhages. In 83.4% of the cases, it was observed that the cerebral venous blood vessels were full of blood, and at the same time, cerebral edema was observed.

Conclusion: the information about pathomorphological changes that develop step by step in intoxications from desomorphine (crocodile) semi-synthetic narcotics allows us to speculate about functional changes in the body, systemic failure of control of all organs of the body. The obtained results can serve as an additional factor of investigation in the case of desomorphine (crocodile) semi-synthetic narcotic intoxications in the forensic medicine assessment of their severity.