

TASK 1

On post-mortem examination of a male infant corpse found in a paper bag that was put into a garbage container, it was revealed that its body weight is 3540 g, and the length of the body is 48 cm. The skin is of pinkish-red colour with blots of blood and greyish-white vernixcaseosa. The head-circumference is 35 cm; it has a tumour-like bulge of the skin in the parietal region. On the abdomen, in the medial position between the pubis and navel, there is a succulent moist umbilical cord 15,5 cm long which is torn off obliquely. The lungs fill up the pleural cavity; they float both as part of organic complex and as fragments and slices.

Was the child newborn, live-born and mature?

TASK 2

On examination of a male infant corpse it is determined that the body weight is 3540 g and the length of the body is 48 cm, foci of ossification with the sizes of 0,5 cm are in the lower epiphysis of the femur, the head circumference is 35 cm, the chest circumference is 33 cm, umbilical ring is in the medial position between the pubis and breastbone edge; from there extends a succulent moist umbilical cord 13,5 cm long with obliquely torn ending. The skin is covered with vernixcaseosa and blots of blood; the testicles are in the scrotum; the nails of fingers protrude beyond the fingertips but on the toes reach the toe-tips. Hydrostatic tests are positive.

Was the child newborn, live-born and, mature?

TASK 3

On post-mortem examination of a male infant corpse found in a paper bag that was put into a garbage container, it was revealed that its body weight is 3540 g and the length of the body is 48 cm. The skin is of pinkish-red colour with blots of blood and vernixcaseosa. The head circumference is 35 cm; caput succedaneum is in the parietal region. A succulent moist umbilical cord is 13.5 cm long with obliquely torn ending. The lungs fill up the pleural cavity, fuzzy when palpated, and float both as separate slices and as lobules together with the organic complex tied up at the entrance and exit. Under the microscope lung preparations show expanded alveoli, bronchioles, and bronchi.

1. Was the child newborn, live-born and mature?
2. What was the cause of death?

TASK 4

A corpse of an infant was found. A closed, single, of light-brown colour, and of parchment density ligature mark is in the lower third of the neck. Vernixcaseosa is in the natural folds; blood is on the lower extremities; the umbilical cord is of grey colour and jelly-like consistency; caput succedaneum is in the parietal region.

1. Was the child newborn?
2. What was the cause of death?

TASK 5

A corpse of a male infant was found in a field. Close to the nasal and mouth openings there is whitish fine foam; livores mortis are scanty, of a pale-blue colour; rigor mortis is ill defined. Body weight is 3100 g, height is 55 cm, head circumference is 34 cm, and chest circumference is 34 cm; sparse hair is on the head; subcutaneous fat is well marked; the navel is located on the middle distance between the breastbone and pubis. The testicles are in the scrotum. On examination of shaft of femur a Beclard's nucleus up to 0.8 cm of a pale-rose colour is revealed.

Was the child full-term and mature?

TASK 6

A corpse of an infant wrapped in a cotton blanket and cotton-swaddling band was found on the waste area. No injuries were found on the body. The umbilical cord is tied at the basis; the weight is 3000 g, the height is 52 cm; the fontanel is large, 1x1 cm in size; the nails reach the basis of the nail bed; the navel is in the medial position between the xiphoid process and pubis. Internal examination revealed a rupture of tentorium of cerebellum, and subdural haematoma. About 50 ml of milk is found in the stomach.

1. What was the cause of death?
2. Was the child newborn, live-born and mature?
3. Are there the signs of appropriate care for the newborn child?

TASK 7

It is known that a corpse of an infant was found in the field. Air temperature is +1°C. External examination did not reveal any injuries. "Goose-pimples" are on the anterior surface of the thighs. The testicles enter into the inguinal canal. The traces of frostbite are on the tip of the tongue, ears, and cheeks.

What is the cause of death?

TASK 8

On the bank of the Salgir River a corpse of an infant was found wrapped in a white cotton-swaddling band. External examination revealed vernixcaseosa in the skin folds; traces of blood were noticed on the buttocks; the umbilical cord had jellylike consistency of grey colour. The body weight was 3500 g, height was 55 cm. Fresh abrasions and bruises were on the mucous membrane of the vestibule of mouth and on the cheek. Threads of red colour were found in the mouth cavity.

1. What was the cause of death?
2. Was the child newborn, mature?

TASK 9

It is known that a corpse of an infant was found in a barrel with cement, external examination revealed contused wounds in the parietal region of the head. The wounds have irregular edges, with blood discharge; on examination of skull bones two fractures of parietal bones with impairment of brain substance, with subdural and arachnoid haematomas were revealed. Cement was found in the openings of the nose and mouth.

What was the cause of death?

TASK 10

It is known that a corpse of an infant was found in a house yard. Livores mortis are absent. External examination did not reveal any injuries. Rigor mortis was not noticed. The umbilical cord 16 cm long with bloody discharge was not tied. Internal examination revealed the inner organs of pale rose colour. Milk in the stomach was absent. A pool of blood was observed under the infant.

1. What was the cause of death?
2. Are there the signs of appropriate care for newborn child?

TASK 11

It is known that a corpse of a newborn was found in a field. External examination revealed 4 wounds on the face with scalloped edges of irregular form; the largest one was 1x1 cm in size. On the right forearm, two similar wounds were revealed, the largest of which was 1.5x1 cm in size, a ligature mark was observed in the middle third of the neck; it was single, horizontal closed, of brown colour, of parchment density up to 1 cm wide. Livores mortis of blue-violet colour are on the posterolateral surface of the body. Rigor mortis is ill defined.

1. What is the cause of death?
2. Explain the mechanism of injuries.

TASK 12

It is known that a corpse of a male infant with a weight of 3100 g and a height of 48 cm was found in a closet basin at the hostel of a commercial technical school by sanitary- technicians. Livores mortis of pale rose colour are located on the tower extremities. Rigor mortis is not noted. Thick fine foam of grey colour is in the openings of the nose and mouth and in the respiratory tracts. Post-mortem examination revealed pulmonary emphysema, water in the stomach and small intestine.

1. What was the cause of death?
2. Was the infant mature?