

## Autopsy based one year prospective study of death due to hanging

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### Abstract

Amongst all form of asphyxial death, hanging is most frequently encountered by forensic experts. Easy availability and presence of wide range of ligature materials at home itself makes hanging a preferred method of committing suicide over other methods. Findings over neck vary from case to case depending upon various factors like position of knot over neck, composition of ligature material, duration of suspension etc. The present prospective study was carried out in the Department of Forensic Medicine & Toxicology, M.G.M. Medical College & M.Y. Hospital, Indore, during the period from 1st August 2017 to 31st July 2018 and includes a total of 203 cases of death due to Hanging, brought to the mortuary of the hospital for medico-legal postmortem examination. Male victims were 137 (67.5%) and females were 66 (32.5%). The majority of victims belonged to 3rd decade among males were 49 (24.1%), followed by 4th decade were 44 (21.7%) while 2nd decade was most common among females were 25 (12.3%), followed by 3rd decade were 24 (11.8%). The objective of the study was to understand various demographic profile and various aspects of deaths due to hanging so as to suggest some remedial measures.

**Keywords:** Hanging, Ligature Material, Position of knot, Suicide, Place of hanging.

### Introduction

Hanging is that form of asphyxia which is caused by suspension of the body by a ligature which encircles the neck, the constricting force being the weight of the body.<sup>1</sup> Sometimes, hanging is adopted as a last resort after other forms of suicide (poisoning, cut throat injury, etc.) have failed to produce the desired effect. The thought to hang one-self may come progressively or on an impulse.<sup>2</sup>

The first symptom is the loss of power and subjective sensations, such as flashes of light and ringing in the ears, followed by loss of consciousness, which is so rapid that hanging is regarded as a painless form of death.<sup>3</sup>

The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that of the nearly 900,000 people who die from suicide globally every year, 170,000 are from India.<sup>4</sup> However, India's National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) – which report official suicide rates based on police reports – estimated only 135,000 suicides in 2011.<sup>5,6</sup>

The number of suicides in India during the decade (2005–2015) has recorded an increase of 17.3% (1,33,623 in 2015 from 1,13,914 in 2005). The no. of cases were reported Madhya Pradesh (10,293 suicides) accounted for 7.7% of the total suicides reported in India.<sup>7</sup> Hanging is invariably suicidal. Accidental and homicidal hangings are rare.<sup>8</sup>

### Materials and Methods

The present prospective study was carried out in the Department of Forensic Medicine & Toxicology, M.G.M. Medical College & M.Y. Hospital, Indore (M.P.) during the period from 1st August 2017 to 31st July 2018 and analysis a total of 203 cases of death due to Hanging, brought to the mortuary of the hospital for medico-legal postmortem examination.

Details of the cases were collected like age, sex, residence, place of hanging, month wise distribution of the

cases from the police papers, the inquest reports, hospital records and findings during autopsy like position of knot, type of ligature material and P.M. findings, etc. The information was compiled, tabulated and analyzed.

### Observations and Results

It is observed that, out of 2197 medico legal post mortem cases conducted to the Dept. of Forensic medicine & toxicology, 203 were cases of hanging. Incidence was 9.2%. During this study it is observed that there were male predominance with 137 (67.5%) cases out of 203 cases of hanging and female victims were only 66 (32.5%) cases. [Fig. 1]

The maximum numbers of hanging 49 [24.1%] cases were observed between age group of 21-30 years in males and 25 [12.3%] cases were observed between age group of 11-20 years in female. In age below 10 years not any single case was reported and in old age above 61 years only 4 [1.9%] cases were found. The most vulnerable age group for hanging was observed as 11-40 years in which 168 [82.7%] cases was reported. This particular age group is most active period in one's life. Frustration due to various reasons such as financial problems, the burden of livelihood, unemployment, and poverty contributed to their death. [Fig. 2]

Highest numbers of 141[69.5%] victims were from urban. Low incidence 62 [30.5%] in rural area due to less rural population as most of young individual migrate to cities for study, for seeking job and to achieve modern lifestyle they become frustrated early and commits such an lethal offence. [Fig. 3]

In the present study, among total number of cases the most preferred places chose for hanging was in closed 194 [95.5%] cases to increase the success rate as victims usually find the place when there was nobody present nearby

him/her like closed room, toilet, house, shop, office, etc. which will suit his purpose of committing suicide. [Fig. 4]

