'Completing the Jigsaw': Forensic Imaging

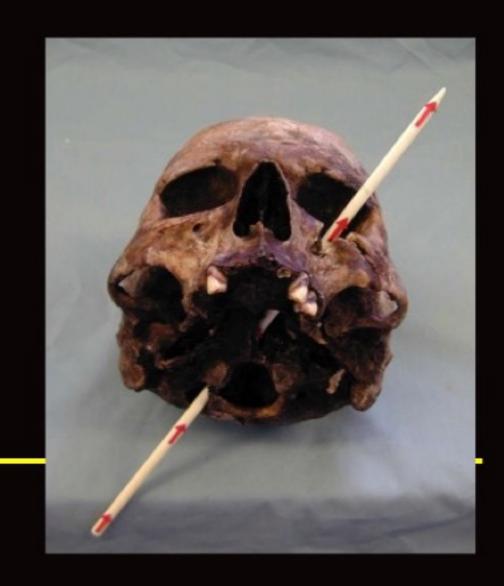
Trauma Services Conference 2016 Lindsay Batty-Smith PgDip



What is Forensic Radiography?

- Forensic radiography is the application of the science of diagnostic imaging to questions of law.
- Such evidence may be collected from either living or deceased subjects with the latter being presented as either whole cadavers or as pathological specimens.





Applications of Forensic Radiography

- Provision of evidence for litigation e.g. Assault, RTA
- Assists in diagnosis of non-accidental injury (NAI) and physical abuse of vulnerable individuals
- Confirmation of identity (living and deceased)
- Demonstration of ingested illegal substances



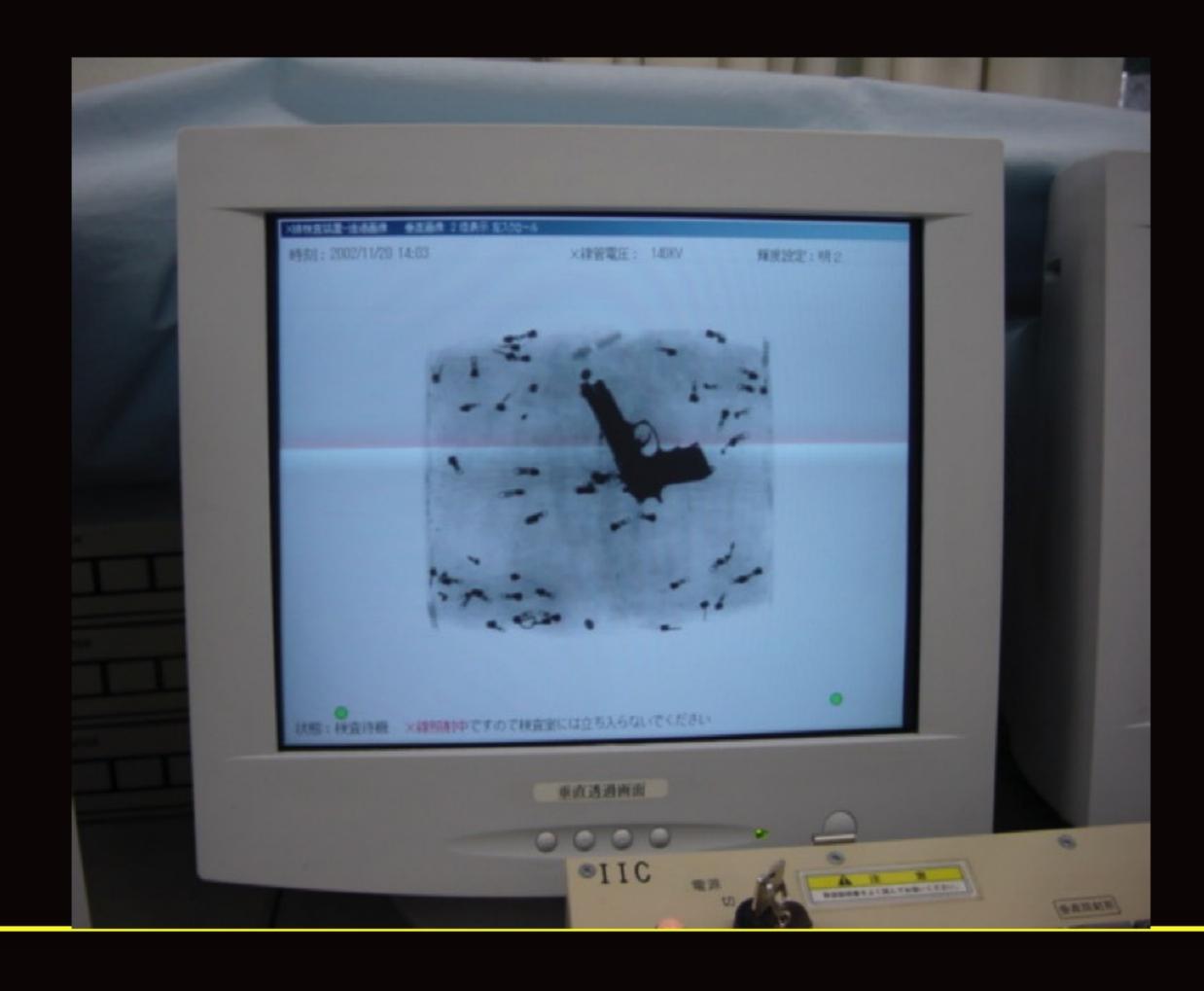
Continued...

- Assisting with, or confirmation of cause or circumstances surrounding a death
- Investigation of Sudden Infant Death (SID)
- Investigation of Genocide and Torture
- Demonstration of artefacts or persons entering or exiting the country illegally
- Demonstration of potentially hazardous foreign objects





