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horizontally cut. In the basis of the temporal and sphenoidal bones, the maxilar sinus and the left vertical arm of the mandibula was seen a defect from a firearm wound with lacerated brain covers in the form of a furrow. As a cause of death a firearm wound was accepted. The tissue of the brain was with preserved structure and beginning autolytic changes. From the blood vessels of the brain some liquid not haemolized blood was flowing out. In the brain tissue was found ethanol and its concentration was estimated. The blood group was also determined B (alpha). The morphological changes of the tissues indicated that the death has occurred before 1-3 days. With the help of a software product "Anthropologist" and the status of the teeth was determined that the skull is of a woman approximately 171 cm tall and in the age group 20 - 25 years. The individual congenital and acquired from dental interventions, changes were defined. All these narrowed the range of people wanted from the police up to that moment. With the help of DNA analysis the victim finally was identified. Thus the routine morphological and anthropological methods complemented one another and were a prerequisite for quick and effective solving of this case.

CM-II-3

НОМОГРАМСКИ МЕТОД ЗА ОДРЕДУВАЊЕ НА ВРЕМЕТО НА СМРТТА

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ВОВЕД: Времето на настапувањето на смртта е прашање од голем интерес во судско-медицинската експертиза, особено во случаи на насилна смрт со непознат сторител. Во раниот пост мортален период, ладењето на телото претставува еден од важните параметри за одредување на времето на смртта. **ЦЕЛ:** Целта на овој труд е да се изврши анализа на добиените резултати за веројатното време на смрт со употреба на Henssge-овиот номограм, за да се одреди можноста за употреба на овој номограм во наши услови и во рутинската работа. **МАТЕРИЈАЛ И МЕТОД:** Извршено е мерење на ректалната температура на телото со помош на дигитален термометар кај 50 случаи обдуцирани на нашиот институт, со познато време на смрт. Истовремено е извршено и мерење на температурата на средината, телесната тежина на телото и забележано е дали е телото облечено или голо. **РЕЗУЛТАТИ:** Со споредба на познатото време на настапување на смртта со времето на смртта добиено со употреба на Henssge-овиот номограм, утврдено е отстапување од неколку часа.

КЛУЧНИ ЗБОРОВИ: Henssge номограм, ректална температура, време на смрт

CM-II-4

NEONATICIDIUM IN REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA FORENSICOMEDICAL ASPECTS

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Neonaticidium have existed in all epochs. It is always accompaniment with many different social reactions and different ways of sanctions, as of historical also of geographical dimensions and so leading down to unsanctioned common law even to corporal punishment.

Neonaticidium in Republic of Macedonia is sanctioned and it's noted in the 127 article of the Criminal law with the following contents: the mother who will deprive from life her child during the birth or immediately after, in the situation of derangement provoked with the birth will be punish... In this study are processed solely the medico forensic aspects of neonaticidium in the Republic of Macedonia. We analyzed 326 autopsies of neonates cases at the Institute of forensic medicine at the Medical Faculty of Skopje in the period of 1964-2000 year, which present average 8,81 case for one year. The most frequent way of carrying out of action are different ways of violent asphyxia, mechanical injuries which means active action. The passive neonaticidium is present with little percentage. The village regions because of old fashioned relations and the level of civilization, is the most frequent place for neonaticidium. At the most number of cases the act is covered up with burring in the ground or with throwing in the water, septic tanks, trash cans and etc. It is to emphasize the fact that in recent ten years the number of the cases is significant reduced. This occurrence can be explained exclusive with forensic medical expert-opinion. Although neonaticidium with it's number doesn't represent deadly occurrence with own dimension of destroying the weak and dependent beings it will be always of interest not only for the court but also for the wide public.

Key words: neonaticidium, active, passive, crime scene

CM-II-5

PRECANCEROUS LESION OF LIVER IN INTRAVENOUS HEROIN ADDICTS

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AIMS: epidemiological studies strongly suggest a close association between HBV infection and the occurrence of hepatocellular carcinoma, but the precise role of HBV in the causation of human liver cancer is not clear. However, about cancerous effect of heroin on liver cells, there are no reports. Because that, we have studied liver hepatocytes in intravenous heroin addicts with sudden death, usually related to overdosage. **METHODS:** liver specimens were taken from 40 autopsy cases, dead from overdosage. Paraffin sections were stained with HE, PAS, Gomori and PAP techniques. **RESULTS:** moderate and severe dysplasia of hepatocytes in zones 1 and 2 were observed. Namely, hepatocytes of 3 cases exhibited pleomorphism with hyperchromatic large nuclei and with abundant mitotic figures. Dysplasia was found always in heroin addicts with chronic active viral hepatitis and microvesicular fatty change, in group with long history of heroin abuse (more than 5 years). **DISCUSSION:** environmental agents, such as heroin and alcohol, together with viral hepatitis, interact in the development of hepatocellular dysplasia.

CM-II-6

FATAL HEPATIC ABSCESS CAUSED BY A FISH BONE

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A man 46 years old, with no previous medical history, was admitted to University Hospital with high fever, right upper abdominal pain, and jaundice. The symptoms had appeared 3 days previously and had progressively worsened. On admission his blood tests revealed leucocytosis and moderately raised alanine aminotransferase, aspartate aminotransferase, and bilirubin concentrations. Liver ultrasonography was reported as normal. We made an initial diagnosis of acute