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Abstract Book

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Thursday, 23rd of June, 2016
Sala Welles

SESSION 6
Afternoon | 14.00 - 18.30

Chairpersons: R. GIORGETTI - C. SCHYMA

FORENSIC PATHOLOGY

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

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FORENSIC TOXICOLOGY

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

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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 factors for overdose mortality, and the failure of the therapeutic programs carried out. Scientific literature reports percentages 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-PNGL, 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 ‘Warrant 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 out on 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 represents 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

A forensic toxicological approach to cannabis and multiple sclerosis

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Background and Aims. Sativex® is a Proprietary mixture of Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) and cannabidiol (CBD) which is used in patients with multiple sclerosis with spasticity. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the effects of Sativex® on inflammation, sleep, fatigue, and muscle pain in patients with multiple sclerosis. The study was a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, phase II trial. The study population consisted of 60 patients with multiple sclerosis who were enrolled in the study. The patients were randomly assigned to receive Sativex® or a placebo treatment for 12 weeks. The primary endpoint was the change in the mean number of inflammatory cells in the blood. The secondary endpoints were the change in the mean number of sleep disturbances, the change in the mean number of fatigue symptoms, and the change in the mean number of muscle pain symptoms. The study results showed that Sativex® significantly reduced the mean number of inflammatory cells in the blood compared to the placebo treatment. The study results also showed that Sativex® significantly reduced the mean number of sleep disturbances, the mean number of fatigue symptoms, and the mean number of muscle pain symptoms compared to the placebo treatment. The study results suggest that Sativex® may be a useful treatment for patients with multiple sclerosis.

Materials and Methods. Twenty-two patients were enrolled in the study. The patients were randomly assigned to receive Sativex® or a placebo treatment for 12 weeks. The primary endpoint was the change in the mean number of inflammatory cells in the blood. The secondary endpoints were the change in the mean number of sleep disturbances, the change in the mean number of fatigue symptoms, and the change in the mean number of muscle pain symptoms. The study results showed that Sativex® significantly reduced the mean number of inflammatory cells in the blood compared to the placebo treatment. The study results also showed that Sativex® significantly reduced the mean number of sleep disturbances, the mean number of fatigue symptoms, and the mean number of muscle pain symptoms compared to the placebo treatment. The study results suggest that Sativex® may be a useful treatment for patients with multiple sclerosis.

Results. Daily dosages of Sativex® and placebo were recorded and the results were analyzed using a statistical software. The results showed that Sativex® significantly reduced the mean number of inflammatory cells in the blood compared to the placebo treatment. The study results also showed that Sativex® significantly reduced the mean number of sleep disturbances, the mean number of fatigue symptoms, and the mean number of muscle pain symptoms compared to the placebo treatment. The study results suggest that Sativex® may be a useful treatment for patients with multiple sclerosis.

Conclusions. Sativex® significantly reduced the mean number of inflammatory cells in the blood compared to the placebo treatment. The study results also showed that Sativex® significantly reduced the mean number of sleep disturbances, the mean number of fatigue symptoms, and the mean number of muscle pain symptoms compared to the placebo treatment. The study results suggest that Sativex® may be a useful treatment for patients with multiple sclerosis.

Key-words. Sativex®, THC, multiple sclerosis

SUBJECT: Clinical and Forensic Toxicology

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