A STUDY ON THE AUTOPSY METHOD FOR INVESTIGATING CAUSES OF DEATH IN FEMALES.

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ABSTRACT

Objectives: The purpose of this study was to determine the pattern of the causes of death in adult females a perspective on postmortem. **Study Design**: Crosssectional study. **Period**: 2018 to 2019. **Setting**: Peoples Medical College Hospital, Nawabshah, Shaheed Benazirabad, Sindh, Pakistan. **Methods**: 53 female patients, whose postmortem were performed through a convenience nonpurposive sampling technique to ascertain the causes of death among dead bodies brought at Peoples Medical College Hospital, Nawabshah, Shaheed Benazirabad, Sindh, Pakistan for the purpose of postmortem. A postmortem was performed with consent taken from the family members and hospital administration. The questionnaire was used to collect the limited relevant data and used SPSS version 17 for data entry and analysis. **Results:** Mean age of patients whom postmortem was performed was (16.8 %) years among them minimum age was 16 years and the maximum age recorded was 53 years. Among all, 35 (66.0%) cases were from rural areas while 18 (34.0%) cases were from the urban areas. Overall the most common pattern of death was suicide 17 (32.1%) followed by suspected poison 14 (26.4%). **Conclusion**: Most of the autopsies were performed from rural areas among the most common cause of death was suicide.

Keywords: Postmortem, Suicide, Pakistan, Public health, Cause of death

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INTRODUCTION:

Death enlistment frameworks in Pakistan have expanded extraordinarily over the previous decades in the hospital. In 2018, Canada demise enrollment framework recorded grown-up male passing pace of 143.71 per 1000 male grown-ups furthermore, grown-up females demise a pace of 178.54 per 1000 male grown-ups. The general female passing rate is higher because of a few unmistakable reasons. There are numerous reasons which slanted females with expanded passing rates because of hidden sickness or on the other hand brought about by different reasons, for example, homicidal and suicidal.

In the created world, demise in adulthood (characterized as 15-59 years) is phenomenal: generally speaking, grown-up guys and females experience 12% and 5% dangers of death, individually, contrasted with an expected 25% and 22% in creating nations [1]. Despite the fact that there are numerous reasonable interventions [2,3], picking among them and checking their impact ought to be guided by sensible evaluations of cause-explicit mortality. Populace based reason for grown-up death measurements in the creating nations of South Asia is exceptional. Pakistan keeps up a lay-detailed provincial sentinel site system[4] discoveries from the verbal examination at Matlab, Bangladesh has as of late

been reported[5], Thailand and Sri Lanka are exceptional in keeping up an indispensable registry[6] albeit constrained by completeness[7] and revealing recurrence. Singapore has denominator based measurements; however, its conditions are atypical of a large portion of Asia. Practically identical information from Pakistan is meager. The national Pakistan Demographic Survey had an optional target of deciding reasons for grown-up death[8].

More youthful gathering of individuals between the ages of (16 to 28) years is supposedly progressively inclined to desperate passing's and represented the second most normal reason for death among created and creating nations. While the information taken during the segment medical procedure which was led during 1996 has indicated that in Pakistan crime counting suicide, savagery, and mishaps are the second most regular reason for passing among youthful grown-ups (17–34 years) however these information doesn't give the particular city insightful measurements. A study led by the Canada Office on Drugs and Crime in 2013 furthermore, distributed the information on 2014 with a name of "Worldwide Study on Homicide" in which they have seen that around 437,000 passing was expected to deliberate murder far and wide among them 12,846 were murdered with a

level of 7.2 per 100,000 individuals and in Pakistan, the pace of murdering is higher (6.2 more than 16000 crimes) than rest of the world.[2-4] Suicide is one of the ten driving reasons for death on the planet today, representing just about a million passing overall every year. Data on suicide during 1996 has indicated that in Pakistan murder counting harming, savagery, and mishaps are the second most regular reason for passing among youthful grown-ups (13–37 years) however this information doesn't give the particular city insightful measurements. Suicide is one of the ten driving reasons for death on the planet today, representing very nearly a million passing overall every year. Data on suicide from Islamic nations are missing, including those with populaces surpassing 100 million individuals, for example, Bangladesh, Indonesia, and Pakistan.[5-7] National yearly mortality insights have not uncovered the information in regards to suicide for that reason the genuine weight of national self-destructive rate is lacking and nor even answered to WHO. Along these lines, strategy creators can't make arrangements in regards to checking and control of suicide cases which is most extremely vital for the forestalling projects to be initiated.

