

29/8/22

H.W. (Exhumation means in Hindi)
24 अंक (H.W. - अंग्रेजी)

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Inquest (3/5/80M)

Dr. Saransh Dwivedi
B.Sc. BAMS

(PCM) $\begin{matrix} m \\ m \end{matrix}$

An Inquest is directly co-relates to the a legal Inquiry into the various circumstances and the cause of the death.

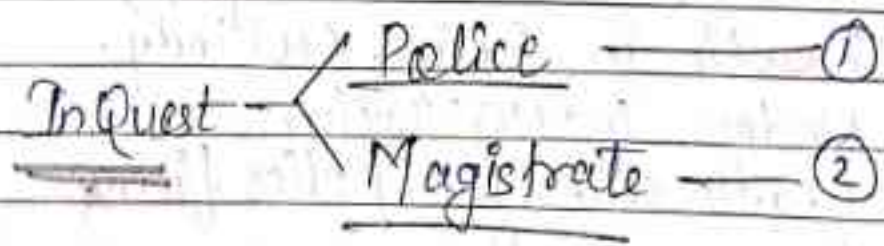
- Legal inquiry — ①
- Various circumstances — ②
- Causes of the death. — ③

• Types of Inquest.

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- ① - Police Inquest — ①
- Magistrate Inquest — ②
- Coroner's Inquest — ③
- Medical examine Inquest — ④

In India two type of Inquest are as follows —



- ① Police Inquest — Conducted by an officer incharge
- Usually conducted by sub Inspector of police station.
- Under the section of 174 CrPc

- police officers also known as Investigation officer.

- Before the Inquest is done by Police, it should be informed to the Executive magistrate.

- The Inquest Report prepared by Police is known as पञ्चनामा.

② Magistrate Inquest -

- Empowered by the district magistrate or sub-divisional magistrate.

- In case of any death a magistrate may conduct an Inquest.

- Comes under Section 176 Crpc.

• Magistrate Inquest is conducted in case of -

- Death in Prison (jail)

- Death in Police custody.

- Under Interrogation

- Death due to police firing

- Doury death.

- Exhumation (Sec-174) to (Sec-176 Crpc)

③ Coroner's Inquest -

- A/c to Coroner Act 1871.
- Coroner's Inquest existed in Mumbai.
- Special officer appointed by Qualifications.
- Usually an advocate, attorney or 1st class magistrate.
- Minimum 05 years experience.
- It is Court of Inquiry not a trial Court.
- Coroner's Court was discontinued on 29 July 1999.

④ Medical Examiner Inquest -

- In Countries like - USA } medical
- Canada } examiner system
- Japan } in practice

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- In this system all - Sudden, unnatural, unexpected or unexplained death are investigated by medical Examiner.

Procedure Under Police Inquest

- Reports of the apparent cause of death.
- Brief facts of the case.

- statement
- A sketch of the scene.
- A form filled by the police officer.
- Giving details of Inquiries as visualized.
- Treatment Records.
- Copy of the MLC (Medicolegal case)
- Suicide note of the deceased
- Copy of FIR

∴ The Inquest Report (पंचनामा) is signed by the investigating officer and by the witness.

ation - checking / Examination

Quest

- ① What is Inquest? (5/3/10m)
- ② What is Coroner Inquest? (5/3m)
- ③ Police Inquest?
- ④ Magistrate?
- ⑤ Define ~~45-47~~ (Inquest)? (5/10/3m)

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Define Evidence

(5/10m) Evidence (सबूत / साक्ष्य / सूक्ष्मी)

- Evidence is the facts, signs - that make your Believe that something is true

Trick
for
Def'n.

- facts
- sign
- Prove

- Evidence called as सबूत, साक्ष्य, गवाही.

• Types of Evidence (3D CRJONT)

- There are Basically 04 types of Evidence -

- Real Evidence — (1) R
- Demonstrative Evidence — (2) D
- Documentary Evidence — (3) D
- Testimonial Evidence — (4) T
- Oral Evidence — (5) O
- Circumstantial Evidence — (6) C
- Direct Evidence — (7) D
- Judicial Evidence — (8) J
- Non-judicial Evidence — (9) N

3D CRJONT

chief complain → testimonial

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① Real Evidence -

- Consist of physical object.
- Real Evidence means real or material evidence

② Demonstrative -

- form of Representation of an object.
- This is an opposed to real evidence

③ Documentary evidence -

- All those documents which are presented in the court for Inspection Such documents are called DE.

④ ^{nearest} Testimonial Evidence -

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- More Subjective than physical evidence.
- Because it relies the witness memories.

⑤ Oral Evidence -

- All those statement which courts permits or expects the witness called as O.E.

⑥ Circumstantial Evidence

- A form of evidence that allows a judge to accepts a fact Based on Set accepts

⑦ Direct evidence

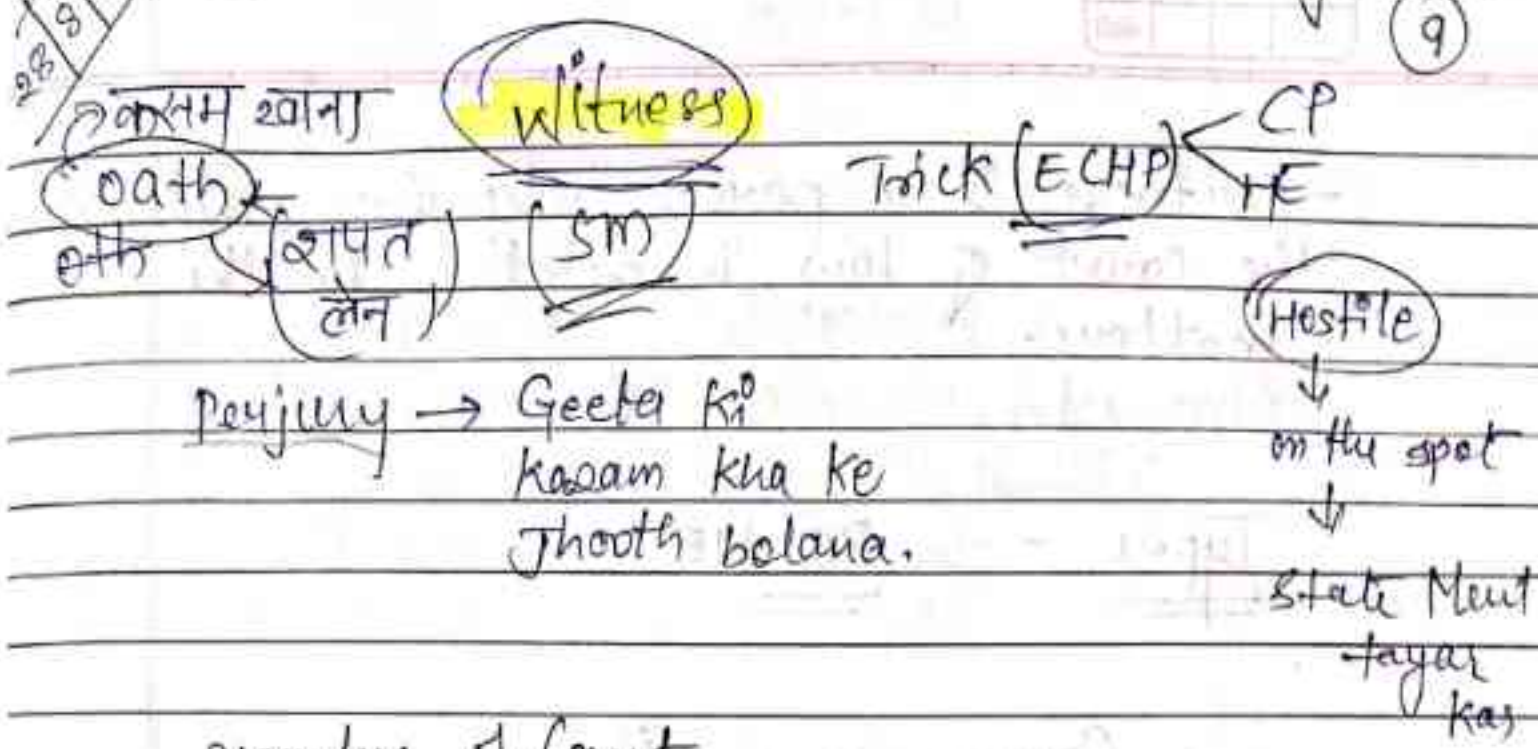
- Real evidence is provided which proves a fact in questions.

⑧ Judicial Evidence

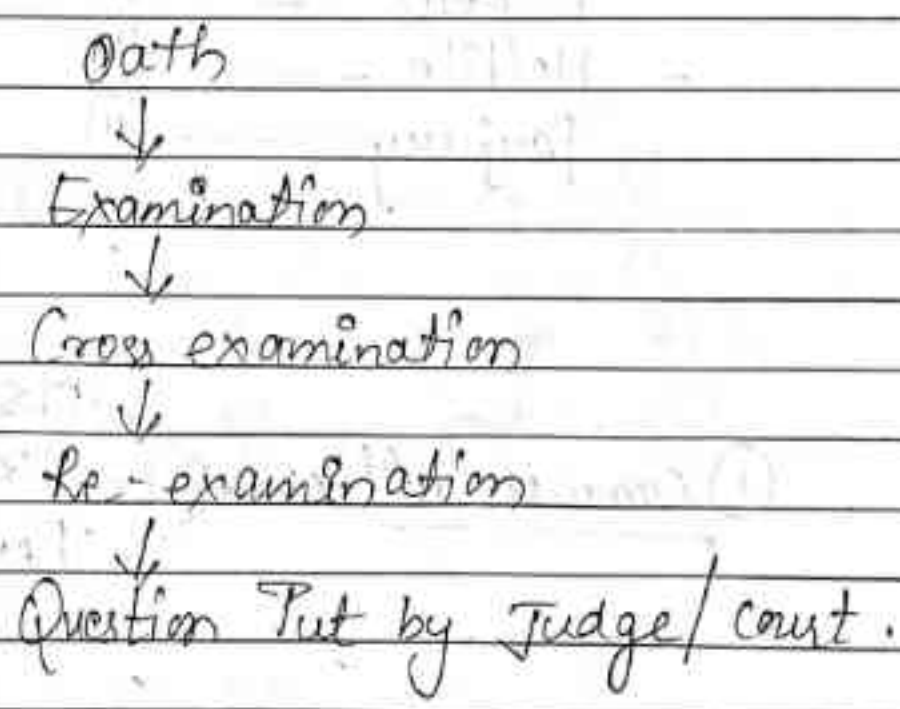
- Statement given by the witness under the judicial bot is known as Judicial Evidence

⑨ Non-Judicial Evidence

- Statement given outside by the witness is known as Non-J.E.



procedure of Court



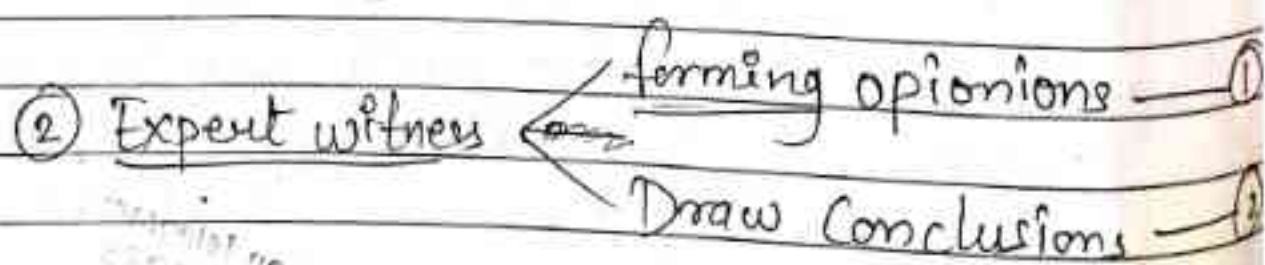
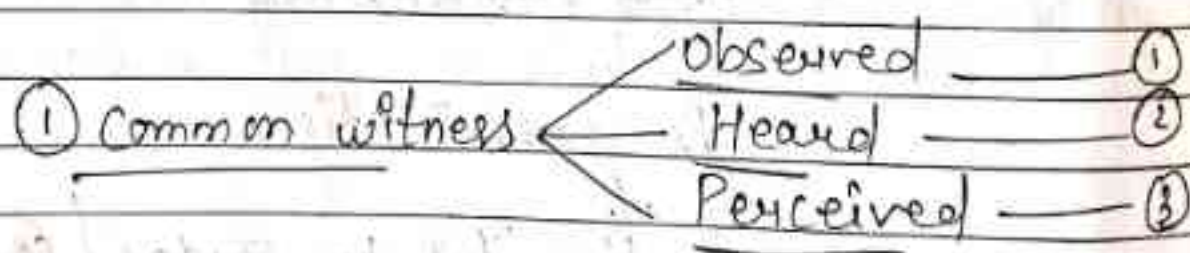
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Witness

- witness is a person who gives evidence in the court of law in relation to the matters.

Types - PC HE

- Common — (1)
- Expert — (2)
- Hostile — (3)
- Perjury — (4)



③ Hostile

- A Hostile witness is one who purposely makes a statements to the court.

- On facts — (1)
- Not fairly evidence — (2)

④ Perjury

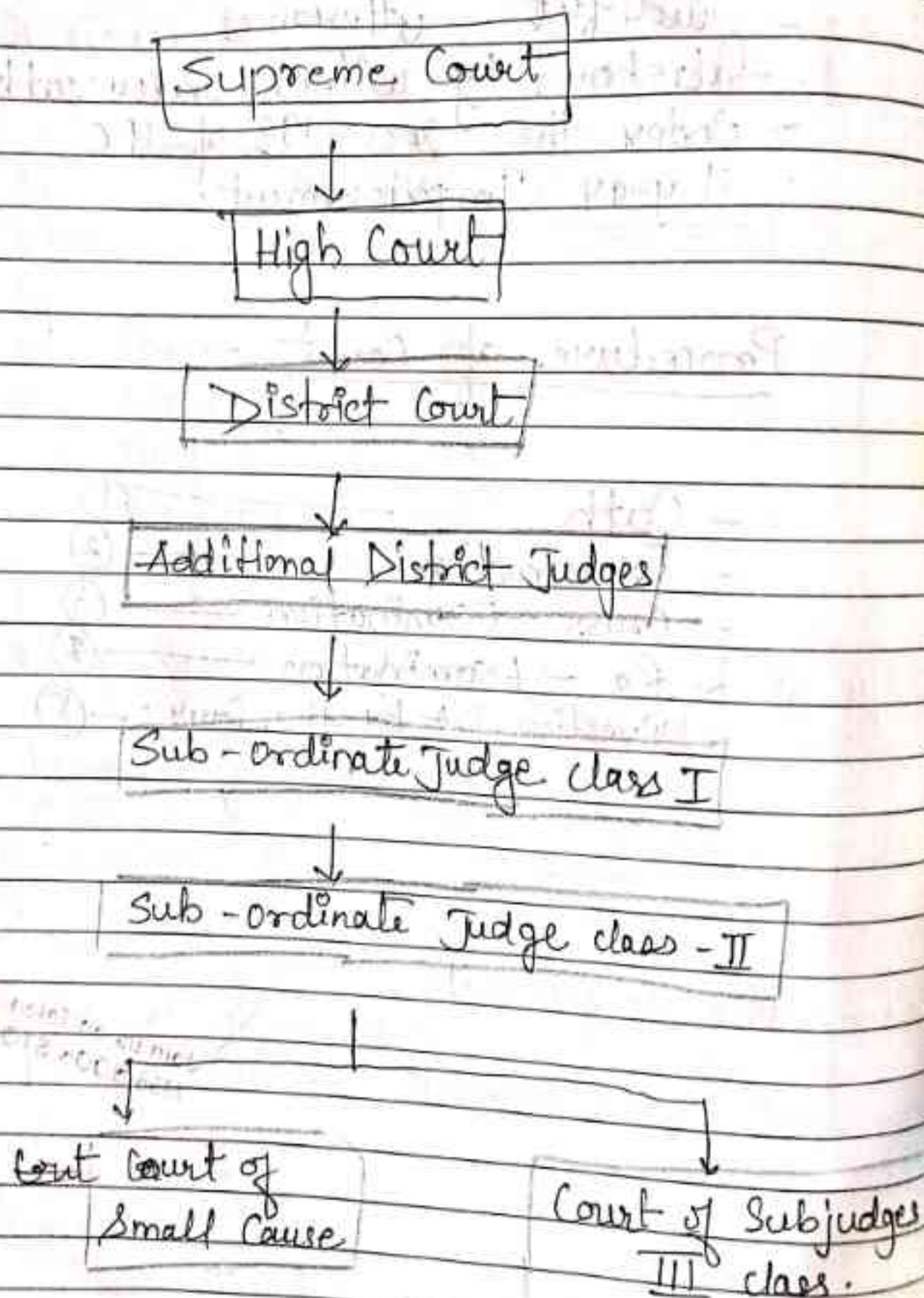
- willful utterance
- falsehood by witness under oath
- Under the Sec. - 193 of IPC
- 7 year Imprisonment.

Procedure of Court -

- Oath ————— ①
- Examination ————— ②
- Cross - Examination ————— ③
- Re - Examination ————— ④
- Question Put by the Courts — ⑤

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(3m) Courts (न्यायालय)



Supre - More
tendence - व्यक्ति / power.

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① Supreme Court —

- Its decisions are fully binds.
- Can transfer Judges of High Courts.
- Can move cases from any Courts.
- Transfer cases from One High Court to another Court.

② High Court —

- Can Hear appeals from Lower Courts.
- Jurisdiction of the State.
- Exercises ~~Suprema~~ Supretendence and Control over Courts.

③ District Courts —

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- Deals & District ~~Courts~~ cases.
- Consider Appeals.
- Decides case involving in serious criminal offences.

④ Subordinate —

- Considers Case of — Civil
— Criminal
— Nature

ping fingerprint (3m)

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Q. Method of determination of age. (10m)
Identification (10/5m)

- Identification directly co-relates with the determination of the Individuality of a person.

Types -

- Complete Identification — ①
- Incomplete Identification — ②

① Complete Identification - Exact Specification

② Incomplete Identification -

Recorded only certain things.

Need of Identification -

- In living Persons — ①
- In Dead Persons — ②
- In skeletal Remains — ③

Data Required for Identification -

- Race, Religion → person who Belives in god or gods.
- Nationality
- Sex
- Age
- Body structure
- Peculiarities — Qualities, habits of person.
- Features of Hairs.
- DNA profiling
- Anthropometry measurements. (human or their existence)
- Fingerprints, Loop prints.

① Race - Human have been categorised Racially into various forms.

- Magolism — ① (1st class)
- Negroids — ② 2nd class

Race can be determined by - general features - ①
- skeletal features - ②

Indians are Highly Mixed Race -

- Brownish colour — ①
- Blackish colour — ②
- Whitish colour — ③

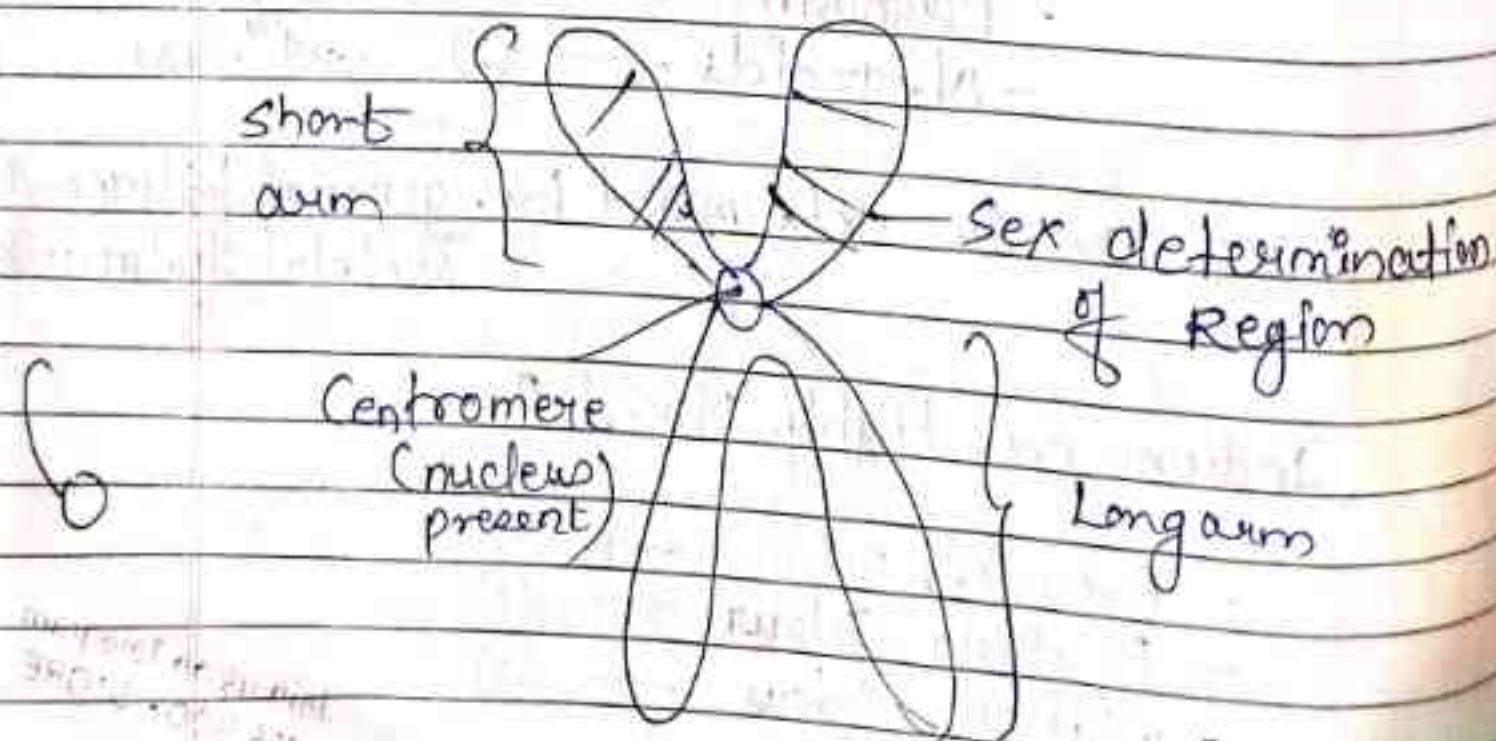
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- ② Sex - Physical characteristics
- Sexual characteristics
 - DNA Profiling → PCR, RFLP
 - Nuclear Sex
 - Sexual Disorders
 - Transman - F to M
 - Transwomen - M to Female

Nuclear Sex - It is technique for genetic sex determination

- XX chromosomes — (1)
- XY chromosomes — (2)

- XX - female — (1)
- XY - Male — (2)



SRY gene

Age - Age of a person is a post natal life can be determined by following method

- physical App ——— ①
- Laboratory test ——— ②
- By teeth ——— ③
- By Bones Ossification — ④

Structure of Body/Statue -

- Body Height
- Body weight
- Intra Uterine life
- Identification Marks
- Muscle Bone Structures.

Tatto Marks -

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- They are fairly good identification mark to identify the individual in a living manner and dead manner.

- Race
- Nationality
- Sex
- Language
- Religions
- Occupation
- Name of person
- Name of Relation

Scars Identification

- Healing of wounds by fibrosis.
- Factors - Size — (1)
- Shape — (2)
- Site — (3)
- Histological Morphology
- shapes unchanged
- Important tool for Identification.

Types — Keloid scars

- Hypertrophic scars
- Adhesion
- Contracture

Tricks

(
C
H
A
K
)

Finger prints

- Loop — 65%
- Adhoral — 25%
- Arch — 7%
- Composite — 2-3%

Factors

- Types of lines
- Delta
- Core

DNA Profiling - PCR

- Polymerase chain Reactions (PCR)
- Taq Polymerase enzyme.

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RFLP - (50 times) polymorphism.
↓
Restriction fragment length polymorphism

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Dactylography Dactylo

→ Henry galton System.



- Study of finger prints as a method of identification is known as Dactylography.

[Henry galton system]

It is the process of taking the impression of papillary Ridge of the finger tips.

- Identification by this method is absolute, without any chance of error.

Basics of dactylography.



Dactylography
 Uniqueness — ①
 Permanent — ②

Types of finger print -



Loop	①	65%
Whorl	②	28%
Arch	③	7%
Composite	④	2-3%



Whorl (रोल) - 50 time
Composite (कम्पोसिट) - 50 time

(21)

Uniqueness -

Ridge pattern in (2) fingers differs and it can never be identical in two persons.

Permanent -

Once formed, the Ridge pattern in an individual never changes except for the size.

Scars of Identification -

- Product of Healing of a wound by fibrosis.
- Scar is made of fibrous tissue devoid of Hair follicles.
- Histological morphology.
- Permanent.
- Shapes remain unchanged.
- Important tool of identification of a person.

- To Record Scar as identification mark, it is to be noted in terms of -

- Size ——— ①

- shape ——— ②

- Site in Relation of two anatomical Landmarks

Weather

Wheater

- wheater raised or depressed
- freely movable.

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DNA - full form.
ATP - full form.

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DNA fingerprint / profile / typing

Comes under Biotechnology

Agarose gel ~~cutting~~ / Separation of DNA
chains.

Restriction
cutting - Endonucleases
of
DNA

hybridization / Probing

AK Jaisa More than one band

15/10/21

23

DNA-fingerprinting / Profiling

- DNA fingerprinting (or) DNA typing (or) DNA profiling.

- It is Based on a well known fact that No two people Having exactly the same DNA Sequence identical twins.

• Techniques -

- RFLP — ①
- PCR — ②

① RFLP - Restriction fragment Length poly-
morphisms.

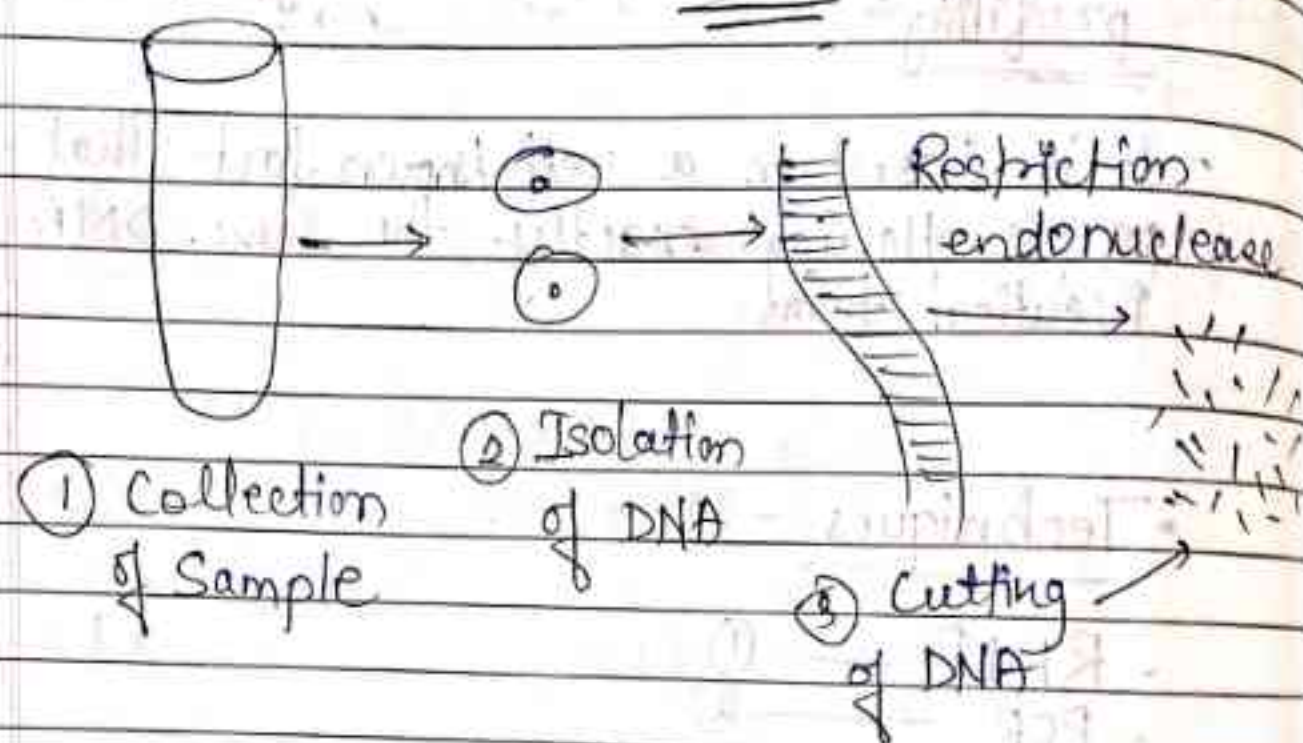
• Steps of RFLP -

- C - Collection of Samples
- E - Extraction of DNA
- C - Cutting of DNA Strands
- S - Separation of fragment By agarose gel.
- T - Transfer DNA
- P - Probing

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Basics Steps in DNA fingerprinting -

(RFLP)



Separation of fragments

By Agarose gel

④ Electrophoresis

⑤

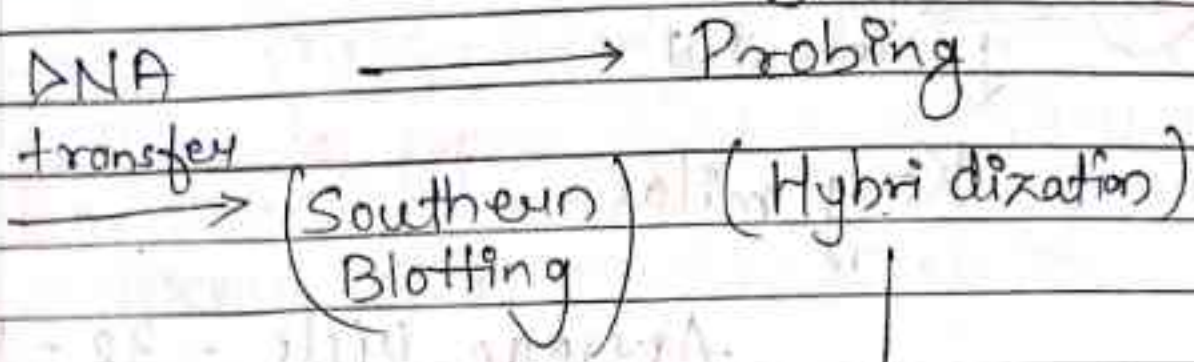
DNA fragments

(-ve charged)

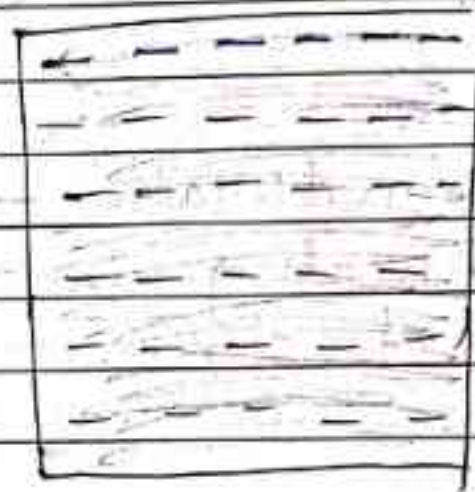


Nylon membrane

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↓ DNA patterns (Bands)



7 Auto-Radiography
(X-Ray film)

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② PCR

↓ Invented

Kary miller

Average cycle - 32-35

More than - 20 cycle
minimum cycle.

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D	Denaturation	- 95°C	} fixed value
A	Annealing	- 50-65°C	
E	Extension	- 70°C	

① Bacteria - E. coli

② enzyme - Taq polymerase enzyme

② PCR - Polymerase chain Reaction

- It was Invented by -

Dr. Kary Miller in 1989

- PCR - Polymerase chain Reaction.

- This process is so rapid that in an hour, millions of copies of DNA are produced.

- Average cycles - 32-35 cycles.

- 20 cycles can provide an Amplification of 10^6
i.e. (2^{20})

Note - $2 \times 20 = \frac{40}{2} = 20$

- PCR Having 03 Basic Steps -

- | | | | |
|---|----------------|---------------------------|---|
| D | - Denaturation | - 95°C | ① |
| A | - Annealing | - $50-65^{\circ}\text{C}$ | ② |
| E | - Extension | - 70°C | ③ |

① Denaturation

- Heat Denaturation
- Double stranded DNA Sample is first Heated to separate of two strands.

② Annealing Primers - At $50-65^{\circ}\text{C}$

- primers anneal to the single strand DNA's.

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③ Primer Extension $\rightarrow 70^{\circ}\text{C}$

- Two DNA strands each serve a template for the synthesis of new DNA.

- For PCR Reaction used an -

'E. coli DNA Poly Merase'

- Taq Polymerase enzymes is used in this.

- Forensic Use - allows in DNA in single cell, hair follicle, spermatozoa.

• Use of DNA fingerprinting

- Identification

- Sexual offences.

- Homicide

- Diagnosis

- Pedigree Analysis

- Biology

①

②

③

④

⑤

⑥

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A+P - full term
odontology - 50 times

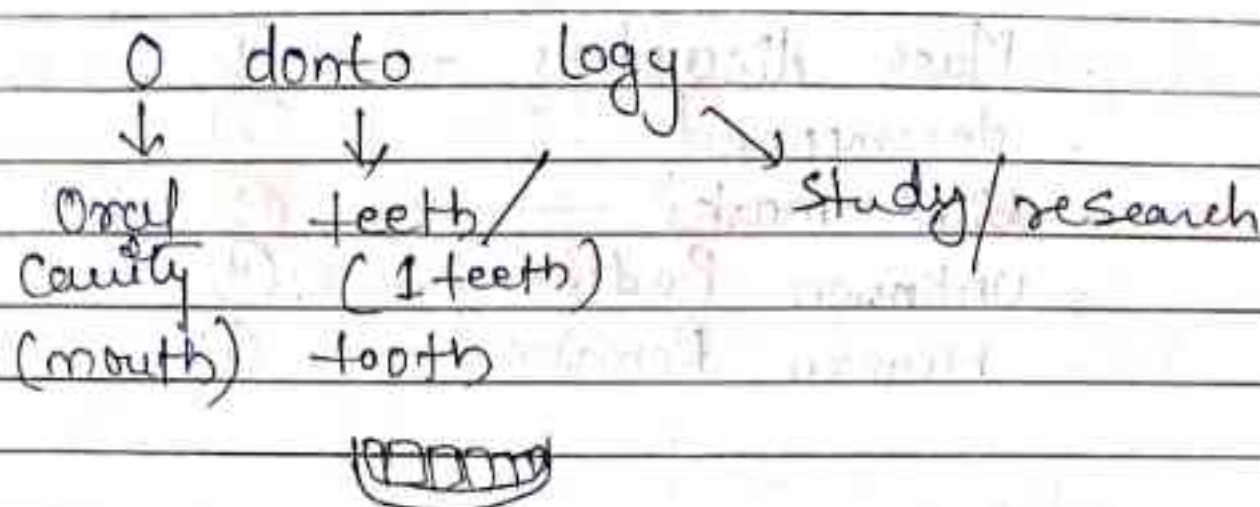
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trick (odontology)

Forensic Odontology

(5M)



trick
(DTH)

Forensic Odontology

- It is a branch of forensic science which deals with the application of dental knowledge to provide dental evidence.

