Brief note on postmortem forensic toxicology.

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Description

Post-mortem toxicology plays an important role in providing important information about possible causes of death related to the use of illegal or prescription drugs or poisons. Drug levels may change when resuscitation is attempted, and there may be unpredictable changes in drug levels after death. The field of forensic toxicology involves three main sub-disciplines: postmortem forensic toxicology, human performance toxicology, and doping control.

Disciplines of Forensic Toxicology

Postmortem toxicology

Post-mortem forensic toxicology includes the analysis of body fluids and organs at death and the interpretation of this information. Sudden, unexpected and/or unexplained death becomes the case of the investigator or comes under the jurisdiction of the coroner. Forensic toxicologists work with pathologists and forensic experts to help establish the role of alcohol, drugs, and poisons in the cause of death.

- 1. Toxicologists identify and quantify the presence of drugs and chemicals in blood and tissue samples. For this purpose, modern chemical and biomedical devices that can detect, accurately identify and accurately determine the amount of toxic substances in small quantities are used.
- 2. Accuracy, reliability and reliability are important because this information is used to determine the cause and manner of death.
- 3. Determining the exact cause and manner of death has serious public health and safety implications, and forensic toxicology is an important component of this process.
- 4. Toxic death investigations are conducted in both public and private laboratories, and many private forensic laboratories provide expertise and services not available in public laboratories.

Human performance toxicology

Human activity toxicology studies the effects of alcohol and drugs on human performance and behavior and the medical and legal consequences of drugs and alcohol use. This may include investigations into driving violations, motor vehicle assaults and murders, drug offenses including sexual assault, and aircraft, vehicle and maritime collisions. This can be called behavioral toxicology.

1. Forensic toxicologists analyze drugs and alcohol in biological samples (usually blood and urine) to determine the timing,

extent, and damage caused by various drug models and alcohol consumption, but increasingly in other matrices such as oral fluid and hair. Analyze.

- 2. Toxicologists use the same analytical techniques used in many research and hospital laboratories to isolate drugs from complex biological samples, prepare them for analysis through extraction and purification, and then determine the identity and amount of drugs present.
- 3. This may include an increase in performance that occurs after use of stimulants and a decrease in performance resulting from the use or misuse of prescription drugs or prescription drugs. Blood alcohol and drug testing in many cases is performed in accredited private or academic forensic toxicology laboratories.
- 4. Forensic toxicologists often testify in court in both discovery and interpretation. These types of tests may be performed in government forensic laboratories, but in some states may also be a function of the Department of Health.

Doping Control

The governing body of the most competitive intramural sports has developed rules to protect the health and well-being of amateur and professional athletes, to maintain fair and competitive standards, and to improve drug use to avoid gambling fraud. This applies to both human and animal sports and athletes

This paper concludes that the Forensic toxicologists are responsible for investigating a variety of substances that help solve crimes or for detecting illegal contamination of the environment, food or water supply. Forensic and toxicological research serves to uncover the mechanisms of use and misuse, action and toxicity of illicit substances, drugs and anabolic steroids.

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