



SPECIALIZED CRIME INVESTIGATION

W/ LEGAL MEDICINE



CRIME SCENE DO NOT CROSS

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AND DAVID ENQUIRED OF THE LORD- 2 SAM. 5:23

When David made this enquiry he had just fought the victory. The Philistines came up in great multitudes—but, easily put them to flight. Note, however, that when they came a second time, David did not go up to fight them without enquiring of the Lord. Once he had been victorious, and he might have said, as many have in other cases, “I shall be victorious again; I may rest quite sure that if I have conquered once I shall triumph yet again. Why should I tarry to seek at the Lord’s hands?” Not so with David. He had gained one battle by the strength of the Lord; he would not venture upon another until he had ensured the same. He enquired, “Shall I go up against them?” He waited until God’s sign was given.

Philistines, and gained a signal by the help of God, David had

Learn from David to take no step without God. Christian, if you would know the path of duty, take God for your compass; if you would steer your ship through the dark billows, put the helm into the hand of the Almighty. Many a rock might be escaped, if we would let our Father take the helm; many a shoal or quicksand we might well avoid, if we would leave to His sovereign will to choose and to command. The Puritan said, “As sure as ever a Christian carves for himself, he’ll cut his own fingers;” this is a great truth. Said another old divine, “He who goes before the cloud of God’s providence, goes on a fool’s errand;” and so he does. We must mark God’s providence leading us; and if providence tarries, tarry until providence comes. He who goes before providence, will be very glad to run back again. “I will instruct you and teach you in the way which you shall go,” is God’s promise to His people. Let us, then, take all our perplexities to Him, and say, “Lord, what will you have me to do?” Leave not your chamber this morning, without enquiring of the Lord.

<https://www.youdevotion.com/morneven/february/9?fbclid=IwAR3HDa2rm5tuU62KNClaxrtqSx-hwOKOtocQ90vNCgjOnTtU9cn9WqICBGk>

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CHAPTER 1

SPECIAL CRIME INVESTIGATION w/ Legal Medicine

Lesson 1. Special Crime Investigation; Introduction

I. Objectives: At the end of the lesson, you should be able to:

- a. Know what is Special Crime Investigation; its scope and nature
- b. Define Legal Medicine, Forensic Medicine & Medical Jurisprudence
- c. Understand the duty of a medico-legal officer
- d. Differentiate the duties and responsibilities of a medico-legal officer from an ordinary physician
- e. Explain the Principle of Stare Decisis

II. Motivation:



https://www.gmanetwork.com/news_duplicate/news/metro/770865/istine-dacera-s-body-embalmed-before-medico-legal-exam/story/?amp

Image: <https://www.manilatimes.net/2021/01/09/editorial-cartoons/dacera-case/825041/>

III. Materials

- ❖ Internet Connection
- ❖ Notebook and ballpen

IV. Lesson Proper



SPECIAL CRIME INVESTIGATION

This is the investigation of cases that are **unique and often require special training** to fully understand their broad significance. Homicide, robbery, rape & sexual offenses, kidnapping, carnapping, bomb threat & explosion, illegal-recruitment, and terrorist activities are examples of cases that call for special crime investigation.

LEGAL MEDICINE

This is a branch of medicine which deals with the application of medical knowledge to the purposes of law and in the administration of justice.

- **Legal Medicine-** a branch of medicine dealing with the application of medical knowledge for legal purposes. The application of medicine to legal cases.
- **Forensic Medicine-** a branch of medical science which deals on the application of medical knowledge to elucidate legal problems arising in courts.

- **Medical Jurisprudence-** A branch of law which dealt on the organization and regulation of medical profession to promote justice. It denotes the knowledge of law in relation to the practice of medicine.
Juris- Law/ Prudentia- Knowledge

Medical Jurist/ Medical Examiner/ Medico- Legal Officer/ Medico- Legal Expert- A physician who specializes or is involved primarily with medico- legal duties. To be involved in medico- legal duties, a physician must possess sufficient knowledge of pathology, surgery, gynecology, toxicology and such other branches of medicine germane to the issues involved.

Dis. Bet. Ordinary Physician & Medical Jurists

ORDINARY PHYSICIAN	MEDICAL JURISTS
Point of view of treatment	Point of view of cause
The purpose is to arrive at a definite diagnosis so that appropriate treatment can be instituted.	The purpose is to include bodily lesions in his reports and testify before the court or before an investigative body, thus giving justice to whom it is due.
Minor or trivial injuries are usually ignored	Must record all bodily injuries even if they are small or minor, because these injuries may be proofs to qualify the crime or to justify the act.

“Principle of Stare Decisis”

A principle that, when the court has once laid down a principle of law or interpretation as applied to a certain state of facts, it will adhere to and apply to all future cases where the facts are substantially the same.

Lesson 2. BRIEF HISTORY OF LEGAL MEDICINE

- I. **Objectives:** At the end of the lesson, you should be able to:
 - a. Familiarized personalities who bring important contribution in the field of Legal Medicine.

II. **Motivation:**



Antistius is the first police surgeon who performed the autopsy on Julius Caesar. He found out that Julius Caesar suffered from twenty-three wounds and only one penetrated the chest cavity through the space between the first and second ribs

III. **Materials**

- ❖ Notes
- ❖ Ballpen

IV. **Lesson Proper**



In Worldwide Scale:

1. **Imhotep (2980 B. C)**- The Earliest Recorded- Legal Expert -
2. **Code of Hammurabi**- the oldest code law (2200 B.C) included legislation on adultery, rape, divorce, incest, abortion and violence
3. **Hippocrates**- discussed the lethality of wounds.
4. **Aristotle**- fixed animation of fetus at the 40th day after conception.
5. **The Chinese Materia Medica (300 B.C)** - gave information on poison including aconite, arsenic and opium.
6. **Numa Pompilius in Rome**- That bodies of all women dying during confinement should immediately be open in order to save the child's life was promulgated.
7. **Antistius**- the first police surgeon or forensic Pathologist.
8. **Justinian (483- 565 B. C)** - he mentioned that a physician is not an ordinary witness and that a physician gives judgment rather than testimony. This led to the recognition of expert witness in court.
9. **Constituto Criminalis Carolina**- first text book in Legal medicine which was promulgated in 1532 during the reign of Emperor Charles V in Germany.
10. **Pope Innocent III (1209)** - issued an edict providing for the appointment of doctors to the courts for the determination of the nature of wounds.
11. **Pope Gregory IX**- in 1234 caused the preparation of Nova Compilatio Decretalium. Concerned medical evidence, marriage, nullity, impotence, delivery, caesarian section, legitimacy, sexual offenses, crime against persons and witchcraft.
12. **Hsi Yuan Lu (Instructions to Coroner)** - In China, this book was published. It is a five volume book dealing with inquest, criminal, abortion, infanticide, signs of death, assault, suicide, hanging, strangling, drowning, burning, poisoning and antidotes, and examination of the dead.
13. **Pope John XXII**- expressed the need of experts in the ecclesiastical courts in the diagnosis of leprosy and medico- legal documents.
14. **Ambroise Pare**- considered legal medicine as a separate discipline and he discussed in his book, abortion, infanticide, death by lightning, hanging, drowning, feign diseases, distinction between ante-mortem and post-mortem wound and poisoning by carbon monoxide and by corrosives.
15. **Paulus Zacchias**- a papal physician, regarded as the "Father of Forensic Medicine". He published **Questiones Medico- Legales** which dealt with the aspects of wounds and the first two chapter dealt with the detection of secret homicide.
16. **Severin Pineau**- published in Paris a work on virginity and defloration. He confirmed the existence of the hymen and that it may not rupture during sexual intercourse.
17. **Matthieu Orfila (Traite' des Poison)**- introduced chemical methods in Toxicology. Considered as the Founder of Modern Toxicology

1. In the Philippines

1. In 1858, the first medical textbook printed including pertinent instructions related to medico-legal practice by Spanish Physician, Dr. Rafael Genard y Mas Chief Army Physician, entitled "Manual de Medicina Domestica."

2. On March 31, 1876- by virtue of the Royal Decree No. 188, of the King of Spain, the position of “**Medico Titulares**” was created and made in charge of public sanitation and at the same time medico - legal aid in the administration of justice.
3. In remote places where the services of a registered physician was not available, a “**Cirujano Ministrante**” may perform medico-legal work. (by virtue of Republic Act no. 1982 this was abolished).

Lesson 3. Medical Evidence

I. Objectives: At the end of the lesson, you should be able to:

- a. Define an evidence and its significance
- b. Identify the different types of medical evidence
- c. Know the methods of preserving evidences
- d. Identify evidences necessary for conviction
- e. Know what are the highest weight and sufficiency of evidence on both civil and criminal law; How it is determined?

II. Motivation:



What is more reliable? The examination through DNA Analysis or Identification made by the parents?

<https://news.abs-cbn.com/news/09/11/17/mga-magulang-ni-kulot-nanindigang-anak-nila-ang-ngayoy-pinaglalamayan>

VERSUS

<https://www.rappler.com/nation/boy-found-dead-nueva-ecija-not-reynaldo-de-guzman-kulot-pnp>

“Physical evidence cannot be wrong; only its interpretation can err. Only human failure to find it, study and understand it can diminish its value.”

- **Harris vs. U.S**

III. Materials

- ❖ Notes
- ❖ Ballpen

IV. Lesson Proper



Medical Evidence

It is the species of proof, or probative matter, legally presented at the trial of an issue by the act of the parties and through the medium of witnesses, records, documents, concrete objects, etc., for the purpose of inducing belief in the minds of the court as to their contention.

Evidence (Defined under Rule 128, Rules of Court)

The means, sanctioned by these rules, of ascertaining in a judicial proceeding the truth respecting a matter of fact.

Types of Medical Evidence

1. Autoptic or Real Evidence

An evidence made known or addressed to the senses of the court

Limitations to the presentation of Autoptic Evidence

- a. Indecency and Impropriety
- b. Repulsive Objects and those Offensive to Sensibilities

2. Testimonial Evidence

A physician may be commanded to appear before a court to give his testimony.

a. Ordinary Witness

A physician who testifies in court on matters he perceived from his patient in the course of physician- patient relationship is considered as an ordinary witness.

b. Expert Witness

A physician on account of his training and experience can give his opinion on a set of medical facts. He can deduce or infer something, determine the cause of death, or render opinion pertinent to the issue and medical in nature.

3. Experimental Evidence

A medical witness may be allowed by the court to confirm his allegation or as a corroborated proof to an opinion he previously stated.

4. Documentary Evidence

A document is an instrument on which is recorded by means of letters, figures, or marks intended to be used for the purpose of recording that matter which may be evidentially used.

5. Physical Evidence

These are articles and materials which are found in connection with the investigation and which aid in establishing the identity of the perpetrator or the circumstances under which the crime was committed, or in general assist in the prosecution of a criminal.

DIFFERENT TYPES OF PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

1. **Corpus Delicti**- Objects or substances which may be a part of the body of the crime.
2. **Associative Evidence**- These are physical evidences which link a suspect to the crime
3. **Tracing Evidence**- These are physical evidences which may assist the investigator in locating the suspect.

METHODS OF PRESERVING EVIDENCES

1. Photographs, audio and/ or video tape, micro- film, photostat, xerox, voice tracing
2. **Sketching**- If no scientific apparatus to preserve evidence is available then a rough drawing of the scene or object to be preserve is done. It must be simple, identifying significant items and with exact measurement.
3. **Description**- This is putting into words the person or thing to be preserved.

4. **Manikin Method**- In a miniature model of a scene or of a human body indicating marks of the various aspects of the things to be preserved.
5. **Preservation in the mind of the witness**- A person who perceived something relevant for proper adjudication of a case may be a witness in court if he has the power to transmit to others what he perceived. He would just have to make a recital of his collection.
6. **Special Methods**
 - ❖ Whole Human body- embalming
 - ❖ Soft tissue
 - ❖ Blood- refrigeration, sealed bottle container, addition of chemical preservatives.
 - ❖ Stains (blood, semen) - drying placing in sealed container.
 - ❖ Poison- sealed container

KINDS OF EVIDENCE NECESSARY FOR CONVICTION

1. Direct Evidence

That which proves the fact in dispute without the aid of any inference or presumption. The evidence presented corresponds to the precise or actual point at issue.

2. Circumstantial Evidence

The proof of fact/s from which, taken either singly or collectively, the existence of a particular fact in dispute may be inferred as a necessary or probable consequence.

WEIGHT AND SUFFICIENCY OF EVIDENCE

Rule 133, Rules of Court

Section 1. Preponderance of Evidence- In civil cases, the party having the burden of proof must establish his case by a preponderance of evidence. In determining where the preponderance or superior weight of evidence on the issues involved lies, the court may consider all the facts and circumstances of the case, the witnesses' manner of testifying, their intelligence, their means and opportunity of knowing the facts to which they are testifying, the nature of the facts to which they testify, the probability or improbability of their testimony, their interest or want of interest, and also their personal credibility so far as the same may legitimately appear upon the trial. The court may also consider the number of witnesses, though the preponderance is not necessarily with the greater number.

Section 2. Proof beyond reasonable doubt- In a criminal case, the accused is entitled to an acquittal, unless his guilt is shown beyond reasonable doubt. Proof beyond reasonable doubt does not mean such a degree of proof as, excluding possibility of error, produces absolute certainty. Moral certainty only is required, or that degree of proof which produces conviction in an unprejudiced mind.

EXERCISES

1



Name: _____

Score: _____

Please choose if what option best suited in your situation

For Option 1



- 1. Instructions:** Answer the following question via kahoot. Just enter the Game **PIN** or just click the link provided for each lesson and you will be directed already to the challenge.

Lesson 1: 0427774/ https://kahoot.it/challenge/0427774?challenge-id=d5b48dd1-5ee2-4e75-98f7-90255df2e091_1611913025482

Lesson 2: 06123191/ https://kahoot.it/challenge/06123191?challenge-id=d5b48dd1-5ee2-4e75-98f7-90255df2e091_1611913117423

Lesson 3: 09836997 / https://kahoot.it/challenge/09836997?challenge-id=d5b48dd1-5ee2-4e75-98f7-90255df2e091_1611913191139

For Option 2: If Option 1 is not applicable especially for those who have no internet access

Instructions: Your instructor will inform you of taking the quizzes via face- to- face. Please reach your instructor via messenger/ text message regarding this for more info.