Typical hanging was observed only in 25 [12.3%] cases in which position of knot was found behind the neck in occiput region, while atypical hanging in which position knot present either on right or left side of neck was reported in 147 [72.4%] cases. In 31 [15.2%] cases position of knot was not found appreciable. [Table 1]

During present study, the ligature material was found in situ in only 106 [52.3%] cases in which nylon rope was found maximum in 32 [15.7] cases followed by jute rope in 21 [10.3%] cases, this shows that in maximum number of cases the easy available and cheap materials like rope, cotton rope, synthetic saree were used to commit suicide. [Table 2]

When month wise distribution of cases was analyzed, no any specific trend was observed but the highest incidences of hanging cases were reported in summer season [Fig. 5]

**Postmortem Findings:** Petechial hemorrhages (sub conjunctival hemorrhage) were seen in the 45 [22.1%]

cases. Body showed post mortem lividity in the legs in 40 [19.7%] cases. This depends mostly on the duration of suspension of the body and nature of the ligature materials used and also the time elapsed between death and autopsy. [Table 3]

Bluish discoloration of nails/lips/earlobes was the most common finding observed in 156 (76.8%) cases. Protrusion of tongue was seen in 115 [56.6%] cases. The probable reason for this phenomenon could be that the constricting force of the ligature caused upward pressure on the neck structure causing elevation of the tongue. [Table 3]

Salivary stain was present in 53 [26.1%] cases of hanging. Saliva is often found dribbling from angle of the mouth down the chin. This is supposed to be sure sign of ante mortem hanging as secretion of saliva being a vital function, cannot occur after death. Hyoid bone fracture was not found in any such cases of hanging. In our study, majority of victims were of young age below 40 years, and the frequency of fracture of hyoid bone was found increased with age as it got ossified. [Table 3]

**Table 1: Position of knot**

| Occiput (%) | Right side of neck (%) | Left side of neck (%) | Not Appriciable (%) |
|-------------|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 25 (12.3%)  | 79 (38.9%)             | 68 (33.5%)            | 31 (15.2%)          |

**Table 2: Type of ligature material**

| Ligature Material | Number of cases | Percentage (%) |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Cotton Dhoti      | 5               | 2.4%           |
| Cotton Dupatta    | 8               | 3.9%           |
| Cotton rope       | 18              | 8.8%           |
| Cotton Gamchha    | 4               | 1.9%           |
| Synthetic saree   | 16              | 7.8%           |
| Nylon rope        | 32              | 15.7%          |
| Jute rope         | 21              | 10.3%          |
| ELECTRIC WIRE     | 2               | 0.9%           |
| NA                | 97              | 47.7%          |
| <b>Total</b>      | 203             | 100%           |

**Table 3: Post mortem examination findings**

| Findings                                      | Number of cases | Percentage (%) |
|---|-----------------|----------------|
| Sub conjunctival hemorrhage                   | 45              | 22.1%          |
| Protrusion of tongue                          | 115             | 56.6%          |
| Salivary Stain                                | 53              | 26.1%          |
| Ear/ Nose/ Mouth bleed                        | 25              | 12.3%          |
| Bluish discoloration of nails/ lips/ear lobes | 156             | 76.8%          |
| Post mortem lividity over lower limb          | 40              | 19.7%          |
| Semen ejaculation                             | 70              | 34.4%          |
| Fecal matter passed off                       | 34              | 16.7%          |
| Feet planter flexed                           | 48              | 23.6%          |
| Patechial hemorrhage over scalps              | 23              | 11.3%          |

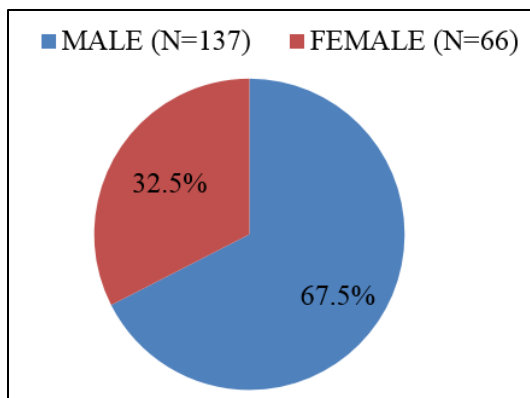


Fig. 1: Gender wise distribution (N=203)

