

CHARACTERISTICS OF EXAMINATIONS CONDUCTED IN CASES OF SUICIDE

M.A. Dekhkonov, Kh.M. Imomov, Sh.E. Komilov

Andijan Branch of the Republican Scientific and Practical Center of Forensic Medical
Examination, Andijan State Medical Institute. Uzbekistan.

Resume

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), suicide is one of the leading causes of death globally. Suicide is the second leading cause of death after cardiovascular disease, cancer, and road traffic accidents. It is also the most common cause of death among young people and the working-age population worldwide. According to WHO, approximately 800,000 people commit suicide every year worldwide. This equates to one person committing suicide every 40 seconds. An estimated 4 million people may have committed suicide in the past 5 years. Suicide is the leading cause of death in high-income countries. 79% of suicides occur in low- and middle-income countries. Among adolescents aged 15–19, suicide is the third leading cause of death worldwide. According to WHO 2023, suicide is one of the top 10 causes of death worldwide. Among 15-29-year-olds, it is among the top 4 main causes of death. To reduce the number of suicides, WHO recommends a number of measures, including data collection and monitoring, organizing activities in educational institutions, reducing the consumption of alcohol and drugs among the population, training medical workers, etc.

This information presents the results of the autopsy analysis conducted in suicide cases at the Andijan branch of the Republican Scientific and Practical Center for Forensic Medical Examination in 2024. In 2024, the population of the region reached 3,300,000, of which 0.003% of the total population died by suicide. During the year, a total of 117 suicide cases were recorded. Most of them died by suicide. Two-thirds of the cases were men. By territory, they were more common in the Shahrikhan (75%) and Andijan (25%) districts of the region than in other districts.

Key words: autopsy, self-murder, suicide.

Relevance

Citizens' health is one of the priorities of state policy. In this regard, the provision of qualified medical care to citizens plays an important role. The issues of improving this care are the focus of attention of specialists in various fields. The provision of forensic medical services to citizens also occupies a special place in this regard. In recent years, there has been an increase in the number of suicide-related examinations. However, the examinations conducted in the Andijan region on suicide cases have not been properly studied.

The purpose of the study- Comprehensive analysis of autopsy materials conducted in suicide cases in Andijan region in 2024.

Material and methods

In 2024, a total of 791 autopsy examinations were conducted at the Andijan branch of the Republican Scientific and Practical Center for Forensic Medical Examination, of which 117 were suicide cases. Typically, during the examination of suicide cases, case materials are studied, a catamenia is collected from the relatives of the deceased. Clinical laboratory tests are performed and an expert opinion is drawn up. Suicide cases were studied by region. They

were divided by season, the bodies were divided by gender and age, and they were statistically processed.