2. In your own words, Explain the sentence below

“Physical evidence cannot be wrong; only its interpretation can err. Only human failure to find it, study and understand it can diminish its value.”

- Harris vs. U.S

Answer:



CHAPTER 2

HOMICIDE INVESTIGATION

(Art. 249 RPC Book II)

Lesson 1. Homicide Investigation

I. Objectives: At the end of the lesson, you should be able to:

- a. Define Homicide, Murder, Parricide and Infanticide
- b. Enumerate the elements of Homicide, Murder, Parricide and Infanticide
- c. Know how and when a crime can be considered as Homicide, Murder, Parricide and Infanticide by stating the circumstances present to constitute the act of killing.

II. Motivation:

Read: Lucila Lulu Murder (1967) “The Chop-Chop Lady”

Link: <https://www.esquiremag.ph/long-reads/most-notorious-rape-slay-cases-that-shocked-the-philippines-a00293-20190823-lfrm2>

III. Materials

- ❖ Internet Connection
- ❖ Notes
- ❖ Ballpen

IV. Lesson Proper



Homicide is a generic term of a crime involving death of a victim. The unlawful killing of a person which are neither parricide, murder nor infanticide and the killing is not attended by a circumstance under Art. 248 *shall be deemed guilty of homicide and be punished by reclusion temporal.*

Elements:

1. That the person was killed;
2. That the accused killed without any justifying circumstances;
3. That the accused had the intention to kill, which is presumed;
4. That the killing was not attended by any of the qualifying circumstances or murder, or by that of the parricide or infanticide.

Murder under Art. 248 of RPC Book II

The unlawful killing of any person which is not parricide or infanticide provided that any of the following circumstances enumerated under Art. 248 are present:

Elements of Murder:

1. That a person was killed;
2. That the accused killed him;
3. That the killing was attended by any of the qualifying circumstances mentioned in Art. 248;
4. That the killing is not parricide or infanticide.

shall be punished by Reclusion temporal in its maximum period to death.

Circumstances present to constitute the act of killing a murder:

- a. With treachery, taking advantage of superior strength, with the aid of armed men, or employing means to weaken the defense or of means or persons to insure or afford impunity.
- b. In consideration of a price, reward, or promise.
- c. By means of inundation, fire, poison, explosion, shipwreck, stranding of a vessel, derailment or assault upon a street car or locomotive, fall of an airship, by means of motor vehicles, or with the use of any other means involving great waste and ruin.
- d. On occasion of any of the calamities enumerated in the preceding paragraph, or of an earthquake, eruption of a volcano, destructive cyclone, epidemic or other public calamity.
- e. With evident premeditation.
- f. With cruelty, by deliberately and inhumanly augmenting the suffering of the victim, or outraging or scoffing at his person or corpse.

Art. 246. Parricide

Any person who shall kill his father, mother, or child, whether legitimate or illegitimate, or any of his ascendants, (must be legitimate) or descendants, (must be legitimate) or his spouse, shall be guilty of parricide and shall be punished of *Reclusion Perpetua to Death*.

Elements:

1. That a person is killed;
2. That the deceased is killed by the accused;
3. That the deceased is the father, mother, or child, whether legitimate or illegitimate, or, or a legitimate other ascendant or other descendant, or the legitimate spouses, of the accused.

Essential elements of Parricide:

Relationship of the offender with the victim is the essential element of this crime.

The relationship with the other ascendant or descendant (grandfather or grandson) must be legitimate. The spouse that has been killed must be the legitimate wife or husband. But the father, mother or child may be legitimate or illegitimate.

Art. 255. Infanticide

The killing of any child **less than three days old**, whether the killer is the parent or grandparent, any other relative of the child, or a stranger.

Elements:

1. That the child was killed.
2. That the deceased child was less than 3 days of age (72 hours);
3. That the accused killed the said child

EXERCISES

2



Name: _____

Score: _____

Identify what is the crime being committed. Justify your answer.

- ▶ B is less than three days old. He is a child of X by his paramour Y. B is killed by X to prevent his discovery by X's legitimate wife, Z. The crime committed by X is –
 - a. homicide b. Infanticide c. Parricide d. Murder e. B or C

Answer: _____

Justification:

- ▶ Anne killed her husband Jojo by means of poison, she is liable for:
 - a. Parricide b. Murder c. Homicide d. Infanticide

Answer: _____

Justification:

- ▶ Pedro due to his addiction killed his child less than 3 days old, he is guilty of what crime?
 - a. Parricide b. Murder c. Homicide d. Infanticide

Answer: _____

Justification:

- ▶ B wanted to kill A, he then executed his plan by ramming over the latter with his automobile killing B instantly, what was the crime committed?
 - a. Parricide b. Murder c. Homicide d. Infanticide

Answer: _____

Justification:

- ▶ A and B, living together as husband and wife, but not married. A killed B. What crime does A committed?
 - a. murder only
 - b. Homicide only
 - c. Murder & Homicide
 - d. parricide only
 - e. none of the these

Answer: _____

Justification:

- ▶ XX killed his three-year-old child, what crime did he commit?
 - a. Infanticide
 - b. Homicide
 - c. Parricide
 - d. none of these

Answer: _____

Justification:

- ▶ Badong, with evident premeditation and treachery killed his father. What was the crime committed?
 - a. Murder
 - b. Parricide
 - c. Homicide
 - d. Qualified Homicide

Answer: _____

Justification:

- ▶ Pepito is the lawfully wedded husband of Carmelita. However the baby that Carmelita is carrying in her womb is not of Pepito but of another man. One morning, Carmelita gave birth to a healthy baby boy 3 months early. That night however, after the successful delivery, Pepito, Consumed by alcohol, came with an unlicensed firearm and shot the newborn baby out of extreme jealousy. What crime did Pepito commit?

- a. Parricide
- b. Infanticide
- c. Abortion
- d. Murder

Answer: _____

Justification:

▶ C and B are brothers, by promise of price C induced A to Kill B, who was living on a remote island. D the owner of the only motor boat in that area and knowing of the criminal designs of A and C, offered his services and transported A to the island. Once there, A alone killed B by shooting the latter while sleeping. What crime has been committed A?

- a. Homicide
- b. Parricide
- c. Infanticide
- d. Murder

Answer: _____

Justification:



CHAPTER 3

HOMICIDE INVESTIGATION PROCEDURES

Criminal investigation of homicide is a discovery process. The investigator seeks to discover and document such facts as type of death, identity of the deceased, cause of death and motivation and identity of the perpetrator. In order to resolve these fundamental questions, the investigation will focus on the cadaver, crime scene and post mortem examination.

The cadaver is often of prime importance as an investigative factor. The victim's body can reveal much through examination of wounds and other types of tracing clues that may be present.

Lesson 1. Establishing the Facts of Death

I. Objectives: At the end of the lesson, you should be able to:

- a. Define what is Death
- b. Discuss the kinds of death
- c. Discuss the signs of death

II. Motivation

Only **JESUS CHRIST** had been raised to life after death

III.

IV.



ACTS 2:23-24

This man was handed over to you by God's set purpose and foreknowledge; and you with the help of wicked men, ***put Him to the cross***, *But God raised Him from the dead, freeing him from the agony of death, because it was* ***IMPOSSIBLE FOR DEATH TO KEEP ITS HOLD ON HIM.***

III. Materials

- ❖ Notebook
- ❖ Ballpen

IV. Lesson Proper



The first essential step of the homicide investigation is to establish that the victim is indeed, dead. Police officers do not have the legal authority to pronounce death, only physicians/ medical doctor can establish the fact of death. For this reason, the police officer should never assume death unless the condition of the victim's body demonstrates death in a totally obvious manner.

DEATH- this is the termination of life. It is the complete cessation of all the vital functions without possibility of resuscitation. It is an irreversible loss of the properties of living matter.

DYING- This is a continuing process while death is an event that takes place at a precise time.

KINDS OF DEATH

1. **Somatic Death or Clinical Death**

This is the state of the body in which there is *complete, persistent and continuous cessation of the vital functions of the brain, heart and lungs* which maintain life and health.

2. **Molecular or Cellular Death**

After cessation of the vital functions of the body there is still animal life among individual cells. About *three to six hours* later, there is death of individual cells. It occurs one at a time after somatic death.

3. **Apparent Death or State of Suspended Animation**

This condition is not really death but merely a *transient loss of consciousness* or temporary cessation of the vital functions of the body on account of disease, external stimulus or other forms of influence.

SIGNS OF DEATH

1. **CESSATION OF HEART ACTION AND CIRCULATION**

Examination of Detecting the Cessation of heart Action and Circulation

1. **Palpation of the Pulse**- Pulsation of the peripheral blood vessels may be made at the region of the wrist or at the neck.
2. **Auscultation for the Heart Sound at the Precordial Area**- The rhythmic contraction and relaxation of the heart is audible through the stethoscope.
3. **Fluoroscopic Examination**- Fluoroscopic examination of the chest will reveal the shadow of the heart in its rhythmic contraction and relaxation.
4. **By the use of Electrocardiograph**- The heart beat is accompanied by the passage of electrical charge through the impulse conducting system of the heart which may be recorded in an electrocardiograph machine. This is the best method of determining heart action but quite impractical.

Examination of the Peripheral Circulation

1. **Magnus' Test**- a ligature is applied around the base of a finger with moderate tightness.
2. **Opening of small Artery**- in the living blood escapes in jerk and at a distance.
3. **Icard's Test**- this consists of the injection of a solution of fluorescein subcutaneously.
4. **Pressure on the Fingernails**- if pressure is applied on the fingernails intermittently, there will be a zone of paleness at the site of the application of pressure which become livid on release.
5. **Diaphanous Test**- fingers are spread wide and the finger webs are viewed through a strong light.
6. **Application of Heat on the skin**- if heated material is applied on the skin of a dead man, it will not produce true blister. There are no sign of congestion, or other vital reactions.
7. **Palpation of the radial pulse**
8. **Dropping of the melted wax**

2. **CESSATION OF RESPIRATION**- A person can hold his breath for a period not longer than 3- ½ minutes.

Conditions there may be suspension or respiration without death ensuing:

1. Voluntary act, as in divers, swimmers- *but it cannot be longer than two minutes*
2. Cheyne- Stokes- *but the apneic interval cannot be longer than fifteen to twenty seconds.*
3. Apparent drowning

4. Newly- born infants

Methods of Detecting Cessation of Respiration

1. Expose the chest and abdomen and observe the movement during inspiration and expiration.
2. Examine the person with the aid of a stethoscope.
3. Examination with a mirror.
4. Examination with a feather or cotton fibers.
5. Examination with a glass of water.
6. Winslow's Test- The reflection is utilized to magnify the movement of the surface of mercury or water.

3. **COOLING OF THE BODY** *a.k.a POSTMORTEM FRIGIDITY*

After death the metabolic process inside the body ceases. No more heat is produced but the body loses slowly its temperature by evaporation or by conduction to the surrounding atmosphere.

The progressive fall of the body temperature is one of the most prominent signs of death. The rate of cooling of the body is not uniform. It is rapid during the first **two hours** after death.

Post- Mortem Caloricity- This is the rise of temperature of the body after death due to rapid and early putrefactive changes or some internal changes. It is usually observed in the first two hours after death.

4. **INSENSIBILITY OF THE BODY AND LOSS OF POWER TO MOVE**

After death the whole body is insensible. No kind of stimulus is capable of letting the body have voluntary movement. This condition must be observed in conjunction with cessation of heart beat and circulation and cessation of respiration.

5. **CHANGES IN THE SKIN**

The following are the changes undergone by the skin after death:

- a. The skin may be observed to be pale and waxy- looking due to the absence of circulation.
- b. Loss of elasticity of the skin

Post- mortem Contact Flattening- on account of the loss of elasticity of the skin and of the post- mortem flaccidity of muscles, the body becomes flattened over areas which are in contact with the surface it rests.

- c. Opacity of the Skin
- d. Effect of the application of heat

6. **CHANGES IN AND ABOUT THE EYE**

- a. Loss of Corneal Reflex
- b. Clouding of the Cornea
- c. Flaccidity of the eyeball
- d. The Pupil is in the Position of rest
- e. Ophthalmoscopic Findings

- f. *“Tache noir de la sclerotique”*- After death a spot may be found in the sclera. The spot which may be oval or round or may be triangular with the base towards the cornea and may appear in the sclera a few hours after death.

7. ACTION OF THE HEAT ON THE SKIN

This test is useful to determine whether death occurred before or after the application of heat. The heat is applied to a portion of the leg or arm. If death is real, only a dry blister is produced. The epidermis is raised but on pricking the blister, no fluid is present. There is no redness of the surrounding skin.

EXERCISES

3



Name: _____

Score: _____

1. On your own words, what is death?

Answer:

2. Discuss the kinds and signs of death through informative video presentation



Lesson 2. Identifying the Cadaver

I. Objectives: At the end of the lesson, you should be able to:

- a. State the importance of identification in crime investigation
- b. State the rules and methods in Personal Identification
- c. Enumerate the points of identification applicable to the living person only
- d. Enumerate the points of identification applicable to both living and dead before onset of decomposition
- e. Understand light as a factor in identification

II. Motivation

Read: Forensic Science in Challenging Environments: The Philippine Experience

Author: Maria Corazon De Ungria & Jose Manguera Jose

Link: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/326106801_Forensic_Science_in_Challenging_Environments_The_Philippine_Experience

III. Materials

- ❖ Notebook
- ❖ Ballpen

IV. Lesson Proper



Establishing the identity of the victim is important, it will provide tracing clues to the motive and identity of the perpetrator, with the identity known, the investigator can focus attention on the victim's background and establish a possible motive through such information.

IDENTIFICATION - the determination of the individuality of a person or thing.

RULES IN PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION

1. The greater the number of points of similarities and dissimilarities of two persons compared, the greater is the probability for the conclusion to be correct.
2. The value of the different points of identification varies in the formulation of conclusion.
3. The longer the interval between the death and the examination of the remains for purposes of identification, the greater is the need for experts in establishing identity.
4. Inasmuch as the object to be identified is highly perishable, it is necessary for the team to act in the shortest possible time specially in cases of mass disaster.
5. There is no rigid rule to be observed in the procedure of identification of persons

METHODS OF IDENTIFICATION

1. By comparison- identification criteria recovered during investigation are compared with records available in the file, or post mortem finding are compared with ante- mortem records.
2. By exclusion- if two or more persons have to be identified and all but one is not yet identified, then the one whose identity has not been established may be known by the process of elimination.

