From: "ROOT" <root@sctimst.ac.in>
To: "ROOT" <root@sctimst.ac.in>
Date: 23/07/2024 08:35 AM
Subject: Invitation for CGR

Greetings from AIIMS, Rishikesh !!

The CGR will be held on the **July 23, 2024** in **CPD Hall**, AIIMS Rishikesh from **8:00 AM to 9:00 AM**. You can join online through the following link:

Meeting link:

https://aiimsrishikesh.webex.com/aiimsrishikesh/j.php?MTID=m48ac36e17ca3b70915d5c03663846a6b

Tuesday, July 23, 2024, 8:00 AM | (UTC+05:30) Chennai, Kolkata, Mumbai, New Delhi

Meeting number: 2512 593 0469

Meeting password: 230724

The Clinical handout of the case to be discussed is attached herewith.

Thanks & Regards

Regional Resource Centre
Dept of Telemedicine
AIIMS Rishikesh

DEPARTMENT OF FORENSIC MEDICINE and TOXICOLOGY

(JOURNAL CLUB)

Name of article	Comparative study of postmortem computed tomography (PMCT) against traditional forensic autopsy findings in fatal road traffic accidents — a pilot analysis
Journal	Egyptian Journal of Forensic Sciences
Impact factor of Journal	1.3
Presenter	Dr. Kishanth S
Moderator	Dr. Shailesh V. Parate

Faculty co-ordinators	Dr. Binaya Kumar Bastia Dr. Raviprakash Meshram Dr. Ashish Ramesh Bhute Dr. Dilip Vaishnav

Abstract of the article:

Background

Virtopsy is “a virtual alternative to the traditional autopsy, conducted with scanning and imaging technology,” mainly with the use of postmortem computed tomography (PMCT). It is still in the budding stage in India. The Department of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology, All India Institute of Medical Science, New Delhi, is the first center in the country that has established a facility for virtual autopsy. This facility aims to supplement the traditional autopsy findings and also to replace/curtail internal dissection in autopsy in the future, for which there has always been an aversion in relatives of the deceased due to emotional and religious reasons. The PMCT being a noninvasive, preservative, and objective procedure would be preferred by relatives than traditional autopsy. So, in this regard, this pilot study was conducted with the objective for comparison of PMCT vs traditional autopsy findings in fatal road traffic accidents to analyze its advantages and limitations in order to replace/augment the traditional autopsy with PMCT in the near future in road traffic accident cases.

Results

The authors evaluated 10 cases of road traffic accident victims. In each case, an autopsy was preceded by a PMCT examination using a 16-slice Multi-Slice CT spiral scanner. The fractures of the skull, facial bones, clavicle, scapula, and vertebra were located more precisely as compared to traditional autopsy. Interpretation of the ventricular hemorrhages of the brain is much better in PMCT. PMCT should be the investigation of choice for pneumothorax, pneumoperitoneum, pneumocephalus, and hemosiuns, while it needs further exploration to detect injuries of soft tissues as out of 14 injuries only 2 were identified by PMCT.

Conclusions

The procedure of whole-body PMCT followed by region-wise CT can be studied for a better PMCT acquisition to detect soft tissue injury findings more precisely. However, the PMCT in this study was able to conclude the cause of death in a more scientific way than the traditional autopsy.

Attachments:

File: Journal club-Forensic Medicine.docx	Size: 15k	Content Type: application/vnd.openxmlformats-officedocument.wordprocessingml.document

File: s41935-023-00344-3.pdf Size: 1411k Content Type: application/pdf