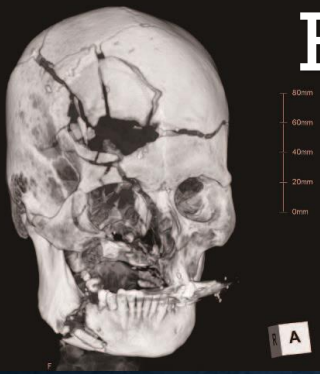


Forensic Field with Radiology



MRI along with CT imaging has a high sensitivity and accuracy. Post-mortem MRI can provide high resolution, archival and re-sliceable images of neurological specimens as opposed to the permanent irreversible and invasive conventional sectioning. Dramatically reducing the risk of contraction of neurological diseases and less stress of the conventional post-mortem autopsy.



Roles Imaging Plays [\[1\]](#)

- Estimates age
- Detecting foreign bodies
- Visualizing difficult areas during post-mortem
- Visualizing entrance and exit wounds
- Angle of wounds/course of bullet

The Rise in Imaging for Forensic Radiology [\[2\]](#):

Computed Tomography (CT) was introduced in late 1970's to forensic medicine. The number of articles have went from a dozen in 2000 to over a dozen a month in 2011. The results indicate that CT is the choice for documenting injury for unnatural causes death. While MR on the other side is used to assess disease in cases of natural deaths.

Conclusion [\[3\]](#):

Even though we have come along way in imaging for forensic field. Research in the field includes studies concerning quality, accuracy and timeliness of imaging in the post-mortem examine. Some are not quite ready to give up on the old technique of post-mortem examination, to go with the new 3-D way of examining.

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