The bases of human identification may be classified as:

1. *Those which laymen used to prove identity*- no special training or skill is required of the identifier and no instrument or procedure is demanded.
2. *Those which are based on scientific knowledge*- identification is made by trained men, well seasoned by experienced and observation, and primarily based on comparison or exclusion.

POINTS TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION WHEN FINDING HUMAN DEAD BODY ELSEWHERE:

1. Place where the body was found
2. Date and time when found
3. Cause of death
4. Time when death occurred
5. Approximate age

6. Possible Occupation
7. Complete description of the body

POINTS OF IDENTIFICATION APPLICABLE TO THE LIVING PERSON ONLY

1. **Characteristics which may easily be changed:**

- a. Growth of hair, beard or mustache- this may be easily be shaved or grown within a short time.
- b. Clothing- a person may have special preference for certain form, texture or style.
- c. Frequent place of visit
- d. Grade of Profession
- e. Body Ornamentation

2. **Characteristics that may not easily be changed:**

- a. Mental memory- a recollection of time, place and events may be a clue in identification.
- b. Speech- a person may stammer, slutter or lisp.
- c. Gait- a person, on account of disease or some inborn traits may show characteristic manner of walking.

Gait Pattern is the series of foot marks by a person walking or running.

C.1 Ataxic Gait- a gait in which a foot is raised high, thrown forward and brought down suddenly is seen in persons suffering from tabes dorsalis.

C.2 Cerebellar Gait- a gait associated with staggering movement is seen in cerebellar diseases.

C.3 Cow's Gait- a swaying movement due to knock knee.

C.4 Paretic Gait- gait in which the steps are short, the feet are dragged and the legs are held more or less widely apart.

C.5 Spastic Gait- a gait in which the legs are held together and move in a stiff manner and the toes dragged.

C.6 Festinating Gait- involuntary movement in short accelerating steps.

C.7 Frog Gait- a hopping gait resulting from infantile paralysis

C.8 Waddling Gait- exaggerated alteration of lateral trunk movement similar to the movement of the duck.

- d. Mannerism- stereotype movement or habit peculiar to an individual.
- e. Hands and Feet- size, shape and abnormalities of the hands and feet may be the bases of identification.
- f. Complexion- can be determined when the whole body is exposed preferably to ordinary sunlight.
- g. Changes in the Eyes- A person identified because he is near sighted, far- sighted, color blind, astigmatic, presbyopic, or cross-eyed.
- h. Facies
 - h.1. Hippocratic Facies- the nose is pinched, the temple hollow. Eyes sunken, ears cold, lips relaxed and skin livid. The appearance of the face is indicative of approaching death.

- h.2. Mongolian Facies- almond eyes, pale complexion, prominence of cheekbones.
 h.3. Facies Leonin- a peculiar, deeply furrowed, lion- like appearance of the face.
 h.4. Myxedemic Facies- pale face, edematous swelling which does not pit on pressure, associated with dullness of intellect, slow monotonous speech, muscular weakness and tremor.

- i. Left- or Right Handedness
 j. Degree of Nutrition- the determination must be in relation to the height and age

POINTS OF IDENTIFICATION APPLICABLE TO BOTH LIVING AND DEAD BEFORE ONSET OF DECOMPOSITION

1. Occupational Marks
2. Race- in the living, race may be presumed in:

Color of the Skin	Feature of the Face	Shape of the Skull
Caucasian - Fair	Caucasian - Prominent sharp nose	Caucasian - Elongated skull
Malayan - Brown	Malayan - Flat nose with round face	Malayan - Round Head
Mongolian - Fair	Mongolian - Almond eyes and prominent cheek bone	Mongolian - Round Head
Negro - Black	Negro - thick lips and prominent eyes	Red Indians and Eskimos - Flat head

3. Stature- a person ceases to increase in height after the age of 25. The growth of a person rarely exceeds five centimetres after the age of 18. The rate of growth is variable but it is most active from 5 to 7 and from 13 to 16 years of age.
 4. Tattoo Marks- introduction of coloring pigments in the layers of the skin by multiple puncture.
 5. Weight- This is not a good point of identification for it is easily changed from time to time.
 6. Deformities- Congenital or acquired e.g clubfoot, cleft palate, amputation etc.
 7. Birth marks
 8. Injuries leaving permanent results
 9. Moles
 10. Scar
 11. Tribal Marks
 12. Sexual Organ- Male organ may show previous circumcision. In female the uterus and breasts may show signs of previous pregnancy.
- Intersexuality**- a genetic defect wherein an individual show intermingling, in varying degrees, of the characteristics of both sexes including physical form, reproductive organs, and sexual behaviour.
- ❖ GONADAL AGENESIS- the sex organs (testes or ovaries) have never developed. This condition can be determined very early in fetal life.
 - ❖ GONADAL DYSGENESIS- the external structures are present but at puberty the testes or the ovaries fail to develop.

- ❖ TRUE HERMAPHRODITISM- a state of bisexuality having both ovaries and testicles. The nuclear sex is usually female. The character may be neutral or whichever dominant.
- ❖ PSUEDOHERMAPHRODITE- sex organ is anatomically of one sex but the sex characters is that of the opposite sex
 - ✓ MALE PSUEDOHERMAPHRODITE- gonads are testicles but the character is effeminate.
 - ✓ FEMALE PSUEDOHERMAPHRODITE- gonads are ovaries but with masculine character.

13. Blood Examination

LIGHT AS A FACTOR IN IDENTIFICATION

1. **Clearest Moonlight or Starlight**

Experiments have shown that the best known person cannot be recognized under the **CLEAREST MOONLIGHT** at a distance greater than **16 to 17 yards** and by **STARLIGHT** any further than **10 to 13 yards**.

2. **Broad Daylight**

A person can hardly recognized another person at a distance father than **ONE HUNDRED YARDS** if the person has **never been seen before**, but persons who are **almost strangers** may be recognized at a distance of **TWENTY- FIVE YARDS**.

3. **Flash of Firearm**

Although by experiment, letters of two inches high can be read with the aid of the **flash of a caliber .22 firearm** at a distance of **TWO FEET** it is hardly possible for a witness to see the assailant in case of a hold up or a murder

4. **The Flash of Lightning**

Produces sufficient light from the identification of individual provided that the person's eye is focused towards the individual he wishes to identify during the flash.

5. In case of **ARTIFICIAL LIGHT**, the identity is relative to the kind and intensity of the light. Experiments may be made for every particular artificial light concerned.

EXERCISES**4****Name:** _____**Score:** _____

1. What is the importance of identification of both living and dead person in a crime investigation?

Answer:

2. In case of mass disaster who are the proper authorities and how they will respond for the proper identification of the victims' cadaver.

Answer:

Lesson 3. Determination of Time of Death (Death Estimates)

I. Objectives: At the end of the lesson, you should be able to:

- a. Estimate the Time of Death
- b. Observe Post-mortem changes
- c. State the importance of the different stages of death in Crime Investigation

II. Motivation

Misteryosong Babae Nanigas sa Yelo ng 500 Taon Years at Mukang Buhay pa?

Link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BDSyf4-yNo8&t=116s>

III. Materials

- ❖ Internet
- ❖ Notebook

❖ Ballpen

IV. Lesson Proper



A determination of the time of death should be attempted in all homicide investigations. This fact is significant because of its negative importance in corroborating or disputing alibis, or in establishing the victim's movement prior to death. Determining death is not an exact science.

POST- MORTEM CHANGES

1. **Post-Mortem Lividity (Livor Mortis)** - discoloration of the body after death; setting of blood in the dependent portions of the body following death.

The lividity usually appears **three to six hours** after death and the condition increases until the blood coagulates. **Twelve hours** after death, the post- mortem lividity is already fully developed.

The Color of Lividity may indicate the Cause of Death:

1. Carbon monoxide poisoning/ cyanide- cherry red to pinkish color
2. Asphyxia- dark lividity
3. Phosphorous poisoning- dark brown

TYPES OF LIVIDITY

1. **Hypostatic**- blood still in fluid form inside blood vessel; change as position of the body changes.
2. **Diffusion**- coagulated inside blood vessel; change in position will not change its location.

IMPORTANCE OF POST- MORTEM LIVIDITY

1. It is a sign of death
2. It enables the investigator to estimate the time of death
3. It determines the position of the body after death
4. It may indicate the cause and manner of death

2. **Post- Mortem Rigidity (Rigor Mortis)** - The stiffening of the body. This sets from 2 to 3 hours after death. It may fully developed in the body after 12 hours. It may last from 18 hours to 36 hours and its disappearance is concomitant with the onset of putrefaction. In medical point of view, post mortem rigidity may be utilized to approximate the length of time the body has been dead

Conditions Simulating Rigor Mortis

1. **Heat Stiffening**- If the dead body is exposed to temperature above **75° C** it will **coagulate the muscle proteins** and cause the muscles rigid.
2. **Cold Stiffening**- The stiffening of the body may be manifested when the body is frozen, but exposure to warm condition will make such stiffening disappear. The cold stiffening is due to the **solidification of fat when the body is exposed to freezing temperature**.

Cadaveric Spasm or Instantaneous Rigor (*Post-mortem spasm, cataleptic rigidity, or instantaneous rigidity*)

This is the instantaneous rigidity of the muscles which occurs at the moment of death due to extreme nervous tension, exhaustion and injury to the nervous system or injury to the chest.

Distinction Between Rigor Mortis and Cadaveric Spasm:

RIGOR MORTIS	CADAVERIC SPASM
Time of Appearance	Time of Appearance
- three to six hours after death	- appears immediately after death
Muscles Involved	Muscles Involved
- all the muscles of the body whether voluntary or involuntary	- only a certain muscle or group of muscles and are asymmetrical
Occurrence	Occurrence
- A natural Phenomena which occurs after death	- may or may not appear on a person at the time of death
Medico- Legal Significance	Medico- Legal Significance
- approximate the time of death	- nature of crime

Autolytic or Autodigestive Changes After Death

After death, proteolytic, glycolytic and lipolytic ferments of glandular tissues continue to act which lead to the **autodigestion of organs**.

Autolytic action is seen in the maceration of the dead fetus inside the uterus. The stomach may be perforated, glandular tissues become soft after death due to auto digestion and the action of autolytic enzymes.

PUTREFACTION OF THE BODY

Putrefaction is the breaking down of the complex proteins into simpler components associated with the evolution of foul smelling gasses and accompanied by the change of color of the body.

Physical Changes of the Body during Putrefaction in Chronological Order

- a. **External Changes**
- b. **Internal Changes**

1. Those which putrefy early

- | | | |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| a. Brain | b. Lining of the trachea and larynx | c. Stomach and intestines |
| d. Spleen | e. Liver | f. Uterus (if pregnant) |

2. Those which Putrefy Late

- | | | | | |
|--------------|----------|-----------|--------------|------------|
| a. Esophagus | b. Lungs | c. Uterus | d. Diaphragm | e. Kidneys |
|--------------|----------|-----------|--------------|------------|

- f. Prostate gland g. Heart h. Urinary Bladder

Chronological Sequence of Putrefactive Changes Occurring in Tropical region

- ❖ **Time of Death- 12 hours-** Rigor mortis present all over. Hypostasis well- developed and fixed
- ❖ **Time of death- 24 Hours-** Rigor Mortis absent all over. Green discoloration over whole abdomen and spreading to chest. Abdomen distended with gases.
- ❖ **Time of Death- 48 hours-** Ova Flies seen. Trunk bloated. Face discoloured and swollen. Blister present. Moving maggots seen.
- ❖ **Time of Death- 72 hours-** Whole body grossly swollen and disfigured. Hairs and nails loose. Tissues soft and discoloured
- ❖ **Time of Death- 1 week-** Soft viscera putrefied
- ❖ **Time of Death- 2 weeks-** Only more resistant viscera distinguishable. Soft tissues largely gone.
- ❖ **Time of Death- 1 month-** Body skeletonised

SPECIAL MODIFICATION OF PUTREFACTION

- a. **Mummification-** This is the dehydration of the whole body which results in the shivering and preservation of the body.
- b. **Saponification or Adipocere Formation-** This is the condition of the body wherein the fatty tissues of the body are transformed to soft brownish- white substance known as adipocere.
- c. **Maceration-** This is the softening of the tissues when in a fluid medium in the absence of putrefactive microorganism which is frequently observed in the death of the fetus en utero.

Onset of Decomposition

In the Philippines like other tropical countries, decomposition is early and the average time is 24 to 48 hours after death. It is manifested by the presence of watery, foul smelling froth coming out of the nostrils and mouth, softness of the body and presence of crepitation when pressure is applied on the skin.

Entomology of the Cadaver

The common flies undergo larval, pupal and adult stages. The usual time for the egg to be hatched into larva is 24 hours so that by the mere fact that there are maggots in the cadaver, one can conclude that death has occurred more than 24 hours.

Changes in the stomach- It takes normally 3 to 4 hours for the stomach to evacuate its content after meal.

Presence of Live Fleas in the Clothings in Drowning Cases- A flea can survive for approximately 24 hours submerged in water.

Changes in the Blood- Blood clots inside the blood vessels in 6 to 8 hours after death. Decoagulation of blood occurs at the early stage of decomposition.

Presence or absence of Soft Tissues in Skeletal remains- Under ordinary condition, the soft tissues of the body may disappear 1 to 2 years time after burial.

EXERCISES

5



Name: _____

Score: _____

- Instructions:** Trace with a highlighter and find your way out.

