

An exploratory test of the injury and death of the victim

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ABSTRACT At present, some technical problems of material evidence have been found in the practice of forensic exploration and identification in exploration, inspection and identification. Therefore, this article focuses on the case involving the victim's injury or death, and cites public media reports, and suggests that we should establish forensic technical evidence review based on the actual situation of forensic investigation and appraisal. This is of great significance to reducing the cases of wrongdoing and wrongdoing.

KEY WORDS victim, injury, death, crime scene investigation, forensic science, evidence review, forensic science

INTRODUCTION

A criminal case from the investigation to litigation to trial the final process is as follows: some people found the body, police, investigators and forensic forensic investigation, first check table, temperature detection corpse early postmortem phenomenon, most likely to disappear to collect evidence, so as to judge the time of death and the nature of the case is. Dutch act or homicide. Preliminary identified as a criminal case, investigators began investigating further forensic autopsy examination, obtain more clues, according to the autopsy and investigation clues, investigators began searching for suspects and witnesses identified the suspect first to criminal detention, and called for the arrest of the procuratorate. The decision to arrest or not be approved by the procuratorate after examination. After the Procuratorate approved the arrest, the public security organs began to carry out the investigation activities such as pretrial. After the investigation, the case was transferred to the procuratorate for examination and prosecution. The public prosecution department of the procuratorate is examined after receiving the case material. During the period of review, there are two opportunities for returning the supplementary investigation. After the procuratorate considers the facts are clear and the evidence is enough, the case will be sued to the court.

In these complicated procedures, forensic examination and identification for victims' injuries or deaths are of great significance, but at present, we find some problems in the practice of exploration, inspection and appraisal. After a preliminary review of the relevant research, we put forward a new view of evidence for discussion.

RESEARCH BACKGROUND

A total of 418 cases identified as homicide and cracked cases have been studied in the past ten years, which are accepted by forensic medicine and field investigation. (Table 1). The study shows that the forensic investigation uncovered for 12.7%, through evidence (including the extraction and detection of trace evidence uncovered) accounted for 9.8%, through autopsy uncovered accounted for 7.9%, through on-site analysis of cracked 5.9%, that involved in the injury or death of the victim in the case, forensic field exploration and examination plays an important role [1]. And the related research of the case of the other kind also confirms the importance and necessity of the forensic exploration and identification [2]. In addition, this is the same in the case of intentional injury [3].

The victims and victims of sexual assault and attempted to target 72 repeat attackers on the 72 other scholars tried to attack the stranger's death was analyzed, and the study [4] shows that in the range of victims of resistance, some weapons more easily cause injury victims or victims of death. It is enlightening that in some cases, the order of criminal events is not unified. The victim's resistance is prior to the injury of the victim. In some attacks, the injury of the victim is not related to the resistance of the victim. The results of the survey emphasized that when criminals have different types of weapons, it is necessary to further investigate the survival strategy of the victims.

When a case is transferred to a prosecution or a prosecution, it is only an appraisal document that is transferred to the censorship without identification materials, such as X ray, CT or MRI. No

wise expert can see if it is an old fracture in the four Chinese characters of "femoral fracture". The defects in this system will inevitably lead to the cases of wrongdoing in judicial practice.

PUBLIC MEDIA CASE REPORTS [5] AND COMMENTS

The most representative case is the boxer's injury.

A judge took a taxi to the court. Because of the time, the driver was too slow to drive. The driver was in a hurry. The driver was in a hurry. A fight between the judge is the driver beaten black and blue, the driver is the right hand of first metacarpal fracture. After the report, the police sent two people to do forensic identification. Results the wound on the judge's face was slightly injured, and the driver's right hand injury was minor injury, so the judge became a defendant in the intentional injury case. The judge thought, I had been hit by the driver, and I was the defendant. What is the reason for this?

"I examined the X of the driver's right hand, and hired relevant experts to conduct a consultation to determine that the fracture was caused by the driver in his right hand to hold a boxing judge." Thus the facts of the case have been clarified.

In the relevant forensic practice, the scholar proposed that in 2012, 94 cases of forensic technical evidence were accepted, of which 27 were in question. Among them, the congenital

malformation is considered to be a traumatic fracture, and it is found to be injured by others, and a certain proportion of the boxer is injured. The problem of fairness and justice is more concealed and prominent.

In the case of injury, a victim is treated after injury. The focus of clinicians' diagnosis and treatment is treatment instead of identification. Generally, the formation mechanism of trauma is not judged. In addition, forensic identification is done only for injury degree identification, no damage mechanism is identified, and investigators do not know medicine. It is impossible to find problems in diagnostic certificates or forensic identification opinions. Wrong step, step wrong. In the case of the appraiser's system of appearing in court has not been well implemented, it is difficult to avoid the cases of wrongdoing and wrongdoing.

Therefore, the examination of forensic technical evidence should be carried out in a comprehensive, scientific and efficient way. The opinion that the appraisal opinion issued by the national accreditation agency is the most authoritative opinion is wrong.

In order to let the people realize fairness and justice in every case, it must be necessary to clarify the facts of the case and build it on the basis of sufficient evidence. Forensic inspection link must to victims of injury and death.

Table 1 Statistics of the annual and killings (Sample data)

Years	1 st	2 nd	3 nd	4 th	5 th	6 th	7 th	8 th	9 th	10 th	Total
Cases	39	42	45	47	49	54	57	59	51	42	485
Detections	32	35	38	40	42	46	49	52	46	38	418
Detection rate	82.1	83.3	84.4	85.1	85.7	85.1	86.0	88.1	90.2	90.5	86.2

SUMMARY

At present, some area of intentional injury cases occur each year up to thousands of pieces, of which a considerable part of the case instead of technical identification, will lead to congenital malformations or old fracture mistaken for fresh fractures, and this error can not be timely found and corrected in the current proceedings. Forensic expertise should not only discuss the degree of damage, but also talk about the mechanism of injury formation. Many unanswered questions, we believe, should be further studied and answered by forensic techniques.

This article focuses on the case of injury or death involving victims, and holds that we should establish a forensic technical evidence review based on the actual situation of forensic investigation. This is of great significance to reducing the cases of wrongdoing and wrongdoing. At the same time, it can also improve the efficiency of

handling cases in various aspects of judicial authentication.

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POSTSCRIPT

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