X-Ray security screening





Forensic NAI





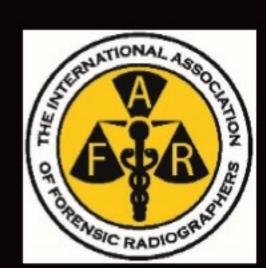




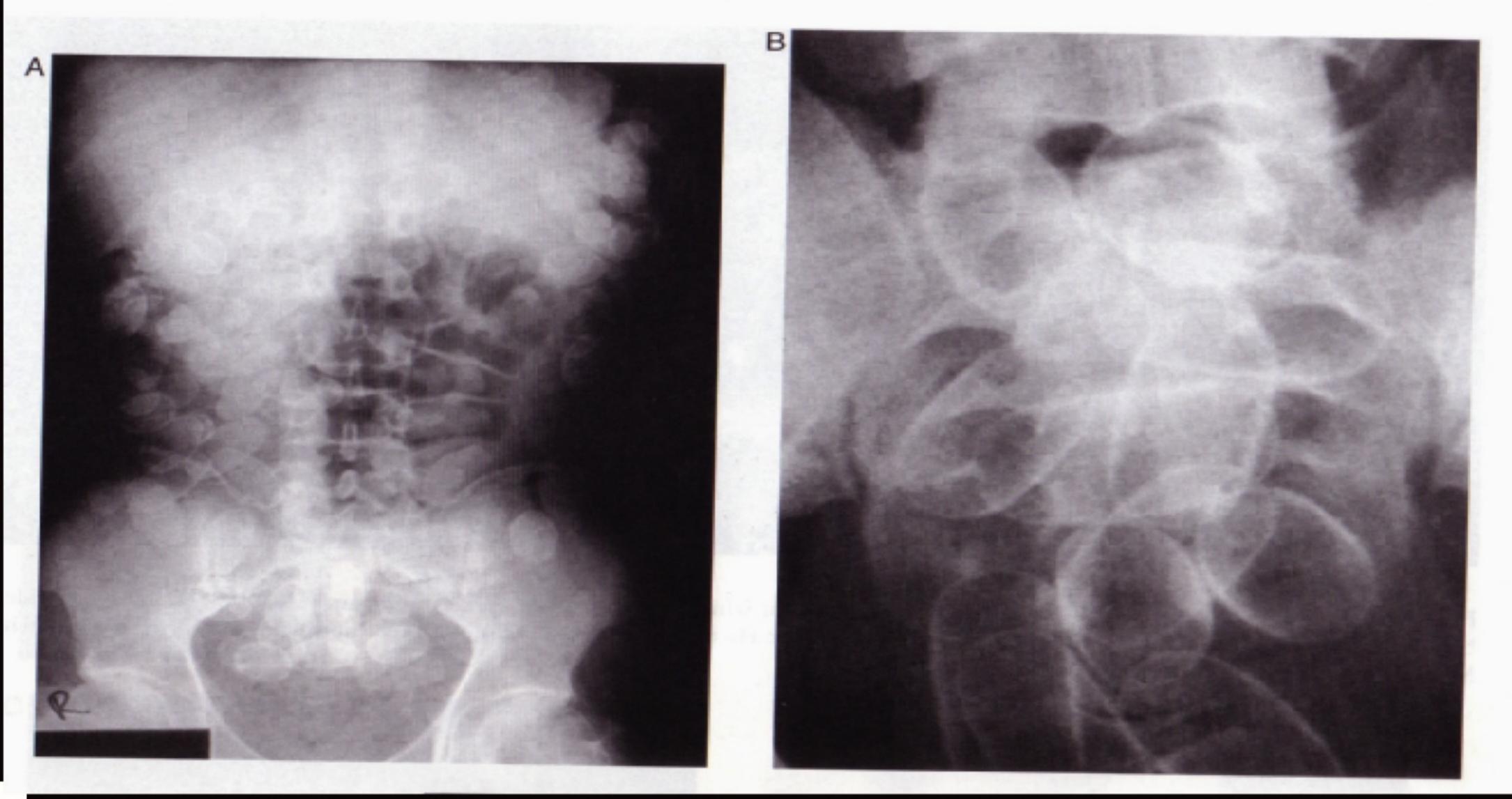


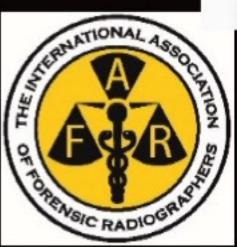




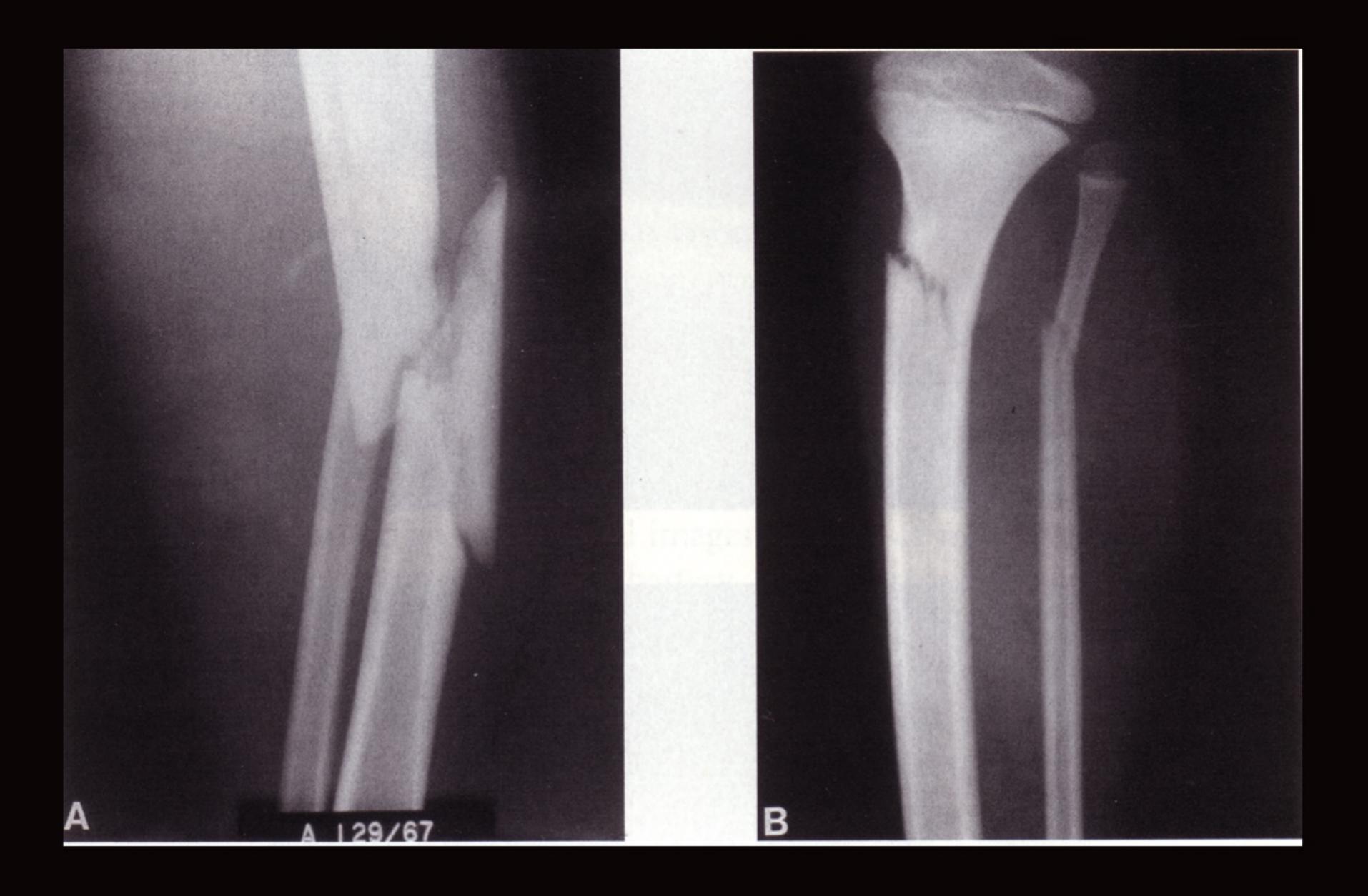


Smuggling



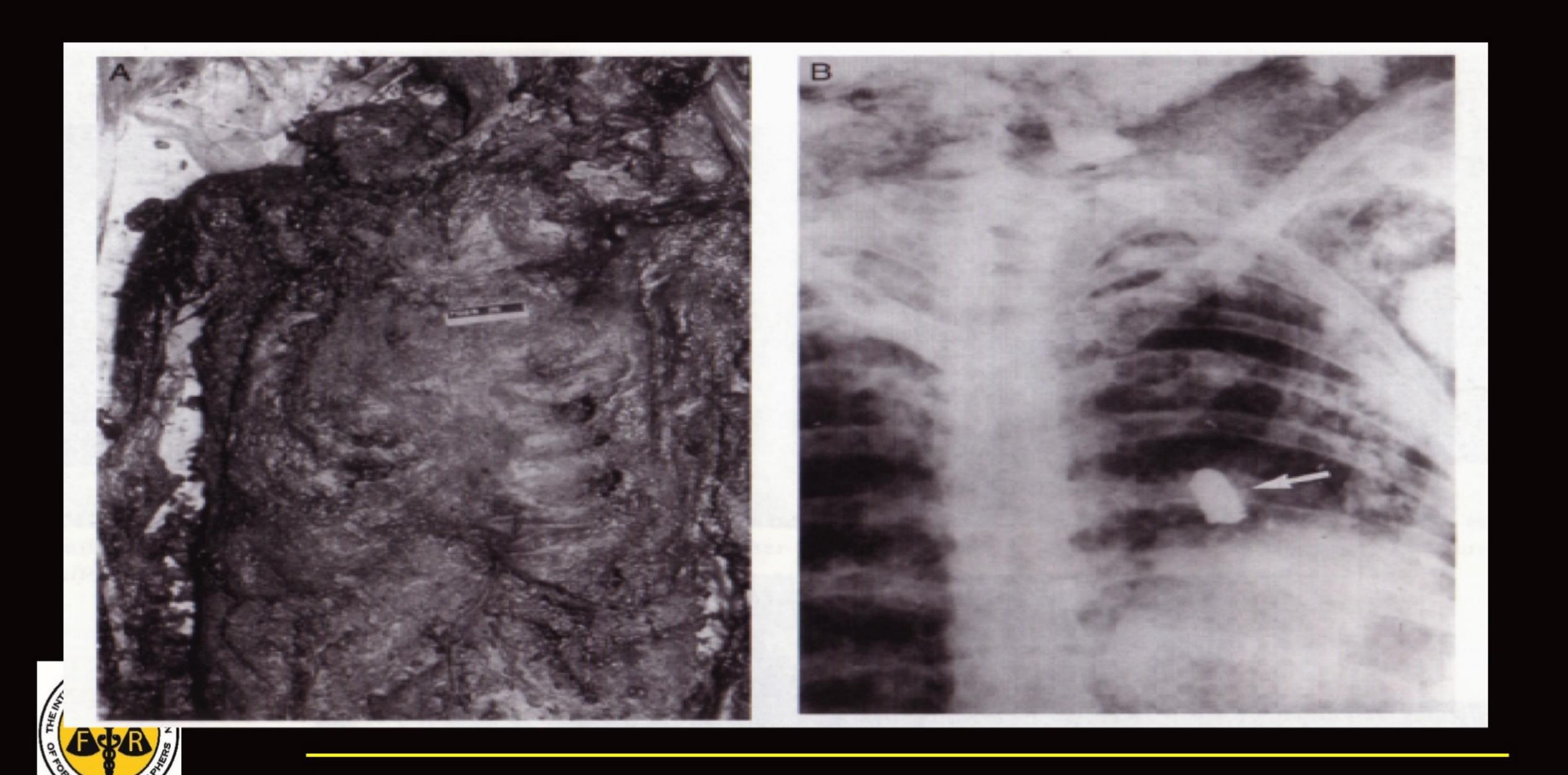


Evidence for Litigation

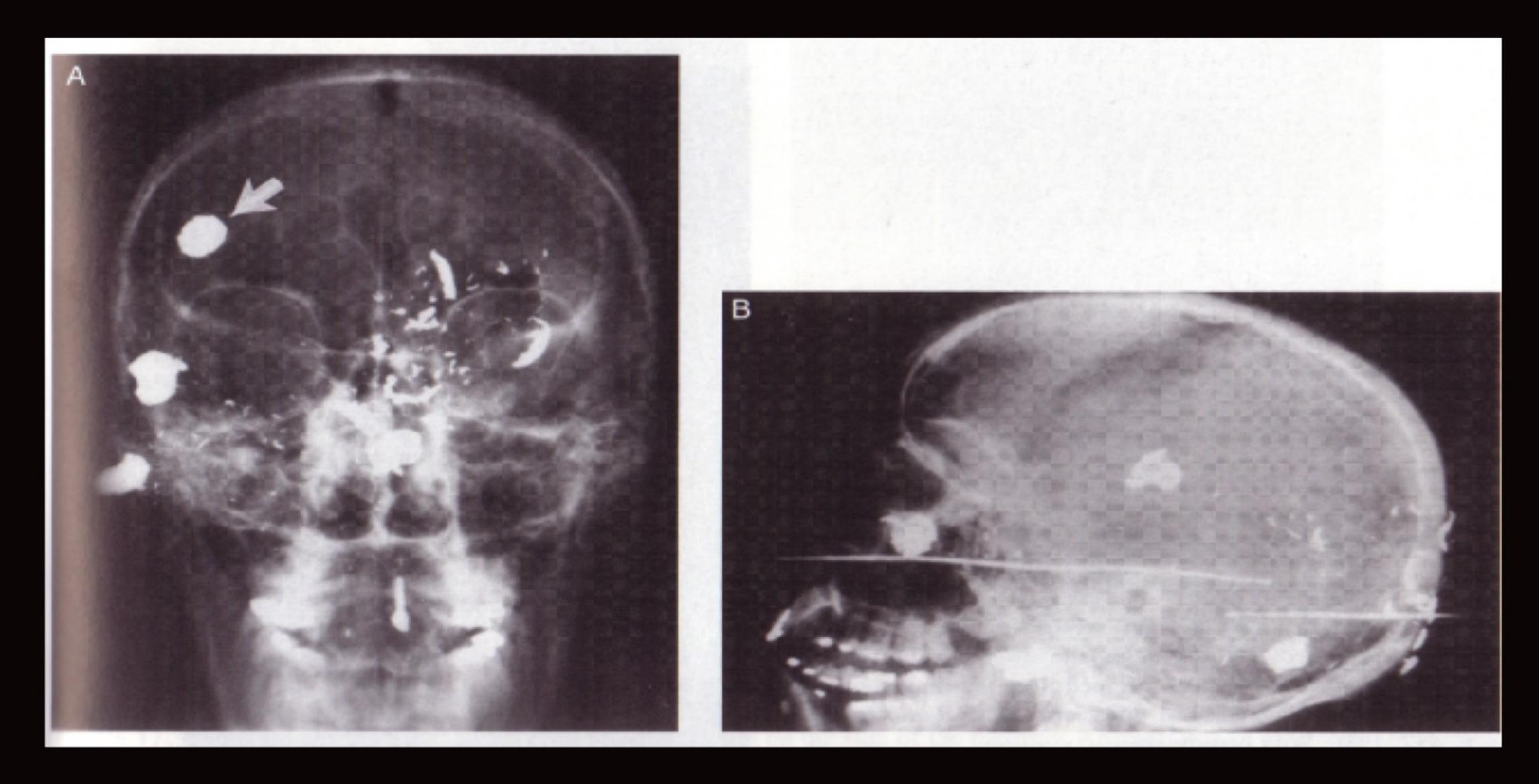