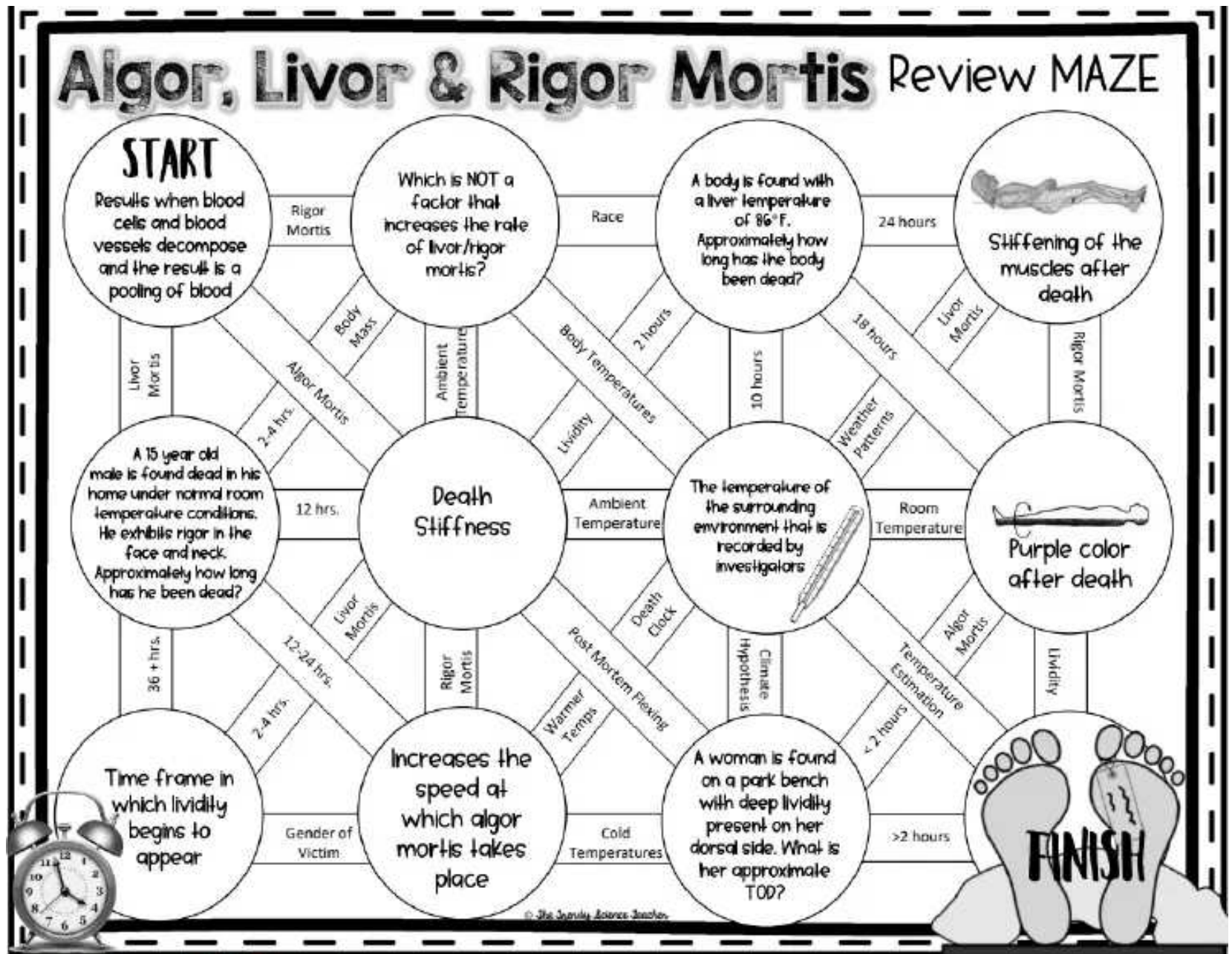


Image downloaded at <https://www.teacherspayteachers.com>

- What is the importance of the different post-mortem changes in crime investigation?

Answer:

Lesson 4. Examination of the Cadaver at the Crime Scene

I. Objectives: At the end of the lesson, you should be able to:

- a. Understand the forensic perspective in wound and injuries.
- b. Observe and analyze as what to what kind of weapon was used & what could be the possible manner and cause of death (Homicidal, Accidental or Suicidal).

II. Motivation



Wounds Healing Experts have used Honey as a simple solution to treat wounds

III. Materials

- ❖ Notebook
- ❖ Pen

IV. Lesson Proper



External post mortem appearances are very informative. The areas of the body showing lividity indicate the position after death, wounds and their appearance are particularly significant as they often assist in reconstructing the circumstances of a crime, the nature of the murder weapon and the manner of its use.

Defense wounds are the result of a person's instinctive reaction of self- protection. It may be found on the hand in the effort of the victim to grasp the wounding instrument or by raising the hand to protect the vital parts of the body. Absence of defense wound does not eliminate the possibility that the victim made some form of defense.

- ❖ **Physical Injury**- the effect of some forms of stimulus on the body

Causes of physical injuries:

- a. Physical violence
- b. Heat or cold
- c. Electrical energy
- d. Chemical energy
- e. Radiation by radioactive substances
- f. Change of atmospheric pressure
- g. Infection

- ❖ **Wound**- the solution of the natural continuity of any tissue of the living body. It is the disruption of the atomic integrity of a tissue of the body.
- ❖ **Vital Reaction**- It is the sum total of all reaction of tissue or organ to trauma. The reaction may be observed macroscopically and microscopically. The following are the common reactions of a living tissue to trauma.

1. **Rubor**- Redness or congestion of the area due to an increase of blood supply as a part of the reparative mechanism.
2. **Calor**- Sensation of heat or increase in temperature.
3. **Dolor**- Pain on account of the involvement of the sensory nerve.
4. **Loss of Function**- On account of the trauma, the tissue may not be able to function normally.

CLASSIFICATION OF WOUNDS

1. As to severity:

- ❖ **Mortal Wound**- which is caused immediately after infliction or shortly thereafter that is capable of causing death.

Parts of the body where the wounds inflicted are considered mortal.

1. Heart and big blood vessels
2. Brain and upper portion of the spinal cord.
3. Lungs
4. Stomach, liver, spleen and intestine

- ❖ **Non- Mortal Wound**- wound which is not capable of producing death immediately after infliction or shortly thereafter.

2. As to the kind of instrument:

1. Wound brought about by blunt instrument:
 - a. Contusion
 - b. Hematoma
 - c. Lacerated Wound
2. Wound brought about by sharp instrument:
 - a. Sharp-edged instrument-incised wound.
 - b. Sharp-pointed instrument-punctured wound.
 - c. Sharp-edged and sharp-pointed instrument-stab wound
 - d. Wound brought about by tearing force-lacerated wound.
 - e. Wound brought about by change of atmospheric pressure-barotrauma.
 - f. Wound brought about by heat or cold-frostbite, burns or scald.
 - g. Wound brought about by chemical explosion-gunshot or shrapnel wound.
 - h. Wound brought about by infection.

3. As regards to the Depth of the Wound

1. **Superficial**- When the wound involves only the layers of the skin.
2. **Deep**- When the wound involves the inner structure beyond the layers of the skin.
 - ❖ **Penetrating**- One in which the wounding agent enters the body but did not come out or the mere piercing of a solid organ or tissue of the body. (Punctured, stabbed, and gunshot wounds usually belong to this type of wound).

- ❖ **Perforating-** When the wounding agent produces communication between the inner and outer portion of the hollow organs. It may also mean piercing or traversing completely a particular part of the body causing communication between the points of entry and exit of the instrument or substance producing it.

4. **As Regards to the Relation of the Site of the Application of Force and the Location of Injury:**

- a. **Coup Injury-** Physical injury which is located at the site of the application of force.
- b. **Contre- Coup Injury-** Physical injury found opposite at the site of the application of the force
- c. **Coup Contre- Coup Injury-** Physical injury located at the site and also opposite the site of application of force.
- d. **Locus Minoris Resistencia-** Physical injury located not at the site, nor opposite the site of the application of force but in some areas offering the least resistance to the force applied.
- e. **Extensive Injury-** Physical injury involving greater area of the body beyond the site of the application of force. It has not only the wide area of injury but also the varied types of injury.

Special Types of Wounds

- 1. **Defense Wound-** which is the result of a person's instinctive reaction of self-protection. Injuries suffered by a person to avoid or repel potential injury contemplated by the aggressor.
- 2. **Patterned Wound-** the nature and shape of an object or instrument and which infers the object or instrument causing it.
- 3. **Self-Inflicted Wound-** is a wound produced on oneself. As distinguished from suicide, the person has no intention to end his life.

Legal Classification of Physical Injuries

Art. 262 Revised Penal Code

- ❖ **Mutilation-** the act of looping or cutting off any part or parts of the living body.
- ❖ **Mayhem-** the unlawful and violent deprivation of another of the use of a part of the body so as to render him less able in fighting, either to defend himself or to annoy his adversary.

Types of Wounds

- 1. **Closed Wounds-** There is no breach of continuity of the skin or mucous membrane.
 - a. **Superficial-** When the wound is just beneath the layers of the skin or mucous membrane.
 - a.1 **Petechiae-** This is a circumscribed extravasation of the blood in the subcutaneous tissue or underneath the mucous membrane.
 - a.2 **Contusion-** the effusion of blood into the tissues underneath the skin on account of the rupture of the blood vessels as a result of the application of blunt force or violence.
 - a.3 **Hematoma-** the extravasation or effusion of blood in a newly formed cavity underneath the skin
 - b. **Deep Wound-**
 - a. **Musculo- Skeletal injuries**

- a.1 Sprain- partial or complete disruption in the continuity of a muscular or ligamentous support of a joint. It is usually caused by a blow, kick or torsion force.
- a.2 Dislocation- displacement of the articular surface of bones entering into the formation of a joint.
- a.3 Fracture- dissolution of continuity of bone resulting from violence or from existing pathology.

- ❖ **Close or Simple Fracture-** there is no break in continuity of the overlying skin or where the external air has no point of access to the site of injury.
- ❖ **Open or Compound Fracture-** the fracture is complicated by an open wound caused by the broken bone which protruded with other tissues of the broken skin.
- ❖ **Comminuted Fracture-** a fracture bone is fragmented into several pieces.
- ❖ **Greenstick Fractures-** a fracture wherein only one side of the bone is broken while the other side is merely bent.
- ❖ **Linear Fracture-** when the fracture forms a crack commonly observed in flat bones.
- ❖ **Spiral Fracture-** the break in the bone forms a spiral manner as observed in long bones.
- ❖ **Pathologic Fracture-** fracture caused by weakness of the bone due to disease rather than violence.

a.4 Strain- the over-stretching, instead of an actual tearing or the rupture of a muscle or ligament which may not be associated with the joint.

a.5 Subluxation- incomplete or partial dislocation

b. **Internal Hemorrhage-** Rupture of blood vessel which may cause hemorrhage may be due to the following, i.e., traumatic intracranial hemorrhage, rupture of parenchymatous organs, and laceration of other parts of the body.

c. **Cerebral Concussion-** the jarring or stunning of the brain characterized by more or less complete suspension of its functions, as a result of injury to the head, which leads to some commotion of the cerebral substance.

2. **Open Wounds-** There is a breach of continuity of the skin or mucous membrane.

1. **Abrasion** (*Scratch, Graze, Impression Mark, Friction Mark*)- It is an injury characterized by the removal of the superficial epithelial layer of the skin caused by a rub or friction against a hard rough surface.
2. **Incised Wound-Cut, Slash, Slice-** This is produced by a sharp-edged-cutting or sharp-linear edge of the instrument, like a knife, razor, bolo, edge of oyster shell, metal sheet, glass, etc.
3. **Stab Wound-** Produced by the penetration of a sharp-pointed and sharp edge instrument, like a knife, saber, dagger, or scissors. It may involve the skin or mucous surface.
4. **Punctured wound-** the result of a thrust of a sharp pointed instrument.
5. **Lacerated wound-** a tear of the skin and the underlying tissues due to forcible contact with blunt instrument.

Evidence to show the Fatal Effects of the wound

1. Amount of Hemorrhage
2. Size of the injury sustained
3. Organs and parts of the body involved
4. Mechanical effects on vital organs

EXERCISES

6



Name: _____

Score: _____

Determine whether the wound is **Incised**, **Lacerated**, and **Punctured** or **Stab Wound**



Answer: _____



Answer: _____



Answer: _____



Answer: _____



Answer: _____



Answer: _____



Answer: _____



Answer: _____



Answer: _____

Instructions: Answer the following question via Google Form. Just click the link provided and you will be directed already to the quiz.

❖ <https://forms.gle/UqsEET3cg4ACxT466>

Lesson 5. Gunshot Wounds

I. Objectives: At the end of the lesson, you should be able to:

- a. Determine the circumstances whether the manner of death through gunshot is suicidal, homicidal or accidental

II. Motivation

Assassination of John F. Kennedy
FATAL SHOTS

Millions later witnessed the shocking events of the next few seconds, thanks to dress manufacturer Abraham Zapruder's 8-mm home-movie camera. Yet exactly what happened in those seconds has never been settled to most people's satisfaction. We know that the president was hit by two shots, one wounding him in the neck and back, the other blowing off the side of his head.

We know that Governor Connally was wounded in the back and wrist and fell against his wife, crying, My God, they're trying to kill us all." We know that Jackie Kennedy crawled over the back of the car, screaming, "They've killed Jack, they've killed my husband." However, exactly how many shots were fired, from what direction, and by whom, have remained matters of passionate controversy ever since

Assassination History's Most Shocking Moments of Murder, Betrayal, and Madness (R.G Grant, 2004)

III. Materials

- ❖ Notebook
- ❖ Ballpen

IV. Lesson Proper



All gunshot wounds result from the entry of a projectile into the body, and the frequent presence of undispersed explosive gases. The relative size and appearance of the wound will be affected by the distance from which the weapon was discharged. Generally, the closer the discharge to the skin, the greater the damage. This damage is due to explosive gases which precede the projectile at close range. In some investigation involving firearms, a determination of whether the death was a homicidal, suicide or accidental is difficult. In making such determination, the distance of the discharge is of great importance. Majority of suicidal and accidental gunshot cases, arm's length discharges are involved. Accordingly, if the wound indicates discharge beyond the victim's length, homicide is indicated.

The location of the wound may also serve to rule out suicide. If the wound is located in an area of the body that relatively inaccessible to the victim, homicide is indicated. It is also unusual for a suicide wound to be inflicted in an area other than the head or chest. However, there have been a number of suicide cases involving wounds in extremities. The presence or absence of a "suicide note" is a poor indicator of suicide or homicide.

Two Types of Wounds:

1. Entrance Wound
2. Exit Wound

DETERMINATION WHETHER THE WOUND IS SUICIDAL, HOMICIDAL, OR ACCIDENTAL

- A. Evidence to prove that gunshot wound is **SUICIDAL**:
1. The fire is usually in contact or near contact, as shown by the presence of burning, singeing and tattooing of the area around the gunshot wound.
 2. The presence of usually but one gunshot wound. In most cases, after a shot, especially at the head, the victim can no longer voluntarily act to inflict another shot.
 3. Portions of the body involved are those accessible to the hand of the victim utilized in committing suicide, he will not think of the difficult way of ending his life unless he has the intention of deceiving the investigators.
 4. History of despondency, family problem which may cause him to commit suicide
- B. Evidence to show that the wound is **ACCIDENTAL**:
1. Usually there is but one shot.
 2. There is no special area of the body involved
 3. Testimony of the witnesses
- C. Evidence to show that the wound is **HOMICIDAL**:
1. The site or sites of the wound of entrance has no point of election.
 2. The fire is made when the victim is usually some distance away from the assailant.
 3. Signs of struggle/ defense wound maybe present in the victim.
 4. There may be disturbance of the surrounding on the account of the previous struggle.
 5. Wounding firearm is usually not found at the scene of the crime
 6. Testimony of the witnesses.

