



Amnesia In Postasphyctic Cases

S.A.Hakimov

Nukus State Pedagogical Institute, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

Although forensic examination of living individuals is relatively rare in practice, incomplete asphyxia-related cases present a specific complication for a number of reasons. [1, 3, 4]. Therefore, it should be noted that the post-psychiatric situation is not adequately covered in the specialized literature on the subject. [2,5].

KEYWORDS

Is to investigate the importance of the sign of amnesia in the forensic assessment of postasphyctic cases.

INTRODUCTION

Materials and methods of research: The object of research is the materials of forensic medical examination of living people on incomplete asphyxia in the last three years in one of the regions. In all cases, special cards containing more than thirty characters were created, the data obtained were marked with digital codes, and the results obtained were statistically processed according to the relevant program.

Research results: During the study period, the post-psychiatric cases of the total number

of forensic medical examinations of survivors was made up 0,21% .91, 3% of the victims were addressed to medical aid and 86, 9% were hospitalized. According to the data obtained, amnesia had been observed in 69,6% of the victims , which was mainly retrograde in nature. The rhythm of observation of amnesia by sex and age groups was almost indistinguishable. 97,9% of all cases of amnesia have been taken treatment procedures at inpatient departments and were properly recorded on the medical card.

A correlation was found between the observation of amnesia and the duration of asphyxia. In particular, amnesia was revealed in 21,4% of cases up to 30 seconds of influence, this indication was equal to 81,8% in longer effect cases.

A similar correlation was existed between symptoms such as sub conjunctival ecchymosis, convulsions, degree of unconsciousness and amnesia in victims. For example, subconjunctival ecchymosis were reported in 95, 8% of cases, and amnesia in only 9,5% of cases without ocular hemorrhage. Amnesia was also revealed in all victims who had seizures according to medical records. Amnesia in 94,7% of severe coma cases, 50,0% of sopor (lethargy) cases , and 27,3% of numbness cases were observed .

It can be concluded by considering the above mentioned.

- Retrograde amnesia was observed in 69,6% of post-psychiatric cases, and there was no significant difference in gender and age groups.

- There was a connection between the observed rhythm of convulsions and amnesia, the duration of asphyxia, more severe impairment of consciousness, sub conjunctival ecchymosis.

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