Identification Marks -

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- Diversity of tooth — ①
- Enamel protection — ②

Odontology factor

- Mass disasters — (1)
- decomposed — (2)
- Bite marks — (3)
- Unknown Bodies — (4)
- Human Remains — (5)

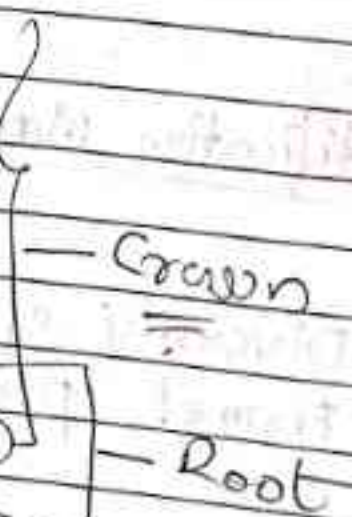
Dentition type

- Diphyodont — (1)
- thecodont — (2)
- Heterodont — (3)



Structure of tooth

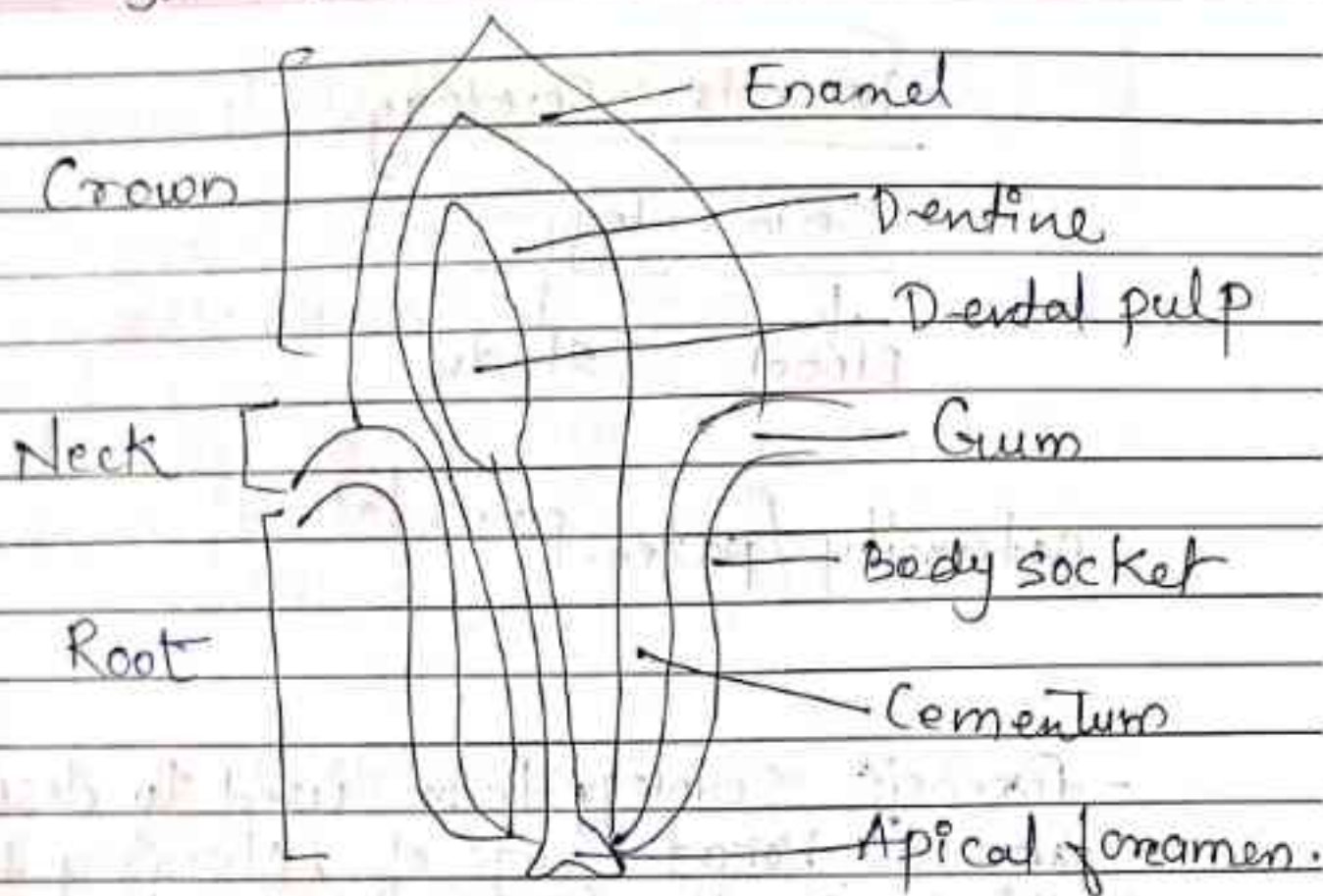
- Crown — (1)
- Neck — (2)
- Root — (3)
- Dentine — (5)
- Enamel — (4)
- Cementum — (6)
- Dental pulp — (7)
- Apical foramen — (8)



Types weapon. Types of injuries



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Development of tooth

- Alveolar cavities
- Cellular tooth germ.
- Apposition
- Calcification.

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	Age	No. of teeth	I/P
<u>charts</u>	- 12 Month	12	
	- 18 month	16	
	24 month	20	
	6 yrs	24	
	7 yrs	24	
	8 yrs	24	
	9 yrs	24	
	10 yrs	24	
	11 yrs	24	
	12 - 14 yrs	24	

6-11 yrs - 24 teeth



Forensic Serology

Sero - logy
↓ ↓
Blood Study

paternity / paternal

- forensic Serology term used to describe a broad range of Laboratory test using Reaction (Rxn) of Blood serum and Body fluid.

Serology section -

- Blood typing ————— ①
- Unknown blood ————— ②
- Stain Patterns ————— ③
- Paternity testing ————— ④
- DNA techniques ————— ⑤

Composition of Blood -

RBC (Erythrocytes)

WBC (Leukocytes)

platelets

55% of blood content is plasma
mostly water dissolved.

Characterization of Blood strains -

- Benzidine test ——— ①
- Kastle Mayer test ——— ②
- Luminol test ——— ③

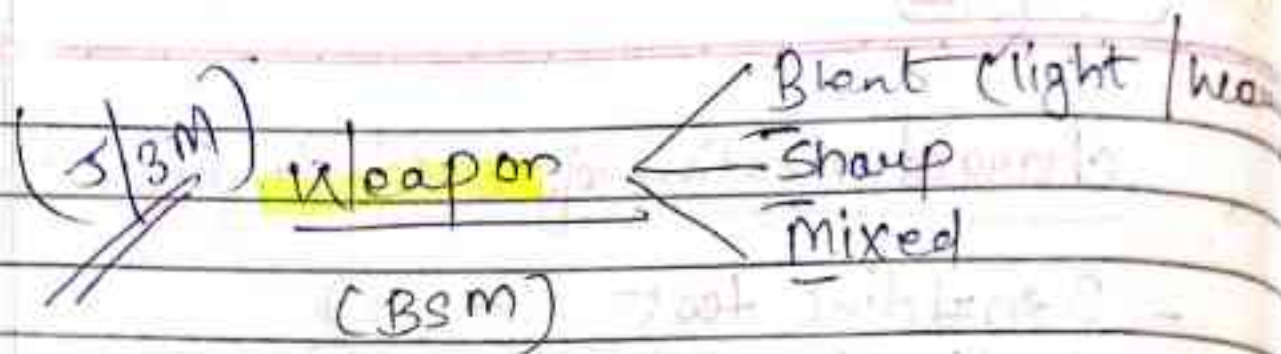
Blood typing -

- A - B - O Method and RH method.

Blood type	Antigen	Antibody
'A'	'A'	B
B	'B'	A
AB	A and B	None
O	No A or B	A and B

RH⁺ Blood - Contain RH antigen

RH^{-ve} Blood - No Rh antigen.

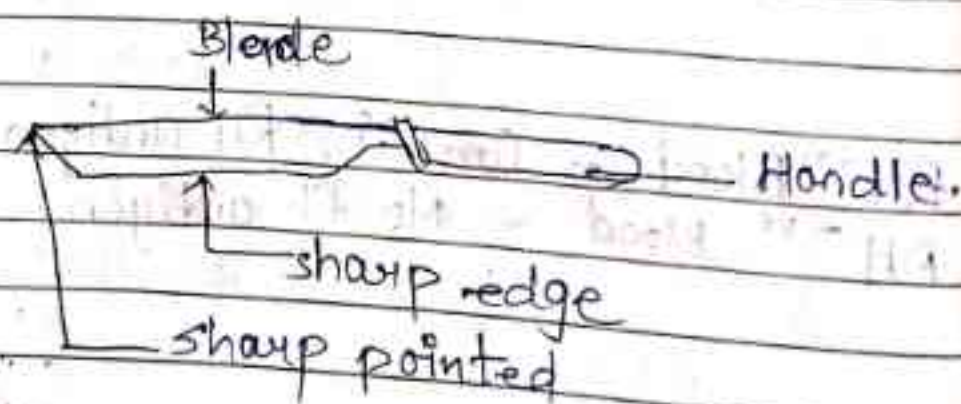


- The weapons are the mechanical devices and by this wounds and lesions produced

Types of weapon

- Blunt — ① - Light and Moderately Heavy
- Sharp — ② - sharp and single cutting edge
- Mixed — ③ - All type

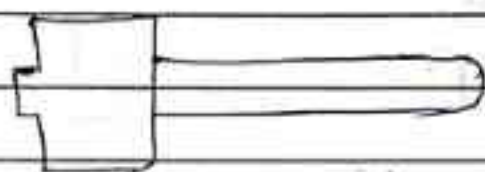
① Knife - sharp pointed



- Type - light
- single sharp weapon.

Injuries - Lacerated wound -
 - Incised stab wound.
 - Stab wound.

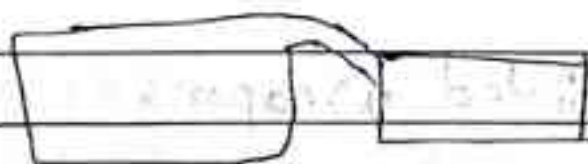
(2) Hammer -



Type - Heavy
 - Hard blent

Injuries - Abrasion
 - Contusion ~~fractures~~
 - fracture

(3) chopper -



Type - Heavy
 - Hard weapon.

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Injuries - Abrasion
 - Laceration

④ Axe -



Type - Heavy
- Hard
- sharp

Injuries - Laceration
- fracture
- abrasion

⑤ Arrow -



Type - Heavy
Hard pointed weapon.

Injuries - stab
- Laceration abrasion.
- abrasion

⑥ Sword -



Type - Heavy
Hard

Injuries - Laceration
Fracture

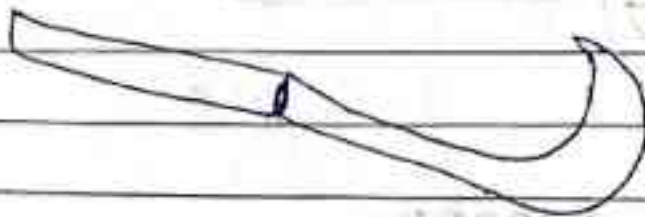
⑦ Chisel -



Type - Heavy
- Hard
- sharp

Injuries - Laceration
- Fracture
- Abrasion.

⑧ Sickle -



Type - sharp
- Curved light weapon

Injuries - Laceration
- Abrasion

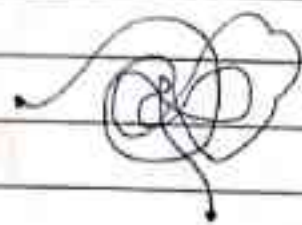
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⑨ Saw

Type - Sharp cutting weapon

Injuries - Laceration
- Abrasion

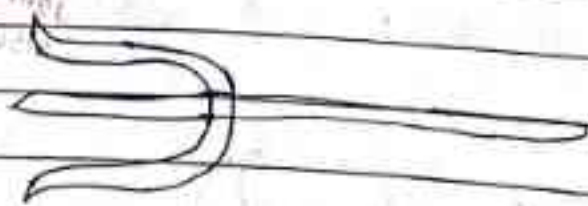
⑩ Rope -



Type - soft weapon

Injuries - Laceration
- Abrasion

⑪ Trishul -



Type - weapon

Injuries - Stab
- Abrasion

(12) Ice Pick -



Type - Light weapon

Injuries - stab by the sharp pointed
- Abrasion

(13) Basuli -



Type - Heavy
- Hard

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Injuries - Laceration
- abrasion.

- (1) Basuli
- (2) Saw.
- (3) Rope
- (4) Sickle
- (5) chopper.
- (6) Axe
- (7) Arrow
- (8) Chisel.

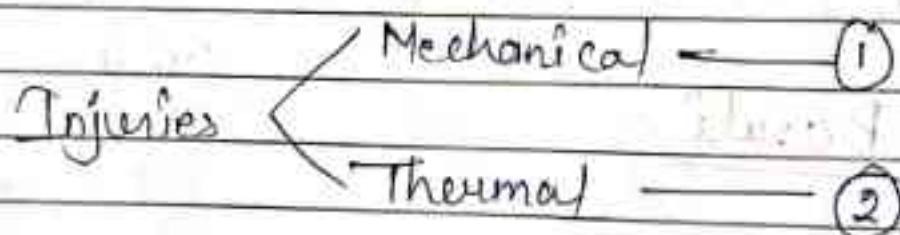
Thermal - temperature
Nature

40

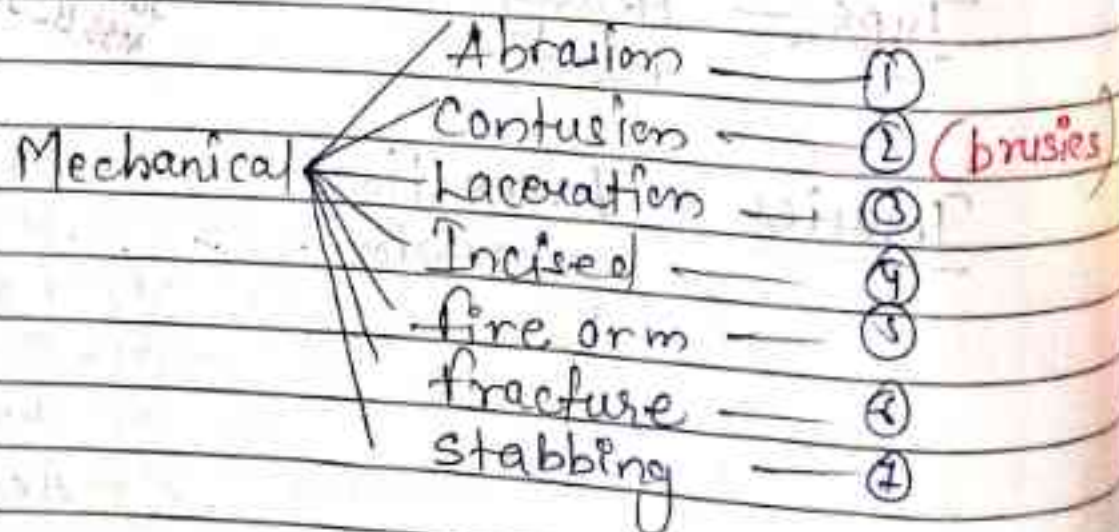
Injuries

- Wound or Injury is define as termination of natural continuity of any tissues of living body.
- Legally under the Section of '44 IPC'

classification



(1) Mechanical

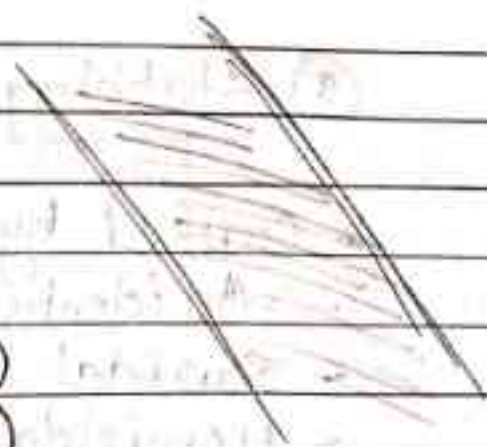


(1) Abrasion

- discontinuity in the skin due to loss of superficial epithelial layer.

Types of Abrasion -

- Scratches — (1)
- Grazes — (2)
- Pressure Abrasion — (3)
- Imprint Abrasion — (4)



(2) Contusions - also called as bruises.

- Effusion of blood into the tissue due to rupture of subcutaneous vessels.

(3) Laceration -

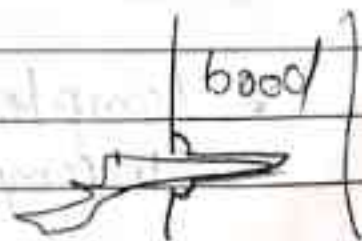
- Known as wound.
- tissue ruptured due to Heavy force.

Types -

- Split
- Cut
- stretch
- Tears

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(4) Incised -



- wound produced by the sharp weapon.

e.g. -

- Knife
- Blade
- Scalpel etc.

(5) stabbing -

- Caused by sharp pointed weapon.
- Accidental wound
- ~~Suicidal~~ wound (Suicidal)
- Homicidal wound

(6) fire arm -

- Problem arising from their use of firearm
- Ammunition
- Bullets
- Firearm weapon

Firearm types

- Smooth weapon ——— ①
- Rifled weapon ——— ②

(7) fracture -

- Breaks in the continuity of the bones
- Complete ——— ①
- Incomplete ——— ②

Clinical

[II] Thermal Injuries -

(After type of mechanical injury)

- Due to heat — (1)
- ~~At~~ Due to cold — (2)
- Chemical Burns — (3)
- Radiation Burns — (4)
- Electric Burns — (5)
- Explosion Burns — (6)
- Lightning Burns — (7)

Clinical Factors -

- Pain
- Loss of function
- deformity
- crepitus
- swelling
- discolouration

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Diagnosis

- physical examination
- X-Ray
- CT Scan
- MRI Scan

management

Internal fixation
External fixation

Medio Legal Aspect (MLA) -

- Site of Impact
- Direction of force
- Age of Injury
- Type of weapon
- Antemortem or postmortem ..

31/08/28
H.W - { Thermal Mechanical } 50 time.
types.

Dowry death

Dowry → दहेज
death
Key ↗ ne milan par
death

- Dowry death directly Co-relates to the Harassment and torture by their husbands.
- Sections related with dowry death.

Sec - 304 — ①

Sec - 498 — ② →

Sec - 113A — ③

Sec - 113B — ④

Punishments

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- Husband or his Relatives shall be deemed to have caused her death and will be punished for 7 years imprisonment.

Sec 113A - If death of the woman occurs by suicide and the two components of dowry death are present, the court shall presume suicide by husband.

Sec. 113B -

- Harassment for dowry the court shall presume that person caused dowry death.

Sec. 304 -

- Caused or Responsible for the death of an individual.

Medico Legal Aspect (MLA) -

- Homicidal death — ①
- Suicidal death — ②

• Sec. 498 -

Taking away or detaining a married women with criminal intent.

dilatation → सुकुना, Stasis → inactivity
engorgement - इकट्ठा होना.

Imp Asphyxial death

↓
Reduce of O_2 Stragulation
↓
गला / दबाना

Suspension

↳ लटकना
of body

Drowning → पानी में डूबा
के मारना

most Common hanging → Suicidal hanging

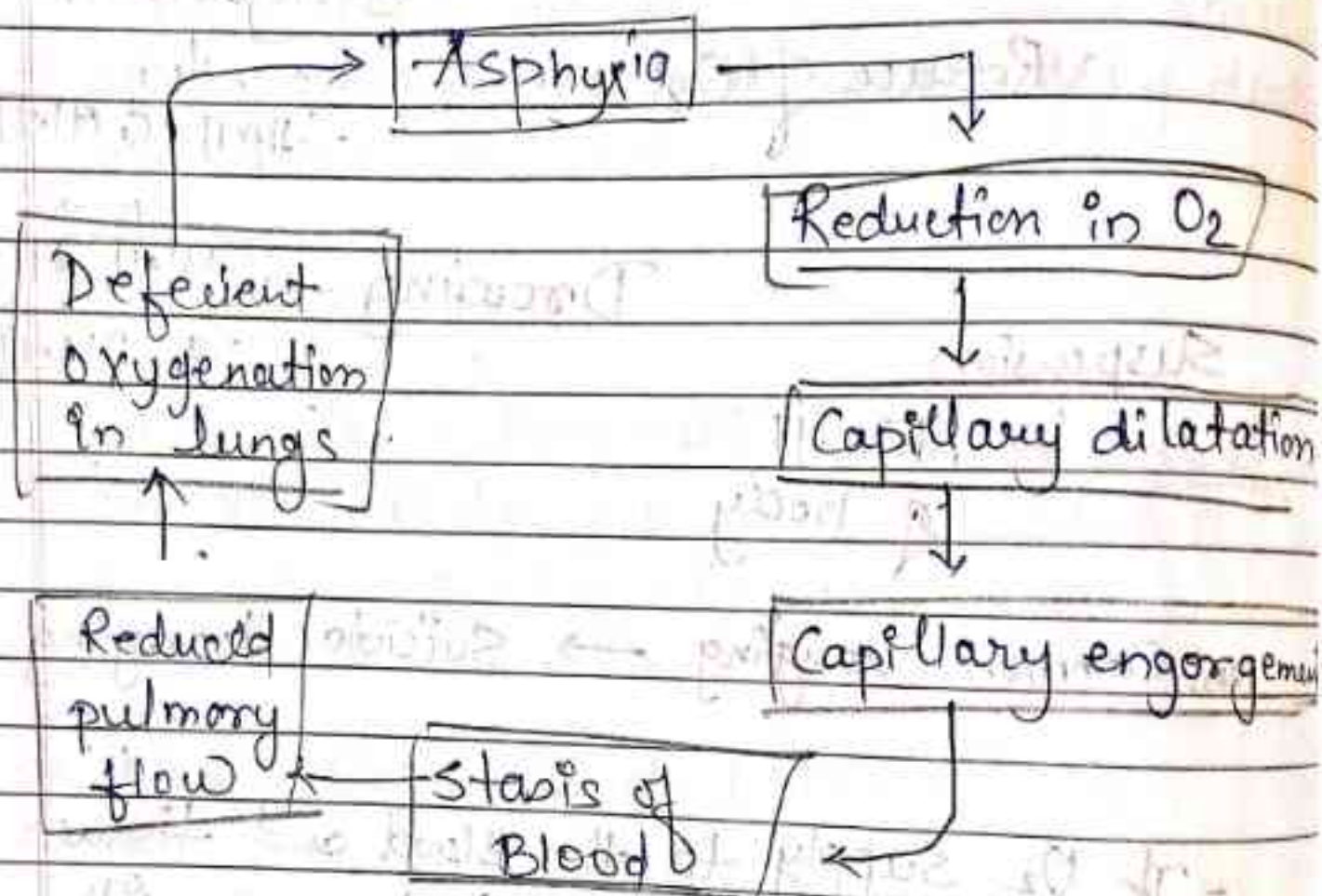
- If O_2 supply to the blood and tissues is reduced Because of Interference with ~~respiration~~ respiration is called - Anoxia / Asphyxial death.

• Causes of Asphyria -

- obstruction in air passage
- Chocking
- Laryngeal Spasm
- Traumatic Asphyria
- Paralysis of respiratory center.

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chart



Types of Asphyxial death

- Hanging ————— ①
- Strangulation ————— ②
- Suffocation ————— ③
- Drowning ————— ④

[1] Hanging

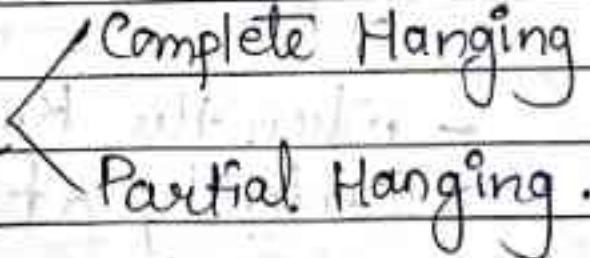
- Hanging is ^{the} ~~that~~ form of Asphyxial death which is caused by the suspension of Body by a Ligature mark.

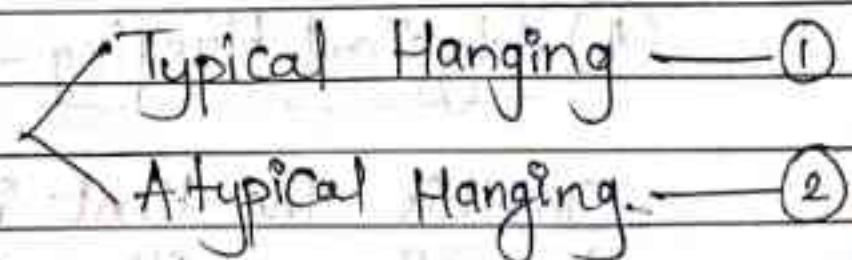
(any type of rope)

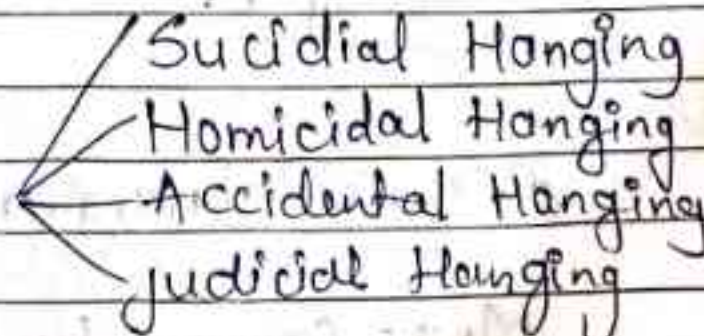
classification -

Depending on the -

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① degree of Suspension 
Complete Hanging
Partial Hanging.

② Degree of Knot 
Typical Hanging — ①
Atypical Hanging — ②

③ degree of Manner 
Suicidal Hanging
Homicidal Hanging
Accidental Hanging
Judicial Hanging

① Complete Hanging - Complete Hanging

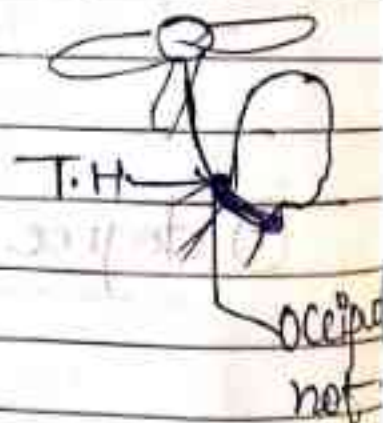
Degree - The body is completely suspended in the air is called C.H.

② Partial Hanging -

- Body is partially suspended Any of the lower part of Body touch the ground.

③ Typical Hanging -

Degree - When the Knot is placed at Centrally at Occiput



④ Atypical Hanging -

- In this the Knot is placed at Any other position a-part from occiput.



⑤ Suicidal Hanging - (Killing themselves)

- Most Common type.

- It is intentional killing of one self via Suspension

⑥ Homicidal Hanging -

(Killing other people)

- Uncommon, in which person is senseless and then Hanged to simulate suicidal death.

⑦ Judicial Hanging -

- It is type of judicial punishment By a Judicial Authorities under Sec. 354 CrPc

• Cause of Death (in Hanging)

- Immediate death — ①
- Delayed death — ②

① Immediate death -

- Asphyxia due to occlusion of trachea.
 - Venous Congestion
 - Obstruction of jugular veins.
 - Cerebral Ischaemia
 - Reflex vagal Inhibition.
- (blockage of Neck)

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(2) Delayed Death

- Aspiration Pneumonia
- pulmonary edema
- Infection
- Laryngeal edema.

• P.M.A (post Mortem autolysis)

- Composition of Ligature — (1)
- Multiplicity of Ligature — (2)
- degree of Suspension — (3)
- position of Knot — (4)
- time duration — (5)

In Relation to death { Antemortem
Post-mortem

Lynching -

- It is a type of Homocidal killing in which large crowd of people kills an offender in public often.

Method used - Hanging
- Burning
- Beating.

• Difference B/w. Suicidal and Homicidal Hanging

<u>Suicidal</u>	<u>Homicidal</u>
- Most Common Hanging among adolescents and adults. - Usually one knot formed - Hand is not tied - There may be history	- Uncommon. There is no age limit for it - More than 1 knot. - Hand formed tied - No History of previous attempts.

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Page No.
 Date

Strangulation

→ गला दबा के मारना

Vocal inhibition → blockage of neck part
blockage

20th Ligature - गला दबाना + Rope
↓
mark
in Neck

20th Manual - हाथों से गला दबाना
↓ death
Homicide

20th Gasotting - पीछे से suddenly बरक करना
पीछे से was करना

20th pamas -  Horizontal
P

20th Bans dola - 2 bambo ke बीच से गला
(बेनस डोला) दबाना

mugging -



- death caused by the constriction of neck by ligature is called strangulation

Types

- also called,
- Ligature — (1) (Garroting)
 - Manual — (2) (throttling) (Human hand)
 - Garroting — (3)
 - Palmar — (4)
 - Bandola — (5) (6)
 - Mugging — (6) - Caused by holding the neck of the victim in bending elbow.

Cause of death

- Asphyxia — (1)
- Anoxia — (2)
- Congestion — (3)
- Vagal Inhibition — (4)

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- ① Ligature - Common type of strangulation
- rope, wire or cloth is used
 - Constrict the neck
 - Homicidal or Accidental.

② Manual strangulation -

- Called Throttling.
- Caused by Human Hands.
- Mainly occlusion of Blood vessels.
- Homicidal is a most common.
- More marks present over neck.

③ Garroting -

- Attacked from behind without warning.
- Sudden loss of consciousness.

④ Palmar -

- One palm placed horizontally across the mouth and 2nd palm placed perpendicularly across the first hand.

⑤ Bansdola -

- Neck is compressed in B/w two bamboos to kill the victim.

⑥ Asphyxiation -

Asphyxiation is a condition in which the victim is deprived of oxygen due to the obstruction of the airway or the blood flow to the brain.

Suffocation

- It is a form of Asphyxia in which the air entry into lungs is prevented by the Secondary means.

Classification -

- Smothering — (1) Obstruction of Nose & mouth
- Gagging — (2) कपड़ा द्वारा
- Choking — (3) obstruction
- Traumatic — (4) Compression of thoracic cavity
- Wedging — (5) Narrow Space Compression
- Positional — (6) पेट के बल लेना
- Overlaying — (7) एक के ऊपर से आना
- Bunking — (8) Combine of Smothering and traumatic

① Smothering -

- Caused by Mechanical Asphyxia (obstruction) e.g. Nose or Mouth.

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- Types -
- Accidental — (1)
 - Homicidal — (2)
 - Suicidal — (3)
 - Postmortem finding — (4)

- ① Accidental - person Accidentally fall in mud or sand.

Page No.
 Date
 (B) Homicidal - Possible by pressing the External orifices with pillow.

(C) Post mortem finding -

- Flattened nose
- Cyanosis
- fractured Nasal septum
- Lacerations.

(d) Suicidal Smothering -

- Very rare on mentally retarded persons

(2) Gagging -

- Caused by gag material
- e.g. - (paper balls, piece of cloth)

mouth.
feel
cloth



(3) choking -

- obstruction in the the air passage.
- Officially defferentiated By Cafe Coronado

④ Traumatic Asphyxia -

- Also called perthesis Syndrome.
- Medical emergency.
- Caused by intense compression of thoracic cavity.
- Back flow - veins of the neck and Brain.

⑤ Wedging -

- Compression of the body within narrow space.

⑥ Positional -

- Caused by Abnormal position.
- Abdominal organs positions.
- chest expansion.

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⑦ Overlapping -

- One Individual sleeps over the another Individual.
- e.g. mother sleeping on the top of Infant.

⑧ Burking -

- Caused by smothering and traumatic Asphyxia.

Wet Drowning

- also called Typical drowning
- Cause of death - Heart failure

Sign - present
(of asphyxia)

- Lungs - Bulky
- water logged
- overlapping the heart
- pale green appearance

- Frothing at mouth - fine
- Leathery
- mixed blood
- wet drowning

Dry Drowning

- also called atypical drowning
- Cause of death - Laryngeal spasm
- vagal inhibition of heart

Sign of asphyxia - may be or
may not be
present

- Lungs - Trachea may contain
very little amount of H₂O
- Lungs usually dry

No frothing at mouth.

nothing

Drowning

Submersion → पीना में डुबने के कारण

डुबना

Drowning

- It is type of Asphyxial death due to Submersion of Body in water or any liquid medium.

Classification -

- wet drowning — (1)
- Dry drowning — (2)

- wet drowning called as Typical drowning
- Dry drowning called as Atypical drowning

Causes of death -

- Heart failure
 - Laryngeal spasm
 - Vagal Inhibition of heart
- Typical Drowning
- Atypical drowning

Signs of Asphyxia -

- wet drowning - Present
- Dry drowning - May be present
 - May not be present

Lungs - Bulky
water logged } wet drowning

- Overlapping the heart
- pale green Appearance

- Trachea may contain very little amount of water } dry drowning

- Lungs usually dry

Frothing at mouth - Fine
leathery
mixed blood } wet drowning

- No frothing } Dry drowning

Define Death Certificate (5 M)

Def Death Certificate

Government of India

Chief

15m)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths

DEATH CERTIFICATE

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Issued under the Section of 12/17

This is Certify that the following Information
has Been taken from the original record to
death.

This is register for _____ (village/town)
of _____ (Taluka) of _____
(State)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1) Name _____ | 2) Sex _____ |
| 3) Date of Death _____ | 4) place of death _____ |
| 5) Name of mother _____ | 6) Name of father _____ |
| 7) Deceased Address _____
at time of death | 8) Permanent deceased
address _____ |
| 9) Reg. No _____ | 10) Date of Regis. _____ |
| 11) Remarks _____
Signature _____ | 12) Date of Issuing _____
Issuing Authority (Stamp) |

Death body - Forensic Lab
Living body - Pathology Lab

(5/10M) Forensic Laboratory

- It is a scientific Laboratory commonly called as forensic science Laboratory.

- Runs by private company or a government

Factors -

- Collects ——— ①
- Examine ——— ②
- Analyzes ——— ③
- Submission ——— ④

Lab Experts -

- Pathologist ——— ①
- Serologist ——— ② (blood etc)
- Toxicologist ——— ③ (poison)
- Odontologist ——— ④ (teeth)
- Anthropologist ——— ⑤ (skeleton)
- DNA Expert ——— ⑥ (DNA profile)
- Firearms examiner ——— ⑦ (Gun Injury)
- Fingerprint expert ——— ⑧ (RFP)

Types of Specimens

- Biological Samples

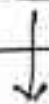
- Blood
- Urine
- Hair
- Nails
- Saliva
- Tissues

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Forensic Lab Categories

CSRM/L

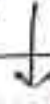
Central Forensic Science Laboratory



State Forensic Science Laboratory



Regional Forensic Science Laboratory



Mini / Local Forensic Science Laboratory

Lab Administration - Director

- Additional Director
- Deputy Director
- Assistant Director

- Senior Scientific officer
- Scientific officer
- Senior Scientific ~~assistant~~ assistant.
- Lab assistant
- Receptionist

Divisions -

- Documents
- chemistry
- Biology
- physics
- Ballistics
- Toxicology
- Narcotics
- Serology
- ~~Ex?~~
- DNA finger printing
- Photo Division
- poly graphic Division.

Role of Forensic Science Laboratory -

- Produce evidence in a legal form
- Analysis
- Evaluating
- Effective
- Helping

04/09/22

Meaning + Name factor ~~Stetor~~
- 20 mins

Imp (5th) Forensic Psychiatry

Imp - Defn
Factor

- Forensic Psychiatry deals with the application of knowledge of psychiatry for the purpose of Administration of justice.

Factor

(11)

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- Delusion	D	D-3
- Illusion	I	H-2
- Hallucination	H	A-2
- Impulse	I	I-2
- Delirium	D	L-1
- Depressive psychosis	D	P-1
- Automatism	A	
- Lucid Interval	L	
- Amnesia	A	
- Hypnotism	H	
- Psychosis	P	

① Delusion - false believe,

② Illusion - A false idea,
false Impression.

③ Hallucination -

- perception of touched
- taste.

④ Impulse -

- Individual to Perform Some Actions.

⑤ Delirium -

- Disturbance of Brain tissue function.

⑥ depressive psychosis -

Unpredictable mood swing.

⑦ Automatism

- Impaired Consciousness.

⑧ Lucid Interval -

A full episodes of mental illness.
Time b/w episodes

⑨ Amnesia - loss of memory.

⑩ Hypnotism - focused attention.

⑪ Psychosis -

- No connection from Reality.

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H. W

[9]

Sexual offence / sexual perversions-

Legal act

Rape - 375 / 376 A → E.

Sodomy $\rightarrow$ penis $\rightarrow$ Anal Sex.

Buccal ^{Coitus} cavity $\rightarrow$ mouth me penis dalana.

Bestiality $\rightarrow$ Animal ke sath ^Sex
(Human)

Lasbension $\Rightarrow f \rightarrow p, M \xrightarrow{\text{sur}} m$

gratification

gratification
→ sex की भावना जतानी

Incest - Sex b/w Man and women
↳ Husband
↳ in family.

Adultery - Sex की भावना जहाँ के sex nahi karna

18+ Sex videos not sent to any

(5/3m)

Sexual offence

- It is the 'illegal physical acts' by a person with another person to obtain 'sexual gratification'.

Classification

- Natural ——— ①
- Unnatural ——— ②

Natural Sexual offence

- Rape ——— ①
- Incest ——— ②
- Adultery ——— ③

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① Rape -

- It has been defined in Sec. 375 and punished according to section 376 and Sec. 376 (A to E) of IPC.

- ② Incest - sexual intercourse b/w a man and women who are related with blood

Imp ③ Adultery -

- It has been defined and punished in Sec. 497 of IPC.

Imp [II] Unnatural sexual offence

- Sodomy ——— ①
- Buccal coitus ——— ②
- Lesbianism ——— ③
- Bestiality ——— ④

① Sodomy

- Penetration of penis into Anus.

② Buccal Coitus -

- Penetration of penis into Buccal Cavity

③ Lesbianism - (tribadism)

- Penetration of Anything other than Penis

e.g. F → F, M → M,

Imp

④ Bestiality (zoophilia)

- sexual Intercourse By Human with Animal

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Sexual Perversions

- These are the conditions in which the sexual gratification is obtained without sexual intercourse.

- Actually these are psychosexual disorders or behaviours (classified by DSM-5)

e.g. adultery

Rape -

- There is no universal definition of rape because the laws of different countries are different

- Carnal Knowledge - It means "Sexual Intercourse"

- Age of Accused - A juvenile can commit rape on a female and he is dealt

- Age of victim - female of all ages have been raped

- Rape during sleep - It is impossible because a sleeping woman wakes up before the act.

Types of Rape -

- ① - Statutory Rape — (1)
- Marital Rape — (2)
- Gang Rape — (3)
- Date Rape — (4)
- Custodial Rape — (5)

① Statutory Rape -

- It is non-forcible Sexual Activity in which one of the individuals is below the age of consent.

② Marital Rape -

- If husband has sexual intercourse with his wife without Her Consent and the age of wife > 15 yrs.

③ Gang Rape -

- When woman is raped by more than one person in a group.

④ Date Rape

- Rape committed by someone who already knows the victim.

⑤ Custodial Rape

- Rape of a woman when she is in protected custody.

