

Lacerations incised wounds

Incised wounds

DEFINITION

“The blunt force injuries in which the skin and the underlying tissues are torn apart due to the application of force”.

Characteristics

- Edges
- Margins.
- Tissues bridge
- External Hemorrhage may not be marked.
- Foreign material may be found
- Healing with scar

- Blunt metal rod
 - Stellate laceration
- Hammer
 - Cresentric laceration
- Stick
 - Split end resembling Y

- Laceration from linear object may confused with those from fall
- Differentiated by
- Shelving

Types of Lacerations

- **Split laceration**
- **Stretch laceration**
- **Avulsions**
- **Tears**
- **Chop lacerations**
- **Internal laceration**

Chop Lacerations

These are the lacerations produced by a weapon with sharp heavy edge such as an axe, or a hatchet. Margins show abrasions and bruising.

These are usually homicidal

Internal laceration

- Blunt force exceed the tensile strength and elasticity of an internal organ or tissue Without surface tear

Abrasion or bruise may or may not present at the impact site

Ante mortem and postmortem

Examination of victim of blunt force

- External evidence may be minimum
- Massive internal may be present
- Bleed less and give rise to infection
- Foreign material may be present
- Should not confused with bed sore
- Object may contain blood, hair or tissue fragment

Forensic Importance

Incised wounds

slashes, gashes, splits, cuts

DEFINITION

Incised wound is an injury produced by an instrument or weapon with a sharp cutting edge.

Example: Knives, Razors, Broken glass edge, Edge of paper or grass etc.

Types of incised wounds

- 1 Defense wounds**
- 2 Cut throat**
- 3 Self-inflicted or self-suffered**
- 4 Miscellaneous**

Characteristics

- Injury **varies in sharpness** according to the character of weapon.
- The **margins are clean cut**
- **No bruising** of wound edges
- Wound is **usually linear**
- **Length of wound is greater** than its depth
- All tissues are clearly divided and there is **no tissue bridging**

Characteristics (CONTD)

- Bleeding is profuse.
- At the commencement the tissues are more deeply cut and tail off at the end. This indicates the direction of the wound.
- It sharp weapon enters obliquely

‘Hesitations or tentative cuts’

Forensic Importance of Slashes

Incised wounds, cuts, slashes, slices

Homicidal, accidental or self inflicted ?

- 1** *Pattern of grouping of wounds*
- 2** *Site of infliction*
- 3** *Character of wounds*
- 4** *Cuts on clothes*
- 5** *Defense wounds*
- 6** *Secondary injuries*
- 7** *Scene of occurrence*

incisions vs split lacerations

