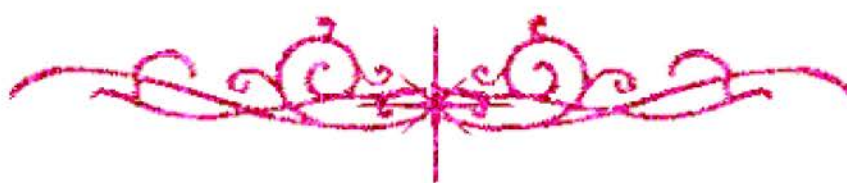


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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

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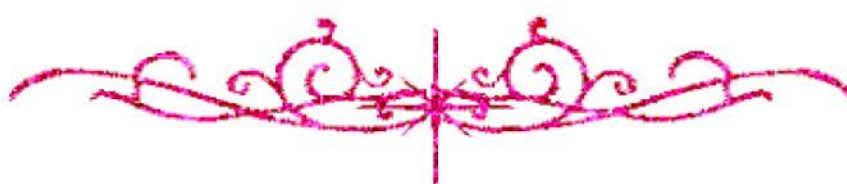
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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكرو فيلم



سامية محمد مصطفى



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

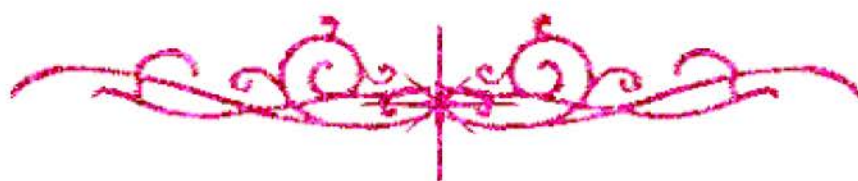
قسم

نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها
علي هذه الأقراص المدمجة قد أعدت دون أية تغيرات



يجب أن

تحفظ هذه الأقراص المدمجة بعيدا عن الغبار



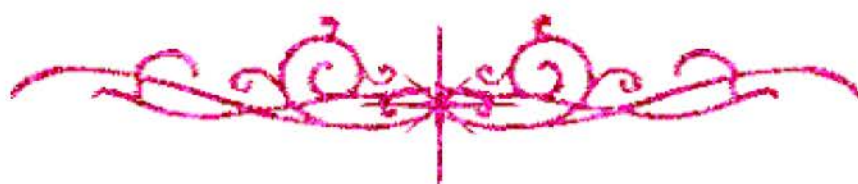
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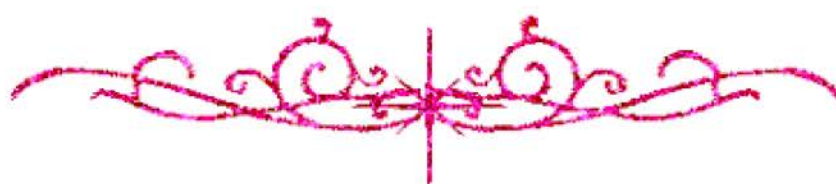
سامية محمد مصطفى



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية



بالرسالة صفحات لم ترد بالأصل



**A MEDICOLEGAL STUDY ON PERSONAL
IDENTIFICATION FROM DIFFERENT RADIOLOGICAL
TECHNIQUES OF THE CALVARIUM**

*Thesis
Submitted to the Faculty of Medicine,
University of Alexandria,
in partial fulfilment of the requirements
of the degree of*

**DOCTOR OF FORENSIC MEDICINE AND
TOXICOLOGY**

By
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1998**

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Thanks GOD

Thanks GOD

Thanks GOD

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ERRATA

Page	Line	Wrong	Correction
Supervisors	3,6,14	Faculy	Faculty
19	15	widthhand	width and
27	1	teeth	tooth
29	5	plains	planes
35	4	injures	injuries
38	last	offence	offences
39	1	other	others
71	5	P 0.05	$P \leq 0.05$
99	9	15	≥ 15
169	5	other code	codes
176	11	area	area was
179	13	was used	were used
193	17	a similar	similar
	19	sinus patterns	pattern

CONTENTES

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ARABIC SUMMARY

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

Historical Review:

Before 1882 identification and registration of convicted persons depended entirely on description and photographs of the individual, but at that date Bertillon brought forward a new system under which the description of appearance and bodily peculiarities was replaced by definite measurements of certain parts of the body. It was adopted by the French Government and was a great step forward in scientific identification.⁽¹⁾

This complete scheme consisted of the registration of the characteristics of an individual under the following heads:

- A. Descriptive data such as colour of hair, eyes, complexion, shape of the nose, ear, etc. A necessary adjunct to the system is an atlas of photographic plates, which gives various types of eyes, nose, forehead, chin, ears, etc., with their precise technical description.
- B. Bodily marks such as moles and tattoo marks.
- C. Body measurements of which there are eleven, as follows: standing height, arm reach, sitting height, length of head, breadth of head, length of right ear, cheek breadth (bi-zygomatic), length of left foot, length of left

middle finger, length of left little finger, length of left forearm and hand (to tip of middle finger).

These details were placed on a card together with a profile and a full-face photograph. This method was of great value in identification of criminals, but it required considerable apparatus and the personal factor in measurement introduced many errors that rendered absolute identification impossible.⁽¹⁾

In 1894, the method of identification by fingerprints was officially established in England and it is now employed throughout the world. Although Herschel took fingerprints for official purposes in India as far back as 1858, he did not attempt to classify prints, nor did he publish his observations on the matter.⁽²⁾

Henery Faulds, a medical practitioner in Japan, appears to have first grasped the importance of skin ridges as an aid to identification and published a note in Nature in 1880 describing a method of taking impressions with printer's ink and the value of this method for personal identification.⁽¹⁾

Sir Francis Galton⁽³⁾ introduced the system of classification of prints for identification purposes and his system was elaborated and improved by Sir Edward Henry, of Scotland Yard.⁽¹⁾

Medico-legal importance of identification:

Article 6 of the Declaration of Human Rights of the United Nations states:

"Persons are born with an identity and deserve the right to die with an identity."^(4,5)

Identification of the unknown body is a moral and human responsibility that rests on the shoulder of forensic pathologist, coroner, dentist and law-enforcement officer.⁽⁶⁾

Identification of the deceased is necessary to enable legal certification of death to be made. Such certification is required for the consummation of other legal matters such as payment of insurance, administration of wills and conduct of business interactions, remarriage of spouse and lawsuits involving negligent parties. Without proof of death pertaining to a given individual, such as the unidentified body, several years must elapse before a person can be certified as legally deceased. Such an interval creates undue emotional and financial hardships for the next of kin in any given instance. The forensic identification expert derives gratification from the elimination of such hardships for others.⁽⁶⁾

Identification of unknown victims of homicide serves to provide a corpus delicti and the core for police investigations.⁽⁶⁾

To investigate the death of an unidentified person, is to be often deprived of the information needed to solve a homicide or elucidate a suicide or accident. ⁽⁷⁾

To be an amnesia victim is to live a life of constant wondering. To be an abducted infant or child, growing older and changing in appearance, memories and identification fading into the past and not know who you are or from where you came, is to be punished for a crime you never committed. ⁽⁷⁾

Identification of a living person is important for civil purposes as in problems of inheritance, marriage, immigration, disputed paternity and on call for military services. Also for criminal purposes as in sexual offences and kidnapping. ⁽⁸⁻¹¹⁾