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(2 marks)

How

Imp

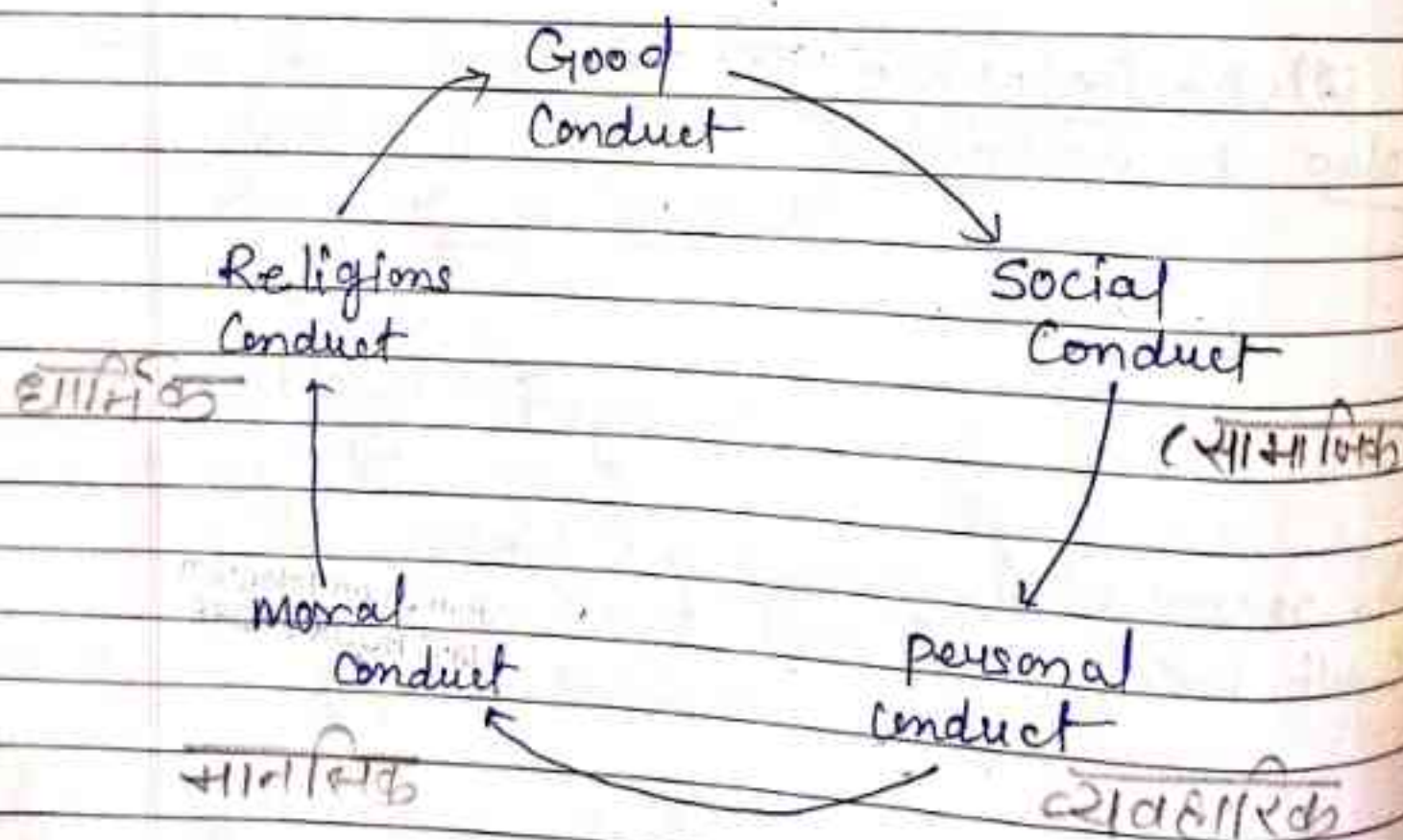
[12] देय सद्वृत्त

(5.3m)

सद्वृत्त directly Co-related to the good conduct or ethical Regimen for the Balanced state of life.

- Prevention is Better than Cure.

सद्वृत्त (ethical regimen)



(5m)

code of conduct
Type

Ethical

UnEthical

①

Ethical Conduct

- Always Speak truth.
- Do not get addicted
- Never Harm anyone
- control our passion
- Meditate everyday.
- cleanliness
- self Self control
- Do good prayers everyday
- Avoid irregularities
- eat fresh सैलविक आहार सात्विक आहार

UnEthical Conduct (पापकर्म)

- हिंसा ————— ①
- असत्य ————— ②
- अनर्थकाम ————— ③
- पशुन्य ————— ④
- सतभिन्न अल्पनम ————— ⑤
- व्यापद ————— ⑥
- अभिदय ————— ⑦
- विपर्यय ————— ⑧

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(3m) आयुर्वेद classified सद्वृत्त in 05 categories

- Ethical ————— ① व्यावहारिक
- Social ————— ② सामाजिक
- Mental ————— ③ मानसिक
- Moral ————— ④ धार्मिक
- Physical ————— ⑤ शारीरिक

(3m) निषेधक < प्राणाभिसार वैद्य ————— ①
 रोगाभिसार वैद्य ————— ②

(3m) ① प्राणाभिसार वैद्य -

- अर्थ विज्ञान युक्त ————— ①
- कर्म पद्धति युक्त ————— ②
- निषेधक चतुष्टय युक्त ————— ③

④ Qualitative गुणाभिसारक

(3m) ② रोगाभिसार वैद्य -

- Increases the व्याधि or main main faislattin
 of the व्याधि.

- विपरीतो
- जोगा
- निषेधक

हन्तारः
 प्राणानां
 कण्टक
 भूता

- लोकस्य
- प्रतिरूपक

(3rd) Qualities of वैद्य -

- उत्तम चिकित्सा गुण : (practical knowledge)
- विद्या (knowledge)
- वितर्क
- क्रिया (Action)
- विद्वान्
- स्मृति - Memory
- तत्परता - Concentration

(3rd) - चतुर्विधा वैद्यवृत्ति

(four disciplines of physician)

- मैत्री (friendly)
- कर्णमय (soft heart)
- आर्तेषु प्रीति (Concentration towards patients)
- शक्ये अपेक्षाम्

(3rd) Duties of वैद्य - प्राणाचार्य कर्तव्य

- राजा
- राजगृहस्थान्
- प्राणाचार्य
- वि निवेशयेत्
- सर्वदा
- यति जायते :

(3m) अपुण्य वैद्य

- Not having सर्वज्ञ
- अरक्षक
- असुधी अशुचि
- अजितहस्ता
- अजितमनः
- अकर्म कोविद .

05/09/22

autopsy finding $\leftarrow$ 50 times.

Death

Cessation of ~~function~~ $\rightarrow$ बंद हो जाना.

- (B2MS) — Brain — Coma से जाना.
— Brain stem $\leftarrow$ की death hone.
(MBS) — Molecular — $O_2 \downarrow$ की कमी की वजह से death
(SS) — Somatic — fail of all system

Mode (कौन से तरीके) of death.

- ① Coma —
- ② Syncope — Heart related problem.
- ③ Asphyxia $\rightarrow$ Lack of demand.

① Sudden death — Natural — Cause by Nature
— Accidental — due to incident
— Homicidal — Kill another person
— Suicidal —

50 time (MLA)

autopsy finding —

Pathechial $\leftarrow$ (50 times) — cyanosis
— pronounced lividity
— potential hemorrhage
Haemorrhage $\leftarrow$ (20 times) — vast visceral congestion

Medico Legal autopsy

autopsy $\leftarrow$ postmortum.

(I) Death / thanatology

- Cessation of life in previously viable organism

Trick

(M B B S)	Types - Somatic Death	1
	- molecular Death	2
	- Brain Death	3
	- Brain stem Death	4

① Somatic Death -

System related	- Integrated System failure	1
	- Loss of Circulation	2
	- Loss of Respiration	3
	- Heart stop Beating	4
	- Lungs stops	5
	- Unconsciousness	6

muscle · ② Molecular Death -

- Depends on Susceptibility	1
- O ₂ deprivation	2
- Muscles response to stimuli for fe	3
- for few Hours	4
- skin viable	5

Page No.
 Date
 (3) Brain death - (Brain part related)

- Deep Coma. ————— (1)
- Brain functioning ————— (2)
- whole Brain ————— (3)
- Cortex ————— (4)
- Brain stem ————— (5)

(4) Brain stem death - (Nerve related)

- ~~A~~ No movements ————— (1)
- No Reflexes ————— (2)
- Electric EEG ————— (3)
- cerebral function Absent ————— (4)
- Brain stem function absent — (5)

extra
 Importance -

- Disposal of Body: ————— (1)
- Resuscitation ————— (2)
- Transplantation. ————— (3)

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Modes of Death -

- Coma ————— (1)
- Syncope ————— (2)
- Asphyxia ————— (3)

(i) Coma -

- Cessation of Brain functions
- Vital Centres not working.
- Intra Cranial pressure $\uparrow$.
- Metabolic disorders.

(ii) Syncope -

- Failure of Heart
- Heart disease
- Hemorrhages
- Pathological Blood state
- Poisons.

(iii) Asphyxia -

- Due to lack of O_2 due to which organs are deprived causing death.

Causes - Pathological

- Decreased O_2 demands.
- Decreased O_2 supply.
- Decreased Inhalation Capacity.

Autopsy finding - (MLA)

- cyanosis
- pronounced lividity
- Patechial Hemorrhage.
- Visceral Congestion.

Sudden death -

- Natural death ——— (1)
- Accidental Death ——— (2)
- Suicidal ——— (3)
- Homicidal ——— (4)

(A) Natural Death -

- Death Occurs due to the Cause of Nature is called Natural death.

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(B) Accidental Death -

- Death occurs by the Incident or violence act is called Accidental death.

(C) Suicidal Death -

- Act of Intentionally causing own or one self is called Suicidal death.

(d) Homicidal Death -

- It is the act of killing one Human killing another Human is called Homicidal Death.

• Autopsy finding -

- Nothing
- Non-specific finding
- Patechial Haemorrhages
- Manifest Illness.

Medico Legal Autopsy

- Medico-Legal Autopsy or post mortem examination is a special type of scientific examination of dead body carried out under the laws of protection.

Objectives -

- Cause of death ————— ①
- Manner of death ————— ②
- Time since death. ————— ③
- To establish identity. ————— ④
- To Retain Relevant organs. ————— ⑤
- Infants live birth. ————— ⑥

Rules of Medico Legal Autopsy —

- Authorization ————— ①
- Identification ————— ②
- Crime scene visit. ————— ③
- History ————— ④
- Verification ————— ⑤
- Examination ————— ⑥
- Notes ————— ⑦
- Preservation ————— ⑧

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• External Examination -

- Condition of the body.
- Identification Marks.
- Eyes Condition
- State of Natural orifices.
- Injuries
- State of Limbs
- Genital and Breast Condition.

Thorax -

- Walls, ribs and Cartilages
- Pleura and diaphragm.
- Larynx, trachea.
- Lungs.
- Heart Cavities
- Heart valves.
- Large vessels.

Poisoning Cases -

- Smell of Body
- Viscera
- Post-mortem staining
- colour of sclera
- mouth
- Injuries
- GIT tract examination
- Stomach description.

• Chemical Examination

- Stomach with Content
- Upper part of Small Intestine
- Lined Examination
- Urine Examination

Hanging cases

- Ligature Mark
- eyes Conditions
- pupils Conditions
- position of tongue
- postmortem staining
- presence of Injuries
- Neck Sutures.
- Internal organs Examinations.
- Preservation of viscera.

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Burns Cases

- Smell
 - Nature of Burns
 - degree of Burns
 - Age of Burns
 - Injuries Marks.
- (मरने के पहले)
- Ant Antemortem
- Post mortem
(मरने के बाद)

moment
(आभा)

(3m)

Artifacts

- defined as changes in the Natural state of the Body -

- Before death
- Moment death.
- After death
- During Autopsy

Death ←
Early sign of death
Late sign of death

06/9/22

netflix { HTT ← monitor
Cadaver 2 min

Hi - Ora SG
(Ulcer)

Exhumation



Comes under 176 Crpc

grave - जहाँ body को दफनाया था

manner of death - कैसे मारा

Screening - छानबीन करना

- Under 176 Crpc

- It is the lawful digging out of an already
Buried body from the grave

• Purpose/objectives -

- Identification

- Second Autopsy when first Autopsy report

- Report is doubtful.

- Body disposed off with any Autopsy.

- Cause of death.

- Time of death.

- Manner of death.

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Pre - requirements -

- Written order.
- Supervision
- Early morning
- Screening of Area.
- Burial Spot
- Photography.

Digging Out of the Body

(How to remove Burial body from grave)

- Removal of layers
- Lifting out of Body
- Identification of Body.
- Condition of soil and water
- Collection of soil.

Autopsy (Medico Legal) (Post mortem Exam)

Preservation of viscera.

- Time limit
 - No time limit In India
 - 10 year for France.
 - 30 year for Germany.

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Date			

- ② Saponification / adipocere formation
(fat $\rightarrow$ fatty acid)

Rapid dehydration cells and tissue break down $\frac{1}{1}$

ocean loss

Glucolysis }
Protolysis } तीसरी
Lipidolysis }

4

Clostridium welchii

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$H_2S \rightarrow S \leftarrow$ gas release

mycetes formation and files-

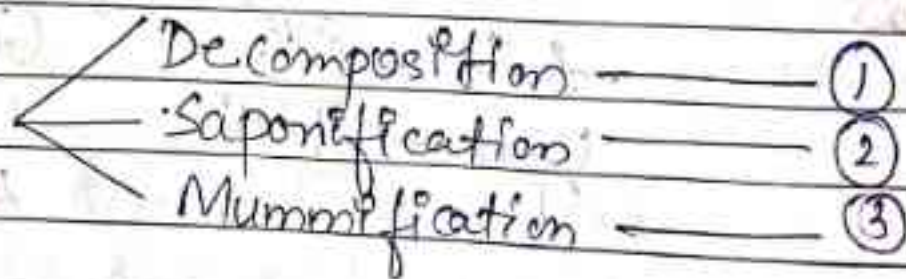
anaerobic bacteria

fat $\rightarrow$ fatty acid

Late Sign of Death

- It is directly co-relates with the changes of the body after the death.

Classification



① Decomposition

- Also called as Putrefaction

- It is process by which organic body tissue break down into simpler inorganic compound is called putrefaction.

Decomposition = Autolysis + Putrefaction

(A) Autolysis -

- It is the breakdown of cell and tissues by intracellular lytic enzymes.

eg. - Glycolytic → ①
- Proteolytic → ②
- Lipolytic → ③

(B) Causing Agents -

- Mostly Anaerobic bacteria
- *Clostridium welchii*

(C) Foul Smell -

Mainly due to ptomaines.

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Greenish discoloration -

- It is ~~sign~~ early sign of putrefaction.
- It appears 12-24 hours after death.
- H_2S gas released by Bacterial Activity

Changes Haemoglobin into Sulph Haemoglobin

which give greenish discoloration.

Gas stiffening - false Rigidity.

- shifting of position -
- Due to Liquefaction of Blood inside Blood vessels
- The Blood shifts from one area to another area.

Maggots formation - Larvae of fly.

• Internal features -

- Last Organ prostatein (M)
- Last Organ uterus (P)
- Lined Become soft and flabby.
- Brain Liquefies into grey colour.
- Skeletonisation - Last stage

• Early putrefaction -

- Larynx and trachea
- Stomach
- Spleen
- Intestine
- Liver.

Saponification

(I) Adipocere formation - (5-15 days)

- It is formed by Anaerobic Bacteria.
- In this body fats are converted into fatty acid and wax like material produced.

(A) Appearance - Fresh adipocere

- Moist
- Soft
- Translucent
- Whitish
- waxy.

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(B) Smell - Early stage - Ammoniacal odour.

- offensive smell.

(C) Floats on water -

- Because its specific gravity is Less than that of water.

(d) Inflammable -

- Burns with faint yellow flame.
- Hydrolysis + Hydrogenation = water + Heat.

Hydrolysis and Hydrogenation of Body fats occur in presence of water and heat.

Muscles -

- Dehydrated
- Very thin.
- greyish colour.

M.C.I -

- Sign of death
- place of death
- time of death
- cause of death

(III) Mummification -

- 3 - 12 Month.
- It is a rapid dehydration of dead body from Evaporation of water.
- Preservation of Natural appearance.

• Condition requirement -

- Dry
 - Hot
- } Environment

• Essential Requirement -

- Absence of Moisture — (1)
- Excess of air — (2)
- Warmth — (3)

- Smell - Odourless

- Slightly adipocere formation is common.
- Internal organs get transformed.

M.L.I (Medico Legal Importance / Aspect)

- Same as above.

Sign of death

Time of death

Place of death

Cause of death

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04/9/11

Early sign of Death

(After death)

Mortis — Hardness ~~हार्डनेस~~

purplish red colour — seen — 30 min
4 hrs well develop

Liver mortis ← post mortum lividity.

↓

(also called)

Colour depend of Haemoglobin

putrefication

~~पुट्रिफिकेशन~~ (पुट्रिफिकेशन)

Mechanism

Testing

Shifting

putrefication

of Lividity.

Temp

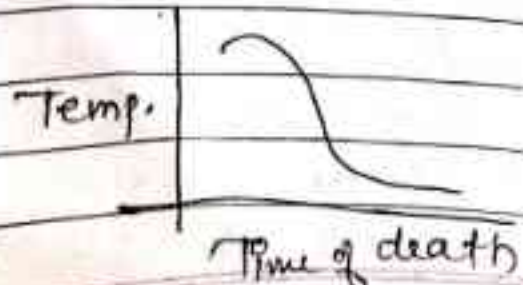
Time

Algor mortis

body की ठंडा होना.

→ Co-relates to Newton's law of Cooling.

Curve of graph — shape.



Initial curve
Slope
flatt

(in Organic death body)

(शीघ्र)

Rigor Mortis — 9 hrs — Lower limb.

↓
कड़क होना (muscle की)
(stiffness) स्तब्धता 2 hrs — facial muscle

6 hrs
skin → facial — pallor — pale colour
eye — close/open
dilated pupils
dryness
opacity death (Not able to see)

After Early changes of Death

- It is directly co-relates with the early changes body of After death.

• Classification -

- Livor Mortis — ①
- Algor Mortis — ②
- Rigor Mortis — ③ (cadaveric spasm)
- Eye changes — ④ (Instantaneous rigor)
- skin changes — ⑤

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① Livor Mortis -

- Also called as Post mortem lividity.
- It is a purplish red discolouration on the skin of the most dependent part of the body.

• Most dependent part —

- Back of chest — ①
- Abdomen — ②
- Back of thighs — ③
- Knee joint — ④
- Lower leg — ⑤
- Hands — ⑥

Time — Appearance within 30 minute
well developed in 4 hrs.

Fixation of lividity —

- Mechanism of lividity — upto — 8hrs
- Testing
 - Shifting
 - Thumb for a minute
 - Before 6-8hrs
- Lividity putrefication — TPU putrefaction sets.

Colour — Purplish red

- depend upon the Amount of HB. reduced
- Cause of the death.

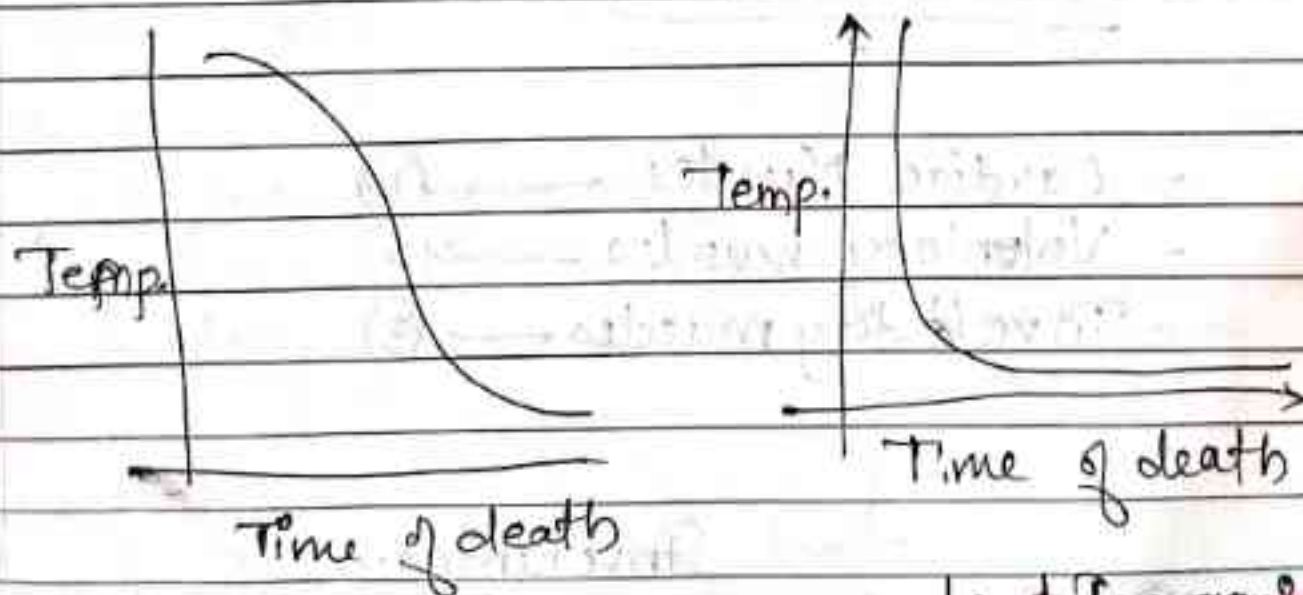
M.L.A — Sign of death

- Time of death
- Position of Body
- colour
- Location.

② Algor Mortis -

- Cooling of the Body after death.
- Early postmortem changes.
- directly co-relates with the 'Newton's law of cooling'.
- Curve of cooling is in 'S' shaped.
- The S shaped curve Having following factor:
 - Initial phase — ①
 - slope — ②
 - flat curve — ③

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Dead body

• dead Inorganic Body
(मृदा शरीर)

Involuntary - 20 times

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M.L.A -

- Time since death.
- Manner of death.
- Position of Body
- Colour of Body
- Post mortum Caloricity.

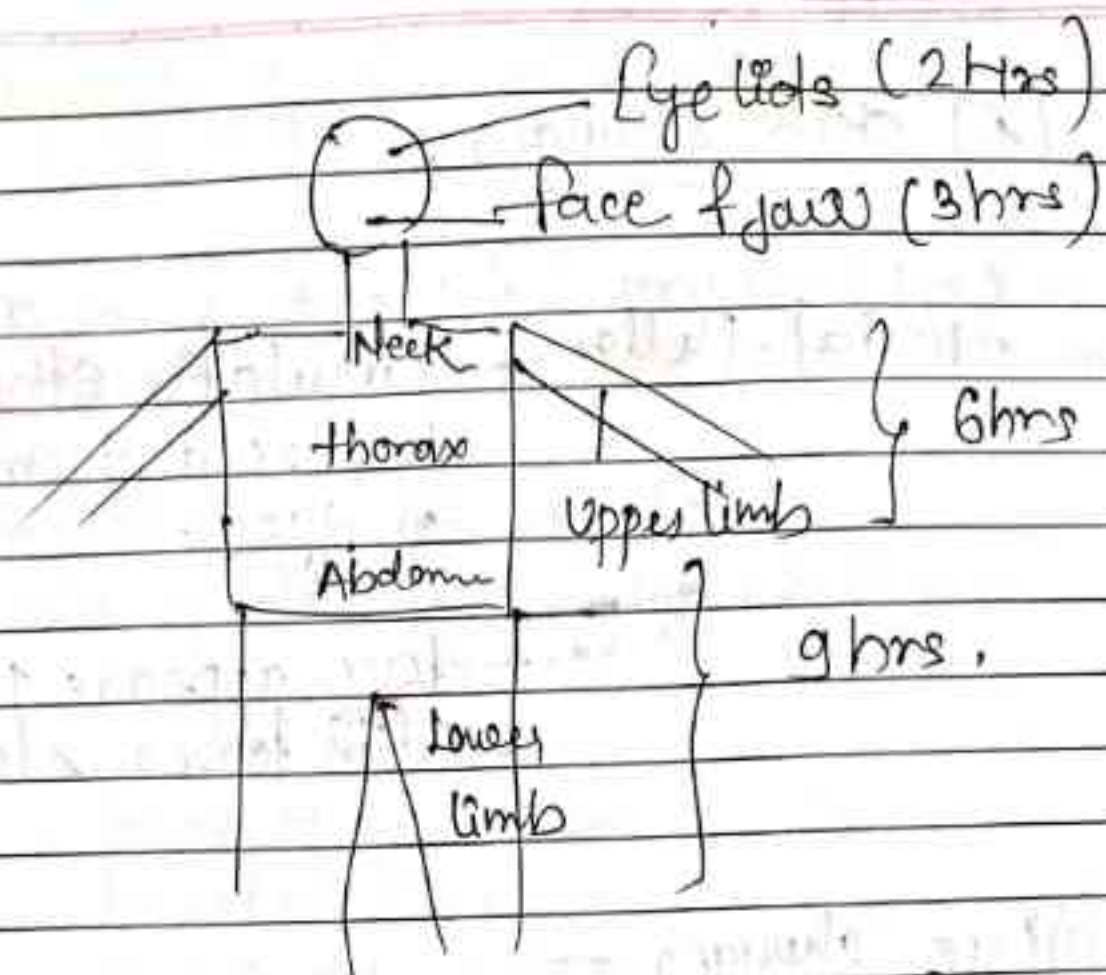
(3) Rigor Mortis -

- Rigor mortis directly co-relates to the stiffening of muscle after death.

• Muscles Involved -

- Cardiac Muscles — (1)
- Voluntary muscles — (2)
- Involuntary muscles — (3)

Cardiac ———→ Involuntary
Involuntary ———→ Voluntary



Order of Appearance of Rigor Mortis

Factor of Affecting Rigor mortis

- Temperature — (1)
- Body Built — (2)
- Age — (3)

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- MLA - Time since death
- Manner of death
 - Cause of death
 - position of Body
 - Cadaveric Spasm.

(4) skin changes -

facial pallor - circulation stops and blood drains out from capillaries of face.

- face appears pale
- skin loses elasticity.

(5) Eye changes -

- May or may not be closed
- Corneal reflex
- Dilated pupils
- dryness
- opacity dead
- Remain open after death 3-4 hrs
- flaccidity of eyeballs.

cadaveric spasm - also called instantaneous rigor

- It is a condition in which the muscles of the body which were in a state of contraction immediately before ~~after~~ death.

M.L.I - Drowning

- fire arm / stab injury
- homicidal.

Condition - sudden death

- excitement
- fear
- severe pain
- Intoxication

(II) Examination of victim of Rape (5/3M)

- Rape victim shall be examined by a registered medical practitioner (Government of

* Examination of victim of Rape.
Containing following Information -

- 1) - Consent of women
 - Exact time
 - Name and address
 - Age of women
 - DNA profiling
 - Injury marks
 - Mental condition
 - Other Information

• Guidelines and Protocols -

- Basic details
- Identification Marks
- Menstrual History
- Incidence history
- Urine examination
- Genital examination
- Two fingers test (examination)
- Blood test
- Post examination,

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12/9/22

• Maintenance of Medical Record

- A medical record is a document containing data regarding patient treatment.

- History ————— (1)
- Consent ————— (2)
- Examination ————— (3)
- Investigation ————— (4)
- diagnostic ————— (5)
- Modalities ————— (6)
- Treatment ————— (7)
- Operation Notes ————— (8)
- discharge Summary ————— (9)
- Visit Report ————— (10)

- Every Hospital maintains the medical record as medical record department is also there.

- Medical records are required in case of accidental death, assaults, Insurance, negligence and claims.

- Every doctor should maintain medical record for a period of 3 years.

- If patient asked for his record, it should be provided within 72 hrs.

Storage of medical records

(DGHS)

Under the Directorate General of Health Service guidelines published in hospital manual

- OPD Records stored for minimum 5 yrs.
- IPPD Records stored for minimum 10 yrs
- for MLC cases - No period mentioned.
(medico legal case)

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Law in Relation to Medical Practitioners

- Bombay Medical Act
- Indian Medicine Council Act
- Maharashtra Medical Practitioners Act
- Drug and Cosmetics Act
- Pharmacy Act
- Drug Control Act
- Narcotic Drug Department
- Mental Health Act 1987
- Imp - Pre-Natal Diagnostic Technique Act (PNDT Act) (PNDT)

Imp • Indian Medicine Central Council Act

- Passed in the year of 1970
- Aim to provide the constitution and creation of Central Council of Indian medicine.
- This Having 36 sections and 05 chapters

• Chapters -

- chapter 01 - Preliminary
- chapter 02 - Committees

chapter 02 A - Permission for New medical Institution.

chapter 03 - Recognition of medical Qualification
Re co-organization

chapter 04 - Central Register of IM.

chapter 05 - Miscellaneous.

- Act No - 48 of 1970.

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Imp (Gastric Tube / Ewald's Tube)

Gastric Lavage

- Gastric Lavage is directly Correlates with the gastro-intestinal decontamination technique.

- Aim -

- is to empty the stomach from toxic substance in the form of small volume of fluid via oro-gastric tube.

• Objectives -

- Role of gastric lavage in Management of ingested poisoning.

- Make society aware of Benefits of gastric Lavage.

- Give maximum Information Regarding the procedure.

Parts -

- Funnel End

- Suction Bulb.

- Lower Rounded perforated End

① Tunnel End -

- To pour in fluid and to take out after lavage.

② Suction Bulb -

Dr. Saransh Dwivedi
B.Sc. BAMS

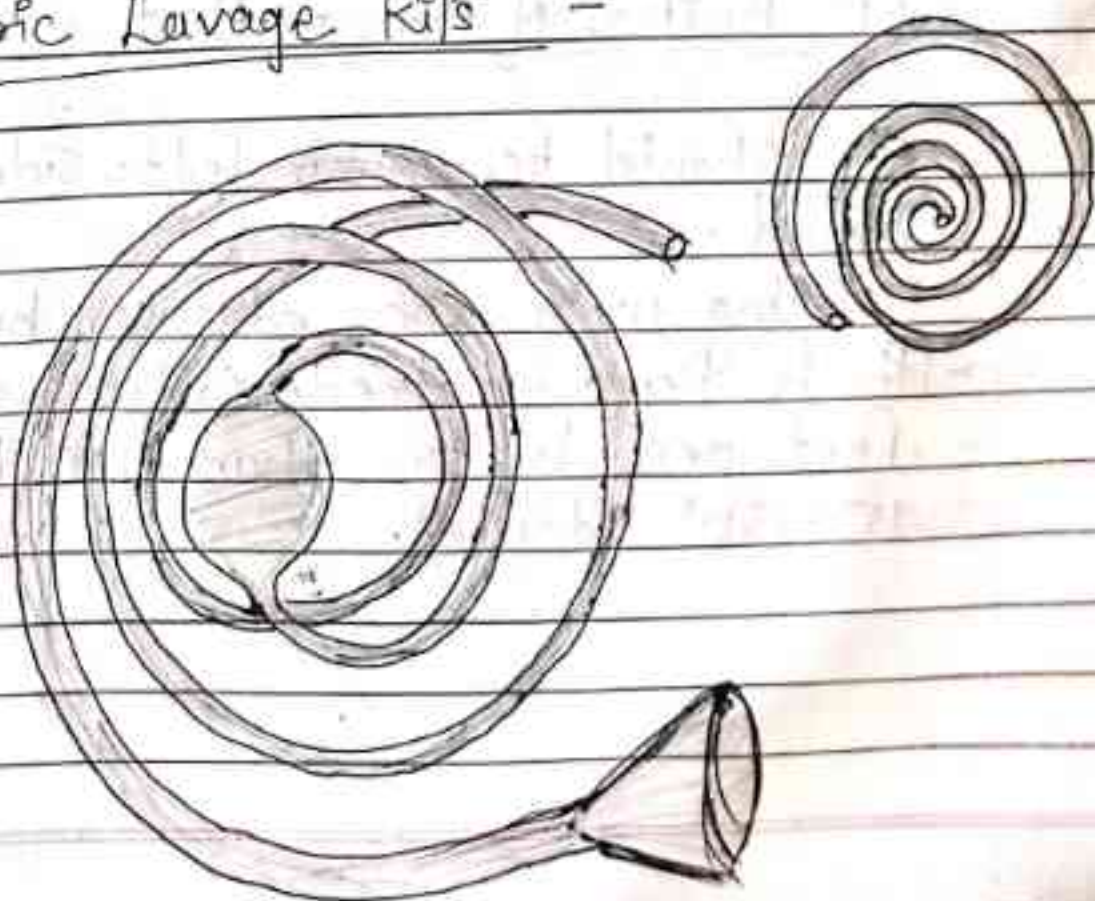
- clearance of Blockage if blocked by food material.
- Take out fluid if Siphon Action fails.
Siphon

③ LRPE -

- Avoid damage to the GIT during its passage.

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Gastric Lavage Kit -



• Indications -

- should be Rarely, if ever performed
- Amount of toxin is unreliable and negligible.
- Benefits of gastric Lavage would exceed the risks involved where Activated charcoal would not be provided equal

• Procedure -

- Position of the patient.
- Introduction of the tube
- Confirmation of the tube in Stomach
- Lavaging the Stomach
- Indication to stop Lavage

① Position of the patient

- Pt. should be on his left side or prone Head.
- Hanging over the edge on bed.
- Pt. is kept in Trendelenburg position.
- Feet are higher than the Head by $15 - 30^{\circ}$ (degree).

② Introduction of the tube -

- Protect Airway.
- Place pt. Lateral position
- Tube should be passed orally.
- Lubricate the End of tube
- Use Mouth Gag.

③ Confirmation of tube in stomach -

- Cough Reflex Starts.
- Hissing Sound Heard.
- Air bubbles seen on dipping.

④ Lavaging the stomach -

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- Preserve 1st sample for chemical Analysis.
- Pass about 250 cc of plain water (warm) through funnel.
- Pinch the tube when funnel is empty.
- It below the level of stomach.
- Release finger and thumb to Relieve Blockage.
- Used Siphon Action at the last.

Thermia $\leftarrow$ Temp

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⑤ Indication to stop Lavage -

- Stop when the Returning fluid is clear.
- In case of $KMNO_4$ - Initially colorless, lavage should be stopped if the returned fluid has pink colour.

• Complication -

- Aspiration pneumonia ——— ①
- Laryngo spasm ——— ②
- Hypothermia
- Vagal Inhibition
- Cardiac Arrhythmias.
- Electrolyte imbalance.

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(III) Virginity (defloration) → Lossing of Virginity

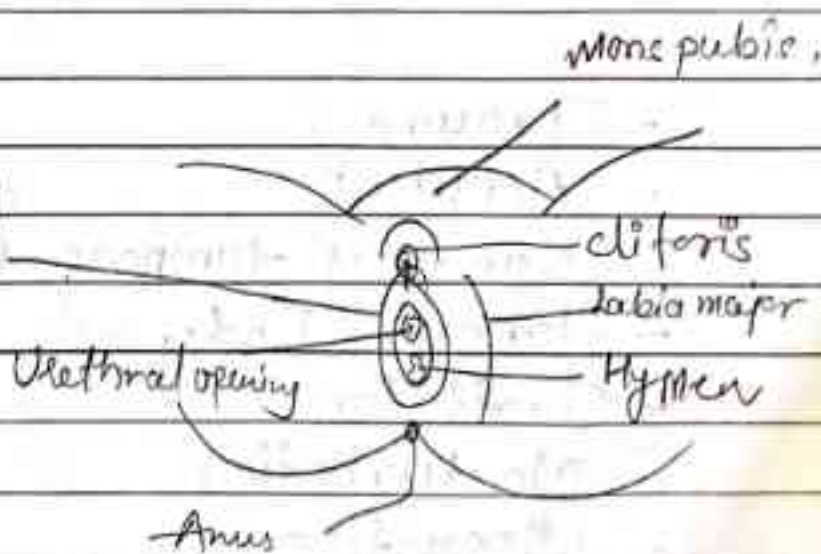
- Virginity terminology co-relates with virgo In fact.
- Virginity defines female who Has not experienced Sexual Intercourse.

• Sign of virginity -

- Extra genital Sign (In breast)
- Genital Signs
(Vagina)

Genitals

- Labia majora
- Labia minora
- Vaginal wall
- Vestibule
- Commisure
- Forchette
- fossa Navicularis
- Hymen



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• Types of Hymen -

(Top 5 should be remembered)

- Semilunar Hymen
- Annular Hymen
- Infantile
- Cribriform
- Vertical
- Septate
- Imperforate
- x - Caruncular myrtiformis.

• Other conditions which may affect Signs of Virginity -

(R)

- Trauma
 - Accident
 - Sanitary tampons
 - Foreign Body
 - Irritation
 - Masturbation
 - Ulceration
- (Insertion of plastic which rupture e.g. Condom)

e.g. fungus.

Defame - बीयत पे सवाल उठना :

False Virgin -

- ↓ Involved
- Hymen is Intact (Destroyed) But the women Has -
 - Had Sexual Intercourse.
 - Not ruptured
 - Thick fleshy
 - May admit 2 fingers
 - Full length of finger can be admitted.
 - Labia minora enlarged, pigmented
 - Labia major is less fleshy.

• Medio Legal Importance (MLI)

(3m)

- Nullity of Marriage.
- Divorce
- Defamation of character
- Rape

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Alveolar mammae

Pregnancy

(top 5 should be remember)

- It is a physiological condition
- develops in a female
- Pregnancy co-relates to the physiological condition in which a foetus develops inside a women womb (uterus).
- Pregnancy usually lasts about 40 weeks or 9 months.
- Measured through Last menstrual period to delivery. (LMP to delivery)

Sign of Pregnancy -

- Presumptive sign. (e.g. Menstrual stop)
- Probable sign.
- Positive sign.