Determine cause of suspicious death

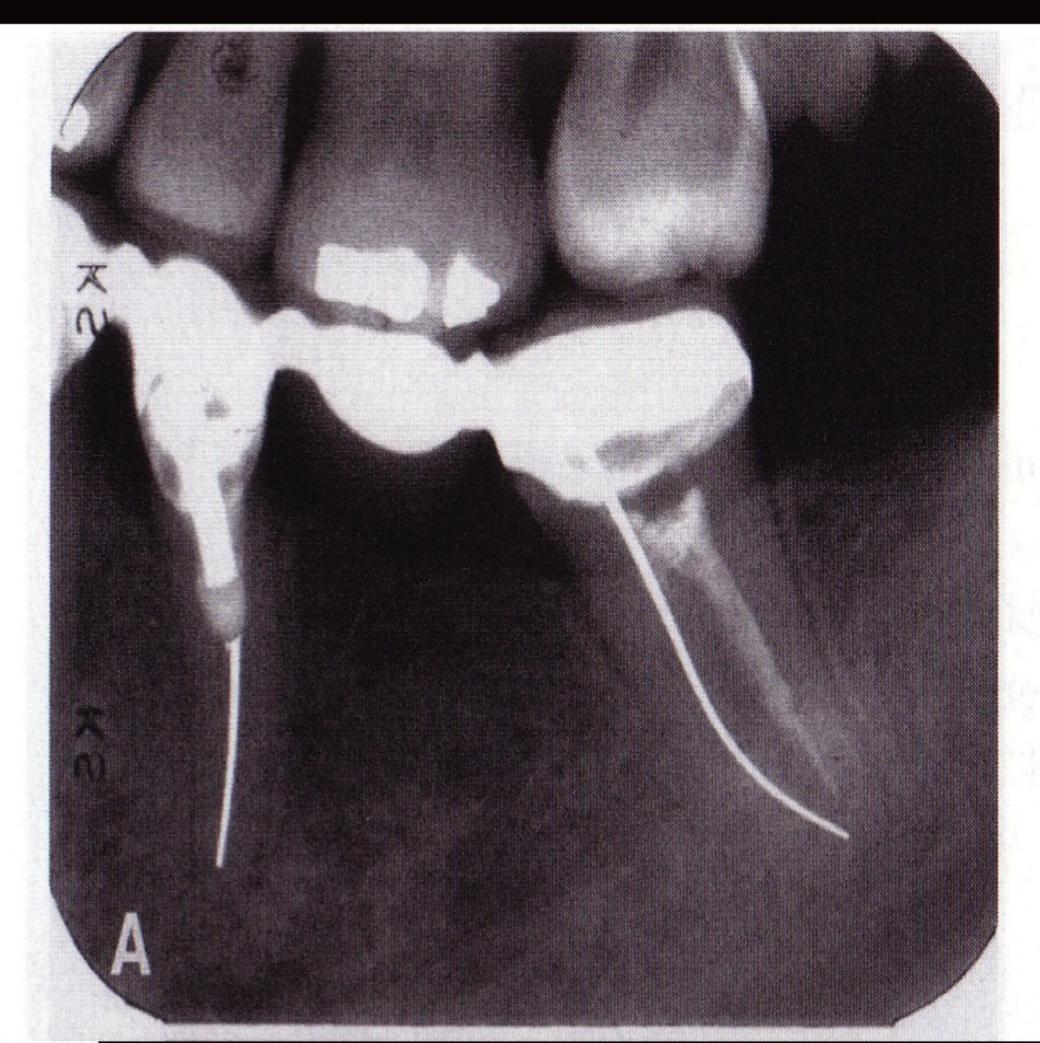


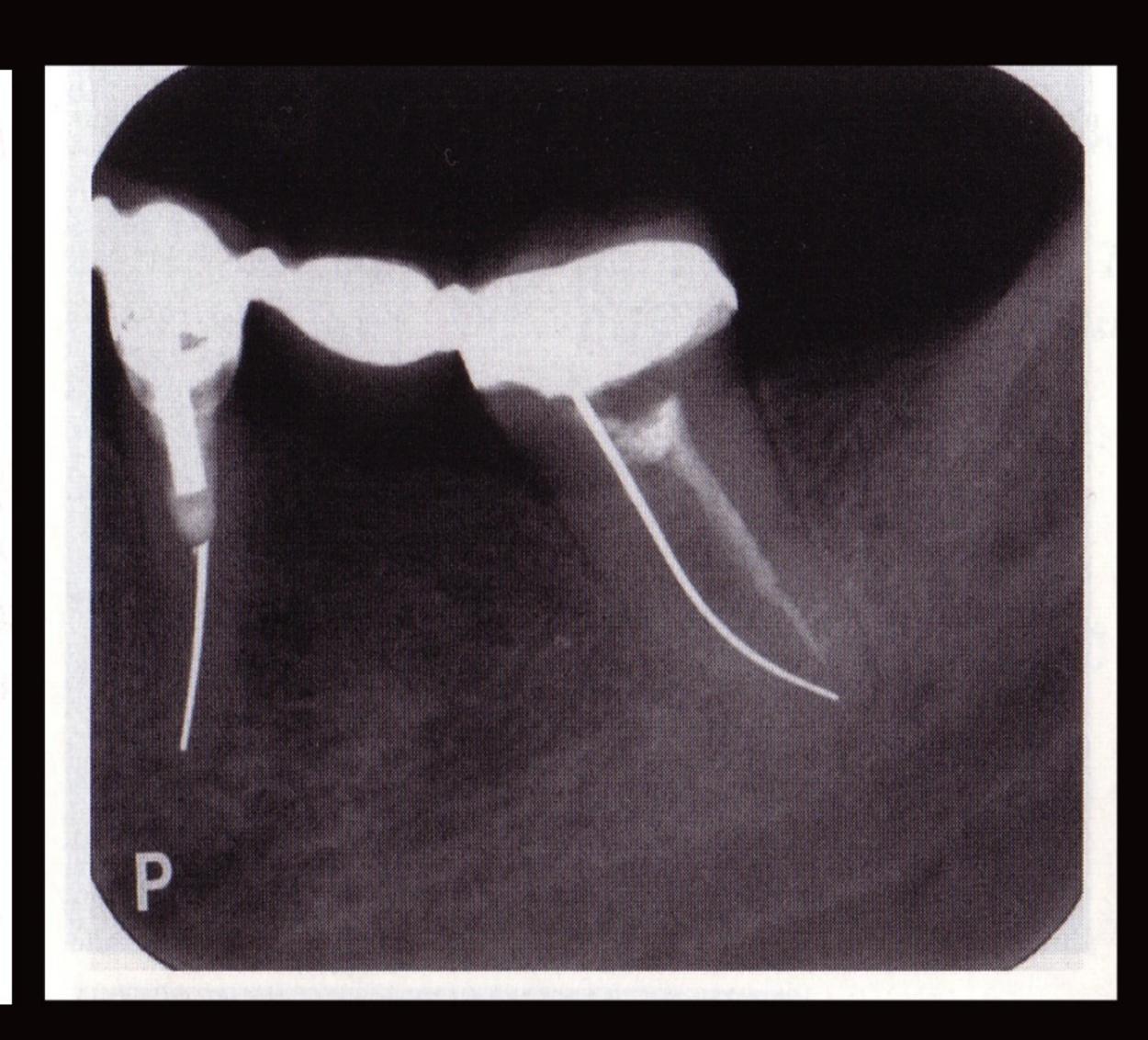
Number of bullets





Identification of the deceased







Objectives

Who Died? (Disaster Victim Identification)

Why did they die? (Cause of Death)

How did they Die? (Circumstances of Death)



Pan American Flight 103, Lockerbie 21 December 1988