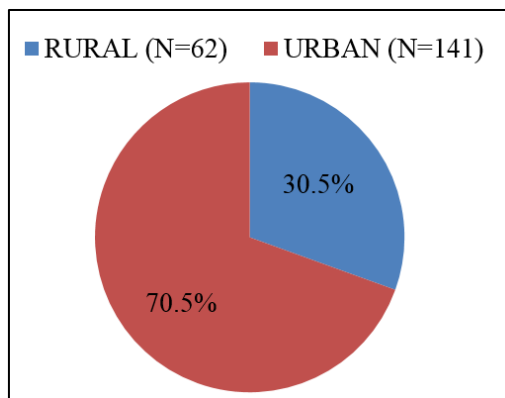


Fig. 3: Residence (N=203)

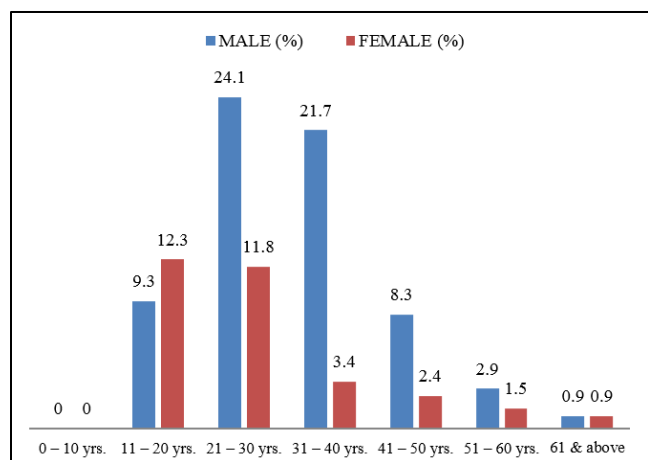


Fig. 2: Age and sex wise distribution of cases (N=203)

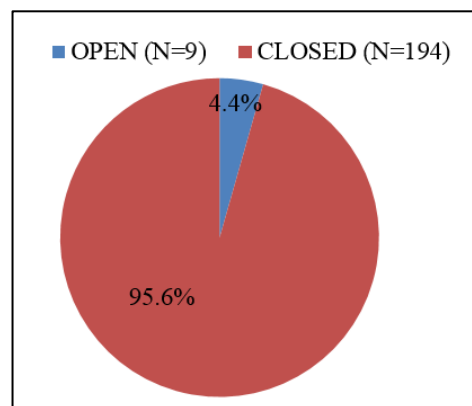


Fig. 4: Place of hanging (N=203)