① Pre Sumptive Sign -

- Amenorrhoea (stop of menstrual)
- Morning sickness
- change in Breast
- change in the vagina.
- Urinary disturbance
- Quickening (tension etc.)
16-20 week

- striae gravidarum.
- Sympathetic changes.

e.g. Increased salivation.
frequent urination.

② Probable sign of Pregnancy -

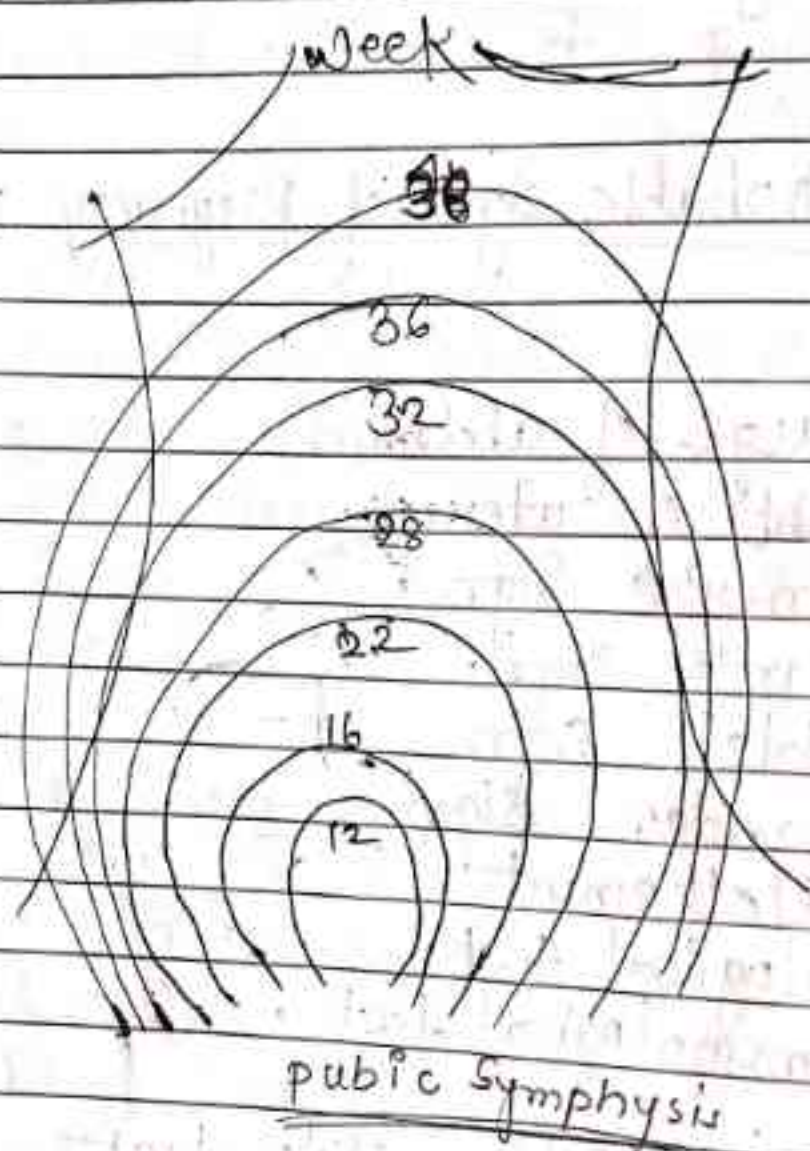
- Enlarge of abdomen
- Height of uterus
- Palmer's Sign
- Hegar's Sign.
- Goodell Sign
- Oslander Sign
- Ballotement
- Biological test
- Immunological test.

e.g. - Inhibition slide test

- Direct slide test.
- RIA and ELISA

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Fundal Height



Fundal Height is measure in centimeters from pubic Symphysis to the top of Uterus.

⑤ positive sign of pregnancy

- Auscultation fetal Heart sounds (18-20 weeks)
- Palpation of fetal part
- Fetal movement
- Radiograph of foetus (After 3 months)

• USG (Ultra Sonography) -

- 6 week - Gestational Sac
- 7 week - Embryo
- 10 week - Heart beat
- 14 week - Head and thorax.

Sign of Pregnancy (Dead)

- Products of Conception — ①
- Enlarged uterus — ②
- Corpus Luteum — ③

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• Medico Legal Importance —

(1) In civil cases —

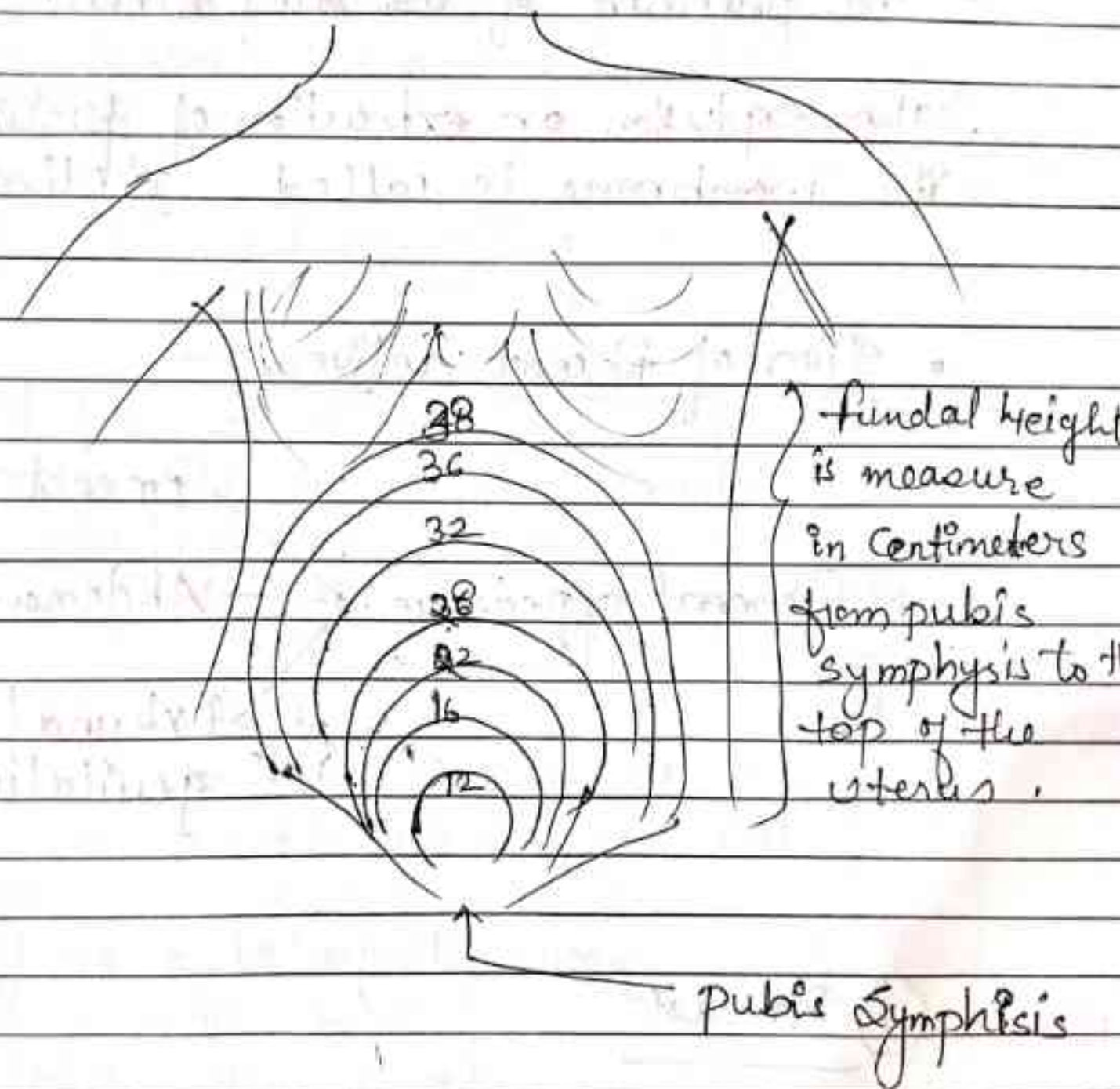
- Nullity of marriage
- Inheritance of property
- Compensation cases
- Illegitimate Baby

• In criminal cases —

- Exception
- Advantage
- Positive proof
- Adultery

Diag

• Fundal Height -



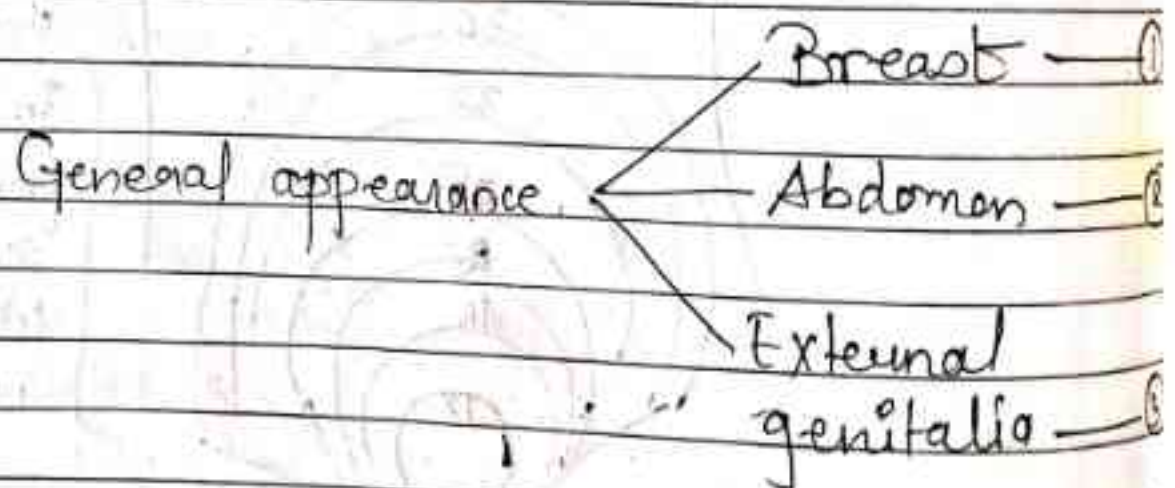
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Q.11 - Delivery - Grovind parek / parokh

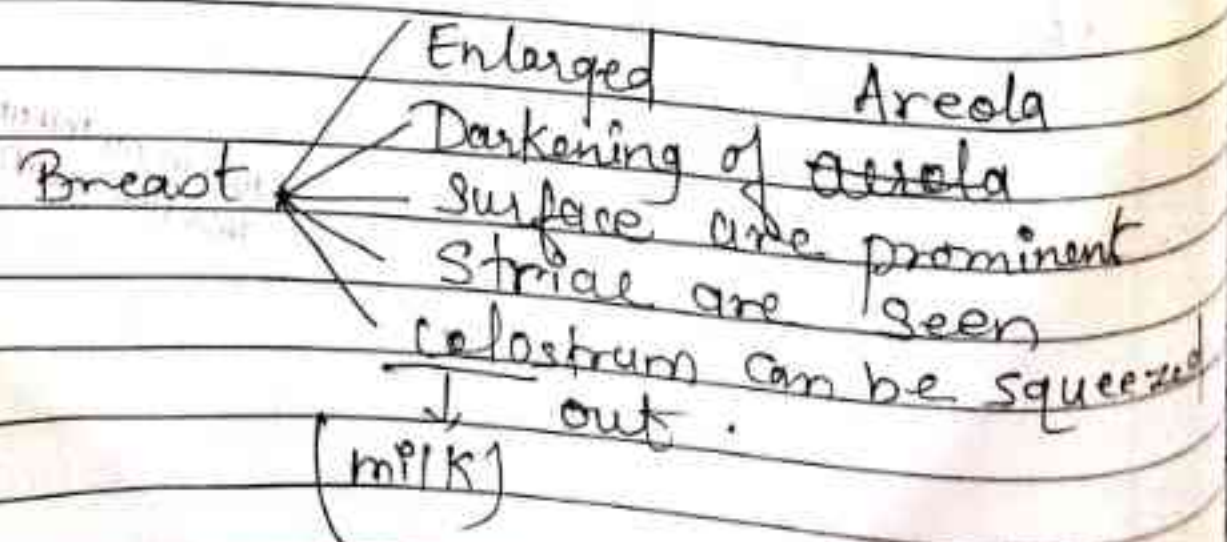
Delivery

- Delivery co-relates to the birth.
- The Act of giving Birth
- The procedure of assisting Birth.
- The expulsion or extraction of foetus and its membrane is called delivery.

• Sign of Recent delivery -



① Breast



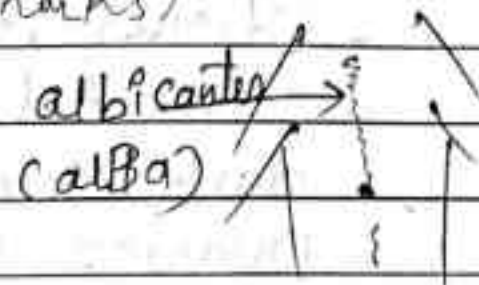
Striae - 'tougher'
Strach marks

② Abdomen -

30 times

- Stria gravidarum. (Strach mark)
- Lineae albicantes.
- Lineae Nigra.

} marks



③ External genitalia -

20 times + 10 times

- Labia are tender and swollen
- fourchette is ruptured.
- Perineum is lacerated.
- vaginal discharge (Lochia) (लोकिया) (20 times)

(i) Lochia Rubra (Red)

(ii) Lochia Serosa (Pale)

(iii) Lochia alba (yellowish)

- woman is multiparous
- Pendulous Breast.
- Stria are present
- Linea albicantes
- Linea nigra.

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• Signs of Recent delivery (dead)

- Same as are ^{found} ~~formed~~ in living.
- Additional findings are found in uterus.
- Uterus is firm.
- Placental site can be identified by its dark colour.
- Ovaries and fallopian tubes are congested.
- Histopathological Examination.

• Sign remote delivery in living — ^{Option No. No Surgical delivery} e.g. Gynaecology

External genitalia —

- Labia are lax.
- Vagina Rugae are lost.
- Fourchette is lost.
- Hymen — Carunculae myrtiformis

• Sign Remote delivery in Dead

- Additional findings are present in uterus and its appendages.
- Uterus is concave.
- Fundus is above.

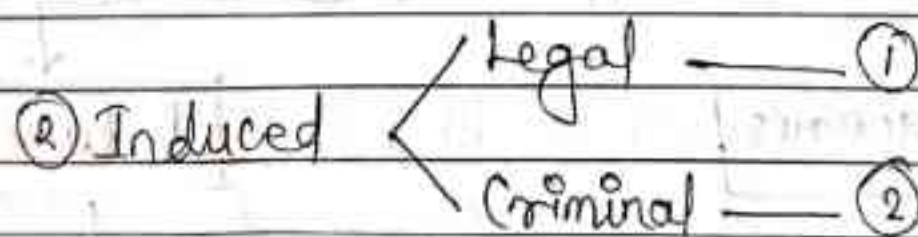
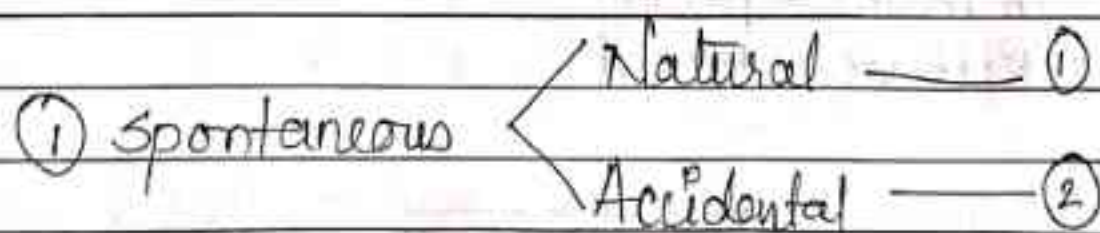
Abortion

Abortion is directly co-relates with termination of pregnancy.

Due to premature Expulsion.

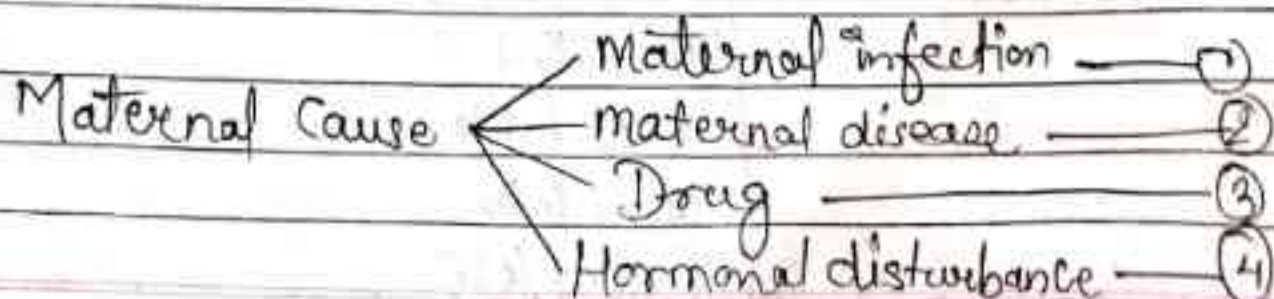
• Types of Abortion —

- Spontaneous — ①
- Induced — ②



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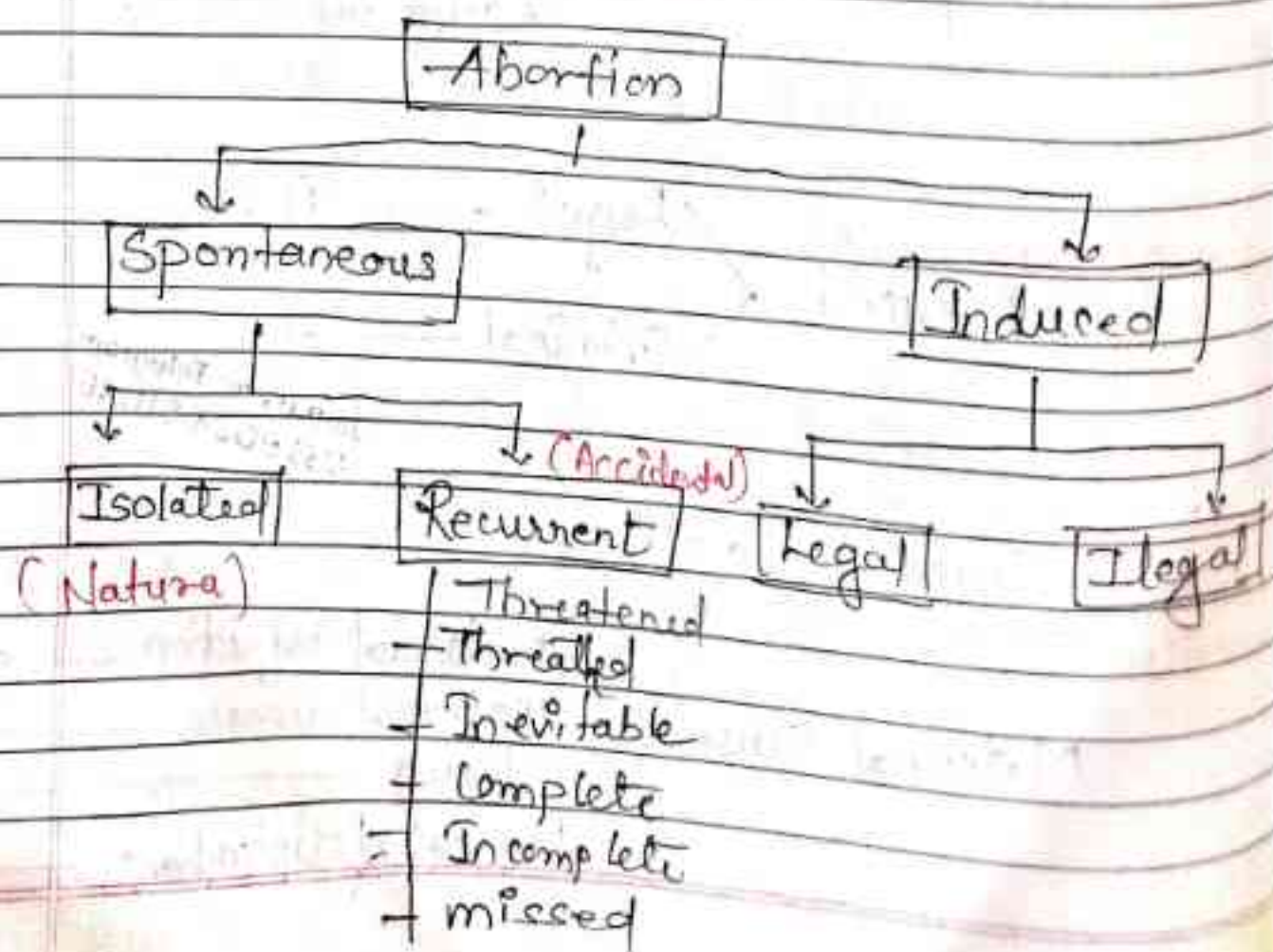
Cause of Death



- Fetal Cause
 - chromosomal anomalies
 - Blighted Ovum
 - Hydatid form
 - Congenital Defect

• Other Causes

- Uterine Developmental Anomalies
- Retroversion
- Fibroid of uterus
- Surgery during pregnancy
- Environmental factor
- Immune factor
- RH-ve Blood



• Criminal Abortion -

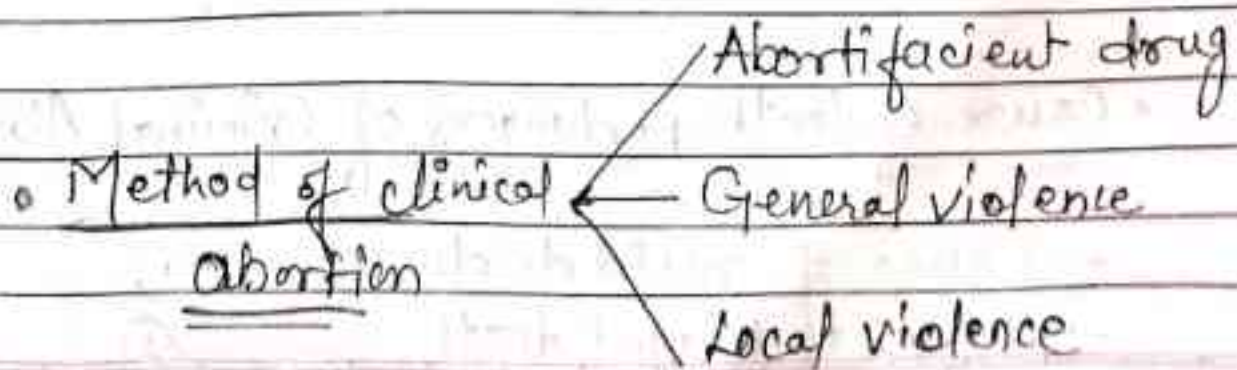
- Abortion done Against the provision of MTP Act.
permission

• Legal Aspect -

- Section 312 IPC — ①
- Section 313 IPC — ②
- Section 314 IPC — ③
- Section 315 IPC — ④
- Section 316 IPC — ⑤

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- ① Sec. 312 IPC - with ^{sign} Consent of patient
- ② Sec. 313 IPC - Abortion Without Consent
- ③ Sec. 314 IPC - If women dies by this act.
- ④ Sec. 315 IPC - Act to Prevent the child.
- ⑤ Sec. 316 IPC - Act which cause death of unborn child.



Drug acting directly

(I) Abortifacient drug

(I) Abortifacient drug

- Drug acting directly on the uterus — ①
- Irritants of Genito Urinary tract — ②
- Irritants of GI tract — ③
- Poisonous effect on body — ④

(II) General violence

Severe pressure
Violent exercise
cupping
very hot & cold bath.

(III) Local violence

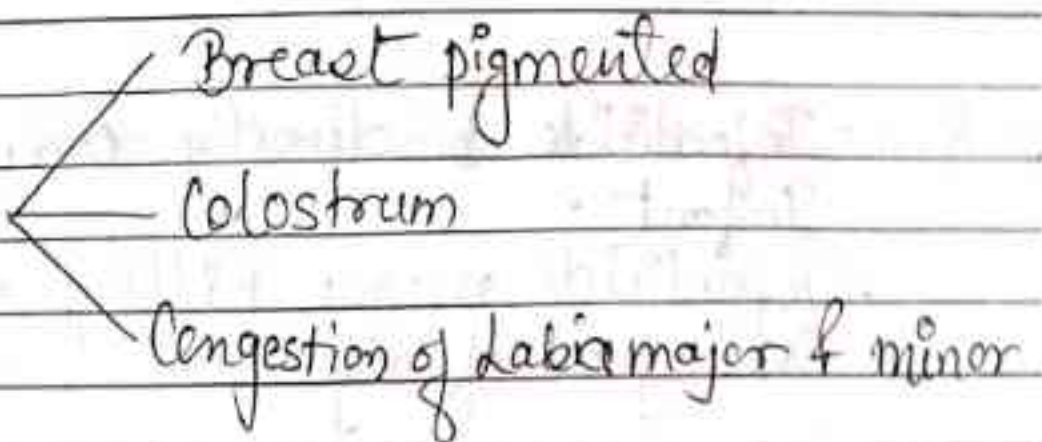
(बाह्य इलाका)

Syringe Aspiration
Vacuum Aspiration
Abortion Sticks
Electric current

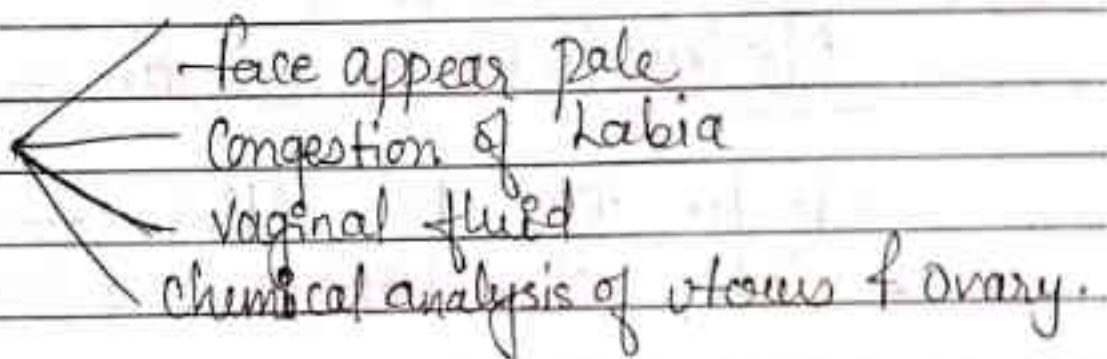
• Cause of death & dangers of Criminal Abortion

- Cause of rapid death — ①
- Cause of delayed death — ②
- Remote Cause — ③

Medical Evidence -

① Living 

- Breast pigmented
- Colostrum
- Congestion of Labia major & minor

② Dead 

- Face appears pale
- Congestion of Labia
- Vaginal fluid
- Chemical analysis of uterus & ovary.

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• Infanticide -

- Infanticide is directly correlates with the Infant.
- Infanticide means killing of an infant with One year of age.

Matters to be proved are -

- foetus was born Aline. — (1)
- viable when born — (2)

viable when born { Still born foetus — (1)
Dead born foetus — (2)

① foetus was born alive -

- Depend upon on the many biological & physiological factors.
- Acceptable Age - 210 days.

② viable when born -

- when they are not Born alive.
- still born foetus — (1)
- Dead Born foetus — (2)

(A) Still born foetus -

- Issued by birth from the mother after 28 weeks of pregnancy.
- Some still born foetus may show sign of respiration.
- Frequency of still birth rate is calculated as 1 in 18 birth.

(B) Dead born foetus

- Death of a foetus inside the uterus.
- Rigor mortis
- Intra uterine Maceration
- Intra uterine mummification.
- putrefication.

Dr. Saransh Dwivedi
B.Sc. BAMS

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• Medico Legal Aspect of Still Birth

- Charge of Infanticide will not stand
- Killing after live birth is considered as murder (302 IPC) or to prevent live birth (315 IPC)

(small / big)
Caput Succedaneum ← Head of baby

Still birth / Line Birth (Civil Law)

- Foetus is alive or complete birth.

• Sign of line birth -

- Cry of the baby. ——— ①
- Movement of Any part ——— ②
- Sneezing and yawning ——— ③
- Heart beat ——— ④

• Sign of Line birth (in Criminal Law)

(I) External Sign

Shape of chest & its measurement
change in skin
Caput Succedaneum
Cephalo Haematoma.
change in Umbilical Cord.

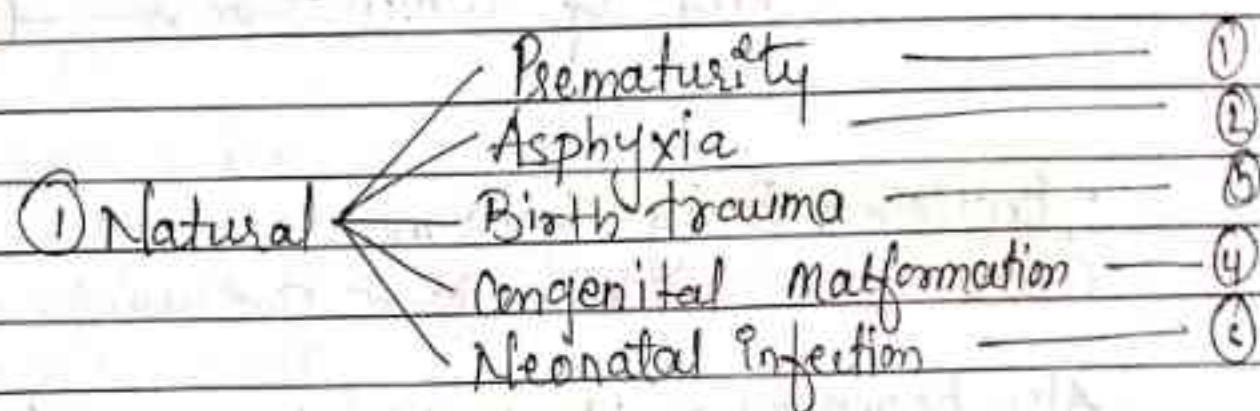
(II) Internal Examination -

- Position of highest point ——— ①
- Examination of Lungs ——— ②
- Finding in the Stomach and Intestine ——— ③
- Meconium ——— ④
- change in Heart ——— ⑤
- change in blood vessel. ——— ⑥

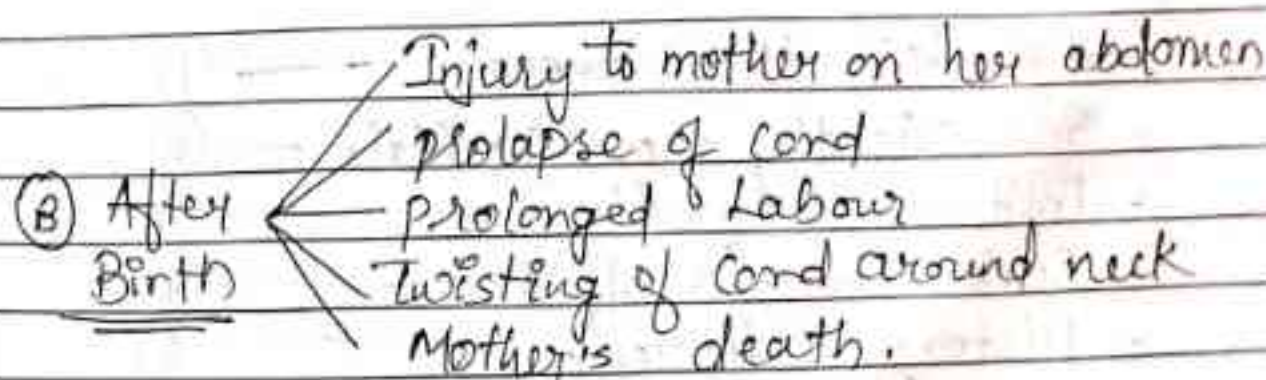
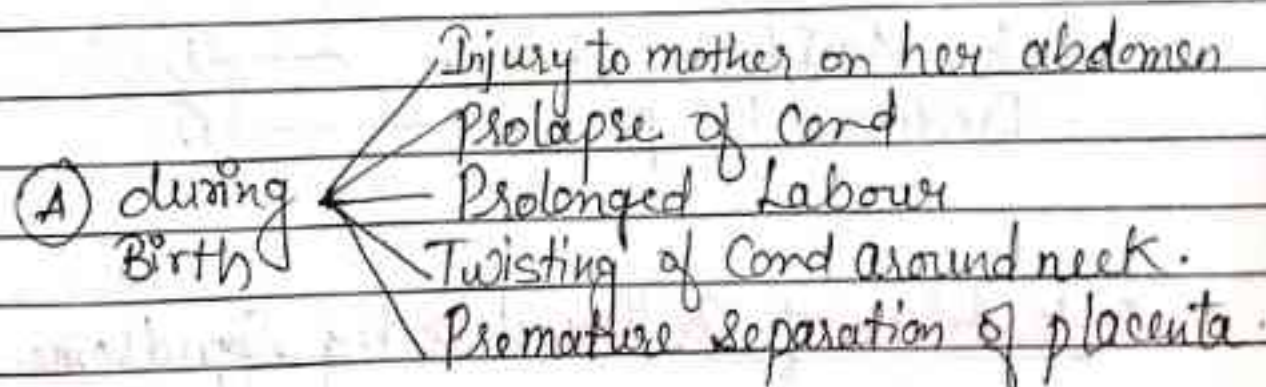
• Cause of Infant death

- Natural ——— ①
- Accidental ——— ②
- Criminal ——— ③

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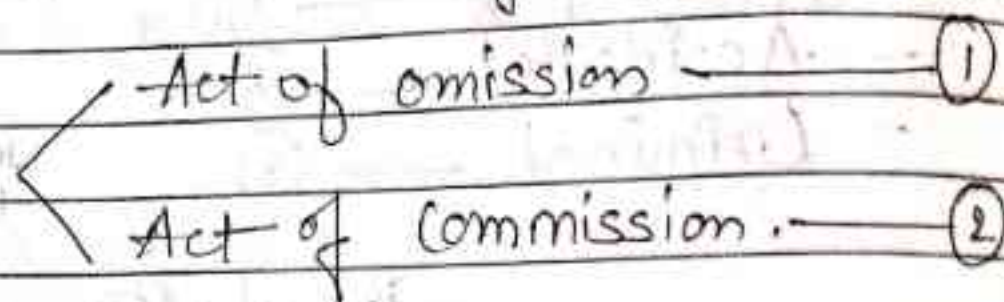


ii) Accidental Cause



(iii) Criminal Cause -

- May be divided into two groups.



• Battered Baby Syndrome

(बिना बाली के सारे बाली बच्चों Continues)

- Also known as maltreatment Syndrome in children.
- A Battered child is one who has received Repetitive Physical Injuries.

- Non Accidental Violence — (1)
- Produced by parent — (2)

• Features of Battered baby Syndrome

- Age less than 3 years — (1)
- Sex slightly more in Male — (2)
- Position in family — (3)
- Socio Economic factor — (4)
- History difference — (5)

Injuries in Battered baby syndrome -

- Surface injuries $\leftarrow$ Head injuries
face injury
neck injury.

- Bruise (contusion)

- Abrasion

- Laceration

- Laceration of mucosa of upper lip.

- violent shaking head

- Bite Mark

- Skull fracture.

- Multiple rib fracture.

Diagnosis -

- Nature of injuries.

- Time taken to seek medical advice.

- Recurrent injuries

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Impotence and Sterility

- Impotence - defined as inability of a person to perform sexual intercourse.
- Impotence generally referred to male reproduction.
- Impotence in female known as 'female sexual dysfunction'.

Sterility -

- Inability to Procreate (Female)
- failure to impregnate (Male)

• Impotence Having two components -

They are as follows -

- Erectile Component — ①
- Ejaculatory Component — ②

① Erectile Component -

- Inability to maintain penile erection.

② Ejaculatory Component -

- failure to ejaculate — (1)
- Premature ejaculation — (2)
- ejaculation without orgasm — (3)
organism.

• Causes of Impotence (General)

- Psychogenic Cause — (1)
- Organic Cause — (2)

① Psychogenic Cause -

- Sudden Overnight development of Impotence.

② Organic Cause -

- gradual failure of sexual function over a period of time.

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• Causes of Impotence and sterility (Males)

- Age factor
- Congenital Anomalies
- Local disease
- General disease
- Drugs
- Exposure to X-Rays
- Psychic Cause

• Cause of Impotence and sterility (Female)

- Age factor
- Congenital disease
- Local disease
- General Disease
- Drug
- chronic lead poisoning
- Exposure to X-Ray
- Psychic factor

• Examination of a Male in case of Impotency

- Pre-request - obtain the order of Court.

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History - Sexual History.
- Medical History
- Surgical History
- Psychological History.

Examination - General
- physical
- Local
- Investigations
- forensic expert report.

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Artificial Insemination

- Artificial insemination means the semen ^{enter into} the reproductive tract of a female _{who}
- It is done under of a female 'Cannot Conceive' through sexual intercourse.

It may be

- Intra cervical ——— ①
- Intra Uterine ——— ②
- Intrafallopian ——— ③

Types

- Homologous AI ——— ①
- Donor AI ——— ②
- Homologous and Donor AI ——— ③

① Homologous AI

- Semen of Husband is artificially inseminated into genital tract of a woman.

