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Date: Jul-2005

Language: English

Publication Type: Article

Keywords: Acute Disease
Adolescent
Fatal Outcome
Female
Forensic Medicine
Hepatitis - complications - physiopathology
Humans
Infectious Mononucleosis - complications
Quebec

Abstract: Mononucleosis is generally considered a benign, self-limited disease. However, though uncommon, fatal complications are sometimes encountered. Deaths from liver failure, splenic rupture, respiratory obstruction, neurological complications, secondary infections and bleeding complications have been described. In the forensic setting, there are a few reports of sudden and unexplained deaths from splenic rupture and upper airway obstruction. We report here the first case of sudden and unexplained death from acute hepatitis in infectious mononucleosis presenting as a suspicious death.

PubMed ID: 16117288 View in PubMed

2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD) poisoning in Victor Yushchenko: identification and measurement of TCDD metabolites.

https://arctichealth.org/en/permalink/ahliterature95137
BACKGROUND: 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD) has a long half-life of 5-10 years in human beings as a result of its high lipophilicity, and little or no metabolism. We monitored TCDD, its form, distribution, and elimination in Victor Yushchenko after he presented with severe poisoning. METHODS: In late December, 2004, a patient presented with TCDD poisoning; the levels in his blood serum (108000 pg/g lipid weight) were more than 50 000-fold greater than those in the general population. We identified TCDD and its metabolites, and monitored their levels for 3 years using gas chromatography and high-resolution mass spectrometry in samples of blood serum, adipose tissue, faeces, skin, urine, and sweat, after they were extracted and cleaned with different organic solvents. FINDINGS: The amount of unmodified TCDD in the samples that were analysed accounted for about 60% of TCDD eliminated from the body during the same period. Two TCDD metabolites-2,3,7-trichloro-8-hydroxydibenzo-p-dioxin and 1,3,7,8-tetrachloro-2-hydroxydibenzo-p-dioxin-were identified in the faeces, blood serum, and urine. The faeces contained the highest concentration of TCDD metabolites, and were the main route of elimination. Altogether, the different routes of elimination of TCDD and its metabolites accounted for 98% of the loss of the toxin from the body. The half-life of TCDD in our patient was 15.4 months. INTERPRETATION: This case of poisoning with TCDD suggests that the design of methods for routine assessment of TCDD metabolites in human beings should be a main aim of TCDD research in the metabolomic era. FUNDING: University of Geneva Dermatology Fund, and Swiss Centre for Applied Human Toxicology.

https://arctichealth.org/en/permalink/ahliterature9523

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Source: J Anal Toxicol. 2004 Jan-Feb;28(1):67-70

Language: English
Publication Type: Article
Keywords: Adult  
Fatal Outcome  
Forensic Medicine  
Humans  
Male  
Piperazines - analysis  
Substance Abuse Detection - methods  
Sweden

Abstract: N-Benzylpiperazine was tested in the beginning of the 1970s as a possible antidepressant drug. However, in both animal and human studies, it was shown to possess amphetamine-like properties, and any further studies were stopped. In a forensic autopsy case in 1999, we found a substance so far unknown to us in the chromatogram of our method used for amphetamines. We could swiftly identify this compound as N-benzylpiperazine because of information given to us by a newly formed network comprising, among others, customs and the police. Since then, we have found N-benzylpiperazine in several cases, among them 11 cases from a number of prisons.
[A birth with fatal outcome in 1866].

https://arctichealth.org/en/permalink/ahliterature272628

Author: Sven Erik Hansen
Source: Dan Medicinhist Arbog. 2015;43:101-8
Date: 2015
Language: Danish
Publication Type: Article
Keywords: Denmark
Fatal Outcome
Female
Fetal Death - etiology
History, 19th Century
Humans
Medical Illustration - history
Obstetrics - history
Osteomyelitis - complications - history - pathology
Parturition
Periodicals as Topic
Pregnancy

Abstract: A birth with fatal outcome for both the mother and the foetus was reported in the Danish medical journal, Bibliothek for Læger in 1868. Here, the article with its two illustrations is summarised because of the vivid description of the course together with the therapeutic considerations expressed by the obstetrician. Due to an earlier osteomyelitis the pregnant woman's spine was deformed and her pelvis was narrowed. The birth came to a standstill, and it became necessary to reduce the circumference of the foetus' cranium by perforation, after which the dead foetus could be delivered. The woman died of infection some days later. Afterwards her deformed lumbar spine and pelvis was removed, preserved and depicted in two lithographs. The preserved pelvis is still extant in the Saxtorphian obstetric collection in Medical Museion, Copenhagen.