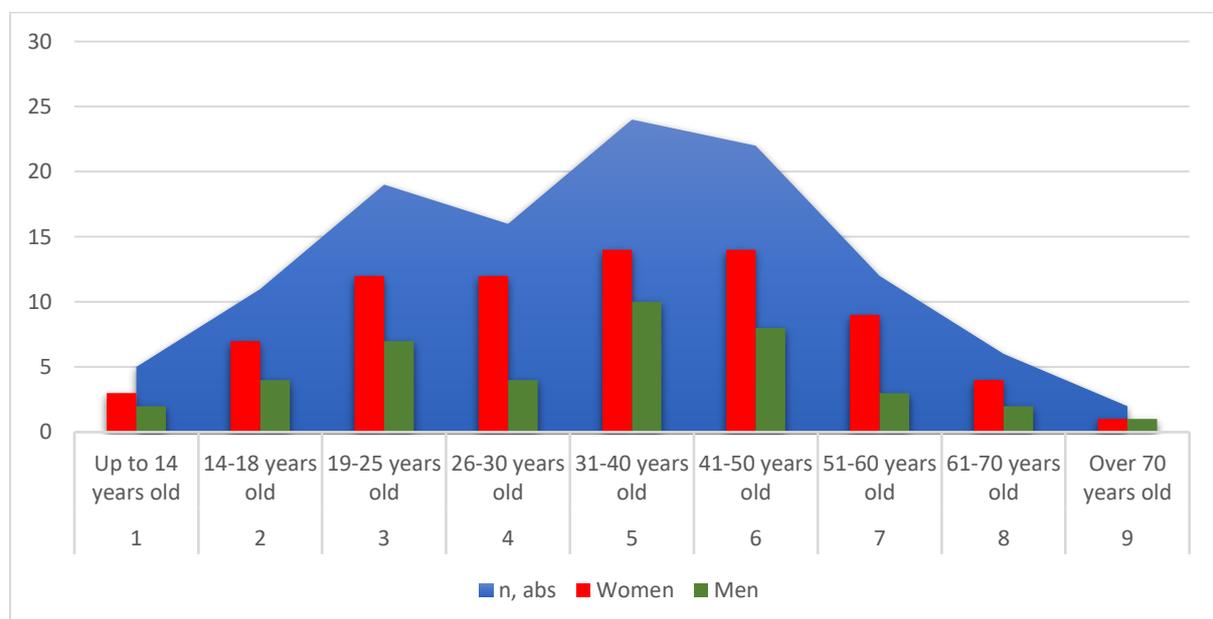
Results and analyses

When suicide cases were studied by age groups, two-thirds of them were contributed by people under the age of 30-50. Currently, 4.3% of children under the age of 14, 9.4% of 14-18-year-olds, 29.9% of 19-30-year-olds, and 34.2% of 50-70-year-olds. In people over 70 years old, such a situation was 1.7%.

Distribution of suicide cases by age and gender. According to the results of the analysis, the majority of all suicides by gender were committed by men.

Table and diagram 1

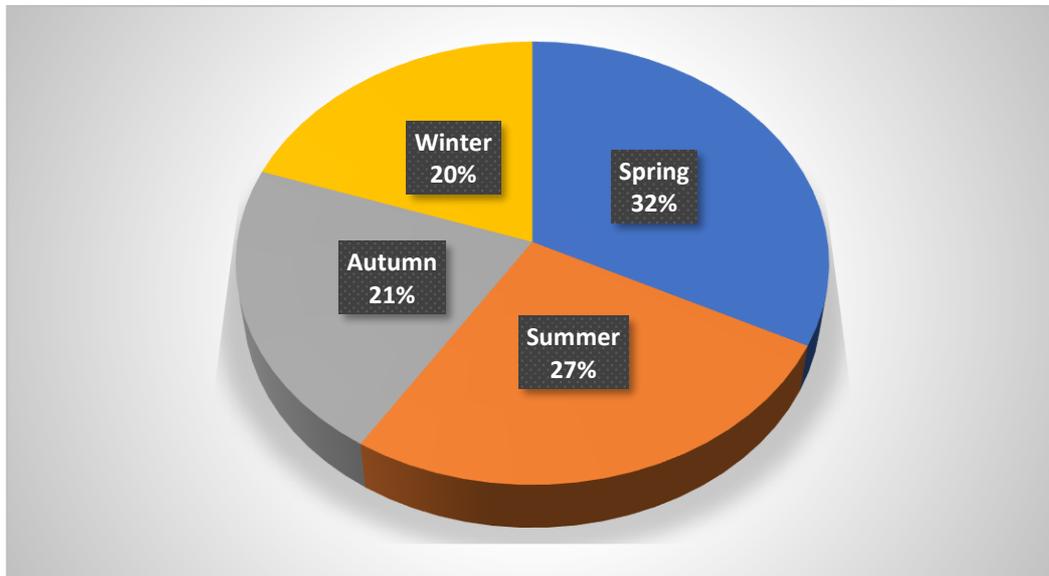
No.	Age	Number	Women	Men	%
1.	Up to 14 years old	5	3	2	4.3
2.	14-18 years old	11	7	4	9.4
3.	19-25 years old	19	12	7	16.2
4.	26-30 years old	16	12	4	13.7
5.	31-40 years old	24	14	10	20.5
6.	41-50 years old	22	14	8	18.8
7.	51-60 years old	12	9	3	10.3
8.	61-70 years old	6	4	2	5.1
9.	Over 70 years old	2	1	1	1.7
Total		117	117	76	100



It was found that the majority of suicide cases occurred by season, with 38 cases occurring in spring and 31 cases in summer, with fewer such cases observed in autumn and winter.