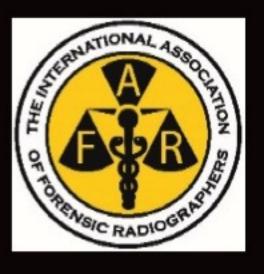
- > 259 + 11 fatalities
- All remains imaged
- Major review of UK practice



World Trade Centre, New York 11 September 2001



- > 19,934 Remains Recovered
- All remains Imaged
- Imaging confirmed ID in 14% cases
- Imaging assisted ID in 77% cases (Office of Chief Med Ex. NY.2003)



MAJOR DISASTER





Tsunami December 2004

Investigation of Genocide and Torture



Victim of Srebrenica Massacre 1995





We are seeking the truth so justice can be served

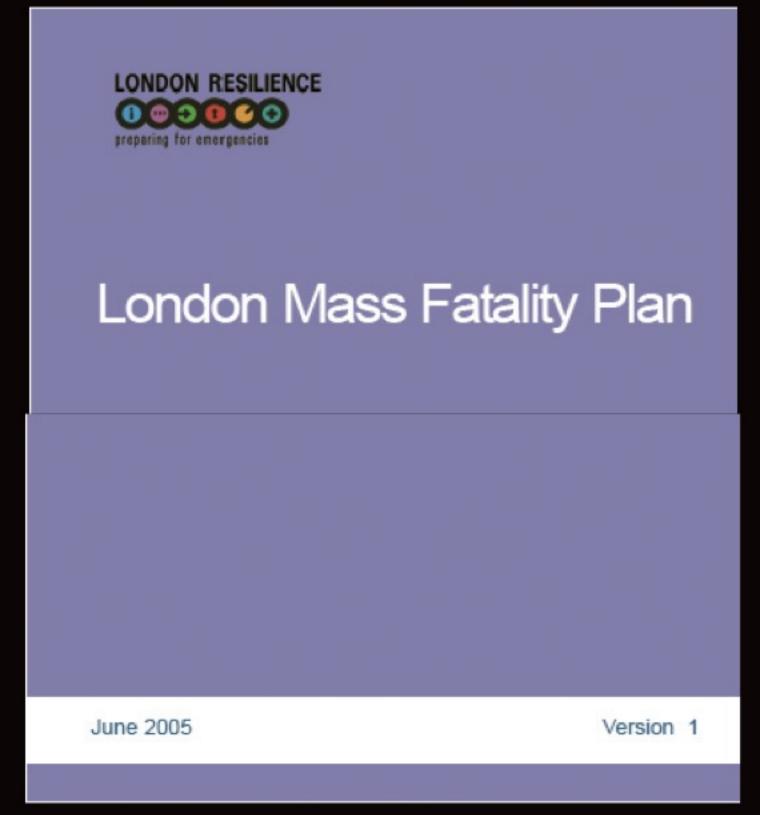






2004 - 2005

Association of Forensic Radiographers asked to assist the Home Office National Mass Fatalities Working Group

