

Trends of Weapons Used in Lieu of Assault to the Persons Seeking Medicolegal Certification at Mayo Hospital, Lahore

MUHAMMAD IQBAL¹, SYED MUDDASAR HUSSAIN², ARIF RASHEED MALIK³

ABSTRACT

Aim: To study the trends of weapons used in lieu of assault to the persons seeking medicolegal certification at Mayo Hospital, Lahore

Methods: It is a cross-sectional study which was conducted at the Mayo Hospital. 160 cases fulfilling the inclusion criteria from January 2014 to March 2014 were selected.

Results: Out of 160 cases, 136 (85%) were men, and 24 (15%) were women. The age of patients ranged between 05 and 64 years, with a 5.7: 1 male-female ratio. Regarding type of weapons, 125 cases (78.1%) have blunt weapons used while 23(14.4%) with sharp edge and 9 cases (5.6%) with firearm. **Conclusion:** Blunt weapons are frequently used in lieu of assault to the persons seeking medicolegal certification at Mayo hospital, Lahore

Keywords: Weapons, Medicolegal certification, assault

INTRODUCTION

Medicolegal case (MLC) is injury where some criminal effort is seen¹. Injuries are typed as blunt, sharp edged, burn and firearm². These cases are important part of medicine and consisting of valuable components of emergency medicine³. Medicolegal injury is where the consultant considers research by legal manner⁴. Medico legal patients are main part of emergencies in teaching institutions⁵. Medical/judicial service to such patients showed optimal workload in the teaching institutions^{6,7}.

METHODOLOGY

It is a cross-sectional study and was done at the Mayo Hospital, Lahore from January 2014 to March 2014. Data of all patients was recorded. Demographic data, type of weapons used were analyzed.

RESULTS

The detail of results is given in tables 1 and 2

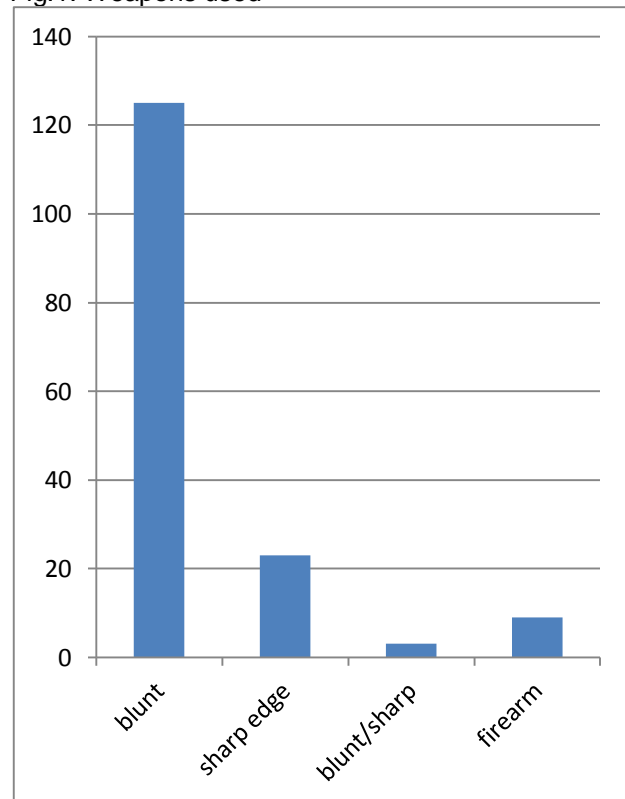
Table 1: Age distribution relating to assault

Age(yrs)	n	%age
5-15	09	5.6
16-30	99	61.9
31-45	35	21.9
46-60	15	9.4
>61	02	1.2
Total subjects	160	100%

Table 2: Type of weapon used

Type of weapon	n	%age
Blunt	125	78.1
Sharp edge	23	14.4
Blunt/ Sharp edge	03	1.9
Firearm	09	5.6
Total subjects	160	100%

Fig.1: Weapons used



¹Assistant Prof. Forensic Medicine, Gujranwala Medical College, Gujranwala

²Associate Prof. Forensic Medicine, KEMU, Lahore

³Prof. of Forensic Medicine, KEMU, Lahore

Correspondence to: Dr. Muhammad Iqbal,

DISCUSSION

In this study, males are more involved as compared to females. Our results are consistent with other studies who also observed same results. In this study, mean age in case of males was 36.9 and that of females 43.3 years and 61.9% of subjects were in the age of 30 years. Our study showed that blunt weapons were used in 125 (78.1%) and sharp edged weapons used in 23(14.4%). Firearm was used by 9(5.6%).

In another study by Tajammul N et al¹ in an urban locality in Lahore showed that 85.4% were males and 14.6% of females. This study showed that the weapon used in quarrels by the groups were blunt 65.7%, sharp weapon 12.5%, fire arms 4.2%. In females, blunt 31.7%, sharp 20.7%, firearm 10.9%. In another study⁸, sharp edged weapons used were 80 (18%), firearm 24 (5.5%) and roadside accidents 51 (11.5%).

CONCLUSION

Blunt weapons are frequently used in lieu of assault to the persons seeking medicolegal certification at Mayo hospital, Lahore

REFERENCES

1. Tajammul N, Chaudhry TH, Hanif S et al. Profile of medico legal cases at Jinnah Hospital Lahore. *Ann King Edward Med Uni.* 2005;11(3):332-335.
2. Sandeep KS, Ranjit TM, Deshpande VL et al. Profile of Medico-Legal Cases at a Tertiary Care Hospital in Ahmed nagar, Maharashtra. *Indian J Forensic Med Pathol.* 2015;8(4):113-115.
3. Singh P, Verma SK. Profile of Medico legal Cases Admitted at a Newly Established Rural Medical College Hospital of Central India. *Medico-Legal Update.* 2015;15(1):111-115.
4. Siddappa SC, Datta A. A Study Pattern of Medico-legal Cases Treated at a Tertiary Care Hospital in Central Karnataka. *Indian J Forensic Comm Med.* 2015;2(4):193-197.
5. Timsinha S, Kar SM, Baral MP et al. Profile of Pattern of Medico-Legal Cases in the Casualty of A Teaching Hospital of Western Region of Nepal. *J Indian Acad Forensic Med.* 2015;37(1):46-49.
6. Sivarajasingam V, Morgan P, Matthews K et al. Trends in violence in England and Wales 2000–2004: an accident and emergency perspective. *Injury.* 2009;40(8):820-825.
7. Gosselin RA, Spiegel DA, Coughlin R et al. Injuries: the neglected burden in developing countries. *Bull World Health Organ.* 2009;87(4):246–246a.
8. Burq AI, Khan MA, Javid MI. Distribution of medico-legal cases according to gender, season and weapon. *JSZMC* 2017;8(2): 1189-91