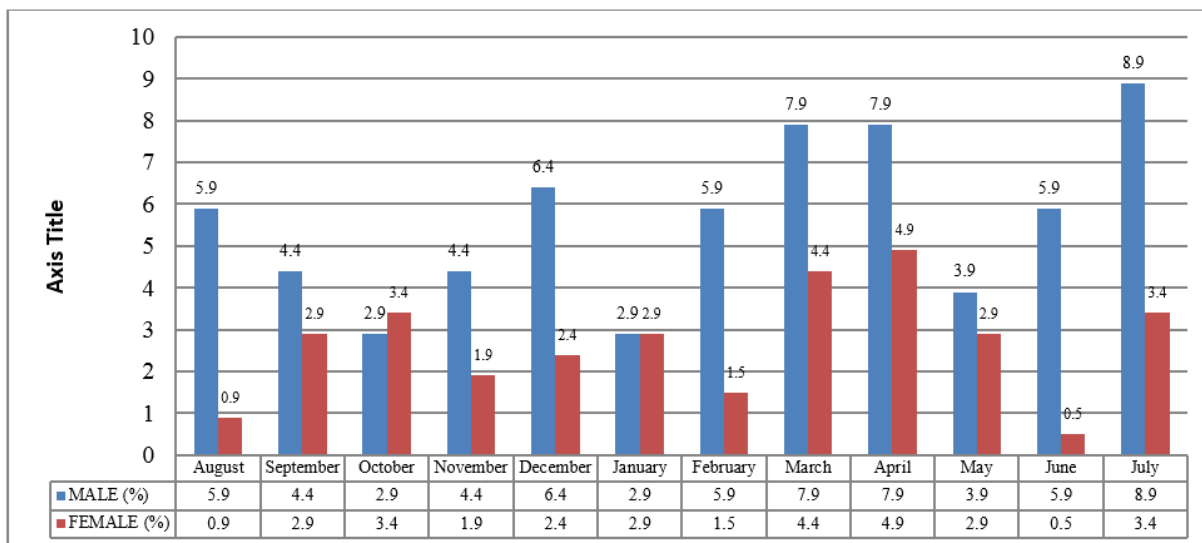


Fig. 5: Month wise distribution of cases

**Discussion**

The present prospective study was carried out in the Department of Forensic Medicine & Toxicology, M.G.M. Medical College & M.Y. Hospital, Indore (M.P.) during the period from 1st August 2017 to 31st July 2018. It has been compared with other similar studies carried out in different

parts of the world to bring out the similarities and differences.

In the present study, the total number of hanging cases conducted were 203 [9.2%], almost similar cases was observed by Manoj K Baishya et al,<sup>9</sup> less number of cases was observed by N.Vijaykumari,<sup>10</sup> Patel A P et al<sup>11</sup> observed 332 cases of hanging in their study period.

Majority of deaths due to hanging were males [67.5%] with male: female ratio 2:1. Similar findings were observed by other authors Manoj K Baishya et al,<sup>9</sup> K.M. Pathak et al<sup>12</sup> and differ from SH Bhosle et al.<sup>13</sup>

The highest number of cases of death due to hanging in males were in the age group of 21-30 years [24.1%] while in females it was 11-20 years [12.3%]. Similar to study conducted by S.H. Bhosle et al,<sup>13</sup> G.K. Bharath et al<sup>14</sup> and differ from study conducted by N.Vijaykumari.<sup>10</sup>

In present study, the most commonly used ligature materials were nylon rope in 32 [15.7] cases, consistent with findings of N. Vijaykumari<sup>10</sup> and Modi.<sup>15</sup> In another study done by Ahmad M.<sup>16</sup> and B.R. Sharma et al.<sup>17</sup> dupatta was the commonly used ligature material by females, whereas saree was used by males.

On eliciting the detailed history from the police and relatives of the deceased, we came to know the fact that majority of the victims [95.5%] were recovered from closed areas that is mostly at home or work place, similar with the study conducted by Patel A P et al,<sup>11</sup> P. N Murkey et al<sup>18</sup> and Sharija et al.<sup>19</sup>

Highest numbers of victims were from urban region i.e., 69.5%, while 30.5% were from rural area. Similar findings were observed by Manoj K Baishya et al<sup>9</sup> and differ from author Tripude B.et al<sup>20</sup> and Samantha AK. et al.<sup>21</sup>

In present study position of the knot in a majority of cases was found present in right and left side of neck 38.9% and 33.5% respectively [atypical hanging]. Similar findings were observed by Manoj K Baishya et al<sup>9</sup> and differ from Mishra P.K. et al.<sup>22</sup>

In the present study, salivary stain mark was present in 26.1% cases, Soumya R. Nayak et al<sup>23</sup> found dribbling of saliva in 16.4% cases, while Mohammed M. Sheikh et al<sup>24</sup> observed in 38.37% cases. Our findings are not consistent with Modi.<sup>15</sup>

In our study, we also compiled the month wise distribution of cases and came to know that there was no month wise specific variation observed, but highest incidences of hanging cases were reported in summer season.

## Conclusion

In the present study Males of younger age group in majority have committed suicide by hanging in closed space, preferred place was at home. Salivary stain mark, which is considered a hallmark of ante-mortem hanging, was present only in 26.1% cases. No case of hyoid bone or thyroid cartilage fracture was found.

Suicide today has become a major health issue throughout the world, despite all legal, moral, social and religious barriers. Psychiatric counseling should be given to everyone in all age groups of both the sexes. Males of younger age group were mostly involved in the study. Other family members should keep a constant watch on the affected member of family and should try to engage them in continuous talks.

A study on common methods of suicide, risk factors, socio-demographic factors, cultural aspects and other established etiologies in an area serve as road map not only for a forensic expert but also for local governing bodies to take appropriate control measures. This study is meant to conclude the above Perspective. In future prospective study can be conducted including psychological autopsy for extended in depth study which can be helpful for the society and aiming towards reducing such untimely and unfortunate incidences.

**Conflict of Interest:** Nil.

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