Lesson 6. Death by Hanging and Strangulation

- I. **Objectives** At the end of the lesson, you should be able to:
- a. Determine the circumstances whether hanging is suicidal, homicidal or accidental
- II. **Motivation**



*In Judicial hanging, the heart continuous to beat **for twenty minutes or half an hour***



III. Materials

- ❖ Notebook
- ❖ Ballpen

IV. Lesson Proper



Determination whether hanging is suicidal, homicidal, or accidental

1. **Hanging**- state of injury or death of the body whereby the ligature tightened around the neck by the suspension of the body.

Suicidal Hanging- in death by hanging, it is usually suicidal unless proven otherwise. Some evidence to prove are the following:

1. Accessible materials used for ligature like rope, rolled beddings, or wires.
2. Identification of the fibers from the rope in the hands of the victim.
3. Evidence of movement of the rope on the beam or anchorage from upward and downward as the body has been suspended.

Homicidal Hanging

1. Presence of defense wound in the body of the victim.
2. Presence of blood stains and other injuries to the body of the victim.
3. Presence of signs of struggle in the clothing, furniture, beddings, and other
4. Nature of the window, curtains, and doors.

Accidental Hanging- this is not common

2. **Strangulation**- usually homicidal and is done by tying the ligature around the neck and the two ends pulled in the opposite direction in such manner that tightens the ligature. Ligature used may be rope, chain, wires, vines, rolled clothing.

Suicide

Ways of Committing Suicide

1. By cut- throat
2. By puncturing the left breast
3. By gunshot
4. By hanging
5. By drowning
6. By poisoning

ACCIDENTAL DEATH

Death which occurs beyond the sway of ones will and although it comes about through some act of will, lies beyond the bounds of human forceable consequences.

EXERCISES

7



Name: _____

Score: _____

Based on the images, try to analyze if there is murder or suicide based upon the condition of the crime scene. Justify your answer.



Answer:



Answer:



Chapter 4

RAPE AND SEX CRIMES INVESTIGATION

The investigation of rape and other sex crimes represent a significant challenge for the criminal investigator. The manner in which the investigation is conducted can have an impact, not only on successful conclusion in court, but also on the psychological and social well-being of the victim. Sex crimes, unlike most other criminal activity, are likely to leave an emotional scar than can last a lifetime.

Focusing on the crime of rape, it is important to recognize that virtually all sex related offenses demand special attention. To begin with, interviewing the victims, witnesses, and even offenders, requires a high level of compassion and skills.

Lesson 1. Rape: When and How it is Committed?

I. Objectives: At the end of the lesson, you should be able to:

- a. Define what is Rape according to Revised Penal Code
- b. Explain how the crime of rape is committed
- c. Familiarized the different Categories of Peculiar Ways of Sex Offenders
- d. Know the Kinds of Virginity
- e. Determining the condition of Virginity
- f. Define Defloration
- g. Know the Common Rape Drugs use by offenders
- h. Know the Types of Personality of Sex Offenders

II. Motivation

The Jalosjos Case

<https://www.esquiremag.ph/long-reads/most-notorious-rape-slay-cases-that-shocked-the-philippines-a00293-20190823-lfrm2>

III. Materials

- ❖ Notes
- ❖ Ballpen

THE JALOSJOS CASE (1996)

<https://www.esquiremag.ph/long-reads/most-notorious-rape-slay-cases-that-shocked-the-philippines-a00293-20190823-lfrm2>

Romeo Jalosjos is a convicted child rapist. In June 1996 when he committed the crime, he was congressman of Zamboanga del Norte.

In 46 pages, the Supreme Court laid down its decision of convicting Jalosjos:

"For all we know, Jalosjos may have found a distinct and complete sexual gratification in such kind of libidinous stunts and maneuvers. Jalosjos may have reached that point where he would rather have sex with a girl of tender age, who could even pass as his granddaughter." "Topped with the thrusting motions by Jalosjos, the resulting pain by the victim in her sex organ was no doubt a consequence of consummated rape," read part of the Supreme Court's decision.

In December 1996, just before the government could issue a warrant of arrest at the Batasan, Jalosjos fled. He hid in a remote island near Bataan. Agents of the National Bureau of Investigation eventually tracked him down.

In 1997, the Supreme Court ruled with finality the guilty verdict on Jalosjos for the multiple statutory rape of an 11-year-old girl. He was given a life sentence.

In 2007, then-president Gloria Macapagal Arroyo granted Jalosjos clemency and commuted his sentence to 16 years only. He was released from prison in 2009. In 2017, he petitioned president Duterte to grant him a full pardon so he can run again for public office.

IV. Lesson Proper



Rape is committed by a man who shall have carnal knowledge of a woman under any of the following circumstances.

Carnal Knowledge- if there is the slightest penetration of the male's sexual organ in the female's sexual organ. It is not necessary that the vagina be entered or hymen be ruptured.

1. Through the use of force, threat or intimidation
2. When the party is deprived of reason or otherwise unconscious.
3. By means of fraudulent machinations or grave abuse of authority.

Rape is also committed by any person who, under any of the circumstances mentioned in the preceding paragraph, shall commit an act of sexual assault by inserting his penis into another person's mouth or anal orifice, or any instrument or object, into the genital or anal orifice of another person.

Corpus Delicti

The following are the essential elements of the crime of rape:

1. Elements of Rape under the first paragraph:

1. That the offender is a man (under Republic Act No. 8353, entitled " the Anti- Rape Law of 1997," the crime of rape can now be committed by a male or female.)
2. That the offender had carnal knowledge of a woman.
3. That such act is accomplished under any of the following circumstances:
 - a) By using force or intimidation.
 - b) When the woman is deprived of reason or otherwise unconscious.
 - c) By means of fraudulent machinations or grave abuse of authority.
 - d) When the woman is under 12 years of age or demented.

2. Elements of rape under second paragraph:

1. That the offender commits an act of sexual assault.
2. That the act of sexual assault is committed by any of the following means:
 - a) By inserting his penis into another person's mouth or anal orifice.
 - b) By inserting any instrument or object into the genital or anal orifice of another person.
3. That the act of sexual assault is accomplished under any of the following circumstances:
 - a) By using of force or intimidation
 - b) When the woman is deprived of reason or otherwise unconscious.
 - c) By means of fraudulent machination or grave abuse of authority.
 - d) When the woman is under 12 years of age or demented.

- ❖ **Statutory Rape-** when the victim of rape is twelve years of age and below, it is statutory rape. The reason for this is that even if the child consented to the sexual intercourse, her consent is not valid because by her age, she could not give a valid consent.
 - Committed under the circumstances of Rape

- Such as: a.) without consent,
 - b.) force or intimidation,
 - c.) the woman is unconscious or deprived of reason, or
 - d.) under 12.
 - The victim is a female or male;
 - The female victim need not be a minor or a virgin. There is no age limit for the victim because this is committed under the circumstances of rape hence without consent.
- ❖ **Acts of Lasciviousness-**
- ❖ **Qualified Seduction-** The seduction of a virgin over twelve years and under eighteen years of age, committed by any person in public authority, priest, home-servant, domestic, guardian, teacher, or any person who, in any capacity, shall be entrusted with the education or custody of the woman seduced, shall be punished by prison correccional in its minimum and medium periods.
- ❖ **Simple Seduction-** The seduction of a woman who is single or a widow of good reputation, over twelve but under eighteen years of age, committed by means of deceit, shall be punished by arresto mayor.
- ❖ **Forcible Abduction-** abduction of a woman over 12 but under 18 against her will.
- ❖ **Consented Abduction-** taking away of the victim who is a virgin over 12 but under 18 with lewd design even though there was consent.

Concept about Sex Crimes

- a) It is triggered by emotions
- b) Gratification of the sex urge is often done in strange and morbid methods
- c) Most sex offenders have their peculiar way to commit this crime.

The Categories of Peculiar Ways of Sex Offenders

1. **Fetishism-** objects compulsively used in attaining sexual gratification.
2. **Symbolism-** the representation of things by the use of symbols especially in the art of literature such as systems of symbols and symbolic meanings; and a group of symbolist as in art or literature.
3. **Ritualism-** sex offenders of this category use the same approach or pretext all the time. This will help in solving serial rapes by analyzing the peculiar rituals used.
4. **Sex Fantasy/ Dream World-** the sex fantasy overcome the offender who puts his dreams to reality to see if he will feel even better and its importance to him.
5. **Sadism-** prior acts cruelty before the sex encounter brings climatic sexual satisfaction.
6. **Masochism-** sexual satisfaction is gained by being humiliated, hurt or beaten before the sexual act.
7. **Sado-Masochism-** inflicts injury and at the same time enjoys having injury inflicted upon him preceding the sexual act.
8. **Voyeurism-** a sexual gratification by looking at nude person.
9. **Satyrism-** an abnormal over- sexual activity on the part of the man. The abnormal sexual offender is called satyr.
10. **Nymphomania-** the compulsive and uncontrollable feeling of woman to over indulge in sexual activity. The woman is called nymphomaniac.
11. **Necromania or Necrophilia-** sexual gratification on a dead person or love towards a dead person.

12. **Pedophilia**- sexual gratification where the victims are children. The person afflicted with this sexual perversion is the pedophile.
13. **Adultery**- voluntary intercourse by a married person with someone other than his/ her spouse.
14. **Analingus**- use of the mouth or the tongue on the anus of another.
15. **Anthrophagy**- the eating of human flesh to achieve sexual gratification.
16. **Bestiality**- sex gratification is thru sexual intercourse with animals like pets such as dogs, cats, etc.
17. **Buggery**- anal intercourse often referred to as sodomy.
18. **Coprophagy**- the ingestion of fecal excrement to achieve sexual gratification.
19. **Cunnilingus**- use of mouth or tongue on the external organ or genitalia of the female by male or female.
20. **Exhibitionism**- commonly known as indecent exposure is an exposure of the sex organ for sexual gratification.
21. **Fellatio**- use of the mouth or tongue on the male sex organ by the male or female.
22. **Flagellation**- a whipping or flogging that characterizes an abnormal eroticism.
23. **Fornification**- sexual intercourse between unmarried persons.
24. **Frottage**- sexual gratification achieved by pressing or rubbing against person.
25. **Gerontophilia**- the preference for an elderly person as one's sex partner.
26. **Incest**- sexual intercourse between person too closely related to marry legally.
27. **Infibulation**- the masochistic self- torture of one's sex organ.
28. **Oral Sex**- sexual perversion where gratification is thru the mouth.
29. **Pederasty**- anal intercourse with a young male,
30. **Piquirism**- sexual inclination to cut, stab or pierce the flesh of another person.

Medico-Legal Aspects of Sex Crimes

Virginity is a condition of a female who has not experienced sexual intercourse and whose genital organs have not been altered by carnal connection. A woman is "virtuous female" if her body is pure and if she has never had any sexual intercourse with another, though her mind and heart is impure. The presumption of a woman's virginity arises whenever it is shown that she is single and continuous until overthrown by proof to be contrary. A woman is presumed to be a virgin when unmarried and of good reputation.

Kinds of Virginity

1. Moral Virginity

The state of not knowing the nature of sexual life and not having experienced sexual relation. Moral virginity applies to children below the age of puberty and whose sex organs and secondary sex characters are not yet developed.

2. Physical Virginity

A condition whereby a woman is conscious of the nature of the sexual life but has not experienced sexual intercourse. The term applies to women who have reached sexual maturity but have not experienced sexual intercourse.

Kinds of Physical Virginity:

- ❖ **True Physical Virginity-** A condition wherein the hymen is intact and the edges distinct and regular and the opening small to barely admit the tip of the smaller finger of the examiner even if the thighs are separated.
- ❖ **False Physical Virginity-** A condition wherein the hymen is unruptured but the orifice is wide and elastic to admit two or more fingers of the examiner with lesser degree of resistance. The hymen may be lax and distensible and may have previous sexual relation. In this particular instance the physician may not be able to make convincing conclusion that the subject is virgin.

3. Demi-Virginity

This term refers to a condition of a woman who permits any form of sexual liberties as long as they abstain from rupturing the hymen by sexual act. The woman may be embraced, kissed, may allow her breast to be fondled, her private organ to be held and other lascivious acts. The woman allows sexual intercourse but only “inter-femora” or even “inter-labia” but not to the extent of rupturing the hymen.

4. Virgo Intacta

Literally the term refers to a truly virgin woman; that there are no structural changes in her organ to infer previous sexual intercourse and that she is virtuous woman. Inasmuch as there are no conclusive evidences to prove the existence of such condition, liberal authorities extend the connotation of the term to include women who have had previous sexual act or even habitually but had not given birth.

Determining the Conditions of Virginity

1. Breasts

The breasts are functionally related to the reproductive system since they secrete milk for nourishment of the young child. At their inner structures are 15 to 20 lobes of glandular tissues supported by connective tissue framework with variable amount of adipose tissue. The condition of the breast is not a reliable evidence to determine virginity. The size, shape and consistency of the breast may be hormonal or hereditary. The advent of artificial feeding makes it possible for parturient women to preserve the condition of the breast.

2. Vaginal Canal

As a general rule, the vaginal canal of a virgin is tight and the rugosities are sharp and prominent. Insertion of a finger or instrument may show certain degree of resistance. The wall of the vagina is composed of smooth muscle and fibro elastic connective tissue so that its tightness and degree of resistance on insertion of a finger or an instrument depends on the integrity of its wall, as well as on the potency of its lubricating secretion.

The sharpness of the wall’s rugosities may be diminished by insertion of foreign bodies, passage of clotted blood, self-manipulation, etc. and not by sexual intercourse. The canal may be inherently lax and rugosities not prominent since birth.

3. Labia Majora and Labia Minora

The labia majora is firm, elastic and plump and its medial borders are usually in close contact with each other’s so as to cover the labia minora and the clitoris. The labia minora is soft, pinkish in close contact with one another, and its vestibule is narrow. Entry of the male organ may cause the labia to gape due to stretching of their borders.

