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ABSTRACT BOOK

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The malignant staphylococcal infection of the face is a rare and serious affection.

It's an acute septicemia where venous system is involved in staphylococcal aureus dissemination.

We report a malignant staphylococcal case of the face in a child, ten month old, who probably suffered from a careless environment.

The initial lesion is a wide infection around the mouth.

This malignant staphylococcal infection of the face, by careless treatment, complicated in a second time by a lethal meningitis associated to extensive venous thrombosis and metastatic dissemination of perineum through intestinal contamination.

PO-196

THE FROG AND THE SCORPION: SADO-MASOCHIST INJURY

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Interpreting the lesions of victims of sexual violence is one of the most difficult and most controversial areas of forensic medicine. The case we report involves the care of a victim of sado-masochism. It identifies to the difficulties of both the forensic and legal management of sexual in an unusual context.

PO-197

THE WEAPON OF THE "CRIME" WAS A CUE OF BILLIARD TABLE

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A paraplegia maybe due to a superficial wound...

From a rare case, we show the importance of a detailed exam to demonstrate the importance of a wound, which at first impression, seemed trivial but was responsible for a paraplegia.

We describe the case of a 35-year-old man, who was the a victim of a fight, after which he was admitted to a neurosurgical service with signs of a paraplegia.

The severity of the paraplegia was inexplicable from the findings on examination except for two small wounds which were found over the left scapula. It was not until after a 2nd MRI scan that a spinal lesion at the level of T4-T6 was found.

The wounds were in fact caused by a broken billiard cue with which the victim had been stabbed.

Forensic medicine has played a vital role in the determination of the mechanism of injury, the successful prosecution of the criminal and the financial compensation of the victim.

Journal de Médecine Légale Droit Médical

PO-198

SECOND-TIME INJURIES OBTAINED BY THE PARTICIPANTS IN THE MILITARY CONFLICTS IN THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

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This paper pays particular attention to the analysis of the second-time injuries received by the participants in the military operations on the territory of the Republic of Macedonia, i.e. after they were primarily wounded during the military operation and their disability for further military operations.

From the total of 75 analysed cases of death during the military conflicts, that were a subject of forensic medicine expertise at the Institute for Forensic Medicine and Criminalistics in the period from March to September 2001, there were 12 cases in which there was indisputable evidence for the existence of second-time injuries.

This paper particularly examines: the type of the military operation, the place where the event happened, the type of the primary wound, the second-time injuries, the mechanisms and methods whereby the second-time injuries were inflicted, and their influence upon the organism functions and the ability to act, and particularly their influence on their death; as well as the cause and effect relation of the primary and second-time injuries with the death.

The results indicated that in 12 of the cases, i.e. 16% of all persons wounded during the military conflicts upon whom autopsy was conducted at the Institute for Forensic Medicine and Criminalistics, there was indisputable evidence of mechanical, fire weapons and thermal agents on the bodies, that had already been primarily injured and disabled for action.

PO-199

VASOACTIVE CHEMICAL MEDIATORS OF MAST CELLS IN DIAGNOSTICS OF VITAL LIGATURE MARK IN HANGING

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Objectives: Specimens of vital ligature marks (n=21) and intact skin (control) from human autopsy material were used.

Nature of study: Determination of vital reaction of skin in ligature mark.

Materials and Methods: Free Histamine (FH), Free Serotonin (FS), Serotonin (S) were measured by fluorimetrically; Free Heparin (FHp) - by electrophoretic procedure, Prostaglandins (PG F2 α , PG E2) - by thin layer chromatographic method. All biochemical analyses were carried out in our modifications. Levels of these substances in ligature marks were compared with their levels in control skin. Statistical analysis ($X \pm x$) was used. FH and S contents were used for determining of such vital period as shirt and more than 5 minutes.

Results: The biological active substances of mast cells - Histamine, Serotonin, Heparin and Prostaglandins are involved into tissue reaction