

average values of ethanol by 74.2% and by the 10th minute by 97.4%, and in both cases even after the subsequent ingestion of mouthwash there was a decrease in the detected average values between the 2nd and 5th minutes ethanol values by 83.3% and by the 10th minute by 100%. In the time interval of 15 minutes, all breath tests were negative.

Discussion: The results of breath tests can be influenced by several factors, which the advocacy uses to challenge their positive results. Questioning is based on three options: questioning the device, questioning based on the operator and questioning based on the person under investigation. He does not even avoid questioning the so-called conversion factor. Drivers' excuses for using Listerine mouthwash containing alcohol (ethanol) may ultimately affect the outcome of court proceedings if they do not comply with the rules for breathalyser performance. It is generally known that if the positivity of the breath test is caused only by the use of mouthwash containing alcohol, or food or food containing alcohol and not by consuming an alcoholic drink, a repeated test at a time interval of 15 minutes is negative.

Conclusion: Ingestion of mouthwash did not affect the results of breath tests. A necessary condition for the performance of breath tests is compliance with a 15-minute time interval before the performance of the first breath test in justified cases and also between repeated breath tests. In the event that the driver considers the result of the breath test to be false positive, he has the option of requesting a blood sample and its examination by the gas chromatography method.

Keywords: mouthwash, breath test

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MULTIPLE EVENTS OF CHILD ABUSE WITH FATAL OUTCOME

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Introduction: Diagnosing child abuse, its interpretation, and the reconstruction of the cause of the injuries are a major challenge for forensic physicians and often require interdisciplinary cooperation.

Material and Methods: We report the case of the death of a 10-week-old baby who died from an abdominal haemorrhage caused by tears in the mesentery of the transverse colon.

Results: The accused father had stated that he had accidentally sat down on the baby who had been lying on the couch, that he got up immediately and noticed that the child was no longer breathing. The emergency doctor who had been called diagnosed no external injuries on the baby, but a reduced oxygen saturation of 90%. The lungs were aerated, there was no pneumothorax, and the heart rhythm was regular. It was stated that subsequently, the oxygen saturation fell further, bradycardia occurred, and the child had to be artificially respired and finally resuscitated. On admission at the hospital, the Hb value was 3.3g/dl and the pH-value were not measurable. An intra-abdominal haemorrhage of unknown origin was diagnosed on sonography.

Despite volume replacement and the administration of lyophilized plasma, the lactate value remained consistently high (21mmol/l), pH value remained unmeasurable, and the child died. The post-mortem X ray examination revealed multiple rib fractures that had occurred at three different times. The autopsy established the cause of death as an abdominal haemorrhage of 400ml from two tears in the mesentery of the transverse colon exactly above the spine.

Discussion: The fatal injury could not be explained by the father's statement that he had sat on the infant, because the size and localization were consistent with a very punctual force, e.g. the impact of an object or a fist, and not with blunt force impacting a larger area, as one would have expected if someone had sat on the infant.

The rib fractures of different ages ultimately confirmed that the infant had been abused several times previously.

Conclusion: The police investigation revealed that the older rib fractures had already been diagnosed by a paediatrician, who had sent the mother to a paediatric surgery department for further treatment. The father had prevented the mother from going to the hospital because he feared that the violent act against

the child would be discovered. The father was sentenced to life imprisonment for multiple counts of child abuse resulting in death, while the mother received a suspended sentence. The images from the paediatric radiology department showing that the child had been abused several times were crucial for solving this case as they proved the lacking plausibility of the father's statement.

Keywords: child, abuse, outcome

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INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE IN TRANSGENDER AND NON-CONFORMING GENDER IDENTITY INDIVIDUALS: A REVIEW

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Understanding and accepting diverse gender identities represents a notable societal challenge. Transgender individuals are vulnerable to physical and verbal abuse, discrimination, and hate crimes. This violence can manifest in various forms, including assault, harassment, and microaggressions.

The European Court of Human Rights decided in multiple cases (2017 – 2021) that administrative gender identity recognition should not necessarily involve gender reassignment surgery, leading to an increase of number of persons who wish to legally express a different gender identity than their birth-assigned biological gender.

Transphobia is an irrational fear or dislike of transgender individuals who are at an increased risk of victimization and vulnerability.

We performed a literature review aiming to reveal the prevalence of physical abuse in intimate relationships of the transgender and non-conforming gender identity communities. The main method of research was interviewing individuals and self-reporting violent episodes either lifetime or during the past year, since under-reporting to the authorities is a common phenomenon in domestic violence in general.

Transgender people experience a significantly higher prevalence of intimate partner violence compared to the general population, but apparently with no differences neither among gender assigned at birth nor between binary and non-binary individuals.

Efforts to address violence against transgender and non-conforming gender identities require comprehensive strategies, like legal protection, awareness campaigns, inclusive strategies, and education to challenge harmful stereotypes, aiming to reduce marginalization and create a more accepting society

Keywords: domestic violence, transgender, non-binary

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SEXUAL VIOLENCE RELATED TO THE CONFLICT IN UKRAINE

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Introduction: Conflict-related sexual violence is one of the most difficult and urgent problems related to the actions taken against the civilian population in Ukraine after the russian invasion of our territory. For hundreds of years, sexual violence accompanied all wars. Unfortunately, during the hostilities on the territory of Ukraine, there were also repeated cases of sexual violence by the russian military against the population of Ukraine. It should also be noted that the procedure of recording such cases existing in Ukraine is imperfect and sometimes even traumatic for the victim.

Purpose of the Research: The purpose of this study is to improve the current procedure for recording crimes and improve the condition of victims of conflict-related sexual violence.

Materials and Methods: According to the latest data of the Office of the Prosecutor General of Ukraine, 252 cases of sexual violence related to the conflict were recorded.