Diagram 3

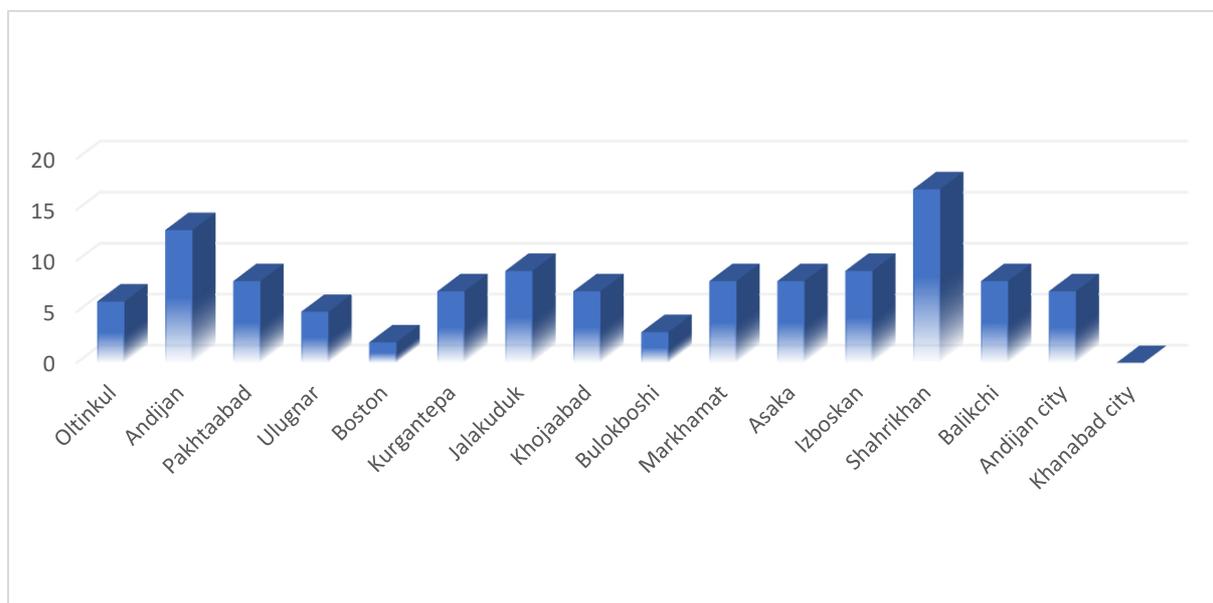
Distribution of suicides by season



There are 14 districts in Andijan region, and the number of suicides was analyzed by district. According to the results, 18 (%) suicide cases were observed in Shahrikhan district, 13 (%) in Andijan district, 9 (%) in Jalakuduq district, 9 (%) in Izboskan district, and relatively few cases were observed in other districts.

Table and diagram 2
Distribution of suicide cases by districts

No.	Region	n, abs	%
1.	Oltinkul	6	8.0
2.	Andijan	13	10.7
3.	Pakhtaabad	8	8.0
4.	Ulugnar	5	8.0
5.	Boston	2	0.9
6.	Kurgantepa	7	6.3
7.	Jalakuduk	9	1.8
8.	Khojaabad	7	4.5
9.	Bulokboshi	3	2.7
10.	Markhamat	8	7.1
11.	Asaka	8	9.8
12.	Izboskan	9	9.8
13.	Shahrikhan	17	10.7
14.	Balikchi	8	3.6
15.	Andijan city	7	6.3
16.	Khanabad city	-	
	Total	117	100



When the causes of suicide are studied, the origin of most cases remains unknown. In all cases in the province, most of the suicide cases were hanging in their own homes.