The condition of both labias is not a reliable basis in determining virginity. A woman may be a virgin but with gaping labia, while others might have had previous delivery but the labia are still coaptated. The condition of the labia is much more related to the general physical condition of the woman

rather than the absence or the presence of previous sexual intercourse. A stout woman usually can preserve the plump, coaptated and firm labia while skinny women usually have gaping labia.

4. **Fourchette**

The fourchette present a V-shape appearance as the two labia unites posteriorly. After severe distention, the sharpness of the acute angle may become rounded with retraction of the edges. The rounding of the fourchette and the retraction of the edges can be a consequence of so many causes. Stretching apart of the thighs, instrumentation, horse or bicycle riding may produce the condition other than sexual intercourse.

5. **Hymen**

Physicians give much attention in the examination of the hymen in the determination of virginity.

DEFLORATION DEFINED

The laceration or rupture of the hymen as a result of sexual intercourse. All other laceration of the hymen which is not caused by sexual act is not considered as defloration.

DETERMINING DEFLORATION

1. **Condition of the Vulva**

Normally the labia majora and minora are in close contact with one another covering almost completely the external genitalia. After defloration, the labia may gape exposing the introitus vulvae. The finding may not be relied upon because some female may have inherently gaping labia, especially, asthenic women although there is no history of previous sexual act, while others may preserve the coaptated labia even if there has been previous sexual act.

2. **Fourchette**

The normal V-shape of the fourchette is lost on account of the previous stretching during insertion of the male organ. Withdrawal of the stretching force will cause retraction of its wall with rounding base. Retraction of the fourchette is not a good sign of defloration inasmuch as it can be due to other causes. Ballet dancing, separation of the thighs, tree climbing, cycling, horse riding, insertion of foreign body, etc. may cause retraction of the fourchette without previous sexual act. The fourchette, together with the perineum and lower portion of the posterior vaginal wall, may be lacerated by sexual act or some other causes.

3. **Vaginal Canal**

After repeated sexual acts, there is diminution of the sharpness or obliteration of the vaginal rugosities. There will be laxity of its wall so that the insertion of a medium size tube during the medical examination can be done with slight resistance. The changes in the vaginal rugosities or the laxity of its wall cannot be relied upon as a proof of defloration because instrumentation during medical examinations, masturbation or insertion of foreign bodies or other similar or related acts will cause the development of such condition. The vaginal wall, together with the vulva, may suffer injury during defloration or some other causes.

4. **Hymen**

The hymen is lacerated during the initial sexual act. However, it is not always the case. Some hymens are thick, elastic and fleshy such that they can resist certain degree of distention without causing laceration. Some women may inherently have lacerated hymen probably on account of previous trauma during the early age. The fact the hymen is intact does not prove absence of previous sexual intercourse and the presence of laceration does not prove defloration.

RAPE DRUGS

The use of drugs, mostly alcohol, by sex abusers to sedate their prey has been practiced for many centuries. But there are numerous drugs in the market potentially more dangerous addition to their arsenal. To name a few of the most comonly used “rape drugs”.

✓ **ROHYPNOL** (*Flunitrazepam*) (*Benzodiazepines*)

- “*ruffies, rophies, roofenal, roachies, roche, La Rocha, rope and the forget pill*”.
- Known as “date rape drug”
- Manufactured by the pharmaceutical company F. Hoffman- La Roche.
- Primarily used as a surgical anesthetic or sleeping pill in many countries.
- A cheap and powerful drug. A white, dime- sized pill that dissolved quickly in alcoholic and other beverages, such as soft drinks. This hypnotic sedative enhances the effects of alcohol in the form of decreased inhibition, sleepiness, and memory loss.
- Rohypnol creates a bitter taste when dissolved in alcohol. Be aware of the color, texture, and taste of your drinks. Avoid accepting pre- purchased, open drinks of any kind from strangers and casual acquaintances.

There is good news about rohypnol. The manufacturer recently reformulated the drug to make it more detectable. When put in a light colored drink, new rohypnol will now turn the beverage bright blue. Consumers of darker colored beverages should be tipped off by a cloudy appearance. The drug will also dissolved more slowly and form small chunky pieces.

- Usually be detected in urine for about three days after ingestion, sometimes even a little longer.

✓ **GHB** (*Gamma hedroxybuterate*)

- It is also being slipped into drinks and has become known as “*Easy Lay*” which produces psychedelic effects for the recreational user and has a sedating effect at higher dose.
- It was developed in the 1980’s as surgical anaesthetic, but then it became popular as a muscle building and weight loss potion.
- Often called “liquid ecstasy because it comes in small little bottles, with a capful of GHB providing users with X- like desires to be “touchy-feely”.

✓ **PROGESTEREX**

- Progesterex is essentially a small sterilization pill, available to veterinarians to sterilize large animals like horses.
- Any female who takes the drug will never be able to conceive. The effect is not temporary but permanent.
- The drug is now being used together with rohypnol by rapist at parties to sedate and sterilize their victims. The victim does not conceive from the rape and the rapist needs not to worry about having paternity test identifying him months later.

Offender Personality Types

No specific personality profile can apply to all rape suspects. However, criminal behavioral experts agree that nearly all rapists can be generally categorized as follows:

1. **Power- Reassurance Rapist-** psychologically doubts his masculinity and seeks to dispel this doubt by exercising power and control over women.
2. **Power- Assertive Rapist-** asserts their masculinity and dominance over victims. In contrast to the Power-Reassurance rapist, this type of rapist does not doubt his masculinity, but uses rape as a form of symbolic power over women.
3. **Anger- Retaliatory Rapist-** uses extreme anger to retaliate, psychologically, for real or imagined past wrongs associated with women. The anger- retaliatory rapist's modus operandi is characterized by a highly violent attack and his motivation to punish or degrade the victim.
4. **Sadistic Rapist-** displays the greatest amount of hostility towards his victim. Sadistic rapist purposely inflicts pain beyond that necessary to subdue the victims.
5. **Opportunistic Rapist-** is generally one who, in association with the commission of an initial offense, commits rape as a secondary offense.

EXERCISES

8



Name: _____

Score: _____

Instructions: Answer the following question via Google Form. Just click the link provided and you will be directed already to the quiz.

❖ <https://forms.gle/zuR9ZtY6sxw1ZTYB6>

CHAPTER 5

THEFT AND ROBBERY INVESTIGATION



Lesson 1. Robbery & Theft

I. **Objectives:** At the end of the lesson, you should be able to:

- a. Determine the elements of Theft and Robbery and know their difference
- b. Know the investigative techniques in Robbery Cases
- c. Determine Physical evidence need to be collected

II. **Motivation**



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hY11lcD0KNk>

III.

IV.

III. **Materials**

- ❖ Notes
- ❖ Ballpen

IV. **Lesson Proper**



Article 293- Robbery in General

Any person who, with intent to gain, shall take any personal property belonging to another by means of violence or intimidation of any person, or by using force upon anything shall be guilty of robbery.

Elements of Robbery

1. That there be personal property belonging to another
2. That there is unlawful taking of that property;
3. That the taking must be with intent to gain; and
4. That there is violence against or intimidation of any person, or force upon things.

Two Types of Robbery:

1. Force upon things as means of entry to the house of building; and
2. Intimidation or violence upon persons

Force upon things:

- a. As means of entry, a locked door is broken or forced open. A closed but unlocked door is not a locked door.
- b. Thru an opening which might be not locked but which is not intended or designed for entry. If a robber enters a building thru the open or locked window where he takes personal properties inside, it is robbery.
- c. If the door is open or closed but not locked, and once inside breaks open locked drawers, aparadors, wardrobes, safes where personal properties are taken, it is robbery.

- d. If the door is open and used as entry and while inside, the robber brings out receptacles such as aparadors, drawers, wardrobes, safes and other forms of receptacles and while outside breaks open these receptacles where personal properties are taken, it is robbery.
- e. The use of picklocks to open locked doors or locked receptacles inside and personal properties are taken, it is robbery. Genuine keys stolen from the owner are considered picklocks.
- f. The mere possession of picklocks is punishable under the Revised Penal Code.

Violence or intimidation upon a person

- a. Hold-ups are included in this category
- b. Snatching oh handbags or jewelleries are considered under this category. If the victim puts resistance and violence is applied by the robber on his person;
- c. The violence or intimidation is directed against the person who is the owner of the personal property taken or his caretakers or guards.
- d. Poking a gun or other deadly weapon on the victim to divest his personal property are some forms of intimidation;

If the injuries of the victim are of slight in character, it is absorbed as a form of violence. But if the injuries are of less serious or serious in character, it is a complex crime of Robbery with Physical Injuries.

- e. If death results due to robbery with violence or intimidation of persons, a complex crime of robbery with homicide is committed, irrespective whether the death occurs among the robbers. Heart attack or stroke as a consequence of the robbery is still Robbery with Homicide.
- f. If on the occasion of the robbery, homicide and rape were committed, the proper complex crime is Robbery with Homicide. The rape is considered an aggravating circumstance.

THEFT- personal properties are taken without the consent or knowledge of the owner.

- a. Pickpockets, simple snatching and other forms are included in this classification.
- b. Theft inside a house or a building where entry is thru an open or closed door but unlocked, this is theft.
- c. Breaking the glass panes of a show window and extending an arm to get the valuables inside is theft as the force upon things is not used as means of entry. If the one who breaks the glass pane bodily entered the show window, it would be robbery with force upon things.
- d. In the investigation of theft and robbery cases, there is the importance of the value of the property subject of the offense, because the imposable penalty is based on the value.

Robbery and Theft, compared

- a. Both robbery and theft involved unlawful taking as an elements;
- b. Both involve personal property belonging to another;
- c. In both crimes, the taking is done with intent to gain;

- d. In robbery, the taking is done either with the use of violence or intimidation of person or the employment of force upon things; whereas in theft, the taking is done simply without the knowledge and consent of the owner.

Investigative Techniques in Robbery cases:

- a. The investigator must initiate similar preliminary steps upon reaching the crime scene.
- b. Determine the point of entrance and point of exit by the perpetrator.
- c. Determine the value of stolen articles.
- d. The full and detailed description of the stolen articles.
- e. Gather physical evidence
- f. Determine the modus operandi of the perpetrator as it would give leads in the identification and arrest of the suspect.
- g. Full and detailed description of a get- away vehicle if any, or vessel, boat in cases of piracy.
- h. Coordinate with other law enforcement agencies.
- i. Exploit investigative leads
- j. Written testimony of the complainant witness
- k. Accumulate clues and traces at the scene of a crime which will serve to identify the offender.
- l. Develop informants in the local underworld who are aware of the activity of robbery, particularly the activity of the semi- skilled amateur groups.
- m. Conduct a surveillance of likely fences and uncover and trace back stolen property from its receiver to the robber.
- n. Conduct surveillance of known burglars to ascertain if they are presently committing robbery.
- o. Accumulate information on various types of robber, the known and newcomers whether they are in or out of prison, whether they are active.
- p. Be alert on a modified modus operandi.
- q. In cases where homicide is committed, follow the pattern of homicide investigation.

Physical evidence to be collected:

- 1. Footprints
- 2. Fingerprints
- 3. Areas of break
- 4. Closets- prints may be found in door and jams
- 5. Door knobs
- 6. Dressers
- 7. Pieces of furniture
- 8. Bottles and glasses
- 9. Walls
- 10. Desks
- 11. Clothing- sometimes the robbers exchange their own jackets with that one found.
- 12. If a window was broken in effecting entry, glass particles maybe presents in the trouser cuffs and pockets of suspect. Samples of brolen glass should be collected for possible future comparison in the event that a suspect is picked up.

13. Paint- is a crowbar has been used to force the window, paint may adhere to the tool. Paint samples should be taken for future comparison.
14. Tool marks
15. Tools
16. Observed odd behaviour patterns in the crime scene
17. Cords and ropes used
18. Firearm used
19. Means of escape

EXERCISES

9



Name: _____

Score: _____

1. Differentiate Theft and Robbery

Statement:

2. Discuss the investigative techniques & procedure in Robbery Investigation

Statement:



CHAPTER 6

OTHER SPECIAL CRIMES

- I. Objectives:** At the end of the lesson, you should be able to:
- Know what is Piracy and Highway Robbery
 - Understand the Anti- Fencing Law of 1979
 - Know kidnapping and serious illegal detention; how it was committed

II. Motivation



“STOCKHOLM SYNDROME”

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F-6VkeBv3G0>

Lesson 1. Piracy, Highway Robbery, Anti- Cattle Rustling Law of 1974 and Anti- Fencing Law of 1979

ANTI- PIRACY AND ANTI-HIGHWAY ROBBERY LAW OF 1974 (P.D 532)

PIRACY- any attack upon or seizure of any vessel, or taking away of the whole or part thereof or its cargo, equipment or the personal belonging of its complements or passengers, irrespective of value thereof, by means of violence against or intimidation or persons or force upon things, committed by any persons, including a passenger or member of the compliments of said vessels in Philippine waters.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY/ BRIGANDAGE- the seizure of any person for ransom, extortion or other unlawful purposes, or taking away of the property of another by means of violence against or intimidation of persons or force upon things of other unlawful means committed by any person or any Philippine highway.

ANTI- CATTLE RUSTLING LAW OF 1974 (P.D 533)

CATTLE RUSTLING- the taking away by any means, methods or scheme, without the consent of the owner/raiser or any of the above animals (cow, carabao, horse, mule or other domesticated member of the bovine family) whether or not for profit or gain, or whether committed with or without violence against or intimidation of any person or force upon things. It includes the killing of large cattle, or taking its meat or hide without the consent of owner/ raiser.

ANTI- FENCING LAW OF 1979 (P.D 1612)

FENCING- the act of any person, who, with intent to gain, for himself or for another shall buy, possess, keep, acquire, concealed, sell or in any other way, deal on any articles, items, objects, or anything of value which he knows to have been derived from the proceeds of crime or robbery or theft.

FENCE- includes any person, firm, organization, association or corporation or partnership and other organization who/ which commits the act of fencing.