② Donor AI -

- Semen of donor is artificially inseminated into genital tract of a woman

③ Homologous and Donor AI -

- Semen of Husband is mix with Semen of donor to bring the sperm count to normal.

• Procedure -

- The donor is advised not to ejaculate for 2-3 days
- Semen is collected through masturbation
- Semen is tested for HIV and Hepatitis B.
- Semen is Quarantined for a period of 6 months.
- Donor should be selected after carrying out Semen analysis.
- Woman's MC has to be closely observed by tracking BBT (Basal body temperature).

• Legal Aspect -

- No statutory law
- Delhi Artificial Insemination Act 1995.
- Assisted Reproductive Technologies Bill 2010.
(ART)

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गर्भ चिकित्सा संबंधी गर्भ सभ

MTP

(Medical Termination of Pregnancy)

- MTP directly co-relates to the medical termination of pregnancy.
- MTP Act 1971
- Came into force in 1972
- Amendments in 1975, 2002 & 2003
change

• Grounds for MTP

- Therapeutic
- Eugenic
- Humanitarian
- Socio-economic
- Environmental

- ① Therapeutic - Pregnant women.
- ② Eugenic - child to be born.
- ③ Humanitarian - By Rape.
- ④ Socio-Economic - By Contraceptive.
- ⑤ Environmental - Society help.

Obstetrics and Gynaecology

• Duration of Pregnancy for MTP

- Below 12 weeks ——— ①
- B/w 12 to 20 weeks ——— ②
- After 20 weeks ——— ③

• Places for MTP —

- Government or Semi-Government Hospital.
- Any non government Hospital approved by government or ~~CHD~~ CMO or DHO.

• Qualification & Experience of doctor for MTP —

- Upto 12 weeks — Any RMP who has performed atleast 25 case of MTP.
 - Atleast 5 have been performed independently.
- PG degree in OBG (diploma).
- Experience upto 6 month in OBG.

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Consent

- Only consent of pregnant woman is Necessary.
- No need to obtain consent from her husband.
- If woman is less than 18 yrs. then consent from guardian is required.

Common Method of MTP

- (Tablet) - Mifepristone and Misoprostal. — (1)
- Dilation and Curettage (D & C) — (2)
- (VAT) - Vacuum aspiration technique. — (3)
- ↑ - Intra Embryonic Instillation — (4)
- 3 Idiots - Extra Embryonic Instillation — (5)

Complication

- Haemorrhagic shock. — (1)
- Perforation of uterus. — (2)
- Laceration of cervix — (3)
- Incomplete abortion — (4)
- Embolism — (5)

• Delayed —

- PID — (1)
- Menstrual irregularities — (2)
- Sterility — (3) Permanent Contraception
- Endometritis — (4)
- Cervicitis — (5) Inflammation
- Vaginitis — (6) in cervix.
↳ inflammation in vagina

Legitimacy

(Legitimacy)

- It is a legal state of a person born in a lawful marriage.
- It has been covered Section 16 of Hindu marriage act 1955.

Legitimate child -

- A child is presumed to be Legitimate.
- If born during the continuance of a valid marriage.

Illegitimate child -

- child born out of lawful wedlock after dissolution of marriage.
- Under the age of puberty.
- Physically incapable to beget children.
- Not having Access sexually.
- Incompatibilities of Blood group.

Imp • Medico Legal Aspect -

(gene) claims

- Inheritance claims — (1)
- Affiliation Case — (2)
- Suppositions — (3)
- Post-humans child — (4)
- Paternity — (5)
- Wrongful life — (6)

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Consumer Protection Act 1986

Consumer Pro Act

C.P.A

COPRA

(COPRA = CPA)

- It was introduced to protect the Interest of the consumer and for settlement of consumer disputes.
- In 1992 - Keral state Commission decided that the medical services be covered under (COPRA).
- Patient can make a complaint to a addressed form in respect to defective service.

• Procedure of Complaint -

1) Period limitation -

- Complaint has to be filled in 2 years from the cause of action.
- No court fee.
- Case decided in 90 days
max - 150 days.

dispute ← सॉल. T.

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• Penalty —

Imprisonment

- ~~Imprisonment~~ (Jail)
- ~~Improvement~~ from 1 month to 3 yrs.
- order to pay 10,000 Rs. max.

Apprehensions

- disturb doctor - patient Relationship.
- Defensive Medical Practice
- Companies Insurance. (e.g. OMG movie)

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(5/10^m)

Rule of 9

Correlates $\approx$ (degree) of burn (%)

To approximate the % of burned surface area, the body has been

Body divided into 11 Section

- Head
- Rt. arm
- Lt. arm
- Chest
- Abdomen
- Upper back
- Lower back
- Rt. thigh
- Lt. thigh
- Rt. leg
- Lt. leg

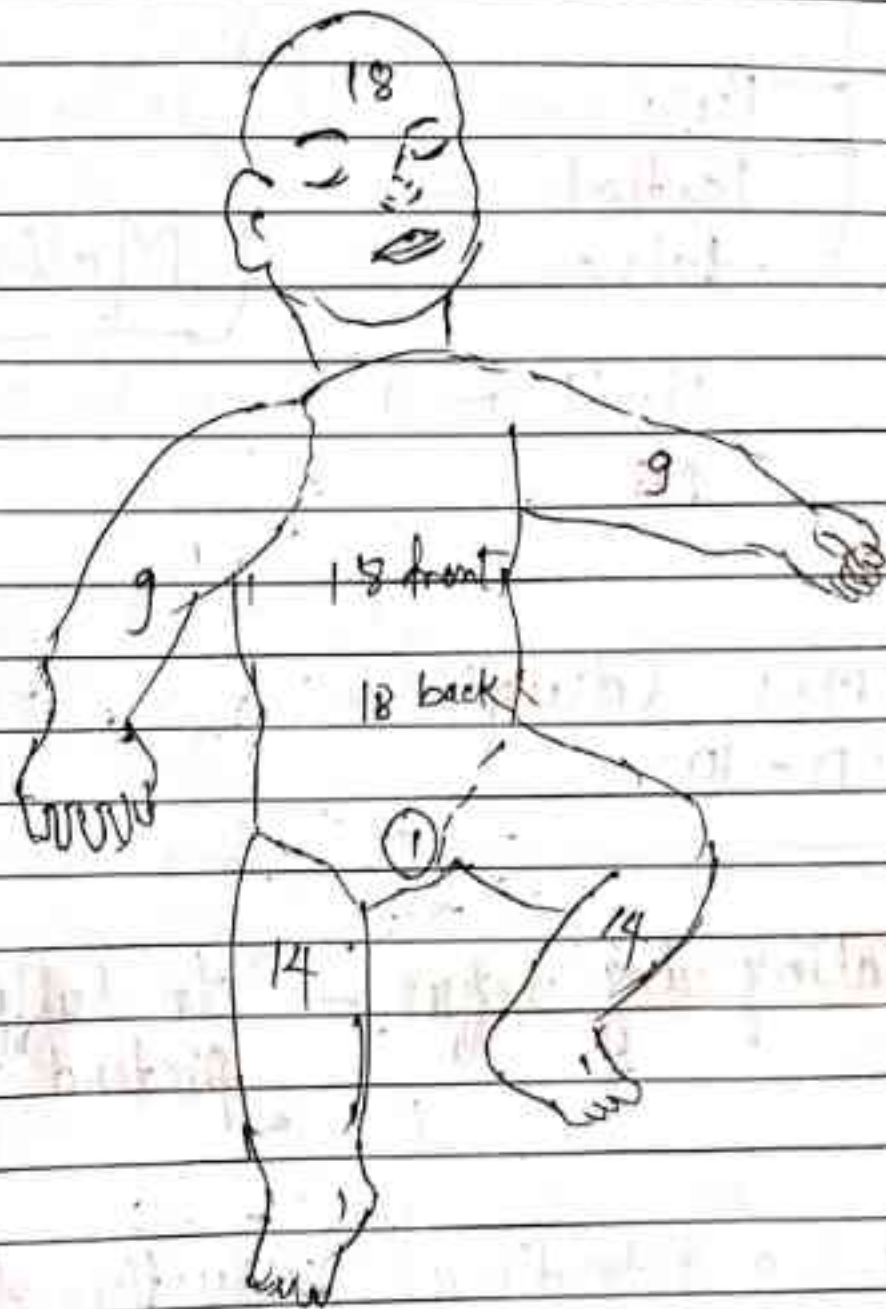
- Each of these section takes about 9% of the body's skin to cover it

- Added together = $11 \times 9 = 99\%$

- genital part - 1%

- To apply the rule of 9, add up all the areas of the body that are burned deep enough to cause blisters or worse.
(2°/3° burns)

medical injuries Predilection ↓ Justice



4
12
18
18
18
14

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Q. 12/13 Mal Praxis / Negligence

Professional
Criminal
Civil

Malingering - जान बूझ के बीमार होना
दिखाना

Pure
Partial
false

Malingering

Civil - 1

Mi

DSM-5 (drug)
ICD-10

- Malingering refers - "to suffer" or
pretend to be ill.

- It is a Intentional production of false
Psychological symptoms.

Concept -

- pathogenic
- neurologica
- Adaptation

Negali → वो नहीं करना
→ नजर अंदज करना

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Types -

- Pure Malingering — (1)
- Partial — (2)
- false — (3)

• Magnitude of problem

- Civilians - 1%
- Military - 5%
- Medico legal - 10-20%
- emergency - 13%
- Psychiatry - 32%

• Symptoms -

- Unusual Symptoms
- Currently Asymptomatic
- Sleep disorder
- Altered identity
- Mood Swing
- Suicidal
- Hallucinations

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Principals -

- Exaggeration
- Defensiveness
- Untruthfulness
- Consistency

Diagnosis -

- DSM - 5
- ICD - 10 - V code and Z code.

Management -

- Understand
- Strategies
- Symptoms
- Approach.

14/9/29

Negligence

- Also called Mal Praxis / Medical Negligence
- Doing something that one is not supposed to do or failing to do something that he is supposed to do.

Types -



① Professional -

- Absence of reasonable care & skill.
- willful & Negligence of medical practitioners in the treatment.
- which causes injury or death of patient.

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② Civil -

- It is the failure of one person to act with 'reasonable' care in his dealing.

Factor of Cui

- duty
- Deseliction
- Direct Causation
- Damage

3) Criminal

- In which a person ignores a known or obvious risk and safety of others.
- Certain crime Base culpability on a Criminal Negligency

MCA of AIDS

- Unlawfully or Negligently do the act to spread infection (Sec. 269)
- Person wilfully does any act to spread infection (Sec. 270)
- Infected blood supplied By the blood Bank.

व्यवहारार्थुर्वेद एवं विधिर्वेदक

व्यवहारार्थुर्वेद → व्यवहार + आर्थुर्वेद

व्याख्या -

व्यवहारार्थः आर्थुर्वेदः व्यवहारार्थुर्वेदः ।

निरुक्ति -

'वि' and 'अव' हों धातु adding this व्यवहार शब्द happen.

न।प. के शुक्राचार्य के अनुसार -

वत्पुत्राधर्म संस्थानं सदसत्सुविचारतः ।

जायते सिद्धि व्यवहारस्तु येन सः ।

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• व्यवहार शब्द अर्थ -

- विवाद
- आचरण
- मामला
- रीति रिवाज
- मुकदमा

- संगड़ा
- लेन-देन

(3M) • Forensic Medicine (आपेक्षित 3M)

- Forensic medicine is the medical science that is used in the courts of law.
- It is a subject concerned with application of medical and para-medical knowledge in the administration of law & justice.

(3M) • Medical Juris Prudence (आपेक्षित 3M)

- It is a subject dealing with knowledge of law.
- It deals with the legal rights, privileges, duties and obligation of medical practitioners.

3M • Indian Penal Code (IPC) -

- It is main criminal code of India.
- Drafted in 1860 and came into force in 1861.
- Subdivided into 23 chapters.
- Total No. of sections - 511

• Indian Evidence act -

- Date of enactment - 15 March 1872
- Date of Commencement - 1 September 1872
- Contains a Set of Rules and Associated Subjects

• Act is divided into —

- 3 parts
- 11 chapters
- 167 sections

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Criminal Procedure Code (CrPc)

- CrPc.
- It is the main Legislation on Procedure for Administration of substantive criminal law in India.
- Date of enactment - 1973
- Date of Commencement - 1 April 1974.
(Come in force on)
- 484 Section
- 25 Schedules
- 56 forms.

Food poisoning

- Food Poisoning is characterized by a group of symptoms or illness caused by ingestion of contaminated, spoiled or toxic food articles.

Classification -

- Non-Bacterial food poisoning — ①
- Bacterial food poisoning — ②

① Non-Bacterial food poisoning

- ↳ Irrational consumption of food — ①
- ↳ Metallic Contamination — ②
- ↳ Food allergy — ③

② Bacterial food poisoning

- Infection — ①
- Toxin — ②

→ Food

• Non bacterial food poisoning

(A) Irrational Consumption of food.

A/c. to विरहट अिक्.

(B) Metallc Contamination -

- Not uncommon.
- Occur during cooking
- Storing food in copper/bronze container.
- Covered food articles
- Bottle used for storing fruit juice.

(C) Food Allergy -

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- Allergic reaction ——— ①
- Manifested through Nausea. — ②
- vomiting ——— ③
- diarrhoea ——— ④
- Arthralgia ——— ⑤
- Urticaria ——— ⑥

(II) Bacterial food poisoning -

(A) Infection -

Causative Agent - Salmonella group
- Shigella virus.

• Sign & Symptoms -

- Variation from person to person.
- Depending on the Causative agent,
 - diarrhoea. — (1)
 - Nausea — (2)
 - vomiting — (3)
 - Headache — (4)
 - fever — (5)
 - Shivering. — (6)
 - Malaise. — (7)

• Treatment -

- Gastric Lavage (आमाशय पुद्दालन)
- colonic irrigation (आमोचन)
- Antibiotics
- Symptomatic treatment.

(B) Toxins -

- Causative agent -
- Enterotoxin formed by Staphylococcus
E. coli bacteria
- Incubation period - 1-6 hrs.

• Signs and symptoms -

- Headache.
- Nausea
- vomiting
- Abdominal pain
- Coma.

Treatment -

- Gastric Lavage
- fluid
- Bed rest
- Antibiotics
- Symptomatic.

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Causative - Salmonella typhi - 0
Bacteria

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Post mortem App -

- Congestion of all organ.

M.A. - Sporadic poisoning.

15/9/22

(3M) ← Penjany
(कलम खाने के बाद भी
झूठ बोलना)

Summons

Administrative
↓ text

America

↓

Notice

(United State)

यूथनेसीया

(3M) Euthanasia → painless death.

↓
बहुत ज़ात painful

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Summons

- It is a legal document issued by a court or a administrative agency of government.

Judicial Summons

- A judicial summons is served on a person involved in a legal proceedings.

- The summons announced a date by which the person or persons summonsed must appear in the court for a judicial inquiry.

- If a person is not able to attend a summons for a judicial inquiry, then he/she writes a letter to the court with a genuine reasons.

Types of Summons

- | | | | | |
|------------------|-------|-----|---|-------|
| - Notice | _____ | (1) | N | (CNA) |
| - Civil | _____ | (2) | C | |
| - Administrative | _____ | (3) | A | |

① Notice -

- Notice Summons is a traffic violation ticket or Notice to appear in the Court.
- Prepared and Served at the Scene of occurrence by a law enforcement official.

② Civil -

- Is a Most often accompanied by a Complaint.

③ Administrative -

- For a tax payer in United States.

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Dying Declaration

- Dying declaration directly co-relates to the verbal statement of a person who is dying.
- It is also co-relates to the suicidal note.
- If He/she dies then the document contains the statement and we have produced that statement in a court as a dying declaration.
- Dying declaration is legally accepted in the court of India.
- It is a type of Hear Say evidence.
- It is considered as a legal document because it is written by the dying person and dying person always speaks truth.

Who Can Record dying declaration?

- Executive Magistrate
- other person.

Role of Doctor

- stabilise the patient ————— ①
- Inform the police ————— ②
- write the dying declaration ————— ③
- Signature. ————— ④

Procedure

- Record word to word
- No oath Requirement
- Reading out and Signature
- Send declaration to magistrate.
- If person survives.
- If person mentally challenged certified by the doctor.

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• Dying Deposition

- Dying Deposition can be define as a statement which is giving by the dying person on oath.
- Recorded by the magistrate in presence of his lawyer. (the Unlawful Act).
- It is made only to magistrate.
- In this oath is Necessary.
- In this Accused must be present for cross examination.
- Dying Deposition has more value than dying deposition declaration.
- It is not followed in India.

Oath

- Declaration required by the law which is compulsory for a witness before he gives statement as evidence.
- A witness has to take an oath in the witness box before giving evidence.
- An oath holds the witness responsible for consequences.

Procedure -

- While taking Oath.
- A Hindu usually puts his hand on Shruti (Gesta)
- Muslim - Quran
- Christian - Bible.

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Declaration of Oath -

I swear in the Name of the god and what I shall tell, shall be truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

Oath not Required

- for Atheist
- for < 12 yrs.
- when person give false evidence under Oath is called perjury (under Sec. 193).

- perjury -
- when person is give false evidence under the oath is called perjury.
- Under Sec. 193.

Euthanasia

- Directly co-relates to the 'painless death'.
- If person suffering from extremely painful and Incurable disease.

Types -

- Active — (1)
- Passive — (2)
- Voluntary — (3)
- Involuntary — (4)
- Non voluntary — (5)
- Suicide. — (6)

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- ① Active - Something done Actively/Action is taken.
- ② Passive - No Action taken to save the life of pt.
- ③ Voluntary - Request by a person.
- ④ Involuntary - Not Inform About euthanasia.
- ⑤ Non voluntary - Incapable for euthanasia.
- ⑥ Suicide - physician Assisted Suicide.

View on Euthanasia

- Protagonist (In favour)
- Antagonist (Not in favour)

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① विषोपक्रमः

② Environmental toxicology

③ Modern toxicology method

विषद्वय आहार

Food adulteration

toxicology

Poison classification

Def'n. of अगद तन्त्र

अद्विष्टान्तेन विष .

Scope of अगद त

विष प्रभाव

विष गुण

गति

Origin & classification of विष .

Diff. विष, मरुता, ओजस गुण

विष मुक्ता लक्षण

Test for detection of विष .

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Dr. Saranshi Dwivedi
B.Sc, BAMS

- मन्त्र - Chanting of मन्त्र
 अरिष्टबन्धन - strapping
 उत्कर्तन - incision.
 निष्पीडन - Squeezing out blood
 चूषण - Sucking
 अग्नि - Cauterization
 परिषेक - irrigation
 अवगाह - tub bath.
 रक्तमोक्षण - blood letting
 वमन - emesis
 विरेचन - purgation.
 उपधान - applying medicine over an incision.
 हृदयवरण - medication to protect heart.
 अञ्जन - collyrium
 नस्य - snuffing
 धूम - smoking
 अवलेह - medicated linctus.
 औषध. प्रयोग - medicine
 प्रधमन - blowing powder into nose.
 प्रतिस्कारण - local application (scrubbing)
 प्रतिविष - antidote
 संश्लेषण - resuscitation
 लेप - paste
 मृत संजीवन - revivification.

point No. 6 विषोपक्रमः।१। चतुर्विंशति

श्लोक -

मन्त्रारिष्टोत्कर्तननिष्पीडनचूषणाग्निपरिषेकाः ।
 अवगाहश्चतमोक्षणवमनविरचोपधानानि ॥
 हृदयावरणाञ्जननरस्यधूमलेहोषधपुश्मनानि ।
 प्रतिसारणं प्रतिविषं अंशवैस्थापनं लेपः ॥
 मृतसञ्जीवनमेव च विंशतिरेते चतुर्विंशदधिकाः ।
~~इत्युपक्रमो यथा ये शस्त्रशोभया शृणु तथा तान् ॥~~

- विषोपक्रम is directly co-relates with the 24 therapeutic modules for विषः.

There are as follows -

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- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|---|---------------------------|
| - मन्त्र | Recitation | ① | Recitation |
| - अरिष्टबन्धन | | ② | Strapping above bite-spot |
| - उत्कर्तन | | ③ | excision |
| - निष्पीडन | | ④ | Squeezing out blood |
| - चूषण | | ⑤ | Sucking out |
| - अग्निर्कर्म | | ⑥ | Cauterization. |
| - परिषेक | | ⑦ | irrigation |
| - अवगाह | | ⑧ | Sitz-bath. |
| - चतमोक्षणा | | ⑨ | blood letting |
| - वमनकर्म | | ⑩ | emesis / vomiting |
| - विरेचनकर्म | | ⑪ | purgation |
| - उपधान | | ⑫ | application of medicine. |

हृदयावरण	(13) Cardio-protective measures
अञ्जनकर्म	(14) Collyrium.
नस्यकर्म	(15) Nasal therapy.
धूमकर्म	(16) Smoking therapy
लेख पश्चन	(17) Linctus drug
औषध सेवन	(18) anti-toxic drug.
प्रेषामना	(19) blowing of drug.
प्रतिसारण	(20) Scrubbing of drug.
प्रतिविष	(21) antidote.
resuscitation सँज्ञा संस्थापन	(22) balancement of संज्ञा (consciousness)
लेप	(23) paste application made by
सूतसंजीवन	(24) revivification.

application of सूतसंजीवनी लेप over the affected area.

(1) मन्त्र Revivification

(2) अरिष्ट बन्धना -

- fastening an amulette infused with मंत्र or strapping above the bite site.

(3) उच्छेदन -

- excision of the part stricken by the venomous bite.

(4) निष्पीडन -

- squeezing out Blood from the bite site.

(5) सूषणा - Sucking out the poison from the bite site.

(6) अग्निकर्म - Cauterization.

(7) परिषेक - Irrigation.

(8) अवगाह - bathing in medicated water.

(9) रक्तमोक्षणा - blood letting

(10) वमन कर्म - emesis

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(11) विरेचन कर्म - purgation.

(12) अपधान - application of medicine on the incision made over the scalp.

(13) हृदयावरण - Cardio-protective measures.

(14) अज्यनकर्म - application of collargol.

(15) नस्य कर्म - Nasal errhines.

(16) धूमापान - Smoking therapy.

(17) लेह प्रशन - linctus drugs.

(18) औषध सेवन - Anti toxic drugs.

(19) पुष्पामना - blowing of drugs.

(20) प्रतिसारण / प्रघर्षण - Scrubbing of drugs.

(21) प्रतिविष - Use of poisons to Counteract effect original poison.

(22) शैशासंस्थापन - drug for restoration of consciousness.

(23) त्रैप - Anointing

(24) मृतसंजीवन - measures for revival of life.

Environmental toxicology

- Environments includes the surroundings or conditions in which a person, Animal or plant operates.

Including

- Air
- water
- Land
- Natural Resources
- flora
- Humans -
- Interrelation

Types of Environment

- Nature ——— ①
- Man-Made ——— ②
- social ——— ③

② Toxicity - Refers to the potential of a substances to produce adverse effect on a living organism.

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Toxins :-

- Metals
- Therapeutic drug
- chemical pollutants
- Bacterial toxics
- Substance that accumulate in body.
- Toxins cause several disorders.
- Environmental Toxins are Cancer Causing chemicals.

Environmental toxicity - multidisciplinary field of science.

- Multidisciplinary field of science concerned with the study of harmful effect of various chemical components.

- Chemical — (1)
- Biological — (2)
- physical — (3)

Viva

Pollutants are the prime source for Environmental toxicity.

- Air pollution — (1)
- water pollution — (2)
- Soil pollution — (3)
- Radioactive pollution — (4)
- Light pollution — (5)
- Noise pollution. — (6)

① Air pollution - Burning of fossil fuels.

② water pollution - Sum of f from agricultural field.

③ Soil pollution - Asbestos, lead, PCB, pesticides

④ Radio active pollution - physical pollution.

⑤ Light pollution - Amount of light produced By most urban.

⑥ Noise pollution - Human made noises.

(50) • Chemical warfare -

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- Chemical warfare (CW) is defined as warfare that involves using of toxic properties of chemical substance as weapons.

- Nearly 70 chemical as a warfare of

• Use of toxin —

- Botulinum toxin — (1)
- Ricine — (2)

- Nearly 70 chemicals are marked as weapons for chemical warfare.

- Ethyl Bromo-Acetate and chloro Acetone were used as chemical weapons during first world war.

• Classification of CW Agent —

- Nerve Agents. — (1)
- Vesicants — (2)
- Blood Agents — (3)
- Choking agent — (4)
- Riot control Agent — (5)
- Psychomimetic agent
- toxin

Nuclear warfare

- Nuclear warfare is a Military Battle.
- This kind of warfare can produce destruction in much shorter time interval
- Two Nuclear weapons have been used in the course of warfare.
- August 6 - (1945) - Uranium gun type
- August 9, - (1945) - plutonium implosion

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[2] Modern Toxicological Methods

- In Modern Science, mainly used methods for the diagnosis of poisoning are follows -

- Sign & Symptoms in poisoned.
- Chemical Screening tests
- Chromatographic Screening
- Ultra violet visible Spectroscopy.
- Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy.
- Voltammetry.
- Immuno assay
- Breath Alcohol Analyzer.

① Sign & Symptoms in poisoned -

- Poisoning by Kerosene Smell
- Breathing difficulty
- Pain and Burning in Abdomen.
- Vomiting
- Loose motions.

② Chemical Screening test -

- Diagnosis of Barbiturates by cobaltous
- Acetate
- 5% Iso - propylamine solutions.

- Hallucinogenic drugs like LSD are easily detected under ultra violet light.

- Alkaloids can be detected by chemical reactions.

③ Chromatographic Screening - Thin layer
- Liquid
- Gas-liquid.

- Thin Layer chromatography — ①
- Liquid chromatography — ② (LC)
- Gas-liquid chromatography — ③ (GLC)

- (LC) and (GLC) techniques are used for identification and quantification of solid, liquid as well as gaseous poisons.

e.g. Organophosphates — ①
Organochlorides — ②

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④ Ultra violet light -

- Qualitative & Quantitative analysis.
- Barbiturates (Chemical screening test)
- Benzodiazepines
- Morphine
- Tranquillizers
- Parathion (पराशक्ति)
- Aconitine.

⑤ Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy -

- This is used for Qualitative & Quantitative analysis of poisoned sample.
- widely used for determination of various poisons in the liquid materials.

⑥ Voltammetry -

- Amount of poison can be determine with their physical and chemical properties.
- Accuracy - Low Quantification limit.
- Precision - Low prices.

⑦ Immuno Assay -

- Most Practical Method
- High protein content.
- Difficult to Isolate.

A

⑧ Breath Alcohol Analyzer -

- Detect Ethanol in Breath air.
- Concentration of Alcohol
- Breath Alcohol Concentration (BrAC).
- Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC)
- (2000:1 or 2300:1) Assumed.

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73] विकृत आहार (Food Adulteration)

- There are 18 types of विकृत आहार.

They are as follows

- देश विकृत (Area)		
- काल (Time)		S - 4
- अग्नि (digestion)		K - 3
- मात्रा (dose)		D - 2
- आत्म्य (Habit)		A - 2
- दोष (Humors)		V - 2
- संस्कार (procedure)		P - 2
- वीर्य (potency)		M - 1
- कोष्ठ (GIT)		U - 1
- अवस्था (Condition)		H - 1
- क्रम (Behaviour)		
- परिहार		
- उपचार		
- पाक (Cooking)		
- सम्यक (Combination)		
- रूत / हृद् (Heart)		
- समपत (Quality)		
- विधि (procedure)		

Trick - DK A M S V P V H
2 3 2 1 4 2 2 1 1

• ब्याधि cause by विकृत आहार

- अनहारा

- पाण्डूया

- विसर्प

- अङ्गुमर्द

- विस्फोट

- अम्माप

- मूर्च्छा

- पाण्डू

- गलगण्ड

- ज्वर

- शीथ

- अम्मापित्त . (अम्मापित्त)

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[4] Food Adulteration

- Adulteration is a legal term - in which the food product fails to meet the legal standards.

- Adulteration is used to increase the Quality/Quantity of food item in Raw form.

• Types of Adulteration -

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| - Quantitative | - Quantitative |
| - Informational | - Qualitative |
| - Qualitative | - Informational |
| - Intentional | - Intentional |
| - Incidental | - Incidental |
| - Metallic form | - metallic form. |
| - Packaging Hazards | - packing Hazards. |

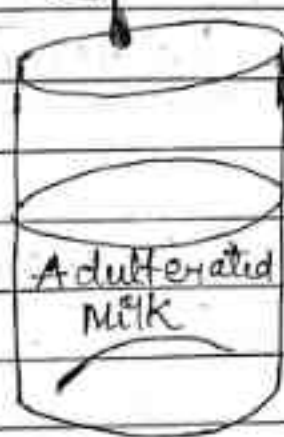
• Some Adulterated food in Markets -

- | | |
|------------|-----|
| - Turmeric | } ① |
| - dal | |
| - Pulses | |

- | | |
|-----------------|-----|
| - Green chilies | } ② |
| - Peas | |
| - vegetables | |

- Mustard
- seeds
- Mustard oil

drop
Tincture
iodine



• No change in colour

• Change in Blue

Add a drop of
tincture iodine

• Criteria of Selection -

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- Alc to the daily life - ①
- Wholesome food - ②
- Unwholesome food - ③
- PPM level check - ④ (Part per million)
- Infection - ⑤
- Label of declaration - ⑥
- Nutritional value - ⑦

toxic $\leftarrow$ poison

treatment
Action

(10m) (5) Toxicology - deals with Source
toxicity
lethal dose
Chemical composition

- Toxicology is the science of poisons which deals with their Source, toxicity and lethal dose, chemical composition, Action, treatment and Antidotes.

• Branches of toxicology -

- Forensic toxicology — (1)
- Pharmacological toxicology — (2)
- Clinical ~~chemical~~ toxicology — (3)
- Regulatory toxicology — (4)

Defn. - poison

- A poison is substances which produces injury to the body by its chemical actions.

(3m) • Suicidal poison -

- Organophosphates
- Opium
- Barbiturates
- Potassium Cyanide
- Copper Sulphate.

Difference b/w Suicidal poison and Homicidal poison.

Suicidal poison	Homicidal poison
- Organo phosphates - opium - Barbiturates - potassium cyanide - Copper Sulphate	- aconite - Arsenic - oleander - Madder - opium.
- easily accessible - cheap - tasteless - easy administer - Quick in action.	- easily assessible. - might be colourless - odourless - tasteless. - Administer in drink, food - Quick in action - difficult to diagnose.

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- A suicidal poison -

- easily accessible, cheap, tasteless easily administered.
- Quick in Action

Q. Homicidal Poisons -

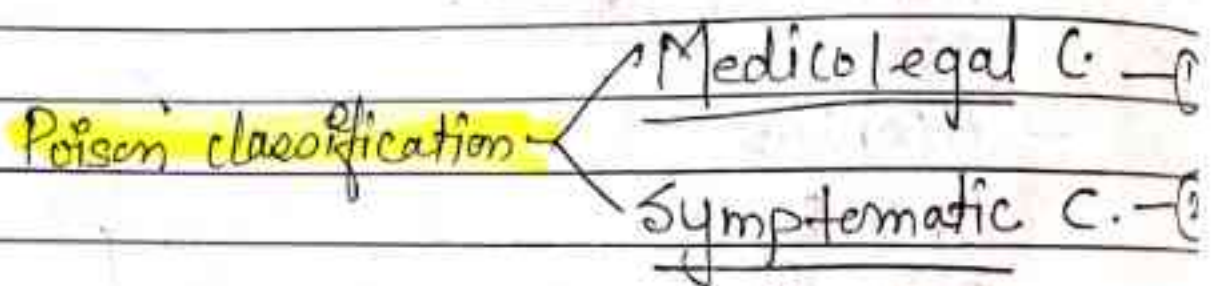
- Aconite
- Arsenic
- Oleander
- Madar
- Opium (danger)
- easily accessible
- Might be colourless
- Odourless
- tasteless
- Administered in drinks and food
- Quick action
- difficult to diagnose.

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(5/10/21)

[0] Poison classification

- Poisons are substances that can cause death, injury or harm. Usually by the chemical Rxn's.



I) Medicolegal —

- Suicidal — ①
- Homicidal — ②
- Cattle — ③
- Drug dependence — ④
- Accidental — ⑤
- Abortifacients — ⑥
- food poisoning — ⑦ (10 time)

II) Symptomatic —

- Corrosive
- Irritants
- Neurotics
- Cardiac
- Asy Asphyxiants
- Other

- ① Corrosive — Mineral acids — ①
— Vegetables Acids — ②
— Organic Acids — ③

- ② Irritants — Inorganic — ① (chemical)
poison — Organic — ② (plant)
— Mechanical — ③ (injury)

- ③ Neurotics — Cerebral — ①
— Spinal — ②
— peripheral — ③

- ④ Cardiac — Heart

- ⑤ Others — Analgesic — ①
— Antipyretics — ②
— Antihistamines — ③
— Antidepressants — ④
— stimulants — ⑤
— drugs — ⑥
— Tranquillizers — ⑦

- ⑥ Diagnosis — post mortem examination
— chemical Analysis
— Experiments on Animals
— Evidences

gover- 350 + GN → 351 M } max } private
 121 M } mini }

• Management of poisoning

- Resuscitation
- Removal unabsorbed poison.
- Use of Antidotes
- Elimination of absorbed poison.
- Treatment
- Maintenance of General health

① Resuscitation ← Revival — ①
 Ventilation — ②
 Hypotension — ③

② Removal - Contact poisons — ①
 - Injected poisons — ②
 - Inhaled poisons — ③
 - Ingested poisons — ④

③ Antidotes - Mechanical
 - chemical
 - physiological
 - Universal - Magnesium oxide
 - physical - Char coal C
 + Magnoxide C
 + tanuin C

④ Elimination - dialysis (Removal of waste) (CMT)
 - diuresis (excessive production of urine)
 - forced dialysis
 - Alkaline diuresis.

Universal antidote - Charcoal (2)
+ magnesium oxide (1)
+ tan uin (1 part)

- Treatment -
- pain relief
 - pain killer
 - B.P. (blood pressure)
 - Pyrexia
 - convulsions
 - dehydration
 - Temperature

Imp Route of Administration

Imp
Administ-
ration of
poison.

External (Enteral) — ①
Internal (Parental) — ②

① Enteral → Oral — ①
(External) → Anal — ②

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② Parental —

- Intradermal — ①
- Intravenous — ②
- Intraosseous — ③
- Intra-arterial — ④
- Intramuscular — ⑤
- Subcutaneous — ⑥
- Inhalation — ⑦

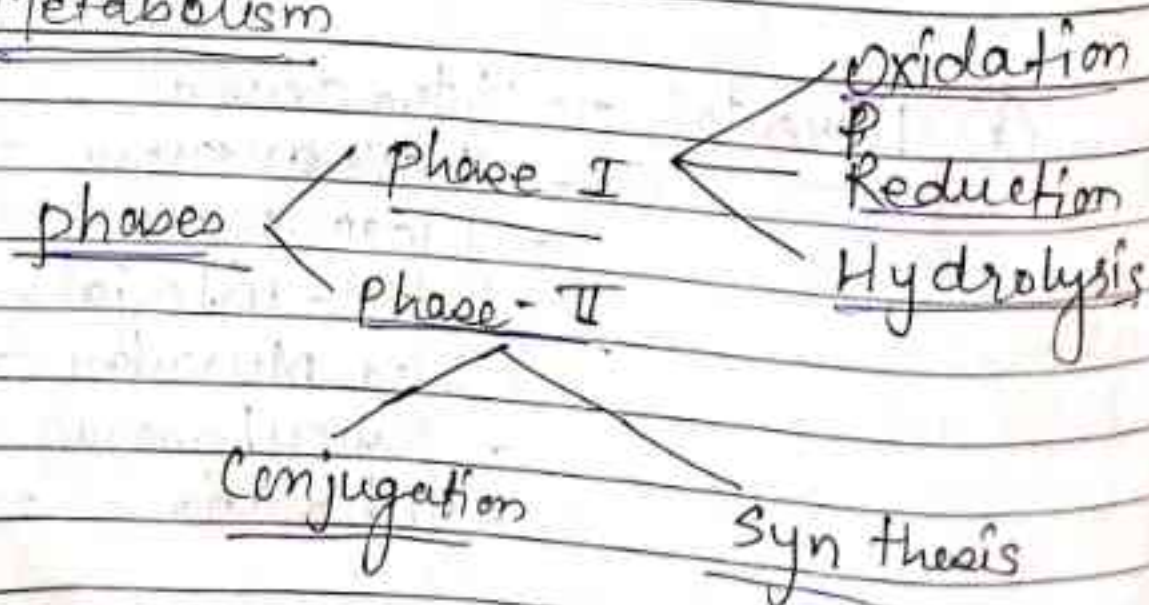
• Absorption

Occur through - Alimentary tract - ①
- skin - ②
- lungs - ③
- eyes - ④
- Mammary gland - ⑤
- site of Injection - ⑥

② distribution

- Intoxication
- Detoxication
- depends on water solubility
- aqueous soluble agent
- Concentrations

• Metabolism



- Excretion - toxicant's toxicant
- Metabolites

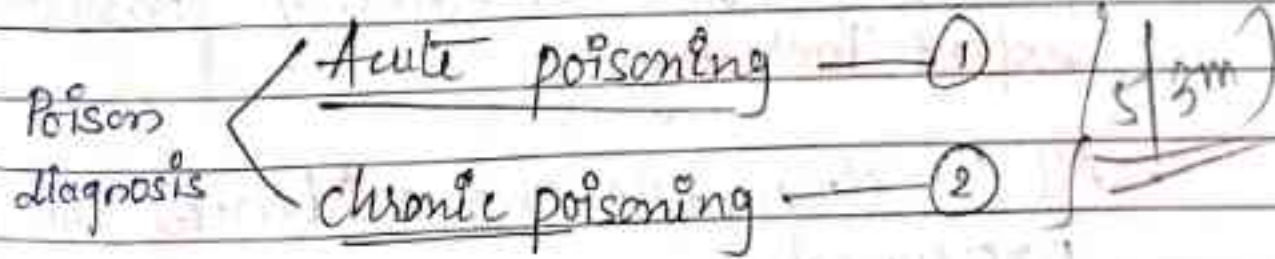
(excretory
system)

- Kidneys
- glomerular filtration
- tubular excretion
- Osmosis
- diffusion
- DCT
- PCT
- Loop of Henle.

