



IRIDODIAGNOSIS AND ITS VALUE IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF SUDDEN DEATH

Turonov Bobur Sobir ugli

Basic doctoral student at the Republican Scientific and Practical Center for Forensic Medical Examination of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Article history:

Received: January 25th 2024

Accepted: March 11th 2024

Abstract:

The aim of this study was to use additional expert criteria in the diagnosis of sudden death by iridodiagnostic methods. Radial iris type is more common in the corpses of persons who died prematurely as a result of cardiovascular diseases: ischemic heart disease (36.8%), myocardial infarction (23.7%), hypertension, atherosclerosis (32.6%). In forensic medical examination in determining the main cause of sudden death iridodiagnostic methods are one of the main diagnostic methods, as this method helps to increase the objectivity and evidentiary value of forensic medical conclusions.

Keywords: Iridodiagnostics, sudden death, forensic medicine

RELEVANCE. In recent years, interest in indirect methods of diagnostics, allowing to assess the pathological state of various organs and systems of the human body, has increased sharply. Among them iridodiagnostics, i.e. recognition of diseases by specific signs and changes in the iris of the eye, occupies a special place. The basis of iridodiagnostics are the so-called iridologic charts, on which the projection zones of various human organs and systems are reflected.

For the majority of presented schemes it is characteristic to divide sectors according to the hour principle. All presented schemes on the form of representation of projection zones of organs and systems can be conditionally divided into three groups: graphic, systematic and mixed. In our previous works we used methods of iridodiagnostics in forensic practice at diagnostics of congenital pathologies and predisposition of a person to various genetic diseases, and also to propensity to suicidal actions of persons with various constitutional features. In this work we tried to establish the main cause of sudden death by methods of iridodiagnostics. In the available domestic and foreign literature we have not found scientific studies on this problem.

THE AIM OF THE STUDY OF this work is to develop additional expert criteria in the diagnosis of sudden death by iridodiagnostic methods.

MATERIAL AND METHODS. The material for the study was the corpses of 126 persons who died suddenly from various latent diseases and 33 cases with severe head injuries that led to death (control).

In addition to iridodiagnostic methods of investigation, forensic-chemical, medical-criminalistic and forensic-histologic methods were used in the work. Of the

infinitely many structural combinations of the iris, reflecting the constitutional features of a person, in this work we used a few simplest types. In total, five types are distinguished: radial, radial-wave, radial-homogeneous, radial-lacunar, and lacunar.

The iris is invaluable among all body structures as a reflector of congenital deficiencies fixed in genetics. In this work we studied the features of iris in 216 volunteers (among students of TashPMI and living persons who underwent forensic medical examination in the City branch of RNPCSM of MH RUZ).

RESULTS: This study showed that the radial type of iris occurs more often in cadavers of persons who died prematurely as a result of cardiovascular diseases: ischemic heart disease (36.8%), myocardial infarction (23.7%), hypertension, atherosclerosis (32.6%). It should also be noted that the radial iris type is 10 times more common in people with light eyes than in dark-eyed individuals, regardless of gender.

In the radial-wavy type of iris, the appearance of radially running and somewhat flattened trabeculae, create some waviness to the fibers of the trabeculae. This is the so-called neurogenic type of constitution, which is characterized by asthenographic manifestations and tendency to spasms. In our observations in the corpses of persons who died suddenly chronic pulmonary and neurological diseases were detected and death most often occurred from bilateral pneumonia on the background of pneumosclerosis and general atherosclerosis in elderly people.

The third type of iris - radial-homogeneous is characterized by combination of radial pattern in pupillary girdle with dense homogeneously colored celiac circle. This type of iris is observed almost exclusively in dark-eyed people. As well as radial type



of iris serves as a sign of good constitution. According to our observations, we find this type of iris in the corpses of persons who died at an advanced age (over 70 years) and those who died of traumatic brain injury (89.6%) mostly at a young age (20-36 years).

The fourth type of iris is radially lacunar, presented in the form of a thinned stroma with scattered leaf-shaped depressions - lacunae, occupying up to 30% of the surface of the iris. This type of iris is typical for people with poor health and a tendency to dysfunction and chronic diseases.

In our observations, this type of iris is found in corpses of persons who died suddenly from acute and chronic heart pathologies against the background of concomitant diseases such as diabetes mellitus (24.6%), chronic coronary heart disease (18.4%), hypertension (16.7%), atherosclerosis (52.6%), hepatic (12.6%) and renal insufficiency (8.7%).

The fifth type of iris is lacunar, characterized by a thin, sometimes torn stroma with a chaotic pattern of trabeculae and a large number of lacunae. This is the weakest type of human constitution, indicating the pronounced inferiority of many organs and systems. It occurs in light-eyed people 2 times more often than in people with brown eyes.

In our observations, this type of iris was found in corpses of persons who died from various chronic diseases (62.4%), as well as in road accidents from severe TBI on the background of alcohol intoxication (38.6%).

Along with the type of iris, great importance in iridology is attached to determining the density of rainbow structures. It is generally believed that the cleaner and denser the iris of the eye, the healthier and stronger the body. V.Hensen (1964) distinguishes several degrees of iris density. He compares it to the density of hard, medium and soft wood. There are 5 density levels in total.

Density 1 is an ideal type of iris with a dense stroma and a clean color. Its surface is smooth, homogeneous, and the trabeculae fit very tightly together. Such a dense iris occurs in people with good heredity and good health.

Density 2 - the color of the iris can be different. The stroma is quite dense, but not as homogeneous as the previous one. Radial threads can be easily seen in it. The iris looks as if a light transparent veil is thrown over its entire surface. It occurs in people with good heredity. In our observations, there was an isolated case of fatal TBI as a result of a car accident.

Density 3 - the color of the iris is different, its stroma is very dense. The trabeculae are stretched, weakened

and convoluted. It can immediately be assumed that the organs have lost their tone. Owners of such iris density have increased fatigue, low resistance, and a tendency to many functional diseases. In our observations, we encountered such an iris in the corpses of persons who died suddenly from respiratory diseases (6.2%) in early childhood.

Density 4 - the color of the iris is different. The density is satisfactory, it consists of separate long thinned trabeculae, between which cracks are visible. These slits are numerous, most often oval. Carriers of such an iris are people with impaired health who react painfully to all kinds of stressful situations. In our observations, we mainly registered this type of iris density in the corpses of persons who died of heart disease, most often myocardial infarction (22.6%).

The density of 5.6 is the weakest irises. The stroma of the iris is dotted with many depressions and pits that change their color and shape. Pronounced voids deform the small circle of the iris and do not allow localization of the lesion site. Such irises indicate severe hereditary and acquired diseases, a poor constitution, and a decrease in the body's defenses.

When studying the iris of density 5 and 6, it should be noted that the presence of voids and depressions are not a sign of organ damage, most likely they indicate the insufficiency and weakness of the genetic apparatus of the body.

The analysis of data on iridodiagnostics shows that the most complete information about a particular feature can be obtained by a comprehensive study of the issue.

CONCLUSIONS: Good morphogenetic signs are evaluated with a sign (+), bad (-). When calculating the final score, which can range from 0 to 10 points, only positive signs are taken into account. Ideally, if you have 10 points, the human constitution is evaluated as optimally positive. However, such persons are extremely rare. Persons with a 0-1 score constitution are also extremely rarely observed. Thus, in forensic medical practice, when determining the main cause of sudden death, iridodiagnostics methods can provide invaluable assistance to experts, which will undoubtedly increase the objectivity and evidentiary value of forensic medical reports

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