Lesson 2. ARTICLE 267- KIDNAPPING AND SERIOUS ILLEGAL DETENTION

- I. Objectives:** At the end of the lesson, you should be able to:
- a. Know the elements of Kidnapping
 - b. State the Investigative Procedure in Kidnapping
 - c. State the problems encountered in Kidnapping cases

II. Materials

- ❖ Ballpen
- ❖ Notebook

III. Lesson Proper



ELEMENTS:

1. That the offender is a private individual
2. That he kidnaps or detains another, or in any other manner deprives the latter of his liberty.
3. That the act of detention or kidnapping must be illegal
4. That in the commission of the offense, any of the following circumstance is present:
 - a. That the kidnapping lasts for more than 3 days
 - b. That is committed simulating public authority
 - c. That any serious physical injury are inflicted upon person kidnapped or detained or threat to kill him are made; or
 - d. That the persons kidnapped is a minor, female, or a public officer.

Any private individual who shall kidnap or detain another, or in any other manner deprives him of his liberty.

The perpetrator shall suffer the penalty of Reclusion Perpetua to Death if:

1. The kidnapping or detention shall have lasted for more than five days.
2. Committed by simulating public authority
3. Any serious physical injuries shall have been inflicted upon the person kidnapped or detained or if threat to kill shall have been made.
4. The person kidnapped or detained shall be a minor, female or public officer.

The penalty shall be death where the kidnapping or detention was committed for the purpose of extorting ransom from the victim or any other person, even if none of the circumstances above mentioned were present in the commission of the offense.

Important factors in Kidnapping Case

1. The safe return of the victim
2. Identification and apprehension of the suspect

Initial Investigative Procedures:

1. Thorough interview of the victim if already released
2. Search of the crime scene
3. Interview of the possible witnesses
4. Checking the modus operandi
5. Possible identification through the photographic files
6. Coordination with other law enforcement agencies

Kidnapping where ransom is involved:

Phase I. When a complaint is received, the family of the victim is requested to remain in touch to accumulate information needed. The following types of information must be taken:

1. How the demand was made
2. Request the family to refrain from divulging the contents of the letter, note or call to anyone except to the police authorities.
3. Emphasize the importance of news blackout as essential to the victim's safety
4. Obtain and preserve the ransom note for laboratory examination
5. Determine if the family intends to pay ransom, investigators should avoid giving the opinion as to ransom payments.
6. Find ways and means to verify if the victim is still alive.
7. Conduct family background investigation
8. Conduct covert investigation of household helpers
9. Arrange for wiretapping operations in accordance with RA 4200
10. Establish possible motives

Phase II. After the victim has been returned or the body has been located.

After the victim has been returned dead or live, the investigation changes, an all out investigation are conducted in accordance with the second objective, to identify and apprehend the suspects. Investigative procedure includes:

1. Thorough interview of the victim. All details should be obtained.
2. Re-interview all witnesses
3. Conduct surveillance
4. Determine whether the kidnapper is familiar with the victims, residential area, habits and financial status.
5. If the victim is dead follow the pattern of homicide investigation

Pointers to be considered in kidnapping cases:

1. Remember that kidnap for ransom gang must be treated as witty, experienced and dangerous armed criminals.
2. Any slightest mistake on the part of the police would mean death of the victim.
3. Initiate secrecy discipline not only on the victim's family but also within the police

4. Experienced, trusted personnel must be utilized
5. Equipped with sophisticated communication system

Problems in the Investigation of Kidnapping Cases:

1. Out of fear, the family of the victim does not want to cooperate with the police
2. The case is only reported after payoff of the ransom money or the victim had been found dead.

EXERCISES

10



Name: _____

Score: _____

Instructions: Answer the following question via kahoot. Just enter the Game **PIN** or just click the link provided for each lesson and you will be directed already to the challenge

- ❖ https://kahoot.it/challenge/07756775?challenge-id=d5b48dd1-5ee2-4e75-98f7-90255df2e091_1612854853784



Definition of Terms: PRELIM

1. **1 to 64, 000, 000, 000** - accrdg. to Francis Galton the chances of two fingerprints being the same are calculated to be 1 to 64, 000,000, 000.
2. **Apparent Death**- a.k.a as State of Suspended Animation. This condition is not really death but merely a *transient loss of consciousness* or temporary cessation of the vital functions of the body on account of disease, external stimulus or other forms of influence.
3. **Associative Evidence**- These are physical evidences which link a suspect to the crime.
4. **Changes in color of the Hair**- the black color of the hair becomes gray after forty.
5. **Climacterium or menopause**- the cessation of menstruation.
6. **Corpus Delicti Evidence**- Objects or substances which may be a part of the body of the crime.
7. **Death**- this is the termination of life. It is the complete cessation of all the vital functions without possibility of resuscitation. It is an irreversible loss of the properties of living matter.
8. **Deposition**- a written record of evidence given orally and transcribed in writing in the form of questions by the interrogator and the answer of the deponent and signed by the latter.
9. **Diaphanous Test**- fingers are spread wide and the finger webs are viewed through a strong light.
10. **Edmond Locard's Principle**- in every contact it leaves a trace.
11. **Enamel of the teeth**- is the hardest substance of the human body.
12. **Exhumation**- the process of bringing out the dead body from the grave.
13. **Fingerprinting**- This is considered to be the most valuable method of identification.
14. **Fingerprints**- are formed in the fetus in the fourth month of pregnancy.

15. **Forensic Medicine**- A branch of medical science which deals on the application of medical knowledge to elucidate legal problems arising in courts.
16. **Forensic Odontology**- the study of the uniqueness of dentition
17. **Forensic Pathology**- the study of the human body to determine cause and manner of death.
18. **Forensic Serology**- this refers to the detection, classification and study of various bodily fluids such as blood, semen, fecal matter and perspiration, and their relationship to a crime scene.
19. **Forensic Toxicology**- the study of drugs and poisons, and their effects on the human body.
20. **Gait**- manner of walking.
21. **Gonadal Agenesis**- the sex organs (testes or ovaries) have never developed.
22. **Gonadal Dysgenesis**- the external sexual structures are present but at puberty the testes or the ovaries fail to develop.
23. **Hippocratic Facies**- the nose is pinched, the temple hollow. Eyes sunken, ears cold, lips relaxed and skin livid. The appearance of the face is indicative of approaching death.
24. **Homicide**- The unlawful killing of a person which are neither parricide, murder nor infanticide and the killing is not attended by a circumstance under Art. 248 shall be deemed guilty of homicide and be punished by reclusion temporal.
25. **Icard's Test**- this consists of the injection of a solution of fluorescein subcutaneously.
26. **Identification**- is the determination of the individuality of a person or thing.
27. **Infanticide**- The killing of any child less than three days old, whether the killer is the parent or grandparent, any other relative of the child, or a stranger.
28. **Law of Multiplicity of Evidence**- The greater the number of points of similarities and dissimilarities of two persons compared, the greater is the probability for the conclusion to be correct
29. **Legal Medicine**- A branch of medicine dealing with the application of medical knowledge for legal purposes.
30. **Magnus' Test**- a ligature is applied around the base of a finger with moderate tightness.
31. **Mannerism**-stereotype movement or habit peculiar to an individual.
32. **Medical Evidence**- It is the species of proof, or probative matter, legally presented at the trial of an issue by the act of the parties and through the medium of witnesses, records, documents, concrete objects, etc., for the purpose of inducing belief in the minds of the court as to their contention.
33. **Medical Jurisprudence**- A branch of law which dealt on the organization and regulation of medical profession to promote justice.
34. **Medical Jurist/ Medical Examiner/ Medico- Legal Officer/ Medico- Legal Expert**- A physician who specializes or is involved primarily with medico- legal duties.
35. **Menstruation ceases**- at the age of forty-five.
36. **Menstruation**- commences at the age of 12 but in warm countries it may start at an earlier age.
37. **Molecular Death**- a.k.a Cellular Death. After cessation of the vital functions of the body there is still animal life among individual cells. About three to six hours later, there is death of individual cells.
38. **Murder**- The unlawful killing of any person which is not parricide or infanticide provided that any of the following circumstances enumerated under Art. 248 are present.
 - a. With treachery, taking advantage of superior strength, with the aid of armed men, or employing means to weaken the defense or of means or persons to insure or afford impunity.
 - b. In consideration of a price, reward, or promise.

- c. By means of inundation, fire, poison, explosion, shipwreck, stranding of a vessel, derailment or assault upon a street car or locomotive, fall of an airship, by means of motor vehicles, or with the use of any other means involving great waste and ruin.
- d. On occasion of any of the calamities enumerated in the preceding paragraph, or of an earthquake, eruption of a volcano, destructive cyclone, epidemic or other public calamity.
- e. With evident premeditation.
- f. With cruelty, by deliberately and inhumanly augmenting the suffering of the victim, or outraging or scoffing at his person or corpse.

Penalty: Reclusion Perpetua (20 year and 1 day to 40 years imprisonment) to death.

- 39. **Parricide**- any person who shall kill his father, mother, or child, whether legitimate or illegitimate, or any of his ascendants or descendants, or his spouse, shall be guilty of parricide. **Penalty:** Reclusion Perpetua (20 year and 1 day to 40 years imprisonment) to death.
- 40. **Physical Evidence**- These are articles and materials which are found in connection with the investigation and which aid in establishing the identity of the perpetrator or the circumstances under which the crime was committed, or in general assist in the prosecution of a criminal.
- 41. **Portrait Parle**- *spoken picture/ speaking likeness* is a verbal, accurate and picturesque description of the person identified.
- 42. **Pseudohermaphrodite**- sex organ is anatomically of one sex but the sex characters is that of the opposite sex.
- 43. **Rogues Gallery**- photographic files of wanted or missing person for comparison with the cartographic sketch.
- 44. **Somatic Death**- a.k.a Clinical Death. This is the state of the body in which there is complete, persistent and continuous cessation of the vital functions of the brain, heart and lungs which maintain life and health.
- 45. **Stature**- a person ceases to increase in height after the age of 25.
- 46. **Tracing Evidence**- These are physical evidences which may assist the investigator in locating the suspect.
- 47. **Treachery**- also called “alevosia “the offended party was not given opportunity to make a defense.
- 48. **True hermaphroditism**- a state of bisexuality, having both ovaries and testicles.
- 49. **Weight**- This is not a good point of identification for it is easily changed from time to time.
- 50. **Winslow’s Test**- The reflection is utilized to magnify the movement of the surface of mercury or water.

Subject: Specialized Crime Investigation with Legal Medicine

Prepared by: Charmaine D. Erang

Definition of Terms: MIDTERM

- 51. **Abrasion**- an open wound characterized by the removal of the epithelial layer of the skin brought about by the friction against hard, rough object.
- 52. **Accidental Death**- which occurs beyond the sway of ones will and although it comes about through some act of will, lies beyond the bounds of human forceable consequences.

53. **Acts of Lasciviousness-** are acts which tend to excite lust; conduct which is wanton, lewd, voluptuous or lewd emotion.
54. **Animus Lucrandi-** means intent to gain.
55. **Article 293- Robbery in General-** Any person who, with intent to gain, shall take any personal property belonging to another by means of violence or intimidation of any person, or by using force upon anything shall be guilty of robbery.
56. **Cadaveric Spasm or Instantaneous Rigor** (*Post-mortem spasm, cataleptic rigidity, or instantaneous rigidity*) - This is the instantaneous rigidity of the muscles which occurs at the moment of death due to extreme nervous tension, exhaustion and injury to the nervous system or injury to the chest.
57. **Carnal Knowledge-** if there is the slightest penetration of the male's sexual organ in the female's sexual organ. It is not necessary that the vagina be entered or hymen be ruptured.
58. **Changes in the Blood-** Blood clots inside the blood vessels in 6 to 8 hours after death.
59. **Changes in the stomach-** It takes normally 3 to 4 hours for the stomach to evacuate its content after meal.
60. **Consented Abduction-** taking away of the victim who is a virgin over 12 but under 18 with lewd design even though there was consent.
61. **Contusion-** the effusion of blood into the tissues underneath the skin on account of the rupture of the blood vessels as a result of the application of blunt force or violence
62. **Defloration-** is the laceration or rupture of the hymen as a result of sexual intercourse. All other laceration of the hymen which is not caused by sexual act is not considered as defloration.
63. **Demi-Virginity** - refers to a condition of a woman who permits any form of sexual liberties as long as they abstain from rupturing the hymen by sexual act.
64. **Elements of Robbery**
- a. That the taking must be with intent to gain; and
 - b. That there be personal property belonging to another
 - c. That there is unlawful taking of that property;
 - d. That there is violence against or intimidation of any person, or force upon things.
65. **False Physical Virginity-** A condition wherein the hymen is unruptured but the orifice is wide and elastic to admit two or more fingers of the examiner with lesser degree of resistance.
66. **Forcible Abduction-** abduction of a woman over 12 but under 18 against her will.
67. **Forensic Entomology-** It is the application and study of insect to criminal matters.
68. **Hematoma-** the extravasation or effusion of blood in a newly formed cavity underneath the skin.
69. **Hymen-** physicians give much attention in the examination of the hymen in the determination of virginity.
70. **Incised Wound-** This is produced by a sharp-edged-cutting or sharp-linear edge of the instrument.
71. **Lacerated Wound-** a tear of the skin and the underlying tissues due to forcible contact with blunt instrument.
72. **Leopold- Von Sacher Masoch-** The word [masochism](#) comes from his name.
73. **Maceration-** This is the softening of the tissues when in a fluid medium in the absence of putrefactive microorganism which is frequently observed in the death of the fetus en utero.
74. **Marquis de Sade-** French nobleman whose perverse sexual preferences and erotic writings gave rise to the term sadism.