• Diagnosis of poisoning -

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Two Basic types



- ① Acute poisoning -
- vomiting
 - diarrhoea
 - Convulsions
 - fainting
 - Excessive salivation
 - sweating
 - Neurological
 - Bluish discoloration
 - Anxiety

② chronic poisoning -

- mildness
- Restlessness
- Anxiety
- Weakness
- Loss of weight
- GIT.

Duties of Medical practitioners -

- Prompt diagnosis of the poison.
- Taking care of legal proceedings.
- Sudden and accidental poisoning.
- physician should immediately consult an expert toxicologist.
- All the documents and evidences carefully preserved.
- If patient dies, death certificate must not be issued.

[7] Definition of अगद तंत्र

श्लोक -

अगद तंत्र नाम सर्प कीट भूत मूषकादि दंष्ट्रविष व्यञ्जनार्थ
विधि विष संयोगोपशमनार्थ च ॥

(सु. सू. 1/3)

अगद तंत्र is intended for diagnosis and the management of various poisonings.

Such as —

- Bites of —
- सर्प (Snake) — ①
 - कीट (Insect) — ②
 - भूत (Spider) — ③
 - मूषक (Rats) — ④
 - दंष्ट्र विष
 - व्यञ्जनार्थ, विधि विष
 - संयोगोपशमनार्थ

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- Besides other poisonous substances.

• So, this is about the अगद तंत्र (definition) and its very important in the field of आयुर्वेदिक Medical Science respectively.

① • विष

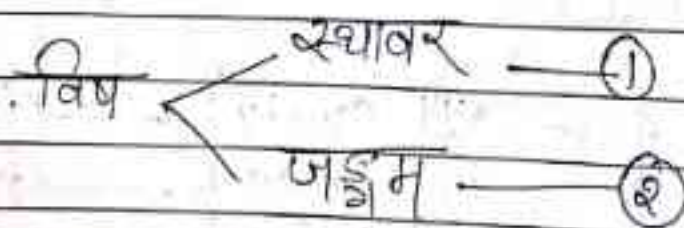
• Classification of विष (poisons)

श्लोक -

स्थायरं जंगमं चैव द्विविधं विषमुच्यते ।

विष (poison) is of 02 types -

विष (poison) is of 02 types -



प्रश्न • विष defn. -

(१ म) विषादजननत्वाच्च विषमिष्यभिधीयते ।
That which causes विषाद (distress) known as विष.

(३ म) पर्याय -
— शूल — ①
— श्वेड — ②
— कालकूट — ③
— विष — ④

अ → Natural.

Page No.	
Date	

• Classification -

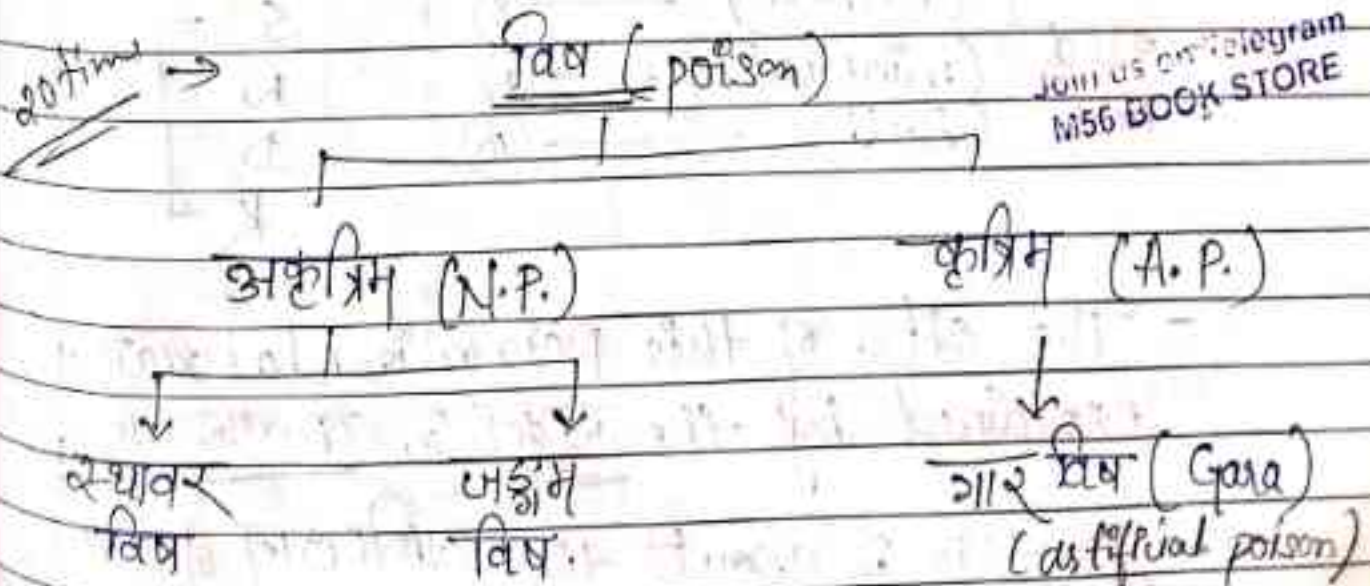
① स्थायी - poison from immobile source. plant origin

② जड़िम - poison from mobile source. animal origin

Q. A/c. Dr. अचार्य वेगभट्ट -

विष is of two types -

विष
 → अकृत्रिम (Natural) — ①
 → कृत्रिम (Artificial) — ②



(Place of Sancha var Visha)

(3/5M) अधिष्ठान व संचावर विष

(immobile / static poison)

मूलं पुत्रं फलं पुष्पं लवकं क्षीरं सारं स्वे च ।
निर्यासो द्यौतवर्धेव कन्दश्च दशमः स्मृतः ॥

(S.S.K: 2/3)

- मूल (Root)	1	M
- पत्र (Leaves)	2	M
- फल (fruit)	3	P
- पुष्प (flower)	4	P
- लवक (Bark)	5	P
- क्षीर (Sap)	6	T
- सार (Heart-wood)	7	K
- निर्यास (Extract)	8	S
- द्यौत (minerals)	9	N
- कन्द (Bulb)	10	D
		K

- The site of this poison is elaborately explained by the सूत्र in कल्पसूत्रम् (K).

- So, this is about the अधिष्ठान व संचावर विष which is very important in आयुर्वेद Life Science.

अधिष्ठान व जडम विष

(Mobile / Bristable poisons)

जडमस्य विषयोक्ता अन्याधिष्ठानानि षोडश ।
समासेन मया यानि विस्तरस्तेषु वक्ष्यते ॥

- दृष्टि (Sight) — (1)
- श्वास (Breath) — (2)
- दंष्ट्रा (bite) — (3)
- नाख (Nails) — (4)
- मूत्र (Urine) — (5)
- पुरीष (Faeces) — (6)
- शुक्र (Semen) — (7)
- लोला (Saliva) — (8)
- अतिवि. (Menstrual blood) — (9)
- मुखसंदर्श (Mouth bite) — (10)
- विशदिति (flatus) — (11)
- अस्थि (Bone) — (12)
- पित्त (Bile) — (13)
- शूक (Bristles) — (14)
- शवा (Cadaver) — (15)

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(31/5/21) Scope of अंगद तन्त्र + Def

- Scope of अंगद तन्त्र is directly correlates with the अष्टाङ्ग आयुर्वेद.

- अष्टाङ्ग आयुर्वेद is one of the 8 Branches of आयुर्वेद.

- तस्या आयुर्वेद अष्टाङ्गस्यो तद्यथा -

- कायचिकित्सा	①	काय चिकित्सा
- बालक्यं	②	बाल चिकित्सा
- शल्य	③	शल्य चिकित्सा
- विषगर	④	विष चिकित्सा
- भूत विद्या	⑤	भूत विद्या
- कोमार भूतलोक	⑥	कोमार भूतलोक
- रसायन	⑦	रसायन
- वाजीकरणमिति	⑧	वाजीकरणमिति

- काय चिकित्सा	- General medicine
- बाल चिकित्सा	- Pediatrics
- भूत विद्या	- Dermatology
- शल्य	- Study about eyes
- विषगर	- Surgery
- रसायनम्	- Toxicology
- वाजीकरण	- Rejuvenation therapy
	- Andrology and Aphrodisiac

विष उत्पत्ति - (Mythological Origin)

अमृतार्थं समुद्रे तु मह्यमाने शुरासुरैः ।
जले प्रागादृता उद्यतेः पुरुषो धीर दर्शनः ॥

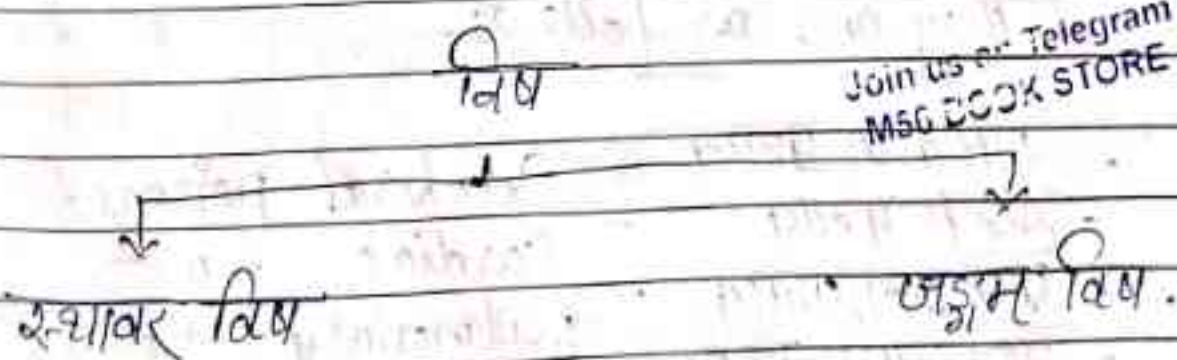
- सामुद्र (Ocean) was being ^{churned} churned by the ^{सुर} सुर (gods) and ^{असुर} असुर (demons) for obtaining अमृत.

- Lord प्रह्लाद deposited this विष in जडिम (mobile) and स्थावर (immobile) things.

- ∴ विष originated from अणु (water)

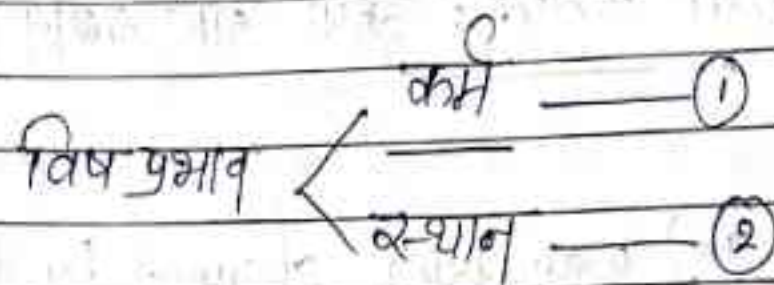
- It resembles पर्वत or अग्नि (fire)
(मीलता ज्वलता)

- He also ReCounted the Mythological origin of विष in the 3rd chapter of कल्प स्थान.



विष प्रभाव

- विष प्रभाव is divided into two phases -



1) Based on कर्म

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---------|---|
| - दाहक - (Corrosive) | --- (1) | $\left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 3 \\ 5 \end{array} \right)$ |
| - शोभक - (Irritants) | --- (2) | |
| - वात प्रकोप - (Neurotics) | --- (3) | |

- वात प्रकोप divides into various ways -

They are as follows:-

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| - मस्तिष्क प्रभाव | - Cerebral poisons |
| - हृदय प्रभाव | - Cardiac " " |
| - फुफ्फुस प्रभाव | - pulmonary " " |
| - पाण नाडी प्रभाव | - GIT poison |
| - रज्जुमार्ग प्रभाव | - Spinal poison |

• Based on स्थान -

स्थान : स्थानिक — ①
सर्वधिक — ②

① स्थानिक - Local poison.

② सर्वधिक - General poison.

- A strong poison can become an excellent medicine if it is properly administered.

- If a good medicine is not used properly then it will become strong poisons.

प्रश्न • विष प्रविष्टि/क्रिया -

Poison Enter the body.

↓
वित्तित रक्त

↓
- then कफ, पित्त and वात.

↓
vitiates seats of वात, पित्त and कफ

↓
- then circulates into हृदय (Heart)

↓
person Leads to death (मरण).

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विषगुण (10)

- विष गुण are 10 in number.

1st श्लोक -

लघु रुक्षं विशदं व्यवस्थी तीक्ष्णो विकारी स्रुगं च
उष्ण अव्यक्तं दशगुणमुक्तं विषं तज्जलैः।

(च.चि. 23/26)

विष गुण -

(अव्यक्त/रस)

L	- लघु	1	
R	- रुक्ष	2	
V	- विशद	3	
Y	- व्यवस्थी	4	
T	- तीक्ष्ण	5	
U	- स्रुगं	6	enters into all organ
A	- उष्ण	7	रक्त प्रकोप & पित्त प्रेरण
V	- अव्यक्त/रस	8	अजीर्ण (Indigestion)
A	- विकारी	9	
	- अशुक्ल	10	(Rapid Spreading)

- ① लघु - difficult to free
 ② रुक्ष - destroy धातु.
 ③ विशद - Do not advance any place.
 ④ व्यवस्थी - Spread quickly
 ⑤ तीक्ष्ण - Cause sore & break मर्म बन्ध
 ⑥ विकारी - destroy दोष, धातु & ...

विष गति

विष गति is directly co-relates with the चाल को moving downwards and upward in the शरीर.

विष गति depending upon to Basic विष—

विष $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{जड़म विष} \text{ — ①} \\ \text{रक्षावर विष} \text{ — ②} \end{array} \right\}$ अन्ननलिका
(alimentary
canal)

∴ जड़म विष cures poisoning of रक्षावर विष and vice versa.

जड़म $\rightarrow$ downward move,
रक्षावर $\rightarrow$ upward move.

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{downward move} \\ \text{upward move} \end{array} \right\}$ अन्ननलिका

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विष वेग (व्याधि वेग)

∴ विष crossing over each of कर्मा १४ and situated in the midway region between two Elds and produces different phase of effect.

- There are total 08 विष वेग १४.

- They are as follows -

(Imp)

- प्रथम वेग — ①
- द्वितीय — ②
- तृतीय — ③
- चतुर्थ — ④
- पञ्चम — ⑤
- षष्ठ — ⑥
- सप्त — ⑦
- अष्ट — ⑧

① प्रथम वेग - तूष्णी
- मोह
- चक्षुः

(ब्रह्म) कर्म - दाह

विष वेग विविक्तता

Page No.
 Date

② द्वितीय वेग - वैवर्ध
- भूमा
- मूर्च्छा
- पुष्पा

कर्म (Academy)
विशेष

③ तृतीय वेग - मण्डल
- कण्ड
- कोठ

- नरस्य
अभ्युपगम

④ चतुर्थ वेग - दाह
- दहर्षि
- मूर्च्छा

गोमय रस

⑤ पञ्च वेग - नील दर्शन

- अशोतन

⑥ षष्ठ वेग - द्रविका

सज्जन रूपापन

⑦ सप्त वेग - स्कन्द अंग

Use गु रूपावर विष

⑧ अष्ट वेग - सारण

Part seems to be death

विष संकट

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- विष प्रकृति - वात - पित्त
- विष काल - शीघ्र
- अन्न - तीव्र and कटु
- दोष - वात - पित्त
- दूष्य - अक्षत

Imp. संज्ञा विष - pseudo poisoning

(5m)

- When a person is bitten by something in the pitch darkness, the fear or suspicion of being bitten by poisonous creature cause manifestation of symptoms.

- Such as -
- उबर — ①
 - चहर्दि — ②
 - मूर्च्छा — ③
 - दाह — ④
 - श्लानि — ⑤
 - मोह — ⑥
 - अतिसार — ⑦

Imp

सामान्य विष चिकित्सा

सामान्य विष चिकित्सा

(3m)

- विष वेग चिकित्सा
- विष उपकर्म
- आमाश्व पुष्कलन
- सद्यो वमन

①

②

③

④

(Such

Stomach wall

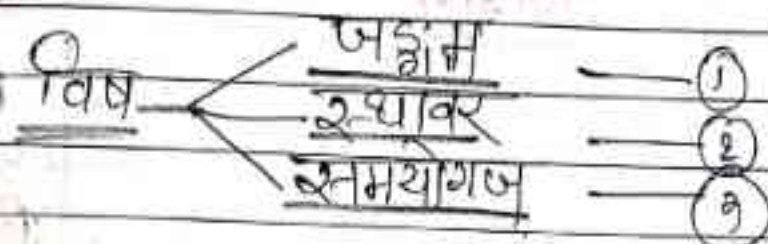
उपकर्म ← which should treatment

(5/10M)

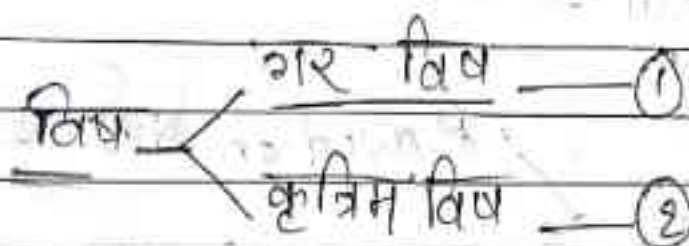
+ 100 विष भुक्त लक्षण

• Origin and classification of विष

- A/c to चरक and सुश्रुत संहिता -

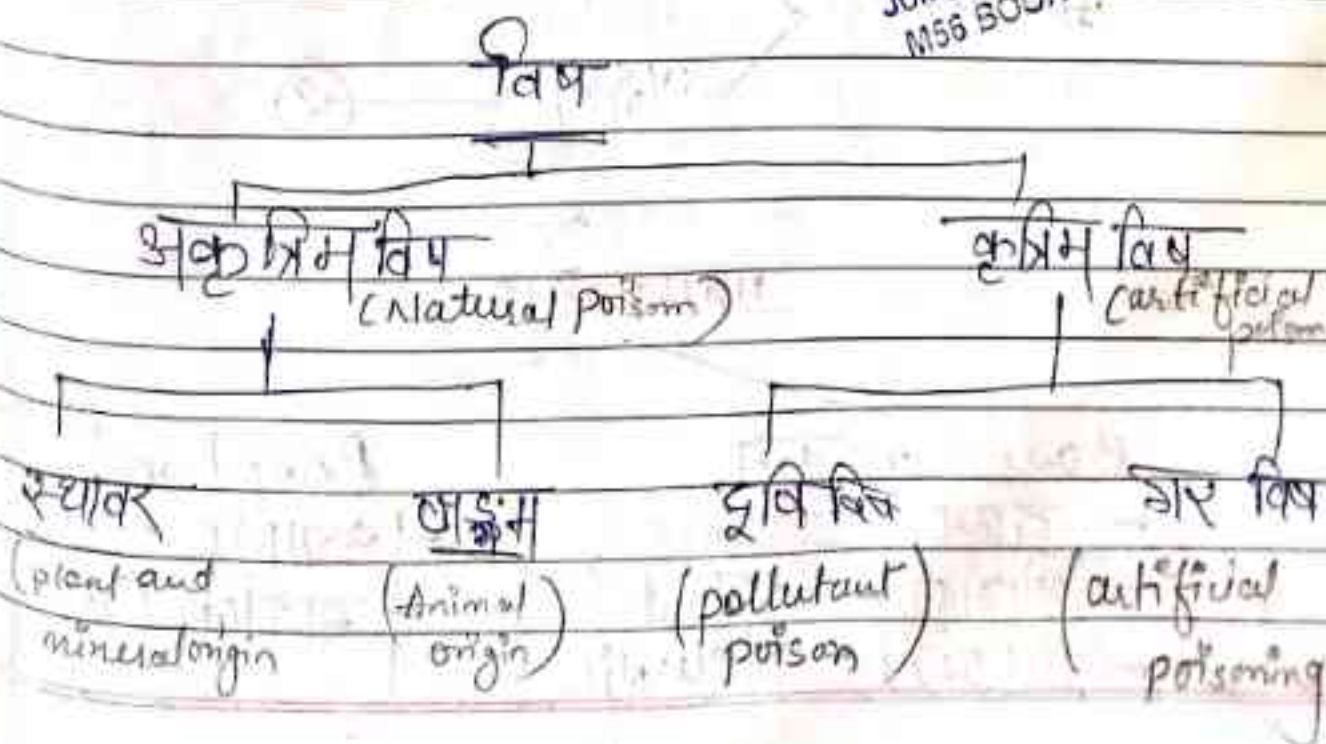


- ① जङ्गम विष - Animal poison
② स्थायी विष - plant and mineral
③ संयोगज विष - Combination of poison.

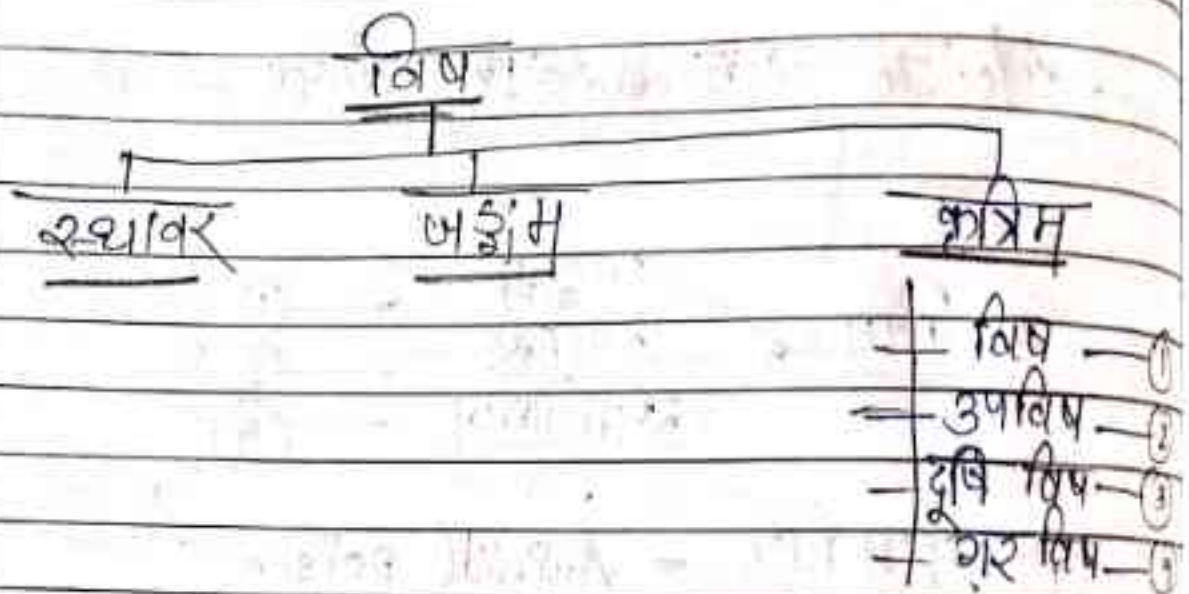


- A/c to अष्टाङ्ग हृदय -

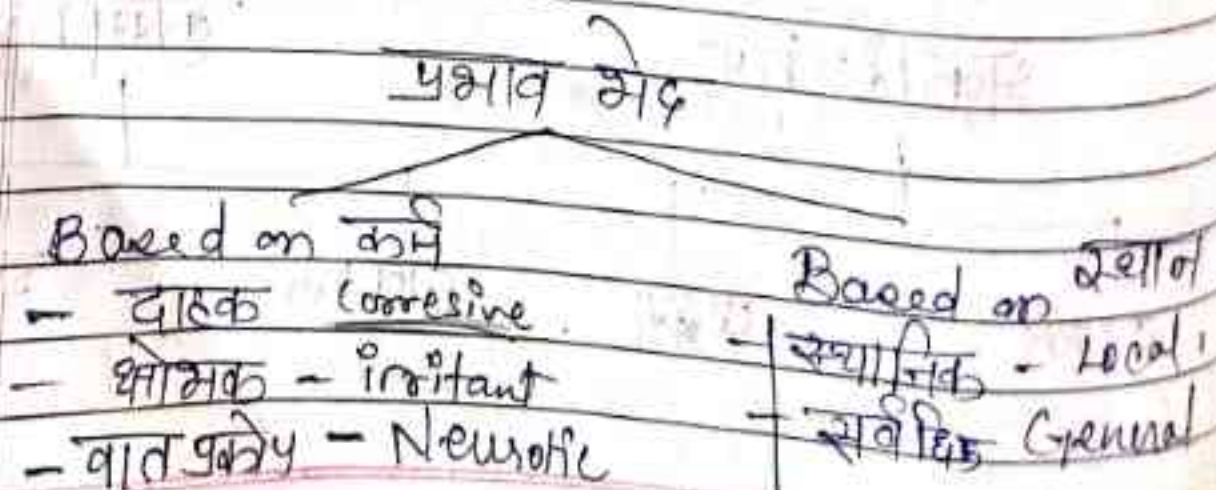
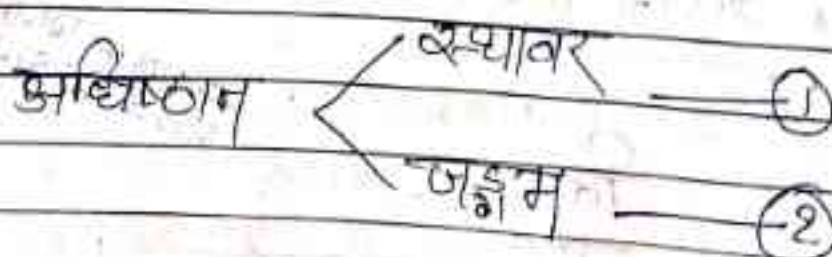
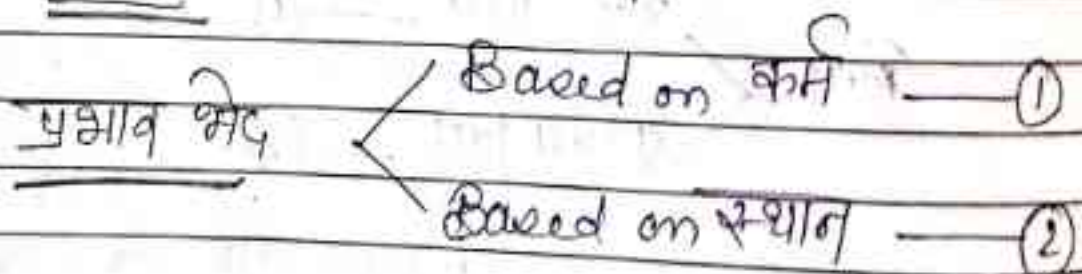
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1/c. क शाख द्वारा वर्गीकृत



विषय वर्गीकरण -



अधिष्ठान मेद

अथावर — (1)
जडम — (2)

(1) अथावर विष

— पुष्प	— (1)	पुष्प
— कलक फल	— (2)	कल
— पत्र	— (3)	पत्र
— त्वक	— (4)	त्वक
— बीज	— (5)	शीर
— शीर	— (6)	शीर
— कण्ड	— (7)	नियसि
— नियसि	— (8)	धातवाद्ये
— श्वनिज	— (9)	मूल
— मूल	— (10)	कण्ड

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(2) जडम विष

— द्रुप्ता	— (1)	द्रुप्ता
— नख	— (2)	नख
— मूत्र	— (3)	शाल
— शुक्र	— (4)	मुख संद्रश
— पुरीष	— (5)	लाल
— लाल	— (6)	शुक्र
— आर्तिव	— (7)	शव
— मुख	— (8)	आर्तिव
— तुण्डा	— (9)	मूत्र
— अस्थि	— (10)	पुरीष
— बभ्रु	— (11)	बब्रु अस्थि
— शवा	— (12)	पित्त

Dr. Saransh Dwivedi
B.Sc., BAMS

X

शुक्र
दृष्टि
विशद्विती

1. ओजस गुण related to विष गुण

(क) अम) Difference - विष, मध्य, ओजस गुण

(3m) विष गुण	मध्य गुण	(3m) ओजस गुण
L - लघु	- लघु	- गुरु
R - रुक्ष	- रुक्ष	- रिनुग्ध
V - विशद	- विशद	- पिच्छिल
V - व्यावथी	- व्यावथी	- स्वार
T - तीक्ष्ण	- तीक्ष्ण	- मृदु
S - विकसी	- विकासी	- श्लक्ष्ण
U - सूक्ष्म	- सूक्ष्म	- बद्ध
A - उष्ण	- उष्ण	- शीत
V - अत्यंत extreme by dose by vol.	- अम्ल	- मधुर
A - रस		
- अश्नु		

(क) अम) विष अपद्रव - ज्वर

- कास
- श्वास
- हृदि
- हिकका
- मूर्च्छा
- शिरःशूल
- शोथ
- रक्तस्राव
- वातफेफ

आतंगहृदय
उत्तरस्थान

(3m)

विष मुक्ता लक्षणा

- प्रसन्न दोष — (1)
- प्रकृति धातु — (2)
- अन्नभीकांश — (3)
- मूत्र and मीठा — (4)
- प्रसन्न वक्त्र — (5)
- प्रसन्न इन्द्रिया — (6)
- चक्षुः — (7)
- चित्त — (8)

end

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(3m)

विष मुक्ता लक्षणा

- Defn. वृ विष
- लक्षण वृ विष
- आदिभूत वृ विष
- + मुक्ता लक्षणा

Test for Detection of विष

- Detection of विष is directly co-relates with the विष परीक्षा.

विष परीक्षा -

- अग्नि परीक्षा ————— (1)
- परीक्षा of Animals and birds — (2)
- पञ्चभौतिक परीक्षा ————— (3)
- भौतिक परीक्षा ————— (4)
- लक्षणानुसार परीक्षा ————— (5)
- अशुभृत परीक्षा ————— (6)

① अग्नि परीक्षा -

- Burns with single point flame.
- Become like peacock's Neck.
- Interrupted and slow flame.
- different colour (वर्ण).
- Same like a cadaver.
- Smoke smell.

② परीक्षा of Animals and Birds -

- Voice of कोकिल changed.
- भुंगराज Birds Become excited.
- झरीका makes long loud sound.
- करण पवा श्रुत away.

Page No.
 Date
 (3) पञ्चभौतिक परिक्षा -

- शब्द परिक्षा - आहार Burns
- स्पर्श परिक्षा - Poised आहार
- रूप परिक्षा - कर्ष आहार
- रस परिक्षा - Natural taste (प्रकृति रस)
- गन्धक परिक्षा - Irritating आहार.

(4) भौतिक परिक्षा -

- आहार + विष = Long time to cook.
- Natural odour.
- Colour Natural
- Natural Smell
- Become Hard
- Become Moist

(5) लक्षणानुसार परिक्षा -

- स्वावर & जड़म विष.
- Mode of Administration.
- site of poison.
- Poisoned Material.
- गर विष and दूषि विष.

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(A) स्थावर लक्षण

- ज्वर ————— ①
- हिक्का ————— ②
- दन्त दुर्घ ————— ③
- गल ग्रह ————— ④
- फेन ————— ⑤
- वमन ————— ⑥
- अरुचि ————— ⑦

(B) जड़म विष — निद्रा

- तन्द्रा
- कलमा
- दाह
- पाक
- शोफ
- अतिसार

(C) Mode of Administration —

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| - Fainting ————— ① | - विष धूम |
| - Inhalation ————— ② | - विष दन्त कषला |
| - Head ache ————— ③ | - विष तस्य धूम |
| - Running Nose ————— ④ | - चक्षु |
| - Cardiac Pain ————— ⑤ | - सुगन्ध विष |
| - Blind ness occur ————— ⑥ | |

d) Site of poison -

- विष in Mouth (मह) (Mouth)
- विष in आमाशय (Stomach)
- पक्वाशय (Intestine)

e) Poisoned Material -

- विष तेल
- लोप
- Comb
- Ornaments.

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(अभूषण)

f) गर विष and दुषि विष

- गर विष - Artificial poison - swelling
- anemia
- piles
- Abdomen enlargement

दुषि विष - Pollutant poison. weak poison - अतिसार

- दुर्गन्ध
- तृष्ण
- मूर्च्छा
- दृष्टि
- मित्तन वर्ष

⑥ અશુભ પરિક્ષા

- External and Internal findings.
- Improper posture.
- Discharge of sweat.
- Food material found in dead.

Imp ③ વિષ વાત લક્ષણ : is — One who adds poison (વિષવાત)

(3m) - વિષ વાત લક્ષણ is directly co-relates with the detection of the poison.

અચર્ય ચરક explains are as follows —

- અત્યંત શંકાકીય (very suspicious)
- સ્વદુ બુવાગાયવા
- અન્ય વાગ્વિગત
- પ્રકૃતિ વિકાર
- વિષ પ્રવાહ
- સ્વભાવ પરિવર્તન
- વિષ પ્રવાહ

સ/સ - વાગ્મહુટ — શ્યાવ
— શુષ્ક
— વિલક્ષ
— સ્વેદ યુક્ત
— જૃમ્ભા

અત્યંત (સ/સ - ચરક)
અચર્ય શંકિત
બુદ્ધવાક
અન્ય વાક
વિગત લક્ષ્મી
પ્રકૃતિ વિકાર.

(3) विष पीत लक्षणा

Features of drunk poison

गृह धुमात्रं पुरीष सार्यते ।

- विवर्ण — ①
- क्षर्दि — ②
- अपीर्ण — ③
- फेन — ④
- साकपिडित — ⑤

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(3/5/21)

Sign and Symptoms of विष affected organs and its personal effects.

- विष युक्त मुख
- आमाशय विष लक्षणा
- पित्तवायु विष लक्षणा
- poisoning with अभ्यन्
- poisoning with त्रेप पाण्डूक
- poisoning with अभ्यङ्ग
- poisoning with अञ्जारा (Ornaments)

- ① विष युक्त मुख - रज्ज्वा
- दाह
- तन्त्रा
- भिन्नवर्ण
- दन्त रज्ज्वा
- अति लाला (saliva)

- ② आमाशय विष लक्षणा - भिन्नवर्ण
- अति रुचि
- उल्लेख
- Loss of vision
- लक्ष रोगक.

- ③ પ્રતિવાશાય વિષ લક્ષણા - મૂર્ચ્છા - ①
 - હૃદિ - ②
 - શ્વમ - ③
 - અબીજી - ④
 - તબ્દા - ⑤
 - નિદ્રા - ⑥
 - અક્કમદિ - ⑦

- ④ Poison ત અબ્બન - દાહ -
 - Laceration -
 - શોથ -
 - લલિમા -
 - dust in eyes -

- ⑤ Poisoning નુ લેપ - દાહ
 - વલ્લમ
 - શોથ

- Numbness . Join us on Telegram
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- ⑥ Poisoning ત અમ્મિકા - Itching
 - રુખા
 - પિડિકા
 - અતિસાર
 - શોથ .

⑦ poisoning & अभारण - दाह

- tearing
- तट्टा
- निद्रा
- कलन
- suppuration

(5M) दूषि विष - P.P.

- दूषि विष is directly co-relates to the polluting poison 2 Aggravated by शीत, अनिल, दूषीन.

Management of दूषि विष - (चिकित्सा)

- तुथा भस्म — ①
- गन्धक रसायना — ②
- कल्याण घृत — ③

- दूषि विष is formed by the दूष धातु.
दूष - Non ~~poison~~ (poisons)

- दूषि - is the waste discharging from eye.
stinging eye.

