

MEDICOLEGAL AUTOPSY AND EXHUMATION

Q. Exhumation

→ Digging out of an already buried body from the burial place.

— No time limit in India

— Authorization

— ordered by 1st class Judicial Magistrate or Executive Magistrate;

• District collector

• Deputy collector

• RDO

• Tahsildar.

Procedure

* Under supervision of a MO, in the presence of executive magistrate officer and police officer.

* Relatives should be informed & should be allowed to remain @ the inquiry.

[Sec 196 BNES. 176 CrPc]

* Conducted in daylight

* Area can be screened off -

* Make note on soil.

* Soil carefully removed & stages can be photographed.

- * Photographs of position.
- * Body is gently shifted → removed from grave.
- * Measurement of grave taken.
- * Condition of burial cloth
- * Body identifiedⁿ.
- * Clothes → authorisities.
- * Body transferred to temporary shed.
nearby (only autopsy team allowed)
- * All personal effects, clothes, hairs should be examined

Autopsy.

Usual manner.

skeletonised → DNA sampling from.
tooth pulp & BM.

chemical analysis of urine.

sample of soil → poisoning.

2. Objectives of Medicolegal autopsy.

- * To find out time of death.
- * " " " cause of death
- * " " " manner of death.
- * To establish identity of unknown
- * To find out manner of causatⁿ of injuries
- * Relevant evidences.
- * In newborn infants to determine viability and live birth.

Q. Medicolegal Autopsy.

- * Case under IPC
- * Inquest required
- * Request of investigating officer.

* Permission from relatives not needed

* To find out cause of death in unnatural death.

* To find out time and manner of death

* Identification of unknown bodies.

Pathological Autopsy.

- * No case.
- * No inquest required.
- * Request from treating doctor

* Permission from relatives are required

* To find out disease that caused death.

* Not relevant.

* Not necessary.