Conclusions:

Thus, based on the analysis of forensic medical examination materials related to suicides, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. Suicides are more common in men than in women.
2. Most of the suicides were observed in persons between the ages of 30-50.
3. By season, an increase in the frequency of suicides has been noted in the spring months.
4. The causes of suicides remain unknown. All suicide cases were in the form of self-hanging.
5. It would be advisable to take into account the results of forensic medical examinations when developing measures to reduce suicides.

List of references:

1. Гиёсов З.А. Суд-тиббийети, 2018. 121-128б.
2. Молин, Ю.А. Судебно-медицинская экспертиза повешения /Ю.А. Молин - СПб.: АНО ЛА «Профессионал», 2014. - 320 с.
3. З.Алябьев, Ф.В. Морфология надпочечников в случаях завершённого суицида /Ф.В. Алябьев, Ю.М. Падеров Ю.М., С.Ю. Кладов. - Томск: Томский государственный университет, 2005. - 142 с.
4. Джувалыков, Г.П., Практикум по судебной медицине / Г.П. Джувалыков, Д.В. Сундуков. - Астрахань-Москва, 2003. - С. 181-190.
5. Мельников О.В. Информационно-аналитическое обеспечение качества проведения судебно-медицинских экспертиз трупов в случаях механической странгуляционной асфиксии при повешении / О.В. Мельников, С.Б.Петров, А.Е.Мальцев, Б.А. Петров // Медицинская экспертиза и право. -2014.-№ 5.-С. 30-32.
6. Сундуков, Д.В. Судебно-медицинская оценка адаптационных патоморфологических изменений дыхательной системы в ранний период



- механической травмы: автореф. дис... докт.мед.наук: 14.00.24 / Сундуков Дмитрий Вадимович. - Москва, 2009. - 154 с.
7. Al-Hadi, H.A. Cardiac markers in the early diagnosis and management of patients with acute coronary syndrome / H.A. Al-Hadi, K.A. Fox // Sultan Qa-boos Univ Med J. - 2009. - Dec; 9(3): 231 - P. 46.
 8. Batalis, N.I. The role of postmortem cardiac markers in the diagnosis of acute myocardial infarction / N.I. Batalis, B.J. Marcus, C.N. Papadea, K.A. Collins//J Forensic Sci. - 2010. - Jul; 55(4): 1088 -P. 91.
 9. Bennett, V.L. Elevated cardiac troponin I level in cases of thoracic non-accidental trauma / V.L. Bennett, M. Mahabee-Gittens, M.S. Chua, R. Hirsch // Pediatr Emerg Care. - 2011. - Oct; 27(10): 941 - P. 4.
 10. Зотов П.Б., Любов Е.Б., Герасименко В.И., Зотова Е.П., Петров И.М., Скрябин Е.Г., Приленский А.Б. Уксусная кислота среди средств суицидальных действий. Суицидология. 2020; 11 (1): 160-181. doi.org/10.32878/suiciderus.20-11-01(38)-160-181
 11. Любов Е.Б., Зотов П.Б., Положий Б.С. Пандемии и суицид: идеальный шторм и момент истины. Суици-дология. 2020; 11 (1): 3-38. doi.org/10.32878/suiciderus.20-11-01(38)-3-38
 12. Wasserman D., Durkey T. Strategies in suicide prevention. In: D.Wasserman, C. Wasserman (eds). Oxford Textbook on Sui-cidology and Suicide Prevention. NY: Oxford University Press, 2009, pp.381-384.
 13. EPA Section on Suicidolgy and Suicide Prevention. Available at: <https://suicidologysection.org/>
 14. WPA Section on Suicidology. Available at: <https://www.wpanet.org/suicidology>

Authors:

Dekhhkonov Mashrabjon Abdubakievich - state forensic examiner of the Andijan branch of the Republican Forensic Medical Examination Scientific and Practical Center, PhD;

Khojiakbar Makhamadalievich Imomov - Assistant of the Department of Pathological Anatomy and Forensic Medicine of the Andijan State Medical Institute, RFMESPC AB State Forensic examiner;

Komilov Shukhrat Erkinboevich, state forensic examiner, Andijan branch, Shakhrikhan interdistrict division, Republican Scientific and Practical Center for Forensic Medical Examination