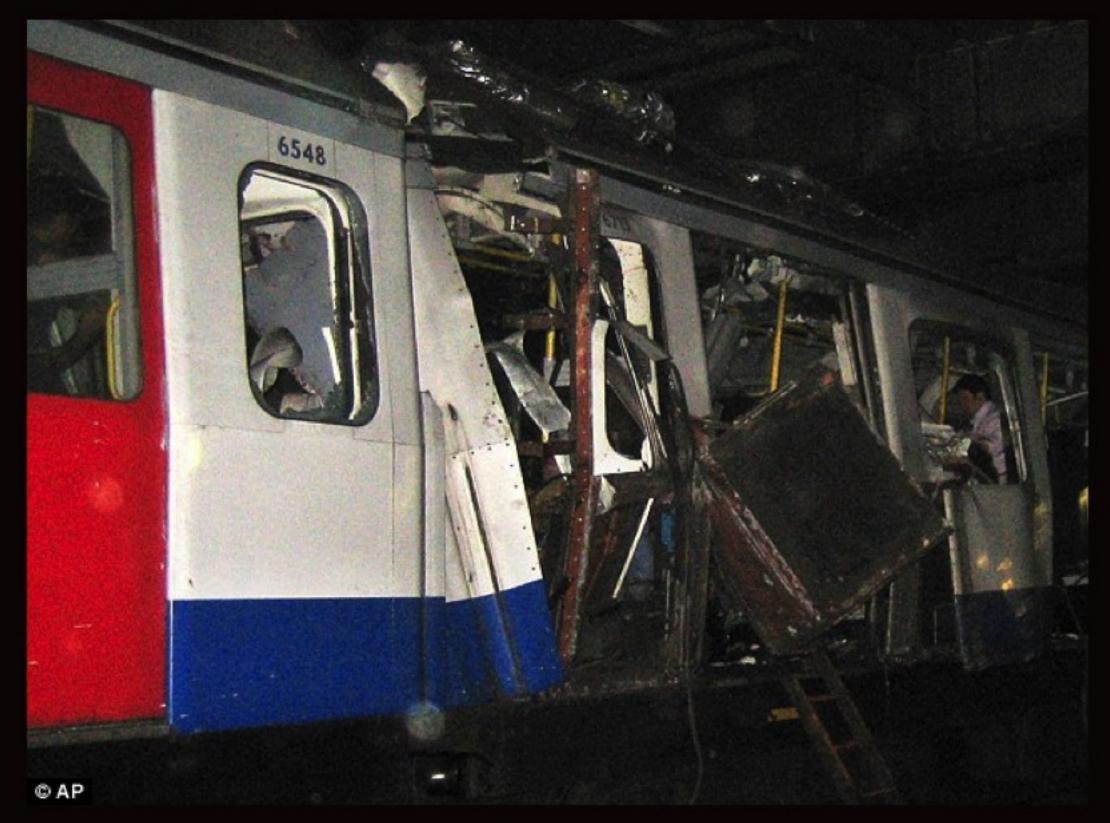




7th July 2005



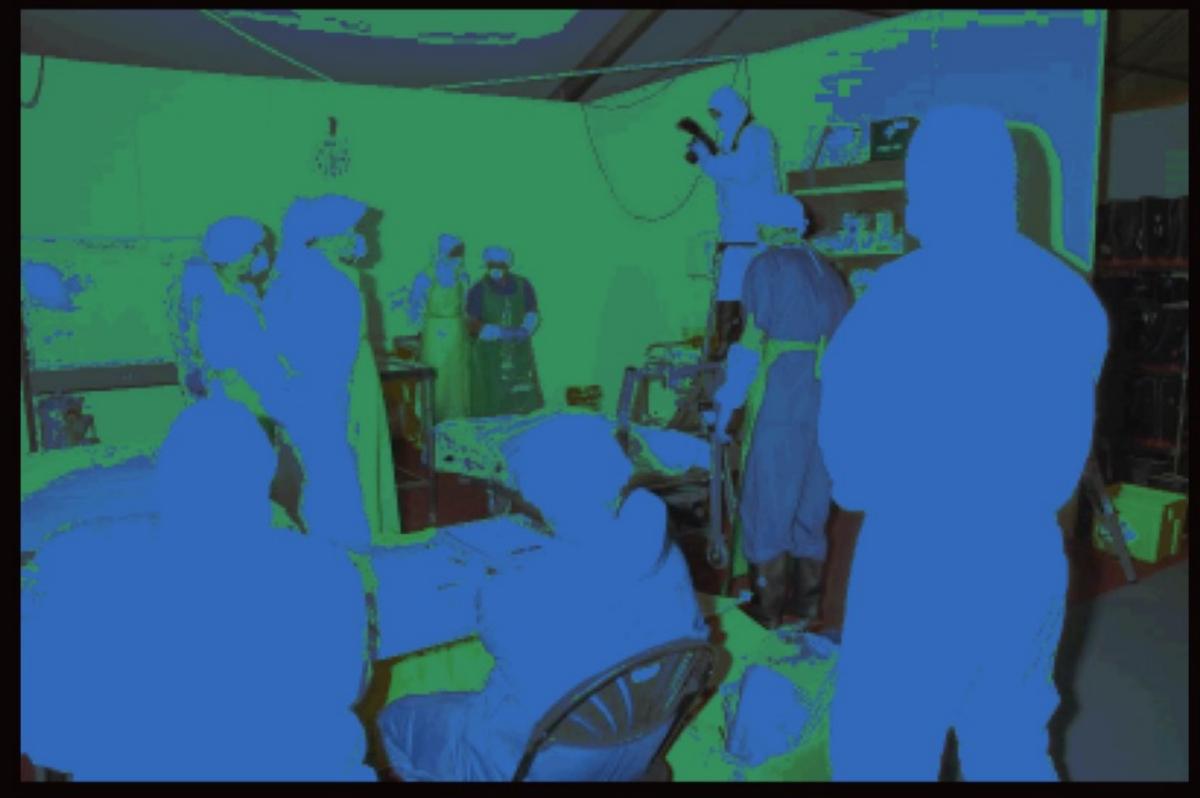














Mortuary Procedure for Mass Fatality Incidents

Primary Survey Fluoroscopy (triage)