- अन्नादिक - दूषितं
- देश
 - काल
 - अन्न
 - दिवस्वफा
 - भौक्षणशः

- दूषित धातु aggravated By the- देश
- काल
- अन्न
- दिवस्वफा } respectively

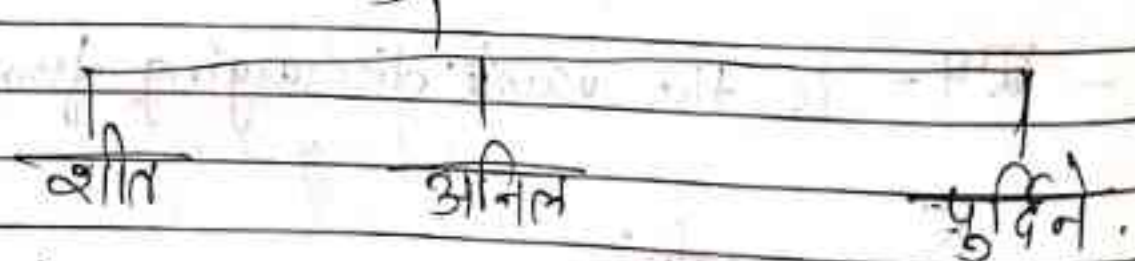
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• वेद्युः - शु दुषि विष -

- स्थावर
- जड़म.
- जीव
- विषध्न औषधि
- शोषित
- वात
- आरुप
- गुण

• Chart of Aggravation -

Aggravating factor शु दुषि विष



पूरिकपः - निद्रा.
- शुक्ल
- पुष्पा
- विह्वल
- हव
- अंगमर्द

- लक्षणानि - अतिसार - 1
 - विन्न वण - 2
 - विगन्ध मुख - 3
 - वेरस्य मुख - 4
 - मूर्च्छा - 5
 - वमन - 6
 - पुष्पोदर - 7
 - गदगदकण्ठ (muffled voice) - 8

• Complication नु दूषि विष -

- ज्वर - 1
 - दाह - 2
 - हिक्का - 3
 - शब्दाह - 4
 - शोफ - 5
 - अतिसार - 6
 - मूर्च्छा - 7
 - हृदय रोग - 8
 - झुमाद - 9
 - वेपायु (Nervous)
 - शुक संशय

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चिकित्सा -

- विशिष्ट योग (Special formulation)
 - विरेचन (Purgation)
 - रसायन (Rejuvenation therapy).

- ① विशिष्ट योग - तुषा भरुम — ①
 - गन्धक रसायन — ②
 - कल्याण घृत — ③

- ② रसायन - उद्ध्व शोधन
 - अधो शोधन
 (direction based) - कल्याण घृत (10 - 20 gm)
 x 2 daily.

(3) जीर्ण विष प्रकोप - दि.

- स्वर्ण भरुम — ①
 - पुष्पराग भरुम — ②
 - प्रवत्र पिस्टी — ③
 - रसादि चूर्ण — ④

गार विष

(Gara Visha)

(A.P.)

- Directly correlates to the Artificial poisoning (A.P.).

Def'n -

- नाना ना ना
- पाण
- अङ्ग
- मल
- विरुद्ध
- औषधि
- घरमनाम्

- Combination of मल (excreta) from various अङ्ग.
 न पाण (drinking) - विरुद्ध औषधि
 - अल्प विष वीर्य } Known as
 गार विष.

Purpose of Inducing गार विष

- स्त्री सौभाग्य
- स्वेद
- रजो
- भिन्न मल
- अन्न

In order to gain.

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लक्षणी - पाण्डु

- कृश

- अल्पाग्नि

- मर्म प्रधान

- ~~अधमान~~ अधमान

- हस्त

- पाद

- जठर रोग

- मुलम

- ज्वर

- क्षय

चिकित्सा - वमन कर्म

- हेम चुर्ण

- अगद पान

- सम्यक योग

- दम प्रशान

औषध वाग्भट्ट

Formulation of चवचि

चवचि ← Adatoda vasica
Azadirachta Indica (नीम)
पेटाल

हरिद्र कक

कक (Terminalia chebula)

• जङ्गल विष (A.P.)

परिभाषा - विष found in the animals inhabiting in forests is termed as जङ्गल विष (animal poison).

श्लोक - सर्पलूतादि दंष्ट्रा मु दक्षुणं जङ्गल विषम् ॥

- Poison, दक्षुण - powerful in nature.
- Present in the दंष्ट्रा (teeth) of सर्प.
- लूता (Spiders) etc. is called जङ्गल विष.

• अधिष्ठान वृ जङ्गल विष -

- दृष्टि
- श्वास
- दंष्ट्रा
- नयन
- मूत्र
- पुरीष
- शुक
- लाव
- आर्तन
- मुख संमर्श
- विसर्जिता
- तृष्णा
- अस्ति
- पित्त
- सुख
- ज्ञान संभव

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General feature

- तन्दा
- निदा
- बेलमा
- दाह
- पाक
- लोभु हर्षा
- शोफ
- अतिसार

सर्प विष

(जाह्निक)

- ~~सर्प~~ group of poison.
- found all over the world
- Mainly Humid climates of tropical regions & forest belts.

- शंक विष - (imaginary fear of snake bite)

(~~सर्प~~) (feature of Pseudo Poisoning)

- | | | |
|------------|------------|-------|
| पर्याय गुण | - दूरविकार | — (1) |
| | - द्विदूषण | — (2) |
| | - वली | — (3) |
| | - नाम | — (4) |
| | - विषधरा | — (5) |
| | - कुण्डली | — (6) |
| | - भुजंग | — (7) |

classification -

सर्प

1. विष सर्प (Venomous)

2. भौम सर्प

(Harmless)

↓
वासुकी
तकसक

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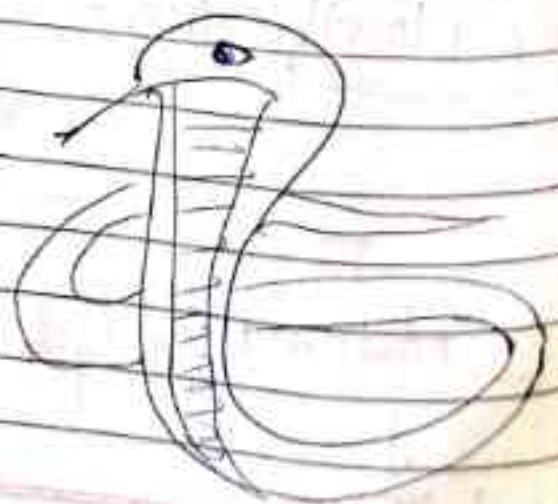
भौम सर्प	- दरकार	- 26	(दर्वीकर)
	- मण्डली	- 22	(फलती साँप)
	- रज्जिमन्थ	- 10	(Sant ty)
	- निरविष	- 12	
	- चैकरण	- 03	(dark colour)

लक्षणा वृ दर्वीकर सर्प

- रुक्ता ————— (1)
- सन्धि बन्धना ————— (2)
- जूम्भा ————— (3)
- वेयाधु ————— (4)
- कास ————— (5)
- श्वास ————— (6)
- तृष्णा ————— (7)
- वात वेदन ————— (8)

Sign and Symptom of मण्डली सर्प

- पीतत्व
- शीताभिलाषा
- परिधूपन
- दाह
- तृष्णा
- मूर्च्छा
- उ्वर
- अकस्थना
- पित्त वेदना



• Sign and Symptoms of Rajimant

- शुक्लत्व
- शीतप्वर
- रोम हर्ष
- स्तब्धत्व
- चर्द्धि
- कण्ठ
- तमः प्रवेश

Sign of सर्प दंश - As per sex.

- पुरुषाभिदण्डं
- ललाटे
- नपुंसका
- पाण्डु मुखो
- कुक्षि शुब्धार्त
- काक्षति
- वृद्धेन

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चिकित्सा - (Treatment)

- | | | |
|------------|-------------------|-----------|
| - दर्वीकार | - स्वतमोक्षण | - प्रथम |
| | - अगद + मधु + घृत | - द्वितीय |
| | - नस्य कर्म | - तृतीय |
| | - वमन कर्म | - चतुर्थ |
| | - तीक्ष्ण शोधन | - पञ्चम |
| | - अञ्जन | - षष्ठ |
| | - काकपट | अवधि |



• Treatment of मण्डलि सर्प

- ✓ स्वतमोक्षण
- ✓ अंगु + मधु + घृत
- ✓ तीक्ष्ण शोधन
- ✓ वमन कर्म
- ✓ तीक्ष्ण शोधन
- ✓ काकोली यादि गण
- ✓ अवपिदा

• Treatment of राजीमन्त सर्प

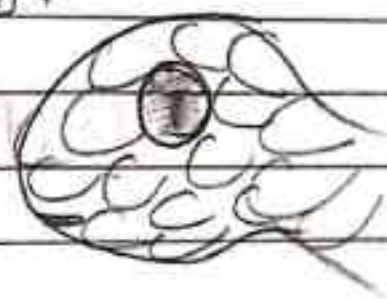
- ✓ स्वतमोक्षण — (1)
- ✓ वमन कर्म — (2)
- नस्य कर्म — (3)
- वमन कर्म — (4)
- ✓ तीक्ष्ण शोधन — (5)
- तीक्ष्ण शोधन — (6)
- अम्जन — (7)
- अवपिदा — (8)

Modern - Anti venom

• साध्य / असाध्यता

Modern - features of Non-poisonous Snakes

- Scales on head are large.
- Round pupils
- Teeth are numerous.
- Not Nocturnal
- Bite Marks.



② features of Poisonous snakes -

poisonous snake $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Elapid (Neurotoxic)} \\ \text{Viper (Vasculotoxic)} \\ \text{Sea snake (Myotoxic)} \end{array} \right.$

- features -
- Slit pupils
 - fangs are long
 - Teeth - 2 long fangs
 - Tail is compressed
 - Nocturnal in nature
 - 'v' shaped types.

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Snake venom $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Proteolytic enzymes} \\ \text{phosphatidase} \\ \text{Neurotoxic} \\ \text{Hyaluronidase (Spreading)} \\ \text{Lecithinase} \end{array} \right.$

Oradexon - Not given

• Anti venom -

- Antivenin
 - Venom antiserum
 - Antivenom
 - Immunoglobulin (TIG)
- } medication made from Antibodies

• Condition in which Antisnake venom should be Administered -

- Uncontrolled bleeding
- Spontaneous
- Hypotension
- Bradycardia
- Unconsciousness
- Increase Anas area.

Non poison

- Amoxicillin
- Cephrodin - 200mg
- Omeprazol - 20mg
- (Injection / tablet)
- Injection TIG
- T.T.
- 24 hrs observation

• Treatment

Poisonous Snake - T.V.

Titnus
Immune
globulin (TIG)

- Injection omeprazol - 20mg
- Ceftriaxone - 2mg
- Injection T.T.
- Injection TIG
- Polyvalent Anti venom.
- Catheterization. Catheterization
- Inject atropin
- Omeprazol.

• Scorpion's Venom (वृश्चिक)

- वृश्चिक : (Scorpion) is directly co-relates with the जङ्गल विष.
- It is a highly venomous living being.
- It is usually found in the burrows of rat & other burrowing animal,
- Under the bricks
- Under the stones
- Under the garbage.

• पर्याय (Synonyms) -

वृश्चिक : शूककीट : श्यादलिद्रोणश्च वृश्चिके ॥

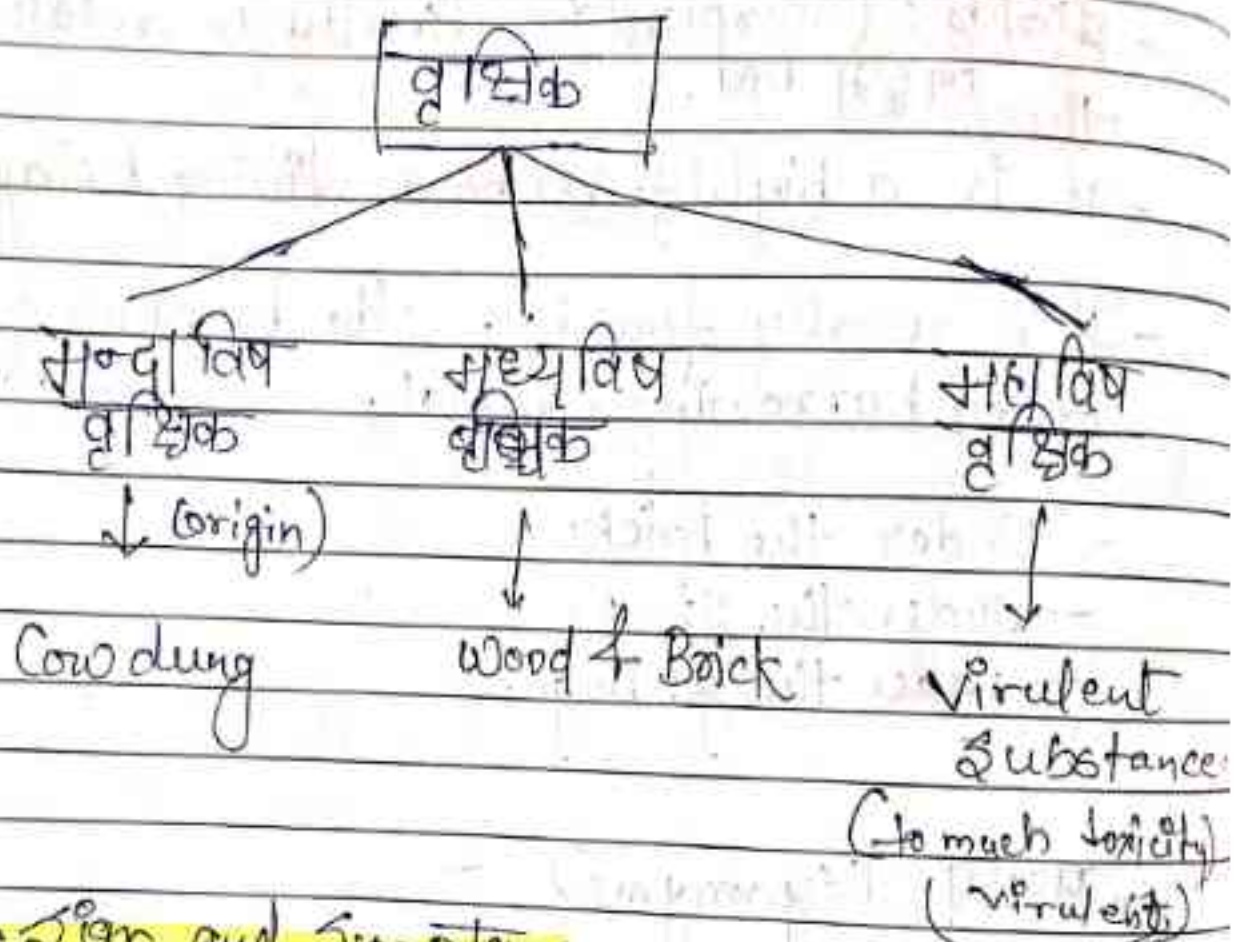
- शूककीट — (1)
- श्यादलिद्रोणा — (2)

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• Origin of वृश्चिक -

- वृश्चिक are born from the putrefied dung of cow (गोशक्ल).

• Types of वृक्षिक



• Sign and Symptoms

- वेदना
- वेपथु (trembling)
- गात्र स्तम्भ (stiffness)
- अगम (discharge)
- दाह
- स्वेद
- कृ दंश शोफ
- ज्वर

① मृदा विष
mildly toxic score

② मध्य विष (moderately toxic)

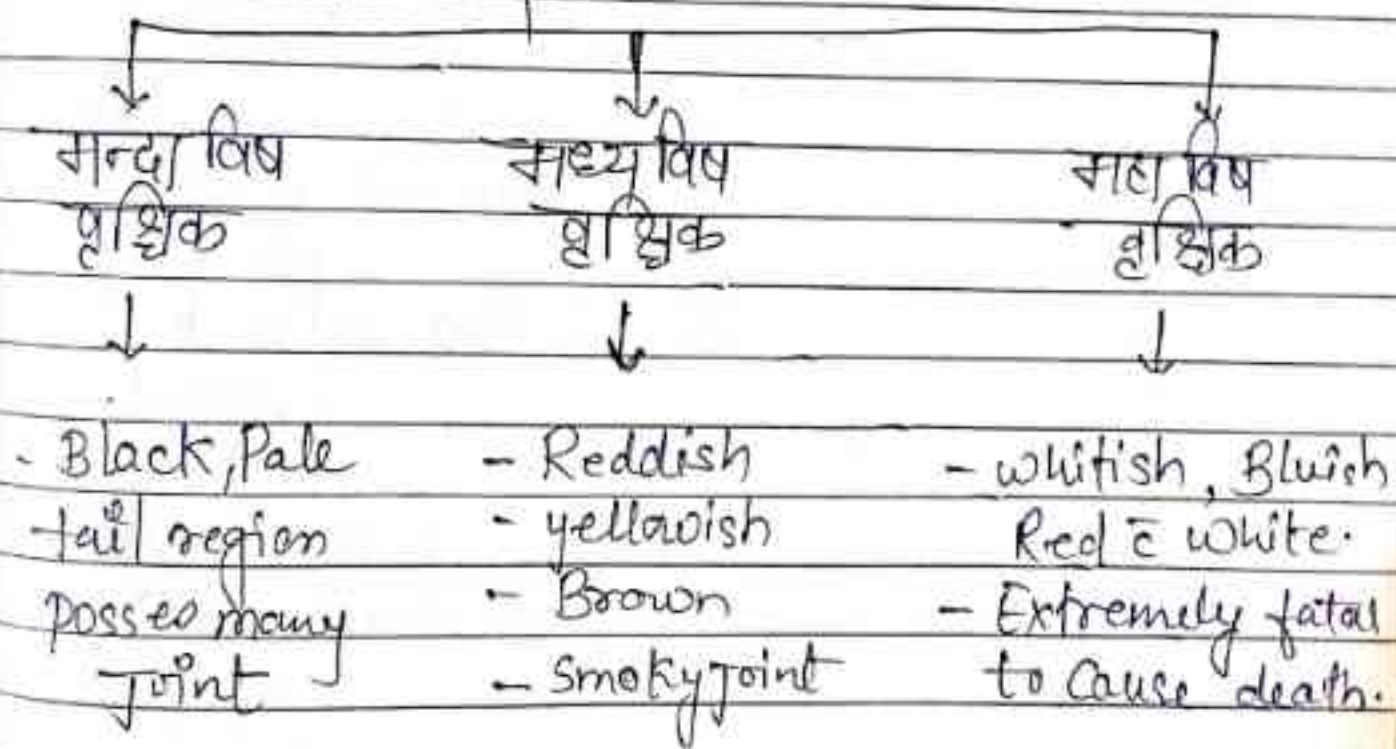
- जिह्वा शोफ (oedema of tongue)
- भोजनारोध (obstruction to food)
- दृश मूर्च्छा (severe fainting)

③ महाविष (Highly Toxic)

- सर्प वेग
- giddiness
- दाह
- ज्वर
- कृष्ण शोणित

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- Features



- Treatment

- A/c. to चरक

- Subjected to स्वेदन — ① > ८ घृता and मल
- अभ्यङ्ग — ②
- Warm irrigation is also prescribed.

• Useful drug -

- केश-प - (1)
- पलश - (2)
- शुद्धी - (2)
- जीरक - (4)
- कसमई - (5)

Scorpion bite

- Facts - More than 1250 species of scorpions are found world wide.
- more poisonous than snake.
 - Has both - Neurotoxic
Hemotoxic } Action.

• Sign & Symptoms -

- Pain
- Burning sensation.
- Oedema.
- Reddening at bite site
- Nausea.
- vomiting
- Restlessness
- Convulsions.

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Treatment

- Injection of local Anaesthetic agent
- Calcium gluconate (I.V)
- washing of bite site
- Incision (if required)
- Barbiturates etc.

• Medico Legal Aspect —

- Accidental
- Post-mortem appearance.

Sign of Hemorrhage in —

- Nose
- mouth etc.

कीट विष (insect poison)

- कीट are called so because they are pro-
created from the कीट's or waste products
like - stool and urine of snakes.

- कीट are generally accepted as type of दूषि,
which can be visualized by the naked eye.

• Origin of कीट -

- Born from the putrified urine, faeces,
semen, eggs and cadavers of snake.

• Classification of कीट -

- A/c to अचार्य चरक { दूषि विष — ①
पाण्डुर विष — ②

• A/c to सुश्रुत -

Based on दोष

- वात	- 18	— ①
- पित्त	- 24	— ②
- कफ	- 13	— ③
- सन्निपात	- 12	— ④

total → 67
no

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(b) Based on origin —

- शुक्र (Semen)
- वीर्य (secretes)
- मूत्र (Urine)
- पुरि (cadaver)
- अण्ड (eggs)

• लक्षणा १९ १० कीट विष —

- (A) दूषि विष —
- दाह
 - विस्फोट
 - तृष्णा
 - अङ्गमर्द
 - Anorexia
 - Suppuration

- (B) प्राणहर विष —
- क्षुब्ध
 - रक्त निर्वरण
 - चर्द्धि
 - मूर्च्छा
 - dyspnoea

- (c) वात विष —
- हृदय पिडा
 - सन्धि क्षुब्ध
 - Tremors
 - कृष्ण वृण
 - अङ्गमर्द

Page No.
 Date
 (ii) पित्त विष -
 - लक्ष्य जलन
 - दाह
 - विपाक

- Tenderness of tissue.
 - Red and yellow colours.

(iii) कफ विष -
 - चर्ददि
 - Anorexia
 - Coldness
 - अति बावट

Treatment of Dusha Visha

(i) वातज विष -
 - तिल बीज न हॉटि
 - Application of तैल
 - नाडी स्वेदन
 - पोटली स्वेदन
 - प्रेक्षणा आहार

(ii) पित्त विष -
 - शीत परिक्षा
 - शीत वीर्य लेपन

(iii) कफ विष -
 - लेखन
 - तीक्ष्ण स्वेदन
 - वमन

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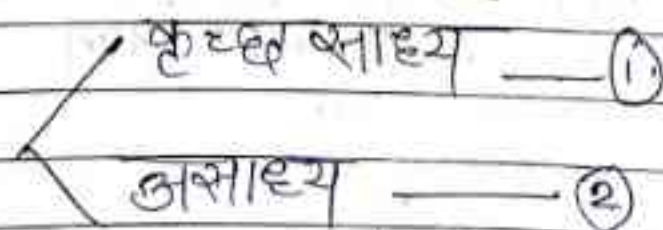
लूता विष (Spider)

- लूता विष is extremely severe.
- Difficult to comprehend and difficult to treat मन्द बुद्धि भिषक
(physician with low intelligence).

Day wise लक्षण

- इष्ट कण्डू — (1)
- पुष्पकत रूप — (2)
- रूप दर्शन — (3)
- कोप (Aggravation) — (4)
- विष प्रकोप — (5)
- प्रसर — (6)
- अति प्रवृद्ध — (7)

classification



- ① कृच्छ्रसाध्य - त्रिमण्डल — ①
 - श्वेत — ②
 - कपिल — ③
 - पैंतिक — ④
 - आनविष — ⑤
 - मूत्रविष — ⑥
 - रक्त — ⑦
 - कसाण — ⑧

- ② असाध्य - शैवर्णिका — ①
 - लाजवर्ण — ②
 - जालिन — ③
 - रूणीपदी — ④
 - कृष्णा वर्ण — ⑤
 - कक्काण्डा — ⑥
 - मालाशुण — ⑦

• लक्षणा वृ विष -

- ① कृच्छ्रसाध्य - शिरो दुःख —
 - कण्डू —
 - वेपना —
 - श्लेष्मा —
 - वात व्याधि -

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- (ii) असाध्य -
- उर्वर
 - अतिस्तर
 - पिडिका
 - शोफ
 - सिद्ध
 - रक्त
 - चल
 - त्रिदोषज

e Induction of Lethal Poison -

- इवस्त
- दण्डा
- शकृत
- मूत्र
- लाल
- नख
- आर्तिव

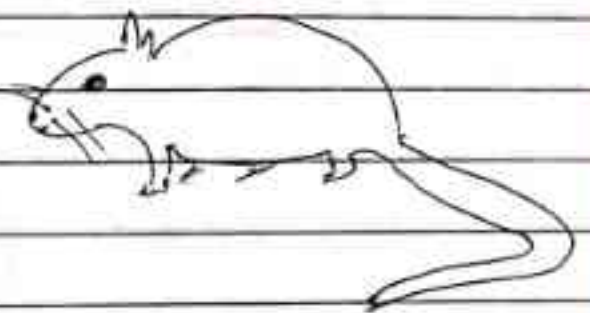
Treatment -

- नस्य
- अभ्यञ्जन
- अभ्यङ्ग
- धूमपान
- अवपिडित
- वमन
- विरेचन
- रक्तमोक्षण
- उलेप ह मणिष्ठ
- अलेप ह दारुहरिद्र
- नागकेसर
- मणिष्ठ

सूषिका विष — It comes under जङ्गम विष.

- सूषिका विष directly co-relates with the Lat poison of जङ्गम विष.
- विष Resides in व्युक्त.

- पर्याय — सूषिका — ①
- पिंग — ②
 - नखी — ③
 - खनक — ④
 - आखु — ⑤



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Types — लालन — ①	- कषाय दर्शन — ⑭
- पुत्रक — ②	- कोकिलो — ⑮
- कृष्णा — ③	K — कृष्णा
- हसिरा — ④	G — कुलिंग
- चिकिक् — ⑤	- कपिल
- कुलिंग — ⑥	कपोताक्ष
- अजीत — ⑦	कषाय दर्शन
C — चपल — ⑧	कोकिलो
② — चिकिक् — कपिल — ⑨	M — महाकपिल
- धुच्छुन्दर — अरुण — ⑩	③ महाकृष्णा
- महाकृष्णा — ⑪	महाक्षेत
- महाक्षेत — ⑫	A — अरुण
- महाकपिल — ⑬	अजीत
- कपोताक्ष — ⑭	अलस
- धुच्छुन्दर — ⑮	
- अलस — ⑯	

विष रन्धान - Viriditas in Shukra .

असाध्य लक्षणा -

- सूक्ष्म
- वैवर्ण्य
- बलद
- ज्वर
- शब्द श्रुति
- शिरो गोरव
- लाल रन्ध्र
- श्वेत चूर्ण

चिकित्सा -

शिरोवेद्य

- दाहकर्म
- लेपन
- वृणन
- विरेचन
- शिरो विरेचन
- अञ्जन

अलरका (Alaraka) विष (Rabies)

- अलरका विष is used to described bite by rabies dogs.

- Bites of dogs are generally non-poisonous, unless the dog itself is afflicted by toxicity.

पर्याय - जलत्रास — ①
- जलसन्त्रास — ②

• लक्षणा - कृष्णा वर्ण — ①
- असूक्त संत्राव — ②
- हृदया रुजा — ③
- शिरो रुजा — ④
- ज्वर — ⑤
- स्तम्भ — ⑥
- तूष्णी — ⑦
- मूर्च्छा — ⑧

• चिकित्सा - दाह कर्म
- अगद घृत
- मुराण घृत पान
- विशोदन
- प्रेया
- गुग्गु
- मीढया रसामना

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Formulation - द्यावुरादि योग
- आसनमूल योग

लेप - तिल
- गुग्गुलु
- दादीना
- नालमूला
- जल फल लेपन .

सिद्ध द्रव -

द्रव + पत्र , त्वक .

Used for - पान
- नस्य
- अभ्यङ्ग
- लेपन .

Alcohol Poisoning

(सायः and मद्यग्या)

परिभाषा - बुद्धिं नुम्पति यद् द्रव्यं मदाकारि
- तमोगुण प्रधानं तदुच्यते ॥

A/c. के श्लोक

- If an Individual suffering the द्रव्य बुद्धि लोप,
that person are called alcoholism.
- In this तमो गुण is predominant.

पर्याय - सुरा — ①
- हविप्रिया — ②
- प्रसव्ना — ③
- चादिरा — ④
- इरा — ⑤

मद्य गुण - लघु

- उष्ण.

- तीक्ष्ण

- उन्मत्त

- व्यवयी

- रुक्ष

- विकारि

- विक्षिप्त

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सद्य and बोध्य गुण (Contradictory)

- गुरु	— (1)	- स्थिर	— (6)
- शीत	— (2)	- पिच्छित	— (7)
- मृदु	— (3)	- प्रसन्न	— (8)
- शनक्षणा	— (4)	- सिन्ध	— (9)
- मधुर	— (5)		

अष्ट त्रिक सद्य

- अन्नत्रिक	— (1)	- बलत्रिक	— (5)
- पेयत्रिक	— (2)	- कालत्रिक	— (6)
- वयस्त्रिक	— (3)	- दोषत्रिक	— (7)
- व्याधि त्रिक	— (4)	- सत्त्रिक	— (8)

सद्य प्रकार

पुथम	— (1)
मध्यम	— (2)
उत्तम	— (3)
तृतीय (उत्तम)	

- १) पुथम सद्य लक्षणा -
- पीतिकर
 - गुणक्षक
 - वाध गीत
 - प्रहासाना
 - बुद्धि स्मृति
 - सुखानिद्रा

- Page No.
 Date
 ② मध्यमा मध्य लक्षणा -
 - स्मृति
 - मुहुर्मुहु
 - पुलाप
 - पुचलमना

तृतीय / उत्तम

- ③ उत्तम मध्य लक्षणा -
 - अस्मादविति ①
 - शुख - दुःख ②
 - हितहितम् ③
 - शत्रो जागरण ④

अन्न त्रिक - वातकर
 - पित्तकर
 - कफकर
 पेय त्रिक

व्य त्रिक - बाल
 - मध्यम
 - वृद्ध

काल त्रिक - शीत
 - उष्ण
 - वर्षा

दोष त्रिक - वात
 - पित्त
 - कफ

सत्व त्रिक - रजस
 - सत्व
 - तमस

व्याधि त्रिक

उर्ध्व
 अधो
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मद्यालय

- excessive consumption of alcohol is called as मद्यालय.

मद्य. मद्यालय classification

- वातज ————— ①
- पित्तज ————— ②
- कफज ————— ③
- सन्निपातज ————— ④

- 3 सामान्य लक्षणा —
- हृदय रज्जा ————— ①
 - अकचि ————— ②
 - तृष्णा ————— ③
 - ज्वर ————— ④
 - शीतोष्णा ————— ⑤
 - जृम्भा ————— ⑥
 - श्वास ————— ⑦
 - कास ————— ⑧
 - हिकका ————— ⑨
 - कर्ण रोग ————— ⑩
 - मुख रोग ————— ⑪
 - पुलापा ————— ⑫

- ① वातज मद्यतय - हिकका
 - श्वास
 - कम्पा
 - शून
 - पुलाप
 - वात प्रकोप

- ② पित्तज मद्यतय - वातोल्का
 - तृष्णा
 - दाह
 - ज्वर
 - स्वेद
 - मूर्च्छा
 - पित्ति प्रायं

- ③ कफज मद्यतय - श्लेष्म - ①
 - ह्लमस - ②
 - गोरुव - ③
 - पशीतस्थ - ④

- चिकित्सा - दृषणी चिकित्सा
 - दुग्ध प्रयोग
 - पुमुख योग

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- फलत्रिका चूर्ण - ①
 - अष्टांग लवण - ②
 - महाकल्याण वली - ③
 - तलादि मोदक - ④

पृथ - संशोधन

— संशोधन

— निष्ठा

— लंघन

— गो धूम

— राम

अपृथ - स्वेपन

— धूमपान

— नख्यकर्म

— अभ्यनकर्म

①

②

③

④

Alcohol and Alcoholism

Feature -

- The term 'Alcohol' refers to ~~ethyl~~ ethyl alcohol (C_2H_5OH)
- Colourless
- Transparent
- volatile liquid

% of alcohol in various Beverages -

- Rum and Liqueur $\rightarrow$ 50 - 60%
- Whisky, Brandy $\rightarrow$ 40 - 45%
- Port, Sherry $\rightarrow$ 20%
- wine $\rightarrow$ 10 - 15%
- Beer $\rightarrow$ 4 - 8%

- Absolute alcohol - 99.95% alcohol.

- Rectified spirit - 90% alcohol.

- Denatured alcohol - 95% alcohol + 5% Maptan

- Ethanol - Produce by fermentation of sugar.

• Absorption of Alcohol -

- 20% absorbed stomach
- 80% absorbed Small intestine.

• Excretion of Alcohol -

- 5% excreted in the breath.
- 5% excreted in the urine.

• Physiological effect -

- 0-50 mg % - Euphoria
- 50-100 mg % - Alteration
- 100-150 mg % - Sleepiness.

• Alcohol intoxication -

- Excitement ————— ①
- In co-ordination ————— ②
- Coma ————— ③

fatal dose - 150 - 250 ml.

fatal period - 12 - 24 hrs.

Treatment - Gastric Lavage
- Nerve Stimulants.
- Artificial resp.
- Oxygen Inhalation

M.A - Alcoholic Odour
- Acute Inflammation
- Congestion
- Oedema.

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• उपविष (mild poisons)

(1) कुचला / विशतीनदेक (visatinduka)

(Nux vomica)

• Latin Name - Strychnos nux-vomica.

• English N. - Nux vomica / poison nut tree.

• family - Loganiaceae.

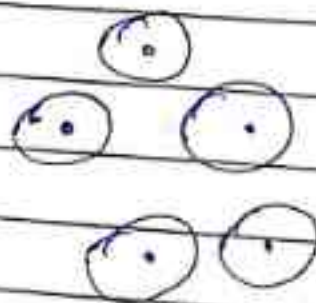
• पर्याय - कुपाक
- कालकुत
- तिन्दु
- कुचिला

• रस - तिक्त
- कटु

• गुण - श्लक्ष्ण
- लघु
- तीक्ष्ण

• वीर्य - उष्ण

• वर्ग - कलविष



• कुचला

Category - Spinal irritant.

Habitat - found in foothills of हिमालय
South India
Orissa etc.

Morphology - 12-13 m. long tall.
- trunk is crooked & thick.
- Branch are thin.
- Leaf is 5-12 cm in length.
- flower are greenish white colour.
- fruits - 2.5-7.5 cm in length.
- seeds are disc shaped.

Active principles -
- Strychine
- Brucine
- Vemicine
- Kaffine
- Novacine etc.

Sign and symptoms -

- No toxicity seen if seed are swallowed complete.
- toxicity seen if seed are ingest are chewing.
- bitter taste in mouth
- restlessness
- difficult in swallowing.
- increased rigidity of muscles.
- muscular twitching.

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Fatal Dose — 50-100mg

Fat period — 1-2 hrs.

Fatal Dose —

- Raw powder (adult) — 2 gm
- Strychnine (adult) — 15-30mg
- Strychnine (children) — 10mg

Fatal period —

- 1-2 hrs (extend upto — 5-6 hrs)

Post mortem finding —

- Sign of Asphyxia
- Haemorrhage
- congestion in lungs
- kidney
- liver
- brain

• Medico legal Aspect —

- Accidental poisoning
- Suicidal —
- Homicidal —
- Aphrodisia use.

Treatment - Isolation
 - Anaesthetic agents
 - Gastric Lavage.

Formulation - लक्ष्मीविलास रस
 - अग्नि तुण्डी घटी
 - मेवजीवन रस

(2) अहिफेन (Opium)

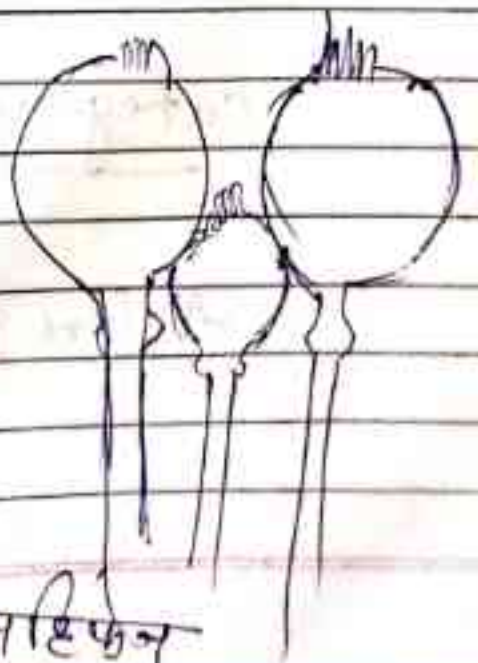
Latin Name - *papaver Somniferum*

English name - Opium / poppy seeds

Family - papaveraceae.

पञ्चाय - निफेन
 - कानिफेन
 - नाग फेन
 - अम्ल
 - अहिफेनक

रस - तिक्त
 - कषाय



अहिफेन

गुण - लघु

- रुक्ष

- शुद्ध

- व्यावर्धी

- पिकासी

वीर्य - उष्ण

विपाक - कटु

प्रभाव - मादक

वर्ग - उपविष

Classification -

आदिफेन

श्वेत

पीत

कृष्ण

चित्र

Category - CNS depressant

Active principles - Morphine

- Codeine

- thebaine

- Cam coffee

Habitat - cultivate in Malwa region of India -
प्रदेश।

especially Mandla & Neemuch districts.

- बिहार

- पंजाब etc.

Morphology - It is a annual herb

- 2.75 meters in height.

- flower is bisexual

- fruit is small.

- leaf is simple, alternate etc.

- Stem is erect, green, hairy etc.

Sign and symptoms - मूद्यगुणत्व

- द्रव्य

- अद्वय

- कृच्छ्रशवास

- अतिस्वेद

- शैथिल्य

- शैत्य गु हस्त and पाद

Fatal dose -

opium - 2gm.

morphine - 200mg

codeine - 500mg

Tincture - 10ml (adult)

- 1-3 drop (children)

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Fatal period -

- 6-12 hrs.

post mortem appearance -

- sign of asphyxia
- cyanosis of face and nails.
- froth at the mouth and nostrils etc.

Medico Legal Aspect -

- chronic poisoning
- Suicidal
- Accidental
- Paediatric poison
- cattle poisoning

Treatment -

A/c. to आयुर्वेद - fresh milk of गो and its घृत for consumption.
- बृहती स्वरस (प्रपल) र गो दुग्ध

Modern - Stomach wash (H_2KMnO_4)
- Oxygenation.
- Maintenance of body temperature

1. *Introduction*

2. *Objectives*

3. *Methodology*

4. *Results*

5. *Conclusion*

6. *References*

7. *Appendix*

8. *Index*

9. *Summary*

10. *Final Remarks*

11. *Conclusion*

12. *References*

13. *Appendix*

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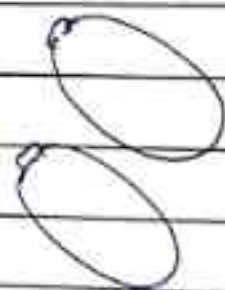
(3) जयफल / रेचका जयपाल

Latin Name - *Croton tiglium*.

