

**FEATURES OF THE STUDY OF CORPSES OF PERSONS WHO DIED SUDDENLY
FROM CARDIOVASCULAR HEART DISEASE**

Shermatov Tulkinboy Tulanovich

Zukhritdinova Saltanat

Andijan Branch of the Republican Scientific Center of

Judicial Medical Expertise

Abstract: An analysis of the follow-up information of those who died due to sudden death from coronary heart disease was carried out. The study revealed different motivations and choice of alcoholic drinks, their frequency and quantity, as well as differences by gender and age characteristics. A detailed study of the follow-up will allow us to establish with a greater degree of certainty the cause of sudden death in cardiovascular diseases.

Keywords: Sudden death, coronary heart disease, follow-up, alcohol.

INTRODUCTION

The role of post-mortem collection of information about the life history and illness of the deceased (catamnesis) in establishing the cause of death in forensic medical practice has not always been an important point in the work of a forensic expert when examining the corpse of a suddenly deceased [3]. Due to the nature of the work of forensic experts involved in the study of corpses, collecting follow-up information is often difficult or even impossible, therefore the use of procedurally acceptable forms of obtaining follow-up information becomes important [2].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The purpose of the study was to identify and systematize characteristic follow-up signs of sudden death from coronary heart disease and the influence of ethyl alcohol on the development of cardiac pathology.

During the work, we studied in detail:

- a) social and everyday history – gender and age factors, level of education, specialty;
- b) general somatic status, the presence of chronic diseases of the cardiovascular system that had signs of alcoholism;
- c) the presence of diseases of the circulatory system (coronary heart disease, previous myocarditis, heart valve defects, cardiomyopathies, including alcoholic, etc.)
- d) epidemiological assessment regarding the systematicity, quantity and quality of alcoholic beverages consumed;
- e) cases of undergoing outpatient and inpatient treatment and seeking primary, qualified and specialized medical care;
- f) the connection between the consumption of ethyl alcohol and the development of coronary artery disease.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A total of one hundred cases of death (n=100) from various forms of coronary heart disease were studied. The selection criterion was accurate verification of the diagnosis after a morphological and histological study.

Information obtained from the results of a follow-up study indicates that mainly people in the older age group (over 60 years old) die from coronary heart disease - 76%, and in the most productive group (from 31 to 60 years old) the mortality rate was 24 %. Figure 1 shows data on the average age of deceased men and women (71.5 ± 1.3).

According to the gender criterion, in the older age group, more deaths were among women (46%), men – 30%. In the working group, only 7% of women died, men – 17%.

According to relatives, only 4% were non-drinking men, 33% women; 43% of men and 20% of women of various age groups regularly consumed ethyl alcohol; there were certain differences in the type of alcoholic beverage, its quantity and frequency of consumption. There was not a single case where women and men drank alcohol every day; Men used it 1–2 times a week in 3% of cases; 16% of men and 6% of women drank alcohol monthly (1–2 times); On holidays, men drank almost twice as often – 24% versus 14% of women.

An analysis of the question of the preferred type of alcoholic drink showed that 80% of women drank alcoholic beverages in which the alcohol content varied from 9 to 30% vol. In half the cases, men preferred to drink strong alcohol-containing drinks with a strength of 30 to 65% vol. (vodka, cognac, whiskey, tequila, etc.). Men, unlike women, often mixed alcoholic drinks to give the enhancing effect of alcohol (33% of cases), women rarely preferred a combination of alcoholic drinks (5% of cases).

An amount of alcoholic beverage not exceeding 100 ml was consumed by 46% of the deceased; in quantities from 100 ml to 200 ml – 21% of deaths; up to 500 ml – 14%, in one case the alcoholic drink was consumed in a dose of more than 0.5 liters. In 17% of cases, the deceased did not count the amount of alcohol they drank.

Of particular interest was the study of follow-up charts regarding heart pathology; in particular, the following questions were asked:

1. During his lifetime, did the deceased complain of pain in the heart area?
2. If yes, when did they first appear?
3. Was this related to alcohol consumption?
4. Have you had any diagnosed heart disease?

When asked about complaints of pain in the heart, most relatives testified that, indeed, there were such complaints. Their regularity was cited by 26% of men and 39% of women; 7% of men and 10% of women complained irregularly. Only 14% of men and 4% of women never made any complaints. 24.5% of respondents were unable to determine the existence of complaints. In 73% of cases, complaints appeared within a period of one month to a year; complaints arose in 2.5% over a period of more than ten years.

CONCLUSION

Thus, the analysis of follow-up information showed that there are differences in motivation and choice of alcoholic drinks, their frequency and quantity, as well as significant differences in

gender and age characteristics. We believe that the most detailed study of procedurally permissible follow-up data allows us to assess quantitative and qualitative changes in heart pathology throughout the life of the deceased, and can help a forensic expert in establishing the cause of sudden death from diseases of the circulatory system. Obtaining this information is possible in the process of communicating with relatives, when they receive a medical death certificate.

REFERENCES

1. Bystrova E.I. Myocardial morphology in forensic medical diagnosis of sudden death in alcohol-associated pathology // Almanac of Forensic Medicine. – St. Petersburg. : Legal. Center Press, 2019. – No. 3 (11). – pp. 52–53.
2. Zabrusov Yu.G., Khromova A.M., Kalinin Yu.P. The role of follow-up in postmortem differential diagnosis of sudden death from coronary heart disease, alcoholic cardiomyopathy and alcohol poisoning // Modern. question forensic medicine and expert practice. – 2019. – Issue. 5. – pp. 187–188.
3. Kaktursky L.V. Sudden cardiac death: current state of the problem // Arch. pathology. – 2015. – T. 67, No. 3. – pp. 8–11.
4. Kapustin A.V. Current issues in forensic medical examination of acute and chronic alcohol intoxication // Materials of the final scientific. conf. Russian Center (Moscow, November 17–18, 2005). – 2015. – P. 85–87.