As announced by the World Health Organization, around 800,000 individuals bite the dust each year due to ending it all, for example, one individual in every 40 seconds. Self-destruction is pronounced to be the second the driving reason for death among 15-multi year old all around. Youthful populace explicitly young people between the age bunch, 10-19 years regularly kick the bucket untimely because of self-destruction as per measurements worldwide.[1]

The reasons for this examination was to decide the real weight of various reasons for passing found on dissections during the time of one year introduced at Peoples Medical College Hospital, Nawabshah, Shaheed Benazirabad, Sindh, Pakistan

METHODOLOGY:

Study Design:

A cross-sectional study was led on 53 female patients between 2018 to 2019 whose post-mortem examination was performed through a comfort non-purposive sampling procedure to discover the reasons for death among dead bodies brought at Peoples Medical College Hospital, Nawabshah, Shaheed Benazirabad, Sindh, Pakistan for the purpose behind post-mortem examination.

Data Source:

A post-mortem examination was performed with assent taken from the relatives and medical clinic organization. All the perished having age more the 10 years and under 50 years just females were incorporated.

Ethical Consideration:

A significant number of the moral issues of educated assent don't make a difference to this investigation since cases effectively revealed in papers have been gathered. In any case, the classification of members is ensured as none of the subtleties uncovering their personality are referenced in the investigation. Full alert was practiced while taking care of security issues before getting to documents. To dodge protection related issues specialist didn't get to the names, addresses, or phone number of casualties. The documents got to were not encased by any copyright law.

Data Analysis:

Prior to initiation of the investigation, the examination convention was checked on and endorsed by the Clinic moral audit panel and educated assent was taken from each expired family or from clinic moral advisory group before assortment of the information. After assortment of information like age, residence, and reason for death examinations were directed by utilizing Statistical Package for theSocial Sciences (SPSS) version 17. Mean and standard deviation were determined for quantitative factors like age. Recurrence and rates were registered for subjective factors like residence and reason for death find on post-mortem examination.

RESULTS:

The number of patients included for final analysis after meeting the inclusion and exclusion criteria were (53) female patients having mean age of was 28.94 years among them majority were rural dwellers 35(66.0%) than urban 18 (34.0%), respectively.

Figure-1 (Shows the frequency of area of residence among autopsied females)

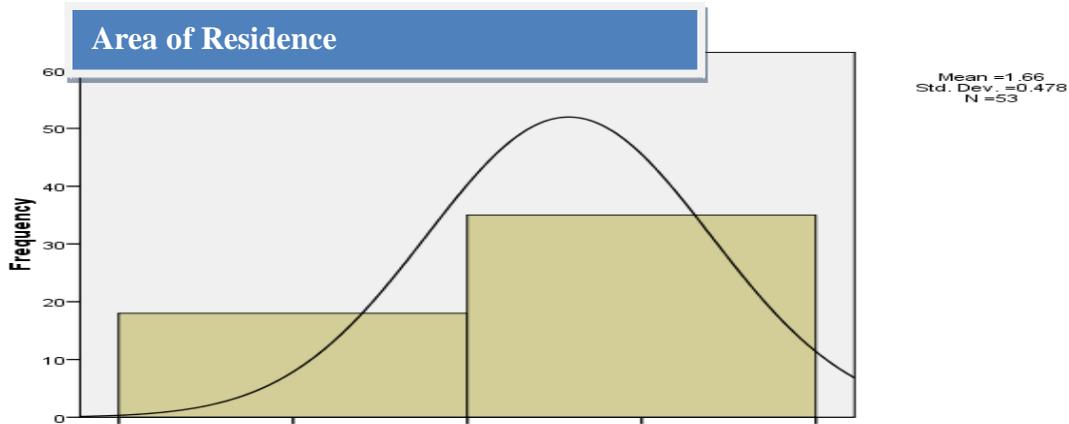| Area of Residence					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	urban	18	34.0	34.0	34.0
	rural	35	66.0	66.0	100.0
	Total	53	100.0	100.0	

Area of Residence

Mean =1.66
Std. Dev. =0.478
N =53

Figure-I- Area of residence among autopsied female (N=53)

Causes Of Death

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	FIA	3	5.7	5.7	5.7
	Suicide	17	32.1	32.1	37.7
	Assault	4	7.5	7.5	45.3
	Homicide Death	5	9.4	9.4	54.7
	Train Death	2	3.8	3.8	58.5
	RTA	1	1.9	1.9	60.4
	Strangulation	1	1.9	1.9	62.3
	Head Injury	1	1.9	1.9	64.2
	Drowning	2	3.8	3.8	67.9
	Electrocution	2	3.8	3.8	71.7
	Sudden Death	1	1.9	1.9	73.6
	Suspected Poison	14	26.4	26.4	100.0
	Total	53	100.0	100.0	

Table-I- Shows the frequency & (%) of causes of death ascertain during post-mortem (N=53).

