

# I A L M

intersocietal  
symposium  
P5 Medicine & Justice



VENICE | 21<sup>st</sup> - 24<sup>th</sup> June

# 2016

## Abstract Book

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# Thursday, 23<sup>rd</sup> of June, 2016

Sala Welles

## SESSION 6

Afternoon | 14.00 - 18.30

Chairpersons: **R. GIORGETTI - C. SCHYMA**

### FORENSIC PATHOLOGY

		<b>FIRST AUTHOR</b>
OP-102	Suicide rates and methods in central Rome from 2004 to 2014	<b>A. DI LUCA</b>
OP-103	Baby Tyler case. Should medical examiners use uncorroborated statements by defendants versus only objective, scientific, medical evidence in reports?	<b>J. S. DOMITROVICH</b>
OP-104	Mortui vivos doce(a)nt. The opinions of Italian undergraduate students towards the donation of bodies for didactic and scientific purposes	<b>D. GIBELLI</b>
OP-105	Mistakes in expertise by maternal death	<b>R. HADJIEV</b>
OP-106	Forensic pathology publishing. What does the future hold?	<b>C. MARQUES PONTINHA</b>
OP-107	Triticea cartilage. The most important anatomical variation to consider when examining larynx fractures	<b>J. PINHEIRO</b>
OP-108	The use of Mini-CrimeScope to detect organic and inorganic traces on the corpse. Case report of a homicide case by suffocation	<b>E. RADHESHI</b>
OP-109	Forensic medical examination of death in police custody and imprisonment	<b>M. SCHWERER</b>
OP-110	Investigations into deaths under responsibility of the police. Obligations under the European Human Rights Convention and practice in the Netherlands	<b>E. THOONEN</b>
OP-111	Comparison of medico-legal systems, specifically related to post-mortem examination, across Europe	<b>C. WOUDENBERG-VAN DEN BROEK</b>
OP-112	Paradoxical gas embolism during consensual sexual intercourse in an elderly woman	<b>D. ZWAHLEN</b>

### FORENSIC TOXICOLOGY

OP-113	Underlying substance abuse in drunk drivers. Lack of a uniform toxicological protocol in assessing fitness to drive	<b>A. NALESSO</b>
OP-114	Structural stability of Cyclohexylphenol CP 47,497 (C8 Homologue) to the burning temperature of cigarette	<b>M. DI FELICIANONIO</b>
OP-115	Developing a validated method for simultaneous determination of 15 synthetic cannabinoids	<b>M. GÜRLER</b>
OP-116	The use of fingerprints for drugs of abuse testing	<b>M. ISMAIL</b>
OP-117	Using the Waters® Forensic Toxicology application solution with Unifi® to screen for cannabis	<b>R. LEE</b>
OP-118	Guidelines for diagnostic pathways of drug addiction, abuse or consumption in the area of Criminal Justice. Project Ca.To.Di. Preliminary report	<b>S. LIBIANCHI</b>
OP-119	A forensic toxicological approach in monitoring the therapeutic use of Sativex in multiple sclerosis	<b>N. MAGUOLO</b>
OP-120	Occupational exposure to ketamine. A retrospective and prospective toxicological study	<b>S. VOGLIARDI</b>
OP-121	A case of suicide by ingestion of caffeine	<b>A. BONSIGNORE</b>
OP-122	Fatal overdoses by illicit and prescription drugs in autopsy material of Bratislava (Slovakia) forensic medicine workplaces	<b>J. SIDLO</b>
OP-123	Quantification of 11-nor-9-Carboxy-THC in hair using a hybrid triple quadrupole linear ion trap mass spectrometer?	<b>X. HE</b>



## Guidelines for diagnostic pathways of drug addiction, abuse or consumption in the area of criminal justice. Project Ca.To.Di. preliminary report

Sandro Libianchi<sup>1</sup>, Carla Rossi<sup>1</sup>, Marcello Chiarotti<sup>1</sup>, Sabina Strano Rossi<sup>2</sup>, Natale Mario Di Luca<sup>3</sup>, Alessandra Liquori O'Neil<sup>4</sup>, Sergio Bernardini<sup>5</sup>, Rosanna Mancinelli<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Coordinamento Nazionale Operatori per la Salute nelle Carceri Italiane (Co.N.O.S.C.I onlus), Italia

<sup>2</sup> Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Roma, Italia

<sup>3</sup> Dipartimento di Scienze Anatomiche, Istologiche, Medico Legali e dell'Apparato Locomotore, Sezione di Medicina Legale, Università La Sapienza di Roma, Italia

<sup>4</sup> United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (U.N.I.C.R.I), UN

<sup>5</sup> Dipartimento di Medicina Sperimentale e Chirurgia, Università Roma "Tor Vergata", Roma, Italia

<sup>6</sup> Istituto Superiore di Sanità, Ministero della Salute, Roma, Italia

**Background and Aims.** The high percentage of relapse in drug use by people who leave protected structures (prison or therapeutic community), represents one of the main risk factor for overdose mortality, and the failure of the therapeutic programs carried on. Scientific literature reports percentage of relapse ranging between 22% and 100% within 5 years according to DSM IV classification. Up to today In Italy and in Europe countries, the lack of validated and shared diagnostic procedures significantly affects the suitability of the intervention in-and-out prison. The lack of best practice guidelines may significantly impact on public health, public security and State economy. The evidence of the high variability in the production of medical certificates drawn up by the National Health Service, requires a strong scientific intervention. The Project is devoted to the set up of guidelines for the diagnosis and the medico-legal certificate of drug addiction and dependence to provide protection for patient, health workers and judges according to the National program of guidelines-PNLG, decree n. 229/99).

**Materials and Methods.** The multidisciplinary Project: Ca.To.Di .(Prison, Drug, Diagnosis) was set up in 2015 to provide best practice guidelines for a correct diagnosis and a shared model of medico-legal certificate. The project involves experts from six different national institutions and consists of several steps. This is the first step of the project concerning collection and statistical analysis of the questionnaires about diagnostic methodologies used by 500 Public Addiction Services on the Italian territory, by 27 'Warranty Courts' and by 212 Public Departments of Mental Health. The statistical analysis is carried on by the software (SPSS). Evaluation and interpretation of data are made by the experts participating to the Project.

**Results.** The final processing of the results of the study is now in progress and it will be presented during the IALM meeting. The preliminary statistical interpretation of the collected data let us highlight significant differences in diagnostic procedures normally carried on in prisons, current problems and possible suggestions for suitable intervention.

**Conclusions.** The survey, providing a large amount of data about actual addicts and mere inmate consumers, clarifies significant differences and represent a good opportunity for public and private stakeholders to improve their knowledge on this particular field. Moreover this study would start to provide a support for political, medical and judicial new policies. Future improvement will be shared during the next steps of the project.

**Key-words.** Prison, epidemiology, guidelines, addiction

**SUBJECT:** Forensic Toxicology **TOPICS:** Other