English Name - purging croton.

Family - Euphorbiaceae.

प्रयोग - जेफल
- दन्तीबीज
- जयफल



- वर्ग - फल विष.

- Category - Organic Irritant poison.

- Active principles - Crotonoleic acid
- Crotonal etc.

Habitat - Asom
- Bengal
- other parts of India.

Morphology - tree, small & evergreen.
- tree, 5-7 metres in height.
- Branches are small & hairy.
- Leaves are 4-10cm long.
- flowers are greenish yellow.

- Seeds are oval, dark brown.
- The oil is brown.
- Bitter taste.

Sign & Symptoms -

- वान्ति
- भ्रान्ति
- रचना
- शूल
- अजीर्ण
- मृश रवेद.

As per modern - burning sensation in GIT

- vomiting
- purging
- blood in stool
- salivation.

Fatal Dose -

Adult $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Seed} - 4 \text{ in No.} \\ \text{oil} - 15 - 30 \text{ drop.} \end{array} \right.$

children $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Seed} - 1 \text{ in No.} \\ \text{oil} - 3 - 4 \text{ drops.} \end{array} \right.$

Fatal period - 4-5 hrs.

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post mortem appearance

- Congestion
- Inflammation
- erosion of mucosa of stomach & intestine

M.L.A - Accidental poisoning
- Suicidal
- Homicidal
- Arrow poisoning.

Treatment - 300 ml water
- Demulcent
- Symptomatic management.

(4) धातुरा

Latin Name - Datura metel

English name - Datura/Thorn apple.

Family Name - Solanaceae.

पशुचि - उन्मत्ता

- ककू

- कीटद

- शिव शेखरा.

रस - तिक्त
- कटु

गुण - लघु
- रुक्ष
- व्यावायी
- विकासी

वीर्य - उष्ण

विपाक - कटु

प्रभाव - शापक

वर्ग - फल विष.



हातुरा

category - Deliriant poison. Join us on Telegram
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- Active principle - Hyosine
- Hyoscyamine
- Atropine etc.

Habitat - all over India.

Morphology - annual herbaceous plant.
- 12 feet in height.
- Leaves are light, dull green.
- Branch are smooth.
- flowers are funnel shaped.

- fruit - 1.5 inch in diameter
- seeds are kidney bean shape.

Sign and symptoms -

- अति तृष्णा
- क्षमा
- पुलाप
- श्वेद
- मूर्च्छा
- कुच्छश्वास
- आक्षेपके

- Modern - dryness of mouth
- dysphagia
 - difficulty in speech
 - dilatation of pupils
 - delirium.

Fatal Dose - 600mg - 1gm (100-125 seeds)

Fatal period - 24 hrs.

• post mortem appearance -

- wide dilatation of pupils
- Lividity
- Congestion in internal organs etc.

Medico Legal Aspect -

- stry. stupefying agent
- Accidental poisoning etc.

Treatment - शोथ + पृथ + शिर्का .

- Stomach wash
- purgation.
- physostigmine.
- Diuretics.

Formulation - कालकाश

(5) गांज

Latin N. - Cannabis Indica.

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English N. - Indian Hemp.

Family - Cannabaceae

पर्याय - सिद्धी

- चरनी

- विजय

- मातुली .

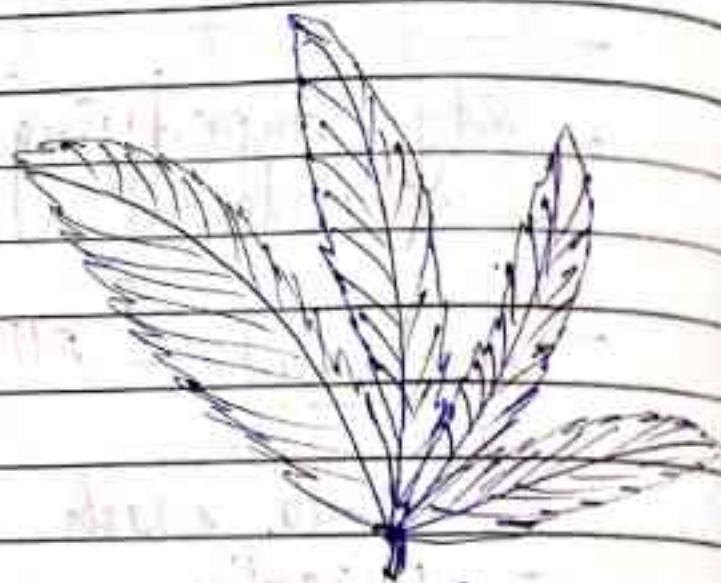
Raua - विष

उप - लघु
- तीक्ष्ण

वीर्य - उष्ण

विपाक - कटु

प्रभाव - मात्सक



गौग.

Category - Deliriant poison.

Active principle -

- Cannabinol
- Cannabidiol etc.

Habitat - found throughout India.

Morphology - Annual herb.

- 1.5 meter height

- leaves are alternate

- 7.5 - 20 cm. in diameters (leaves)

- flowers are pale yellow green

- fruit - ovate flat

Sign & Symptoms - तिमिर

- मनोविभ्रम

- अपरुम्ति

- वान्ति (vomiting)

Fatal Dose -

आग - 10mg / kg body wt.
गुठनी - 8gm / kg - 1 -
Carasa - 2gm / kg - 1 -

Fatal period - 12-24 hrs.

post mortem appearance.

- Sign of asphyxia.

M.L.A - Accidental poisoning.
- Sleeping poison

Treatment - शिरस्त्राण ह आतिशीतन करी.
- गोदुग्ध + शीत

- Inducing vomiting

- Stomach wash.

- Artificial respiration.

Formulation - आतिफलाफि चूर्ण
- त्रिलोक विजया बरी

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उपविध	Latin Name	English Name	Family	धर्म
गुग्गुलु	<i>Abrus precatorius</i>	Indian liquorice	Leguminosae	- श्वेत - रश्मि - अमृत - शीतल
② अर्क	<i>Calotropis gigantea</i>	Gigantic Madar	Asclepiadaceae	गणकप मनदर अमृत प्रताप
- श्वेत	<i>Calotropis procera</i>			
श्वेतक				
बहुली	<i>Euphorbia antiquorum</i>	Common milk hedge	Euphorbiaceae	गुडा मुद्गा वज्री तरा
लाडुली	<i>Gloriosa superba</i>	malabar glory lily	Liliaceae	दीपता गर्भपुष्प अग्निविष्णु श्वर्गपुष्प
करवीरा	<i>Nerium indicum</i>	Indian oleander	Apocynaceae	अश्वत्थ अश्वत्थ अश्वत्थ
श्वेत -	<i>Cerebra thevetia</i>			
पीत -				

रस	गुण	वीर्य	विपाक	Category	Active principle.
तिक्त	लघु	उष्ण	कटु	Organic Irritant poison	• Abrin • Toxalbumin • Hemagglutinin • Abralin.
कटु	रूक्ष लघु तीक्ष्ण	उष्ण	कटु	Organic Irritant poison	- Uscherin - Calotropin - Calotoxin - Amyrin - Gigantol.
कटु	लघु तीक्ष्ण	उष्ण	कटु	Organic Irritant poison.	- nerifoliat - Euphol - Calcium - mandelate - nerifolene.
कटु	लघु तीक्ष्ण	उष्ण	कटु	प्रभाव I वैजपातन	Suprabine Colchicine.
कटु	रूक्ष लघु तीक्ष्ण	उष्ण	कटु मूल विष (वर्ग)	cardiac poison.	Neriodonin Neriodorein karabin.

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उपविष	Habitat	Morphology	Sign & Symptoms	
गुण्जा	found in tropics	- Leaves are long - Flower - pea like - Seed egg shape	- दो बरय - तुलसी - हलै - गाल वर	- Abdominal pain - nausea. - vomiting - diarrhoea
अक	Throughout India	- flower purple white - Height 8-10 feet 3-6 feet - Seed - Compressed - flower - 5 cm in size	- Localized redness - Salivation - stomatitis - vomiting - diarrhoea.	Un- certified
रनुही	Throughout Indian peninsula	- Large shrub - Leaves - 6-12 inch long - flower - yellowish green - fruit - 0.5 inch long	- विरक - वमन - vesication - inflammation.	Unce- ain-
लांगुली	all parts of Indian subcontinent	- Perennial herbs - Leaves sessile - flower - showy - Seed - few	- burning in mouth - nausea - vomiting - purging	Unce-
करवीर	found all parts of India	- creggreen shrub tree 2-6 meters grow - Leaves - dark green - flower - 1.5 inch in diameter - fruit - 6-7 inch 3 to 4 inch	- कुष्ठताप - दारुण शूल - वान्ति - विरक - अक्षेपक - dilatation of pupils	- foot- 15-20 - Leaves 5-15

Post mortem appearance	Medico Legal Aspect	Treatment	Formulation
Swelling and necrosis Congestion of mucosa of stomach.	Cattle poisoning malingering arrow poison.	Injection Antibiotic Exposing the site of injection	गुग्गुलुदिठ्ठानाम पुष्पमा गुग्गुलुजीवन रस.
Dilated pupils Stomatitis Inflammation of GIT Congestion of internal organ.	Accidental poisoning Cattle poisoning arrow poison Abortifacient	Gastric lavage morphine Stimulants Demulcents.	अकूतलीन अकूतली
Not specific.	Abortifacient Homicidal poisoning	Stomach wash Symptomatic treatment.	उदरारी रस जलोदरारी रस
Non-specific	Abortifacient - suicidal poisoning - Accidental - Homicidal	- shock treatment - Maintenance of B.P. - Symptomatic treatment	- कांशीशादि तैल - लंगनी रसायना.
- Petechial appearance on the heart - Congestion of viscera - Beating heart - rests faint. - Burn bodies	- cattle poisoning - suicidal - Abortifacient - Homicidal.	- Stomach wash - Symptomatic management - sodium lactate - morphine for sedation	करवीर॥दि तैल.

सू	गुण	वीर्य	विपाक	Category	Active principle
-	-	-	-	-	Parthenin phenolic acids
कटु	कटु लघु तीक्ष्ण	उष्ण	कटु	Organic irritant poison	plumbagin.
मेघा	लघु - रुक्ष	शीत	कटु	<u>प्रभाव</u> - हृदय Cardiac poison.	digitoxin digitonin digoxin
-	-	-	-	Cardiac poison.	Cerberin (A potent alkaloid- toxin)

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Habitat	Morphology	Sign & Symptoms	Dose
-	-	- allergy - dermatitis - asthma - black spot - respiratory - malfunction - diarrhoea	Uncert
-	-	- Irritation - blisters - vomiting - thirst - collapse	Uncert
-	-	- Nausea - vomiting - diarrhoea - weakness - abnormal heart rate	Digitalis 15-30mg Digitalis 4mg Leaflets 2gm
-	-	- Nausea - vomiting - Abdominal pain - diarrhoea - blurring of vision - irregular breathing	Kexner 1-2g of 1 fruit

Post Mortem appearance	Medico Legal Aspect	Treatment	वैकल्पिक योग्य formulae
Non-specific	Accidental poisoning	- Treatment of allergy - Symptomatic treatment	-
Sign of gastro enteritis Congestion of Internal organs	- Abortifacient - Homicidal poisoning	Gastric Lavage - Demulcents - Symptomatic treatment	अभोरोग्यवर्धनी वरी चन्द्रा पुष्पा वरी मित्रकादि वरी
Non specific	Accidental (due to drug overdosing)	Stomach wash Potassium salt - Activated charcoal - Lignocaine IV	—
Similar to asphyxia Congestion of eyes. Congestion of lungs etc. Haemorrhages.	Homicidal	Stomach wash Atropine Manage hyperkalaemia	—

Inorganic acid	I.F.	Synonym	Physical appearance	Signs & symptoms	fatal dose	Fatal period	Medic. Hx. aspect	Rx.
Sulphuric acid	H_2SO_4	oil of vitrol	Heavy oil colorless non fuming	Gummed tongue chalky teeth burning desquamation	10-15ml (adult) 10-20ml (child)	18-24hrs	Accidental Suicidal vitriol age	Stomach wash line water systematic
Nitric acid	HNO_3	Aqua Fortis	Clear colorless heavy fuming	Lachrimation photophobia yellowish discoloration dyspnoea	10-15 ml	18-24hrs	Accidental Suicidal	Oxygenation atmospheric line water
Hydrochloric acid	HCl	hydrochloric acid spirit of salts	Pungent colorless fuming liquid	Salivation paresthesia nausea epigastric pain	10-20ml	28-30hrs	Suicidal accidental	Gastric lavage
				<u>Organic acid</u>			<u>Rx</u>	M.L.A.
Carbolic acid (phenol)	C_6H_5O	Phenol Hydroxy benzene	colorless crystalline pearl lustrous new pink explosive in air	whitish discoloration burning sensation numbness vomiting dyspnoea	10-20ml	5-4 hrs	Stomach wash Supportive Debrided wound Antimicrobial	Accidental Drug poisoning poison Suicidal
Oxalic acid	$C_2H_2O_4$	Acid of Sugar	colorless odorless crystal bitter	Burning sensation diarrhoea vomiting convulsions	15-20g	1-4hrs	Stomach wash Calcium gluconate Supportive care	—

Don't mix with hydrogen
HCl, HNO₃, H₂SO₄

Investigation of lips



Inorganic Acid

Page No.	
Date	

① Sulphuric acid =

c.f. - H_2SO_4

Synonym - Oil of vitrol.

Physical appearance -

- heavy
- oily
- colourless
- non fuming etc.

Sign and symptoms -

- Swollen tongue & white coating
- chalky white teeth.
- Swollen and exfoliated lips.
- Severe burning sensation in Oral cavity.
- dysphagia.
- epigastric and retrosternal pain.
- brownish vomiting.

Fatal dose - adult - 10-15ml
children - 1.5 - 1.75ml.

Fatal period - 18-24 hrs.

post mortem appearance -

- Corrosion of lips, cheeks, chin etc.
- Dilated pupils

- clothes stained with brownish colour
- GIT - black, swollen, dried and charred in appearance
- Perforation of stomach etc.

Medico-legal aspects

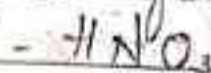
- Accidental poisoning
- Suicidal poisoning
- Vitriolage

Treatment

- Stomach wash and emesis are strictly contraindicated
- Milk of magnesia
- lime water / wood ash / soap and water
- use of demulcents
- Inj. Morphine
- Symptomatic

2. Nitric acid

chemical formula



Synonym

- Aqua fortis

physical appearance

- It is a clear, colourless, fuming, heavy liquid with peculiar and choking colour

Signs and symptoms

- yellowish discoloration of tissues
- yellowish staining of cloths and teeth
- lacrimation
- photophobia
- excoriations
- perforation of GIT
- dyspnoea

fatal dose

- 10-15 ml

Fatal Period

- 18-24 hrs

post mortem appearance:

- yellowish staining of tissues
- yellowish staining of cloths
- congestion of larynx, trachea, and broncheal tubes etc.
- oedematous lung

Medico-legal aspects

- Accidental poisoning
- Suicidal poisoning

Treatment

- oxygenation
- management similar to that of sulphuric acid

3. Hydrochloric acid

chemical formula

- HCl

synonym

- muriatic acid / spirit of salts

physical appearance

- It is a pungent, colourless, fuming liquid

Sign and Symptoms

- irritation of larynx and air passages
- non-corrosion of skin.
- reddish brown staining of clothes etc
- salivation.
- Convulsion
- delirium
- paralysis
- nausea
- epigastric pain

Fatal dose

- 15-20 ml

fatal period

- 28-30 hrs

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- | | |
|----------|--|
| Page No. | |
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- post-mortem appearance
- less severe corrosion
 - brownish fluid in the stomach
 - folds of stomach - brownish, firm leathery
 - inflammation of respiratory passages and lung tissues

medico-legal aspects

- Suicidal poisoning
- Accidental poisoning

Treatment

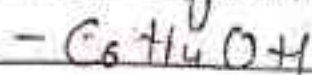
- Same as Sulphuric acid

organic acids

1. Carbolic acid —

Carbolic acid poisoning is known as Carbolism

Chemical formula —



Synonym —

— phenol / hydroxy benzene

physical appearance —

— It is colourless, crystalline, peculiar odour, turns pink when exposed to atmosphere

Signs and symptoms.

- mild corrosion
- whitish discoloration
- local burning sensation, tingling and numbness
- Vomiting of frothy mucus with a strong smell of carbolic acid
- Vertigo
- oliguria
- Carboluria
- Contraction of pupils
- Cyanosis

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Fatal dose

- 10-30 ml

Fatal period

- 3-4 hrs

Treatment

- Stomach wash with luke warm water. Soap solution etc.
- Activated charcoal
- Demulcents
- Sodium bicarbonate
- Haemodialysis
- Copious washing of skin.
- Supportive therapy.

Post mortem appearance

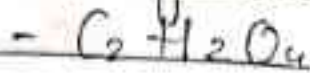
- Characteristic odour from mouth, nostrils etc.
- white or brownish discoloration of Corroded areas
- greenish / brownish urine
- Cerebral oedema
- pulmonary oedema
- Congestion of Viscera

Medico-legal aspects

- Accidental
- Occupational hazard
- Suicidal etc.

2. oxalic acid

• chemical formula



• Synonym

- Acid of Sugar

• physical appearance

- It is Colourless, odourless, prismatic Crystals, bitter to taste etc.

• Signs and Symptoms

- burning sensation
- dysphagia
- Vomiting
- diarrhoea
- tetany and convulsions
- bradycardia
- oxaluria etc.

• Fatal dose

- 15 - 20 gm

• Fatal period

- 1 hour

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9 Treatment

- Stomach wash
- Calcium gluconate IV
- Demulcents
- Supportive measures

• Post mortem appearance

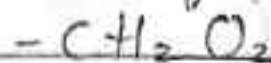
- whitish Coloured Corroded ^{mucosa} ~~mucosa~~
- Congestion of brain, liver and kidneys
- Signs of Corrosion:

e Medico - legal aspects

- Accidental poisoning
- Suicidal poisoning

3. formic acid

• chemical formula



• synonym

- Formic acid / methanoic acid

• physical appearance

- It is colourless, pungent with penetrating odour.

• Signs and symptoms

- burning sensation
- vomiting
- drowsiness
- salivation
- ulceration
- dilatation of pupils
- haemolysis etc.

• Fatal dose

- 50 - 200 ml

• Fatal period

- 10 - 24 hours

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• Treatment

- Gastric lavage
- Ventilation
- Activated charcoal
- Dialysis
- Ensis
- Supportive measures

• Post-mortem appearance

- Blackish discoloration of mucosa
- Pulmonary oedema

• medico - legal aspects

- Accidental poisoning
- Suicidal poisoning

4. Alkalies

• Commonly used

- Ammonium hydroxide - Sodium Carbonate
- Potassium ~~el~~ Carbonate - Sodium hydroxide - potassium hydroxide etc.

• physical appearance

- white / colourless powders

• mode of action

- ulceration
- liquefaction / Necrosis

• Signs and symptoms

- Corrosion of tissues / mucosa
- dysphagia
- abdominal pain
- vomiting
- diarrhoea
- haematemesis
- tenesmus etc.

• Fatal dose

- 10 - 15 gm

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• Treatment

- Endotracheal tubing
- oxygenation therapy
- Demulcents
- Irrigation
- Supportive Therapy

• Post-mortem appearance

- Brownish / greying staining of skin, tissues etc
- inflammation of tissues
- Congestion of respiratory tract

• Medico-legal aspects

- Accidental poisoning
- occupational hazards
- Suicidal poisoning

5. Tarline

• chemical formula

- I

• physical appearance

- It is bluish-black, soft and scaly crystals with metallic lustre and unpleasant taste.

• Signs and symptoms.

- burning sensation in the GIT
- rhinorrhoea
- Conjunctivitis
- Cough
- Salivation
- metallic taste
- Vomiting
- diarrhoea
- yellowish discoloration of stool, skin and mucous membrane etc.

• Total dose

- 10-15 gm

• Treatment

- Endotracheal tubing
- oxygenation therapy
- Debridement

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- Irrigation
- Supportive therapy

post - most em appearance

- brownish / greying staining of skin, tissues etc.
- inflammation of tissues
- Congestion of respiratory tract

medico - legal aspects.

- Accidental poisoning
- Occupational hazards
- Suicidal poisoning

• Total dose -

- 2-4 gm

• Total period -

- 1 to several days

• Treatment -

- Stomach wash
- Irrigation of eyes
- Activated charcoal
- Sodium bicarbonate
- Symptomatic management

• post mortem appearance -

- Inflamed - excoriated and brownish mucosa
- Fatty degeneration of heart, liver, Kid - Nerys etc.
- Oedematous brain

• medico - legal aspects -

- Accidental
- Iodism
- Occupational hazard

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Inorganic Elements

① Phosphorus

Chemical formula - P_4

Varieties $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{White / Crystalline} \text{ --- } ① \\ \text{Red / amorphous} \text{ --- } ② \end{array} \right.$

① White -

Physical appearance - waxy
- Crystalline
- Solids
- garlicky odour.

Usages - Fertilizers --- ①
- Smoke Screens --- ②
- fire works --- ③
- Insecticides --- ④

② Red -

- Physical appearance - reddish brown.
- amorphous
- odourless

Sign & Symptoms

[Acute poisoning
fulminant poisoning
chronic poisoning]

(A) Acute poisoning $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{1st stage} \\ \text{2nd} \\ \text{3rd} \end{array} \right.$

(i) 1st stage - upto 8 hrs
- nausea
- vomiting
- thirst
- diarrhoea
- garlic like odour.

(ii) 2nd stage - upto 2-3 days
- free stage.

(iii) 3rd stages - Nausea
- vomiting
- diarrhoea
- Jaundice
- Hepatic tenderness.

(B) Fulminant poisoning -

- Consuming more than 1 gm.
- restlessness
- thirst
- vomiting
- Nausea.
- death within 12 hrs.

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[c] chronic poisoning - toothache
- bone necrosis
- sequestration.

Fatal Dose - 60 - 120mg

Fatal period - 2 - 8 days.

post-mortem appearance - Garlicy odour of mouth.

- jaundice
- subcutaneous haemorrhage
- fussy jaw.

Medico Legal Aspect - Accidental
- Suicidal
- Homicidal.

Treatment - Gastric Lavage
- Activated charcoal
- Vitamin K i.v.
- Avoid - oil, fat
- Symptomatic treatment.

[2] Aluminium phosphide

• Abbreviation - ALP.

• Physical appearance - greyish green tablets as
(P.A)
Celphos
Alphos
phostoxin etc.

Sign & Symptoms - Nausea

(S.

- vomiting

- dizziness

- diarrhoea.

- abdominal pain.

- Hypotension.

Fatal Dose - 150mg - 500mg.

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Fatal period - 1-4 days.

Post mortem appearance (P.M.A) - blood stained froth

- garlicky odour.

- Congestion in the mucous
membrane of -

- Oesophagus

- Stomach

- duodenum.

- Centrilobal haemorrhagic necrosis of liver etc.

M.L.A - Suicidal
- Homicidal.

Treatment (Rx) - Gastric lavage,
- Antacids
- IV fluid
- Liquid paraffin
- Activated charcoal.

(3) chlorine -

G.P. - Cl.

P.A. - greenish yellow gas
- Unpleasant & irritating odour.

Sign and Symptoms - Cough
- dyspnoea
- vomiting
- Nausea
- Spasm of glottis.

Fatal dose - 1: 1000

Fatal period - 1-2 days.

P.M.A - Inflammation of Respiratory tract
- pulmonary oedema.
- Rupture of alveolar walls etc.

M.L.A - Accidental
- Industrial exposure.

Rx - Treatment of shock.
- of circulatory collapse
- pulmonary oedema.

• Asphyxiants

(A) Ammonia. (NH_3)

Features - Highly water soluble
- extremely irritant gas
- asphyxiating odour.

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Sign & Symptoms - acute respiratory irritation.
- Lacrimation.
- Cough
- dyspnoea.
- coma.

Fatal dose - 5-10ml
Fatal period - Rapid

P. M.A - Congestion in respiratory tract
- Oedema of glottis and larynx.

M.D.A - Suicidal
- Robbery

Rx - Intubation
- Oxygenation therapy
- Broncho-dilators
- water/milk.

[2] Carbon Monoxide (CO)

Feature - Colourless
- odourless
- tasteless
- non irritating gas

Signs & Symptoms - Respiratory distress
- Circulatory distress.
- anemia
- mild headache
- vomiting
- nausea.

Fatal dose - 70% or ↑

Fatal period - Rapid

- P.M.A - Bright cherry red skin
- Blood, viscera
 - froth from mouth & nose
 - Haemorrhage seen in
 - lungs
 - GIT
 - Heart
 - brain etc

- M.L.A - Suicidal
- Accidental.

- Rx - Respiratory care
- Blood transfusion
 - I.V. mannitol
 - S.C. Adrenaline
 - Coramine

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[3] Carbon dioxide (CO_2)

- Feature - Colourless
- Odourless

- Sign & Symptoms - ~~Respiratory distress~~
- ~~Circulatory distress~~
 - ~~anemia~~

Sign & Symptoms -

- Headache
- giddiness
- ringing in the ear.
- drowsiness
- gradual loss of muscle power.

Fatal dose - $\uparrow$ than 30% conc.

Fatal period - varies.

P.M.A - Pale & swollen lips.
- Dilated pupils.
- Sign of asphyxia.

M.L.A - Accidental.

Treatment - shifting the patient to a fresh air.

- Artificial respiration.
- Symptomatic management.

[47] Hydrogen Sulphide (H_2S)

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- Feature -
- Colourless
 - Heavy
 - rotten egg smell
 - egg like flammable gas.

Sign & symptoms -

- feeling of dullness
- nausea
- giddiness
- Cough
- lacrimation.

fatal dose - 0.1 - 0.2 %

fatal period - Immediate

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P. M. A. - Signs of asphyxia
- Greenish purple coloured blood & viscera.

M. L. A. - Accidental.

Rx -

- Shifting into fresh air.
- Artificial respiration.
- Oxygenation etc.

[5] Cyanide

Occurrence -

- As - Gas - Hydrogen cyanide
- liquid - Hydrocyanic acid
- solid - salt of cyanide.

C.F. - HCN .

- Sign & Symptoms -
- most rapid of all the poisons
 - loss of consciousness
 - respiratory arrest.

Fatal Dose -

- Acid - 50 - 60mg.
- Sodium/potassium cyanide - 200 - 300mg.
- Air conc. - 1:500

Fatal period - Immediate.

- Post-M.A. -
- dilated pupils.
 - froth from mouth.
 - bitter almond odour.
 - pulmonary oedema.
 - cerebral oedema.

M.L.A -

- Suicidal
- Accidental

Treatment - Ventilation

- Oxygenation

- Cardiac monitoring

- I.V. fluids

- Amyl nitrite

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• खनिज / धातु विष

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① पारक (mercury)

E.N. - Mercury / Quick silver

Latin - Hydragyrum.

Symbol - Hg

A.N. - 80

A.W. - 200.6

S.g. 13.56

f.T. ~~36~~ 36°C .

M.T. $35.8 \pm ^{\circ}\text{C}$.

B.P. 357.25°C .

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English	Latin	Symbol	Synonym	Category
① Mercury	Hydrargyrum	Hg	रस रसेन्द्र चपल सूत्र रसेश्वर	metallic poison
② चांग	Lead (plumbum)	Pb	अशी विष - सिन्दूरकारण - शिखिका	- -
③ वड्या	stannum	Sn	राग शुक्र लोहा	- -
④ ताम्र	Cuprum	Cu	रक्तक नेपालीय सूर्य लोहा	metallic non poisonous
⑤ Kerosene poisoning	-	-	mode of ^{poisoning} Inge - Ingestion - Inhalation Skin Contact	- -
⑥ Aluminium phosphide	-	-	-	-

Signs & symptoms	Fatal Dose	Fatal period	Post mortem App.	M.L.A
Difficulty in breathing Burning sensation Swelling of teeth Excessive gingivitis etc.	Mercuric chloride - 85-260mg - cyanide 650-1300mg nitrite - 1-2gm	3-5 days	- Oral cavity - GIT mucosa - Inflammation - Congestion - fatty degeneration	① Accidental ② Suicidal ③ Homicidal ④ Abortifacient
Dry throat excessive thirst vomiting headache,	Lead acetate 20 gm - Carbonate 40 gm	1-2 days	- Acute gastro- enteritis - Thickened & softened mucosa of stomach	- Accidental - Suicidal - Abortifacient
अनिद्रा मूर्छा यकृत क्षय (हृदय रोग)	Uncertain	Uncertain	Sign of gastro enteritis	Accidental
मलिन मृदा शोथ अकृमि, GI	Sulphate - 30gm Subacetate 15gm	1-3 day	Yellow skin Congestion of gastric mucous etc	Suicidal accidental
Weakness Dizziness Burning sensation	40-50ml/kg few hrs back		- odour of Kerone Cynosis - pulmonary oedema	- Accidental - Suicidal
Metallic taste vomiting diarrhoea	A part of the tablet (5gm)	few hrs to 24 hrs	Petechial haemorrhage - Congestion of liver, kidney, lungs brain.	Suicidal Homicidal House hold poisons.

	Treatment	Treatment of chronic poisoning
--	-----------	--------------------------------

Mercury

Gastric
Lavage
- Activated
charcoal
- BAL

- BAL
- vitamin C
- Symptomatic
management
- Removal
from site of exposure.

(2) गिर

emesis
Gastric
Lavage

Isolation of patient
Sodium iodide (-1-2 gm
TDS.

(3) गिर

Stomach
wash
Emetics.

(4) गिर

Stomach w.
EDTA
BAL

Caster oil

(5) Kerosene

O₂ inhalation
mechanical ventilation
IV fluid
Antidotes - milk/ghee.

(6) Aluminium
phosphide

cloth should be remove
- affected part wash & soap & water
- Administration of vit. K.

Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substance Act 1985 (NDPS)

- Act of the parliament of India.
- prohibits a person to -

- produce
- manufacture
- cultivate
- possess
- sell
- purchase
- Transport
- store.

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- NDPS bill, 1985 was introduced in the लोकसभा as '23 August 1985'.

- Pass by both the Houses of parliament.

parliament $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{लोक सभा} \rightarrow (1) \\ \text{राज्य सभा} \rightarrow (2) \end{array} \right.$

- Received acquiescence from then president 'giani zail Singh' on '16th September 1985'

- Came into force on 14 November 1985.

- Act has since been amended 3 times in

- 1988
- 2001
- 2014



- Chapters in the Act -

- chapters

- I - preliminary
- II - Authorities And Officers.
- II A - Nation fund for control of drug Abuse.
- III - Prohibition
- Control & Regulation.
- IV - offences & Penalties.
- V - Procedures.
- VI - Forfeiture of property Derived from, or Used in
Illicit traffic.

Punishment

- Punishment based on the quantity of the banned substance.
- for small quantity - extend to 1 year (imprisonment)
- quantity less than commercial quantity but $\uparrow$ than small quantity
 - Imprisonment (Till) for 10 yrs + 1 HK

Quantity Involving Commercial quantity -
imprisonment for 1 - than 10 yrs - 20 yrs.

fine - 1 - 2 lakh or 1.

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• Conduct Money

- It is the fee which is offered or paid to a witness in civil cases.
- at the time of serving the summons to meet expenses for attending the court.
- If the fee is not paid or if he feels that the amount is less, the doctor can bring this fact to the notice of the judge before giving evidence in the court.
- The judge will decide the amount to be paid.

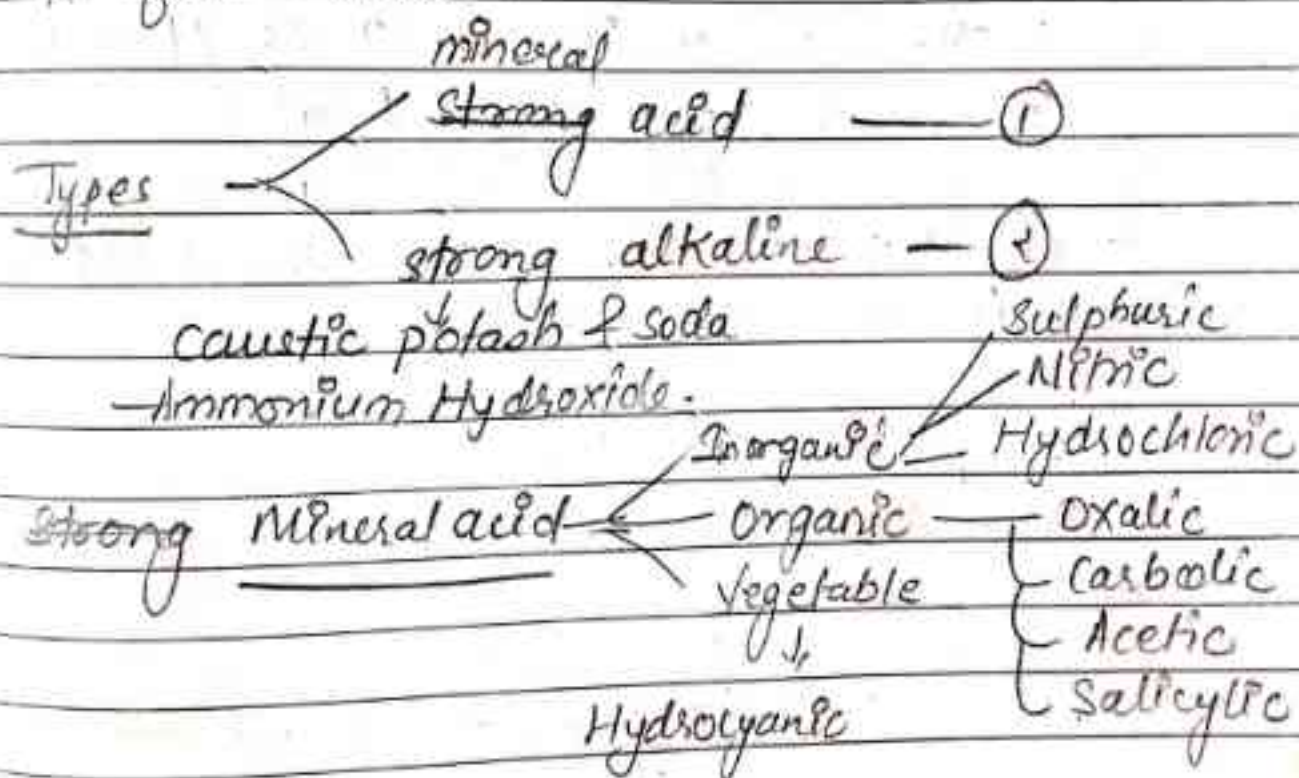
In Criminal Cases - Convey charge can given by doctor.

No fee is paid to the witness at the time ~~the~~ of serving the summons.

- He must attend the court and give evidence because of the interest of the state is securing justice.
- Otherwise he will be charged with

Corrosive poison

- It comes under Systemic poison.
- The substance that causes perceptible discoloration decay irreversible changes in living tissue at the site of contact with in few hours.



<u>Symptoms</u>	- Ulceration of tissues - burning sensation - highly active irritant. - Inflammation. - Intense thirst	Immediate vomiting
-----------------	--	--

- Action —
- Extraction
 - coagulation
 - Liquefaction
 - Conversion.

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Post mortem appearance

- lip may be burnt
- perforation of stomach
- Irritation of respiratory tract.
- trickle

(-fetal demise)

Spalding sign

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- overlapping of the fetal skull bones caused by collapse of the fetal brain.
- appears usually a week or more after fetal death in utero.
(intrauterine)

defloration

(Losing of virginity)

Diatom test

- Diatom test help to differentiate that is drowning case is antemortum or post-mortum.
- diatom is a microscopic unicellular algae.
- which secrete silica skeleton.
- present in water & varies place to place.
- It resist acid and heat.
- diatom is 60μ in size which enter into the circulation.

Mechanism -

If person fall in water

If person is alive



water enter into the lung along with diatoms.



Reaches to pulmonary vein



diatom enter into circulation

If person death



diatom present only in lung.

↓
diatom circulated to

- + Kidney
- + Bone marrow
- + Brain
- + Liver.

Diatom (-ve) test in case of - dead body
thrown in water

- Dry drowning.

Technique -

5 gm bone marrow or liver

↓
put in test tube

↓
5 time volume of conc. HNO_3
(Nitric acid)

↓
Left for R.T. for 1 to 2 days.

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BAL

- BAL stands for 'British Anti Lewisite'
- also called as dimercaprol.

Used in

- Arsenic
- Lead
- bismuth
- Copper
- mercury
- gold
- Other metal poisoning

Dose - 3-5mg/kg

Route

- Intra muscular

Side effect

- Nausea
- vomiting
- Headache
- Hypertension

Irritant poison

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Inorganic

Organic

Mechanical

↓
metallic

↓
non
metallic

↓
vegetable

↓
Animal

↓
- powder
glass

↓
lead
arsenic
mercury
silver

↓
Zinc chloride
ferrous +
phosphate
sulphate
nitrate

↓
Croton
Castor
Calotropis
Abrus

↓
- Snake
venom
- Scorpion
venom

↓
- diamond
dust

↓
- chopped
hair

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