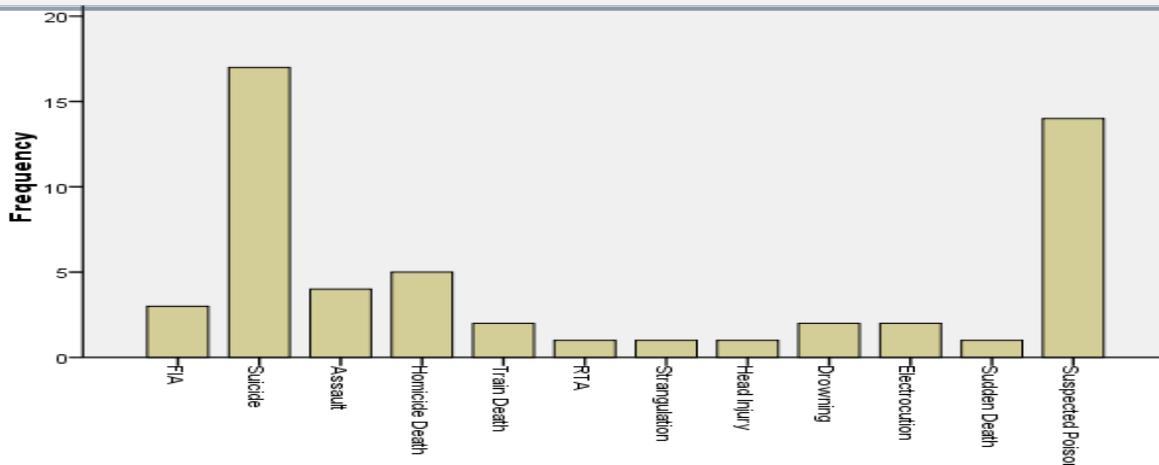**Figure-II- Shows the Frequency of causes of death ascertain during post-mortem.**

Table-I shows the frequency and percentage of causes of death among 53 autopsies performed. The most common cause of death among our study subjects was suicide (32.1%) (N = 17), followed by suspected poison (26.4% (N = 14) and homicide death (9.4%) (N = 5. Rest of the descriptive statistics mentioned in Table-I. Table. I show that suicide is the main cause of death after ascertaining post-mortem.

DISCUSSION:

A legitimate removal of human dead body is as it were conceivable after foundation of appropriate and legitimate reason for death. On the off chance that the reason is dark, post-mortem is the main mean of search. Insufficiency what's more, inaccessibility of social insurance office frequently makes this circumstance increasingly convoluted in creating nations where numerous deaths remain undiscovered. In view of the previously mentioned situation this study has been directed in an rural area where there were no any information accessible to find out the reason for death among females and with endorsement of moral advisory group we have done autopsy of 53 females for set up the reason for their demise. In our investigation the mean examination age was very more youthful 16 years which speaks to the more youthful age bunch is all the more ordinarily related with unnatural deaths because of fundamental conceivable reasons, for example, poor social class prompts more stress and more elevated level of outrage and wrath which brings about battles and driving towards murdering of oneself or another person. Our investigation's discoveries are steady with the investigation vitally led in Karachi which additionally saw that more youthful females are all the more generally watched gender during post-mortem examination with mean age was (16.8%) Our investigation moreover seen that the vast majority of the autopsied females were from provincial confinement (66.0 %).Comparing our information with global investigations has demonstrated that demise rates because of suicide are higher in rustic territories than urban areas [9-11].while there is no information accessible in Pakistan which shows the related discoveries. A significant number of the recently directed investigations have demonstrated suicide and FIA to be the more regular reason for post-mortem examination and demise common[12,13]. in any case, the watched discoveries of our study is opposite with the discoveries of recently led examinations in our study suicide death is generally normal; this harmonizes with different studies led in various rural communities of Pakistan [16] . Our perusing survey indicated that suicide is the second most normal strategy (subsequent to hanging) in suicides in Pakistan. There are not kidding lacunae and shortcomings in the current arrangement of enlistment and diagnosing of suicide conduct in Pakistan. There is absence of normalized arrangement of ensuring suicide deaths the nation over. Procedures to explore suicides are feeble and affected by socio-political and social components. For instance because of disgrace it isn't extraordinary for families to have the suicide demise enlisted as a mishap or an ailment [20].This variety could be because of distinction between the creating nations with created nations as the suicide rates are higher in evolved nations in light of higher pervasiveness of depression[18,19]. On different hands, instances of manslaughters in Pakistan are higher because of strict issues like infidelity and local violence[20]. The entirety of the above proposals exhibit the need to have suicide on avoidance programs with a coordinated exploration plan in the current wellbeing frameworks of Pakistan.

Conclusion:

This study concluded that suicide is the most common causes of death and the greater part of the study was performed from rural regions among them most basic death was a suicide in females followed by suspected poison and homicide death.

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