PubMed ID: 27086448 View in PubMed
[A case of Kaposi's sarcoma of the eye in an AIDS patient]


Author: Iu A Barshtein
        A D Vovk
        S M Antoniak
        A M Shcherbys'ka

Source: Lik Sprava. 1995 Mar-Apr;(3-4):172-4

Language: Ukrainian

Publication Type: Article

Keywords: Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome - ethnology - pathology
          Adult
          Angola - ethnology
          English Abstract
          Eye Neoplasms - ethnology - pathology
          Fatal Outcome
          HIV-1
          Humans
          Male
          Neoplasm Recurrence, Local - ethnology - pathology
          Sarcoma, Kaposi - ethnology - pathology
          Ukraine

PubMed ID: 8819959 View in PubMed
A case of non-Hodgkin T-cell lymphoma with predominantly cutaneous manifestations

Abstract:
There is a wealth of experiences concerning cancer and leukemia induced in human populations by radiation. The contribution of the nuclear industry to the radiation exposure of the general population is small, but there is the risk of catastrophic accidents causing a large number of deaths. The authors describe the case of a 48 year old black man accidentally exposed to the effects of radiations during the nuclear disaster of Chernobyl in 1986. The patient showed, many years later, a predominantly cutaneous high-grade T cell lymphoma, which was refractory to traditional treatments but sensitive to high doses of a recombinant interferon. Unluckily the patient died, six months later, because of autoinfection overwhelming. The goal of the authors is again to ask to reflect on the risk of the use of nuclear power and to debate the possible choice of the still experimental treatments.
[A case of the tick (Ixodidae) hiperinvasion of the tundra vole in magadan environs].

Author: N E Dokuchaev
Source: Parazitologiya. 2017 Jan-Feb; 51(1):45-50
Language: Russian
Publication Type: Case Reports, Journal Article
Keywords: Animals, Arvicolinae - parasitology, Fatal Outcome, Ixodes - pathogenicity - physiology, Male, Siberia, Tick Infestations - parasitology - pathology, Tundra

Abstract: A case of tundra vole death as a result its hyperinvasion by ticks Ixodes angustus on the northern periphery of the Asiatic range of the parasite is given.

PubMed ID: 29401575 View in PubMed

[A case of Yellow fever in 1887].

Author: Sven Erik Hansen
Source: Dan Medicinhist Arbog. 2015;43:31-6
Date: 2015
Language: Danish
Publication Type: Article
Keywords: Barbados, Denmark, Fatal Outcome, History, 19th Century, Humans, Military Personnel, Yellow Fever - history - parasitology - pathology

Abstract: A young Danish sailor died from yellow fever in Barbados in 1887. The Shipmaster's letter to the family with a description of the course of the disease, which has been preserved, is presented here together with a photo of the sailor and a painting of the Danish sailing-ship.

PubMed ID: 27086445 View in PubMed
"A completely preventable death".
https://arctichealth.org/en/permalink/ahliterature190612

Author: Barbara Sibbald
Source: CMAJ. 2002 Apr 2;166(7):944
Date: Apr-2-2002
Language: English
Publication Type: Article
Keywords: Adolescent
Canada
Fatal Outcome
Humans
Institutionalization
Intellectual Disability - diagnosis - therapy
Male
Neuroleptic Malignant Syndrome - diagnosis - prevention & control
Primary prevention - methods

PubMed ID: 11949997 View in PubMed

Acting on a living will: a physician's dilemma.
https://arctichealth.org/en/permalink/ahliterature211004

Author: M. Gordon
Author Affiliation: Baycrest Centre for Geriatric Care, North York, Ont.
Source: CMAJ. 1996 Oct 1;155(7):893-5
Date: Oct-1-1996
Language: English
Publication Type: Article
Keywords:
Aged
Canada
Chronic Disease
Combined Modality Therapy
Dissent and Disputes
Ethics Committees
Ethics Committees, Clinical
Ethics, Medical
Euthanasia, Passive - psychology
Fatal Outcome
Group Processes
Humans
Living Wills - psychology
Male
Moral Obligations
Personal Autonomy
Quadriplegia - complications - psychology - therapy
Social Values
Withholding Treatment

Abstract:
The implementation of a living will can give rise to ethical dilemmas for the patient's family and the health care professionals involved. The case reported here raises questions about the right of patients to self-determination, the importance of quality-of-life considerations in treatment decisions and physicians' obligations with respect to the implementation of living wills. Physicians should ensure in advance that the instructions set out in a living will are unambiguous and should bring to the patient's attention any ethical difficulties that they foresee in carrying out those instructions.

Notes:
Cites: Lancet. 1972 Apr 1;1(7753):734-74111204
Cites: CMAJ. 1992 Jun 1;146(11):1937-441596842
Cites: Med J Aust. 1993 Apr 5;158(7):460-48469195
Cites: Arch Intern Med. 1994 Jan 24;154(2):209-178285816
Cites: J Am Geriatr Soc. 1994 Mar;42(3):303-78120316
Cites: CMAJ. 1994 Aug 1;151(3):285-98039081
Cites: J Am Geriatr Soc. 1994 Sep;42(9):997-10037503822
Cites: Arch Intern Med. 1995 Apr 24;155(8):793-67717786
Cites: JAMA. 1989 Nov 3;262(17):2415-92795827

PubMed ID: 8837536 View in PubMed