75. **Moral Virginity**- The state of not knowing the nature of sexual life and not having experienced sexual relation.
76. **Mummification**- This is the dehydration of the whole body which results in the shivering and preservation of the body.
77. **Onset of Decomposition**- In the Philippines like other tropical countries, decomposition is early and the average time is 24 to 48 hours after death.
78. **Physical Virginity**- A condition whereby a woman is conscious of the nature of the sexual life but has not experienced sexual intercourse. The term applies to women who have reached sexual maturity but have not experienced sexual intercourse.
79. **Post-mortem Lividity**- discoloration of the body after death; setting of blood in the dependent portions of the body following death. This usually appears three to six hours after death and twelve hours after death, this is already fully developed.
80. **Presence or absence of Soft Tissues in Skeletal remains**- Under ordinary condition, the soft tissues of the body may disappear 1 to 2 years time after burial.
81. **Punctured Wound**- the result of a thrust of a sharp pointed instrument.
82. **Putrefaction**- is the breaking down of the complex proteins into simpler components associated with the evolution of foul smelling gasses and accompanied by the change of color of the body.
83. **Qualified Seduction**- The seduction of a virgin over twelve years and under eighteen years of age, committed by any person in public authority, priest, home-servant, domestic, guardian, teacher, or any person who, in any capacity, shall be entrusted with the education or custody of the woman seduced.
84. **Republic Act No. 8353**- "The Anti- Rape Law of 1997," the crime of rape can now be committed by a male or female.
85. **Rigor Mortis (Post- Mortem Rigidity)** - The stiffening of the body. This sets from 2 to 3 hours after death. It may fully developed in the body after 12 hours. It may last from 18 hours to 36 hours and its disappearance is concomitant with the onset of putrefaction. In medical point of view, post mortem rigidity may be utilized to approximate the length of time the body has been dead
86. **Saponification or Adipocere Formation**- This is the condition of the body wherein the fatty tissues of the body are transformed to soft brownish- white substance known as adipocere.
87. **Simple Seduction**- The seduction of a woman who is single or a widow of good reputation, over twelve but under eighteen years of age, committed by means of deceit.
88. **Stab Wound**- Produced by the penetration of a sharp-pointed and sharp edge instrument.
89. **Statutory Rape**- when the victim of rape is twelve years of age and below, it is statutory rape.
90. **Theft**- personal properties are taken without the consent or knowledge of the owner.
91. **Time of Death- 1 month**- Body skeletonised
92. **Time of Death- 1 week**- Soft viscera putrefied
93. **Time of Death- 12 hours**- Rigor mortis present all over. Hypostasis well- developed and fixed
94. **Time of Death- 2 weeks**- Only more resistant viscera distinguishable. Soft tissues largely gone.
95. **Time of death- 24 Hours**- Rigor Mortis absent all over. Green discoloration over whole abdomen and spreading to chest. Abdomen distended with gases.
96. **Time of Death- 48 hours**- Ova Flies seen. Trunk bloated. Face discoloured and swollen. Blister present. Moving maggots seen.
97. **Time of Death- 72 hours**- Whole body grossly swollen and disfigured. Hairs and nails loose. Tissues soft and discoloured

98. **True Physical Virginit**y - A condition wherein the hymen is intact and the edges distinct and regular and the opening small to barely admit the tip of the smaller finger of the examiner even if the thighs are separated.
99. **Virginit**y- is a condition of a female who has not experienced sexual intercourse and whose genital organs have not been altered by carnal connection.
100. **Virgo Intacta**- refers to a truly virgin woman; that there are no structural changes in her organ to infer previous sexual intercourse and that she is virtuous woman.

Subject: Specialized Crime Investigation with Legal Medicine

Prepared by: Charmaine D. Erang

Definition of Terms: FINAL

101. **Labia Majora**- is firm, elastic and plump and its medial borders are usually in close contact with each other's so as to cover the labia minora and the clitoris.
102. **Labia Minora**- is soft, pinkish in close contact with one another, and its vestibule is narrow.
103. **Fourchette**- present a V-shape appearance as the two labia unite posteriorly.

Elements of Rape under the first paragraph:

104. That the offender is a man (under Republic Act No. 8353, entitled " the Anti- Rape Law of 1997," the crime of rape can now be committed by a male or female.)
105. That the offender had carnal knowledge of a woman.
106. That such act is accomplished under any of the following circumstances:
-) By using force or intimidation.
 - a) When the woman is deprived of reason or otherwise unconscious.
 - b) By means of fraudulent machinations or grave abuse of authority.
 - c) When the woman is under 12 years of age or demented.

Elements of rape under second paragraph:

107. That the offender commits an act of sexual assault.
108. That the act of sexual assault is committed by any of the following means:
- By inserting his penis into another person's mouth or anal orifice.
 - By inserting any instrument or object into the genital or anal orifice of another person.
109. That the act of sexual assault is accomplished under any of the following circumstances:
- By using of force or intimidation
 - When the woman is deprived of reason or otherwise unconscious.
 - By means of fraudulent machination or grave abuse of authority.
 - When the woman is under 12 years of age or demented.
110. **Presidential Decree no. 532**- Anti-Piracy and anti-highway robbery law of 1974
111. **Piracy**- any attack upon or seizure of any vessel, or taking away of the whole or part thereof or its cargo, equipment or the personal belonging of its complements or passengers, irrespective of value thereof, by means of violence against or intimidation of persons or force upon things, committed by ant persons. including a passengers or member of the compliments of said vessels in Philippine waters.

112. **Highway Robbery/ Brigandage**- the seizure of any person for ransom, extortion or other unlawful purposes, or the taking away of the property of another by means of violence against or intimidation of persons or force upon things of other unlawful means committed by any person or any Philippine highway.
113. **Presidential Decree no. 533**- Anti- Cattle Rustling Law of 1974
114. **Presidential Decree no. 1612**- Anti- fencing Law of 1979
115. **Fencing**- is the act of any person, who with intent to gain, for himself or for another shall buy, possess, keep, acquire, concealed, sell or in any other way, deal on any articles, items, objects, or anything of value which he knows to have been derived from the proceeds of crime or robbery or theft.
116. **Cattle Rustling**- the taking away by any means, methods or scheme, without the consent of the owner/ raiser, or any of the above animals (cow, carabao, horse, mule or other domesticated member of the bovine family) whether or not for profit or gain, or whether committed with or without violence against or intimidation of any person or force upon things. It includes the killing of large cattle, or taking its meat or hide without the consent of owner/ raiser.
117. **Symbolism**- the representation of things by the use of symbols especially in the art of literature such as systems of symbols and symbolic meanings; and a group of symbolist as in art or literature.
118. **Ritualism**- sex offenders of this category use the same approach or pretext all the time. This will help in solving serial rapes by analyzing the peculiar rituals used.
119. **Sex Fantasy/ Dream World**- the sex fantasy overcome the offender who puts his dreams to reality to see if he will feel even better and its importance to him.
120. **Sado-Masochism**- inflicts injury and at the same time enjoys having injury inflicted upon him preceding the sexual act.
121. **Anthrophagy**- the eating of human flesh to achieve sexual gratification.
122. **Buggery**- anal intercourse often referred to as sodomy.
123. **Coprophagy**- the ingestion of fecal excrement to achieve sexual gratification.
124. **Fornification**- sexual intercourse between unmarried persons.
125. **Infibulation**- the masochistic self- torture of one's sex organ.
126. **Pederasty**- anal intercourse with a young male.
127. **Piquirism**- sexual inclination to cut, stab or pierce the flesh of another person.
128. **Tribadism/ Lesbianianism** - A special name for female homosexuals wherein a woman has the desire to have sexual intercourse with another woman.
129. **Pedophilia**- a form of sexual perversion wherein a person has the compulsive desire to have sexual intercourse with a child of either sex.
130. **Bestiality/ Zoophilia** - sexual gratification is attained by having sexual intercourse with animals.
131. **Autosexual/ Self Gratification or Masturbation** - it is a form of "self- abuse" or "solitary vice" carried without the cooperation of another person.
132. **Gerontophilia**- sexual desire with elder person.
133. **Necrophilia**- a sexual perversion characterized by erotic desire or actual sexual intercourse with a corpse.
134. **Incest**- sexual relations between persons who, by reason of blood relationship cannot legally married.
135. **Satyriasis**- excessive sexual desire of men to intercourse.
136. **Nymphomania**- strong sexual feeling of women.
137. **Sexual anesthesia**- absence of sexual desire or arousal during sexual act in woman.

138. **Dyspareunia**- painful sexual act in women.
139. **Vaginismus**- painful spasm of the vagina during sexual act.
140. **Fellatio** - the female agent receives the penis of a man into her mouth and by friction with the lips and tongue coupled with the act of sucking initiates orgasm.
141. **Cunnilingus**- sexual gratification is attained by licking or sucking the external female genitalia.
142. **Anilism/ Anilingus**- a form sexual perversion wherein a person derives excitement by licking the anus of another person or either sex.
143. **Sadism (Active Algolagnia)** - a form sexual perversion in which the infliction of pain on another is necessary or sometimes the sole factor is sexual enjoyment.
144. **Masochism (Passive Algolagnia)** - the pain and humiliation from the opposite sex is the primary factor for sexual gratification.
145. **Fetishism**- a form of sexual perversion wherein the real or fantasied presence of an object or bodily part is necessary for sexual stimulation and/ or gratification.
146. **Ospresiophilia**- fetish whose stimulus is pleasant odor or foul odor for sexual stimulation or gratification.
147. **Urolagnia**- a sexual deviation in which sexual excitement is associated with the sight of women urinating.
148. **Coprolagnia**- a form of sexual deviation wherein sexual gratification is attained by seeing women defecate.
149. **Mysophilia**- sexual response to filth or excretion.
150. **Pygmalionism**- asexual deviation whereby a person has sexual desire for statues.

Subject: Specialized Crime Investigation with Legal Medicine

Prepared by: Charmaine D. Erang

Definition of Terms

151. **Anger- Retaliatory Rapist**- uses extreme anger to retaliate, psychologically, for real or imagined past wrongs associated with women. The anger- retaliatory rapist's modus operandi is characterized by a highly violent attack and his motivation to punish or degrade the victim.
152. **Autopsy**- known as post-mortem, necropsy, autopsia cadaverum, or abduction is a highly specialized surgical procedure that consists of a thorough examination of a corpse to determine the cause and manner of death and to evaluate any disease or injury that may be present.
153. **Avulsion**- the separation of the body parts.
154. **Barotrauma**- wound brought about by atmospheric pressure.
155. **Bienes Muebles** - in robbery, means personal property belonging to another.
156. **Contre-Coup Injury** - Physical injury found opposite at the site of the application of the force.
157. **Coprolalia**- a form of sexual deviation characterized by the need to use obscene language to obtain sexual gratification.
158. **Coup Contre-Coup Injury**- Physical injury located at the site and also opposite the site of application of force.
159. **Coup Injury** - Physical injury which is located at the site of the application of force.

160. **Criminal Profiling**- also referred to as psychological profiling, is the study of criminal conduct to develop the most likely social and psychological profile of the person who may have committed the crime based on the actions of known criminals who have committed that same type of crime in the past.
161. **Criminalist**- the officer responsible for recording a crime scene and recognizing and preserving physical evidence.
162. **DNA Fingerprinting**- is a test to identify and evaluate the genetic information, called DNA (Deoxyribonucleic Acid), of a person's cells.
163. **DNA Profiling**- (also called DNA Testing, DNA typing, or genetic fingerprinting) is a technique employed by forensic scientist to assist in the identification of individuals by their respective DNA Profiles.
164. **Don Juanism**- the term applied by psychiatrist to describe a form of sexual deviation characterized by promiscuity and making seduction of many women as a part of his career.
165. **Exhumation**- bringing out the dead body from the grave.
166. **Extensive Injury**- Physical injury involving greater area of the body beyond the site of the application of force.
167. **Frostbite, Burn/ Scald**- wound brought about by heat or cold.
168. **Frottage**- a form sexual gratification characterized by the compulsive desire of a person to rub his sex organ against some parts of the body of another.
169. **Golden Rule**- thou shall not touch, alter, move or transfer any object at the crime scene unless it is properly marked, sketched measured and photograph.
170. **Incendiarism/ Pyromania**- deviate derives sexual pleasure from setting fire.
171. **Indecent Exposure/Exhibitionism** - the wilful exposure in public places of one's genital organ in the presence of other persons, usually of the opposite sex.
172. **Inhumation**- the action or practice of burying the dead.
173. **Locus Minoris Resistencia**- Physical injury located not at the site, nor opposite the site of the application of force but in some areas offering the least resistance to the force applied.
174. **Mannikinism**- sexual desire for manikins
175. **Mayhem**- is the unlawful and violent deprivation of another of the use of a part of the body so as to render him less able in fighting, either to defend himself or to annoy his adversary.
176. **Mixoscopia/ Scopophilia**- a perversion wherein sexual pleasure is attained by watching couple undress or during their sex intimacies.
177. **Modus Operandi**- methods of operation, modes of operation, manner of committing the crime.
178. **Narcissism**- a person has extreme admiration and love of one's self.
179. **Opportunistic Rapist**- is generally one who, in association with the commission of an initial offense, commits rape as a secondary offense.
180. **Partialism**- a form of sexual deviation wherein a person has special affinity to certain parts of the female body.
181. **Photography**- the most reliable means of preserving the crime scene or evidence.
182. **Pluralism**- a form of sexual deviation in which a group of person participate in the sexual orgies.
183. **Power- Assertive Rapist**- asserts their masculinity and dominance over victims. In contrast to the Power- Reassurance rapist, this type of rapist does not doubt his masculinity, but uses rape as a form of symbolic power over women.
184. **Power- Reassurance Rapist**- psychologically doubts his masculinity and seeks to dispel this doubt by exercising power and control over women.

185. **Saboteur Fetish**- deviate does damage while he gets satisfaction, like cutting clothes or hair.
186. **Sadistic Rapist**- displays the greatest amount of hostility towards his victim. Sadistic rapist purposely inflicts pain beyond that necessary to subdue the victims.
187. **Sodomy**- sexual act through the anus of another human being.
188. **Transexualism**- dominant desire in some persons to identify themselves with the opposite sex as completely as possible and to discard forever their anatomical sex.
189. **Transvestism** (“sexo- esthetic inversion”) - a form of deviation wherein a male individual derives pleasure from wearing the female apparel.
190. **Triangulation**- method of locating object where measurements are taken from two points at the scene to the object you desire to locate.
191. **Troilism**- a form of sexual perversion in which three persons are participating in the sexual orgies.
192. **Uranism**- sexual gratification attained by fingering, fondling with the breast, licking parts of the body, etc.
193. **Vampirism**- deviates attains sexual stimulation or gratification at the sight of blood.
194. **Voyeurism**- a form of sexual perversion characterized by a compulsion to peep to see persons undress or perform other personal activities. (Peeping Tom).
195. **Spontaneous/ Natural abortion**- which occurs without any form of inducement or intervention.
196. **Induced Abortion**- abortion that takes place with intervention.
197. **Therapeutic Abortion**- the allows under some specific justification.
198. **Malingering**- the feigning or simulation of a disease or injury characterized by ostentation, exaggeration and inconsistency.
199. **Somnambulism**- an abnormal mental condition whereby a person is performing an act while in the state of natural sleep.
200. **Semisomnolence/ Somnolencia**- the state of half awake and half sleep.

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