Secondary Survey-dental

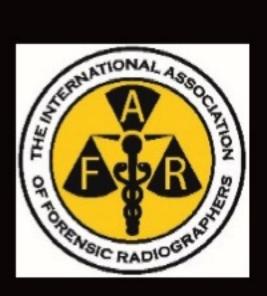
Tertiary Examination-

Odontology

Anthropology

Finger Printing

Reconstruction



Radiography Examination

Skeletal Survey

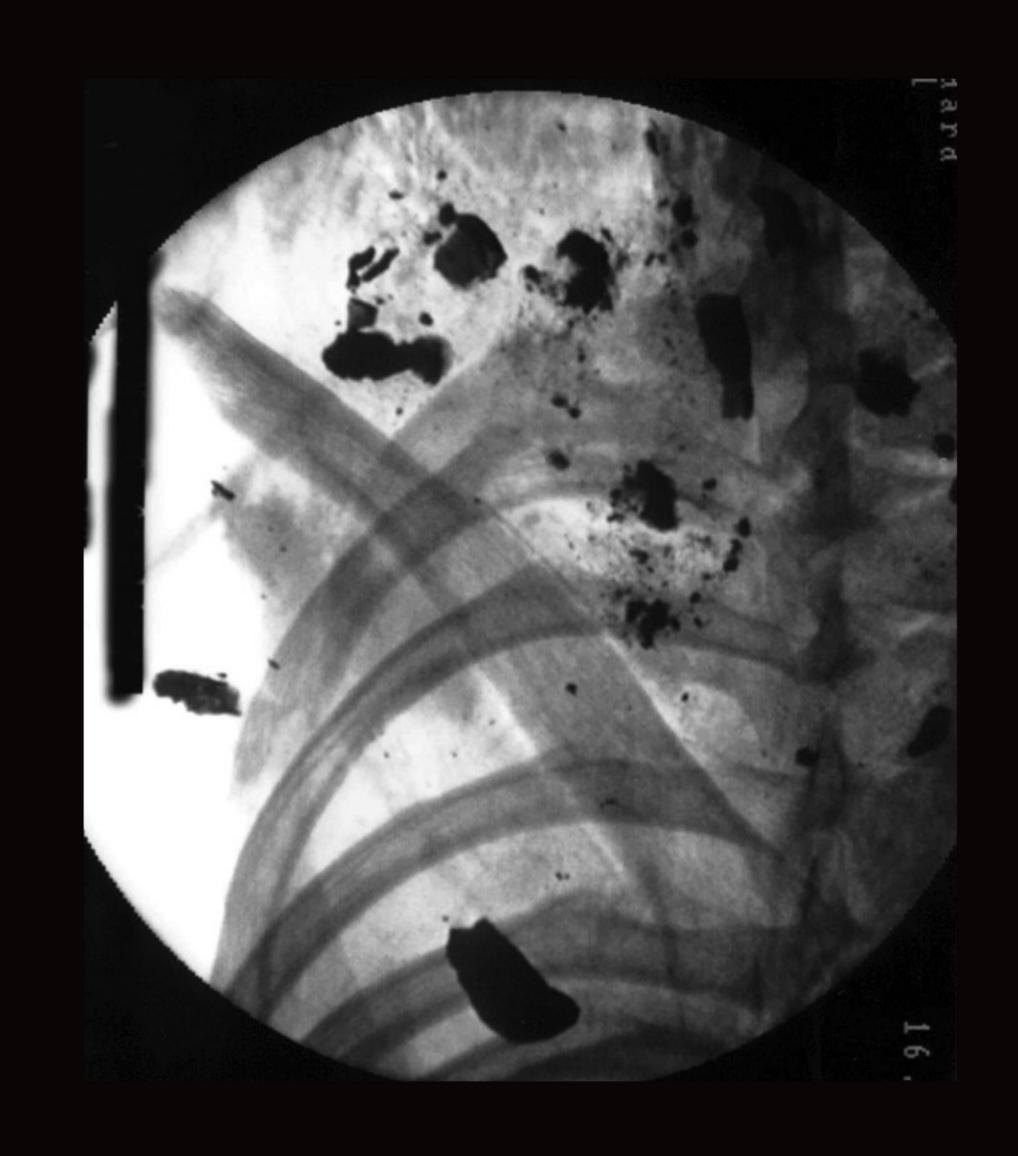
- Any identifying pathology
- Healed trauma
- Uncommon anatomical variants
- Degenerative changes
- Determination of anthropological parameters; age, sex etc





Fluoroscopic Survey

- Fluoroscopy
 - Documentation of previous injuries or skeletal abnormalities
 - Location of small body parts, eg: teeth
 - Location & retrieval of projectile fragments and other items of evidence





Tertiary Radiographic Exam

Plain Imaging specific to the particular investigation:



Identification:
Skeletal
anomalies,
previous injuries
or surgery





7/7 Summary

- 24 Radiographers involved over 17 days
- 52 victims, 4 perpetrators and 1162 body parts examined
- All individuals identified within approx. 8 days
- First time application of digital radiography





Dental Radiography

- Recommended for all dental remains
- Open Incident/Closed Incident
- Disaster VictimIdentification(92% accurate)

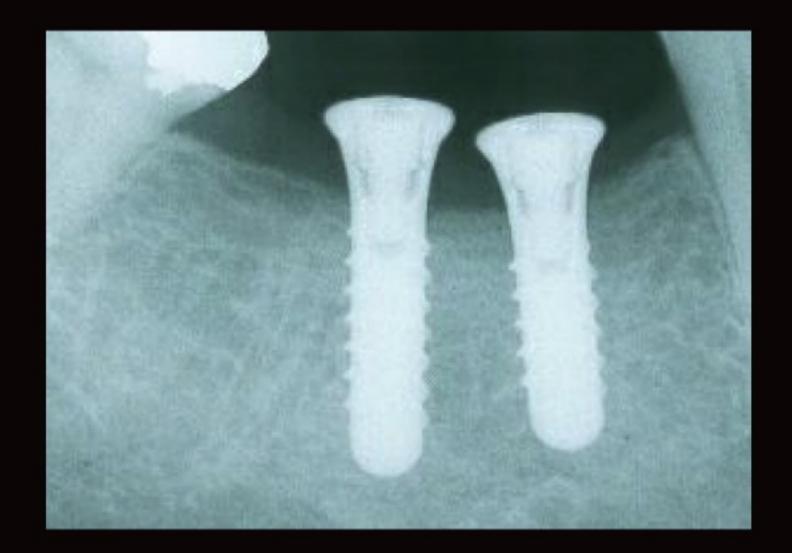




















Radiography and Terrorism

- Boston Marathon-Head & Neck injuries Emergency Radiology 2015; 22; 5:527-532
- Radiographic spectroscopy of materials used in anti terrorist activities

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/2172835 Multi-Energy Radiography Against Terrorism Theory and Experiments

- Emergency imaging after a mass casualty incident: role of the radiology department during training for and activation of a disaster management plan (BJR Vol 89 issue 1061)
- Forensic radiology: An emerging tool in identification Kumar R, Athota A, Rastogi T, Karumuri SK. Forensic radiology: An emerging tool in identification. J Indian Acad Oral Med Radiol 2015;27:416-22



