

Forensic Medicine from the Crime Scene to the Autopsy Room

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Editor's Note

I am delighted to introduce the OMICS's Journal of Forensic Medicine (JFM) Volume 1 Issue 2. JFM provides an exciting opportunity to consider the new trends in forensic medicine. Forensic medicine is the branch of medicine that applies the methods and knowledge of the medical sciences to legal problems. Reconstruction of a crime from the autopsy findings has been challenge to forensic pathologists. The wide range of forensic medicine represents an increase in the publishing activity, demonstrating the importance and popularity of this lore.

The objective of JFM is to publish high-quality and original papers alongside relevant and insightful reviews. The current issue is built around some topics covering a wide area of forensic work from the crime scene to the autopsy table: Medicolegal investigative systems, asphyxia deaths, toxicology, pediatric forensic pathology, trauma pattern and domestic violence.

Sample characterization

Paun discusses the damages caused by mass casualties from wars, terrorism and collective accidents and their distributions [1].

Latorre et al. review the enigma in Forensic pathology – SIDS. The authors describe the autopsy findings performed in post neonatal subjects in order to answer the questions like: what is SIDS/SIDU; is SIDS a real cause of death and which are the risk factors. They underline the problems in interpretation of the causes of death of an infant's unexpected sudden death [2].

Saini and Kapoor describe the contribution and limitations of biometric science in the field of forensic identification. Because of achieving the accurate identification, which is the red flag in crime detection, they review the effectiveness of biometrics system [3].

Soria et al. discuss the key factors of domestic homicides in Spain.

The authors investigate the sex differences between aggressors in partner homicides [4].

Kalougivaki and Nand provide a retrospective review of fatal drowning in Fiji from 2011 to 2014. They make a fruitful descriptive analysis of fatal drowning, which involves general age, sex, accidental or homicidal and epidemiology. Their main aim is the prevention of fatal cases [5].

In the final article of this issue Zribi et al. describe an interesting case of complex suicide, including a rare combination of ingestion of toxic with self-strangulation. The authors emphasize the problem in determination of the manner of death in complex suicides [6].

Creating the articles like these is a lot of work. I want to personally thank the authors for their diligent efforts in collecting the valuable information contained within this journal. Best wishes and thank you for your contribution to the Journal of Forensic Medicine.

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Received October 24, 2016; **Accepted** October 24, 2016; **Published** November 01, 2016

Citation: Timonov P (2016) Forensic Medicine from the Crime Scene to the Autopsy Room. J Forensic Med 1: e102. doi: [10.4172/2472-1026.1000e102](https://doi.org/10.4172/2472-1026.1000e102)

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