

# Role of Diatoms in Diagnosis of Death: Drowning

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## Brief Report

Diatom test is a significant instrument in conclusion passing in suffocating cases. As the common elements of risk mortem suffocating vanished quickly with beginning of rot and henceforth diatom test assumes a significant part for analysis and affirmation of suffocating passings. Diatoms have number of trademark like their far and wide presence in water, high variety in species, living space particularity and have a decent potential for safeguarding and consequently this gathering can be utilized in criminological geosciences for criminal examinations. Extraction and recognizable proof of diatoms present in the tissue tests can be utilized as strong proof in suffocating and furthermore for site explicit diatoms. Temperature and pH varieties additionally assume significant part in the dissemination of diatoms in a specific area. Diatoms species recognition in both water and tissue tests gave an unwavering quality of the diatom test in tackling cases relating to suffocating passings. Thus the potential means and techniques should be polished consistently by the measurable analyst too professionals with the goal that additional opportunities should consistently be investigated for extraction and recognizable proof of diatoms in not so distant future. This paper surveys the New Year's advancement on diatom test and its application in legal science.

The most continuous utilization of diatoms in criminological science is the finding of death due to suffocating. The essential guideline of diatom test in suffocating depends on the induction that diatoms are available in medium where suffocating occurred and the breathed in water enters the alveolar spaces of lungs and enters from the alveoli into the blood course, along these

lines minuscule unicellular green growth called diatoms gets moved to various organs of body. The diatoms found inside the assortment of suffocated casualty might fill in as verifying or even decisive proof to help the determination of death. It tends to be determined whether the suffocating is bet mortem or posthumous.

The current review was led in Biology and Serology Division of State Forensic Science Laboratory, Shimla Hills Junga, Himachal Pradesh, India. Water test from putative site of suffocating just as hard bones (sternum, clavicle, femur), delicate tissue (spleen, liver, kidney) and peritoneal/pleural depression liquid after posthumous assessment of dead body was shipped off the Laboratory for the discovery of diatoms. Cases were opened and handled observing guideline strategy. In the current review, 17 instances of suffocating were analyzed for recognition of diatoms. Out of seventeen cases, there were 15 guys and 2 females matured between 11-63 years. 12 cases uncovered the presence of diatoms (passing due to suffocating) while 5 were viewed as bad (demise other than suffocating).

The current review uncovered the significance of diatom test in scientific examination and analysis of death due to suffocating. Diatom test demonstrated exceptionally critical application in legal science in addressing the suffocating cases. Diatoms (Bacillariophyceae) are unicellular, photosynthetic, autotrophic creatures that have a trade mark structure frustules, involving two thecas for example silica cell dividers. Each frustule is comprised of two parts which are known as valves, one of which is marginally more modest than the other and fit together one inside the other. Contingent upon the state of the frustule, the diatoms are partitioned into two significant orders-centrales and Pennales. The Centrales are radially symmetric and the Pennales have respective evenness.

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