Future developments - PMCT

Post Mortem CT



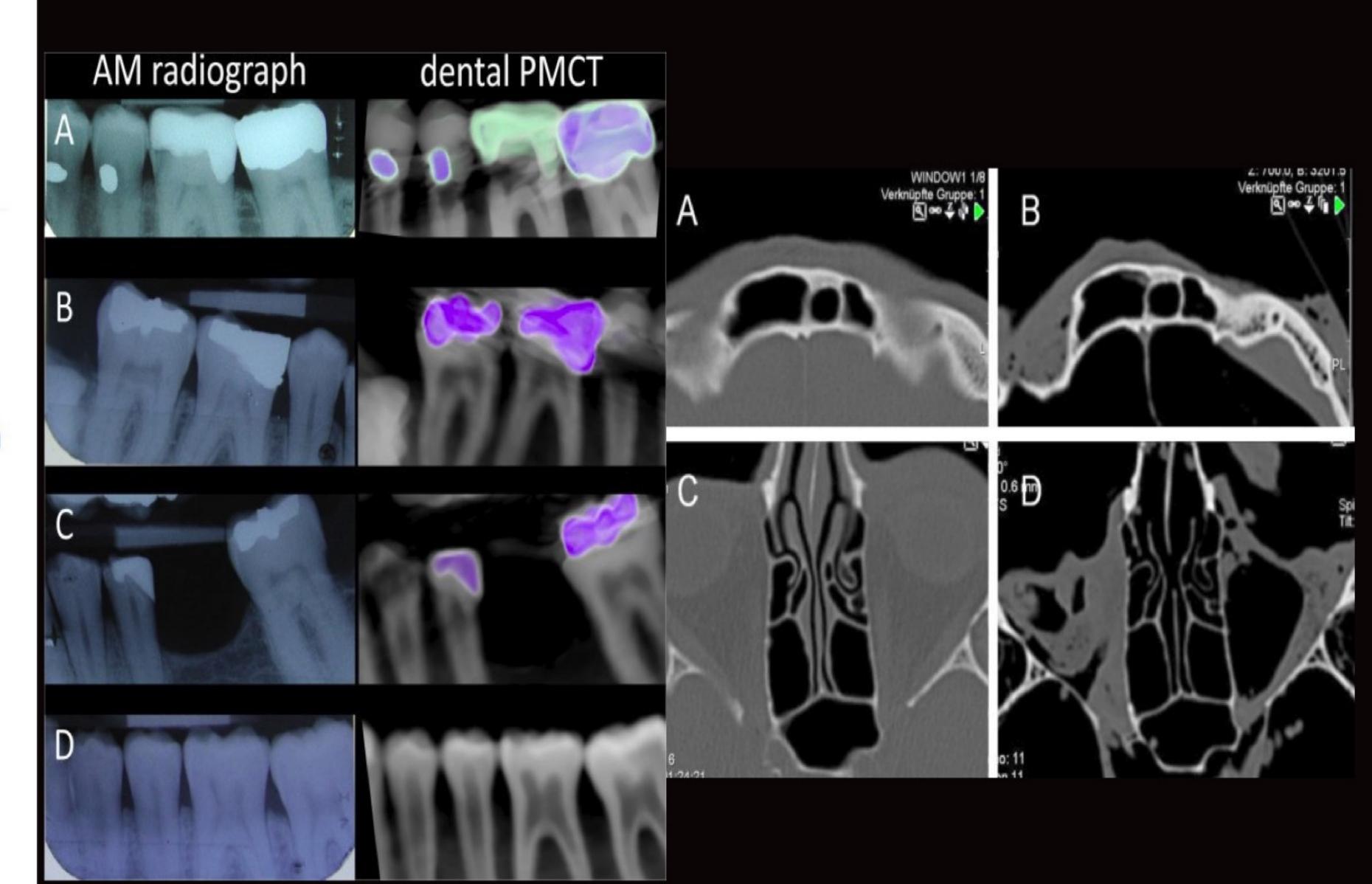




Future developments - PMCT

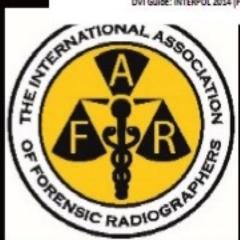


INTERPOL
Disaster Victim Identification
Guide



DVI Guide: INTERPOL 2014 (Proposed Amendments: March 2014)

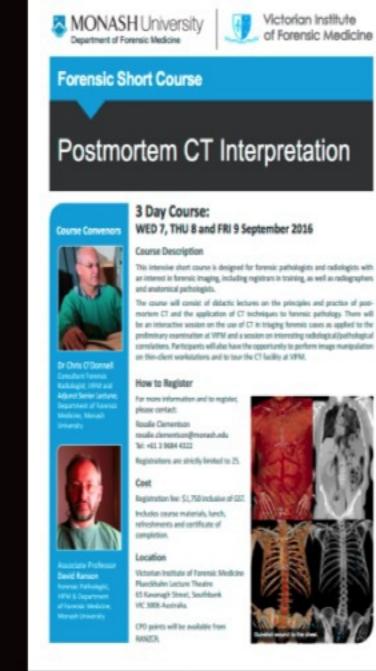
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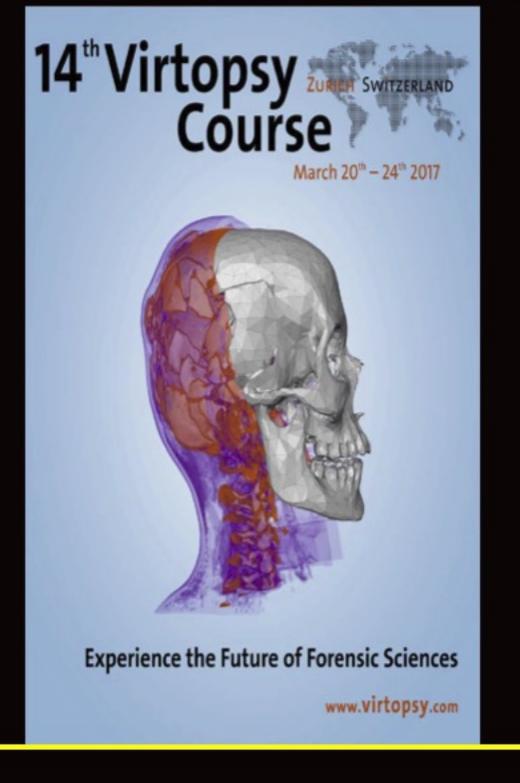


Future developments - Further Education

- ERASMUS Forensic Radiography Exchange Module, Lausanne http://www.hesav.ch
- MSc in Forensic Radiography, Teesside University, Online, Virtual learning environment, International student base, www.tees.ac.uk/postgraduate_courses/ health_social_care/msc_forensic_radiography
- Annual Virtopsy course, Zurich, http://www.virtopsy.com
- Victorian Institute of Forensic Medicine PMCT Interpretation http://www.vifm.org/











Contacts of Interest

The International Association of Forensic radiographers-

http://www.afr.org.uk

 British Association of Human Identification-BAHIDhttp://www.bahid.org

