Neonaticide: How does post mortem imaging help?

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Neonaticide Definition

- Defined as the killing of a newborn during its first 24 hours of life (Resnick, 1970)
- Mostly by the mother
- Denied or concealed pregnancy (Vellut et al, 2018)
- Death by lack of care and/or traumatic injuries



PMCT/PMMRI



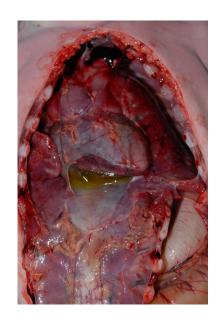


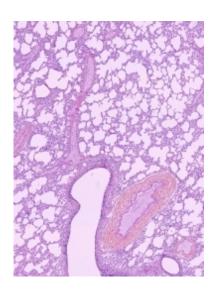




Post mortem investigations







Neonaticide

Main issues

Three fundamental questions to be answered

What is the gestationnal age?

= viability?

Did the newborn breath?

= fœtus > child

Are there traumatic injuries?

= Cause of death?

Neonaticide

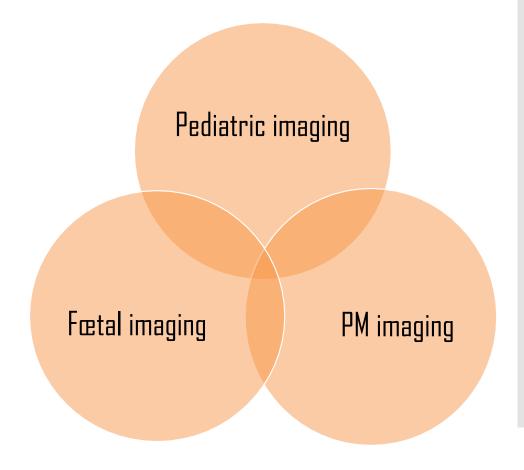
Postmortem imaging

• Whole body imaging: CT and/or MRI

• Reconstructions :

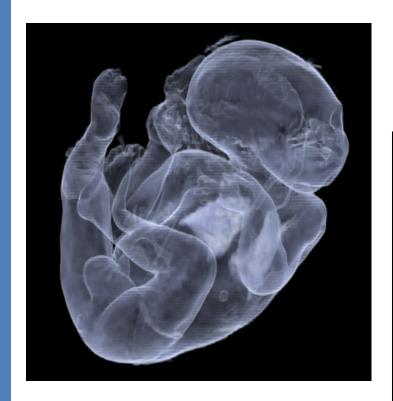
- Bones
- Soft tissues (head)
- Pulmonary parenchyma

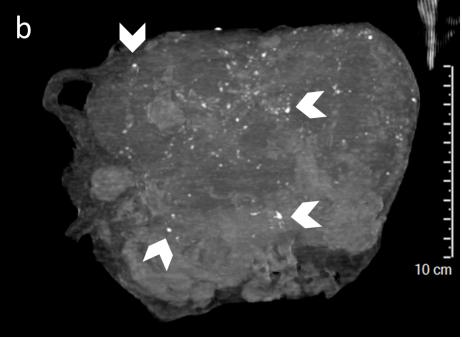
3D reconstructions



General presentation; placenta

Post mortem imaging of a newborn



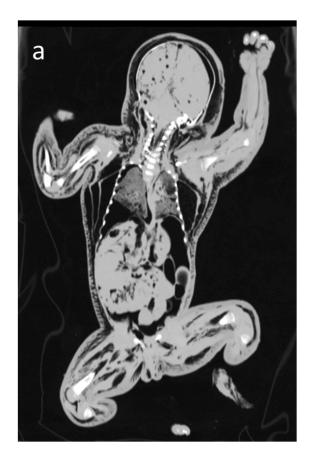


Post mortem imaging of a newborn

Post mortem changes

- Gas infiltration
- Deformation / action of fauna

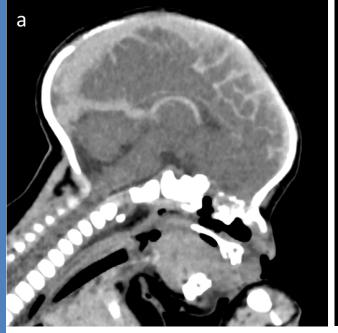




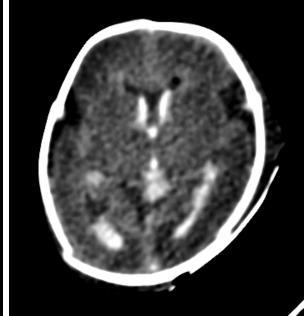
<u>Brain</u>

- Hyperdensity of the veinous sinuses
- Hyperdensity of the choroid plexuses
- Incomplete gyration

Post mortem imaging of a newborn



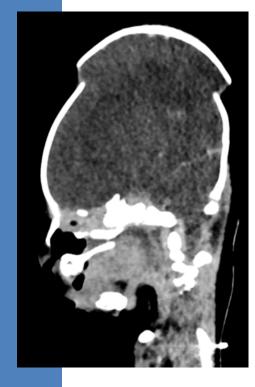


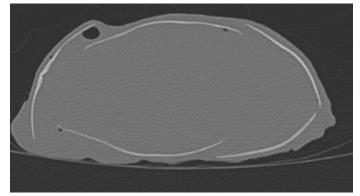


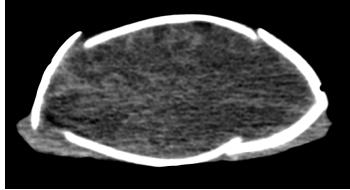
Skull deformation

- Passage through the birth canal
- In utero fetal death?

Post mortem imaging of a newborn







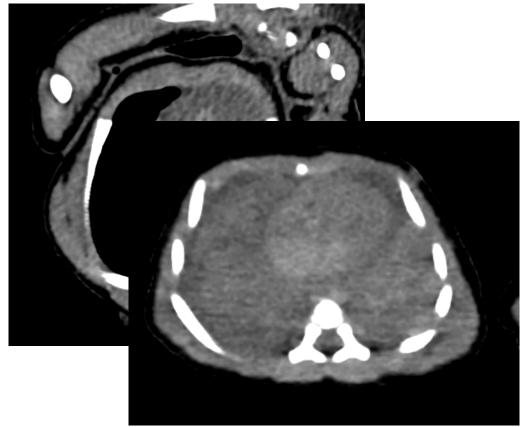


Case courtesy of Dr Kabil kumar loganathan, Radiopaedia.org, rID: 52233

Post mortem imaging of a newborn

Chest/Abdomen

- Blood level in the heart cavities
- Mediatinum uneasy to analyse when the lungs are unaerated
- Hyperdensity of the meconium





Neonaticide

Main issues

• Three fundamental questions to be answered :

What is the gestationnal age?
= viability?

Did the newborn breath? = fœtus > child

Are there traumatic injuries?
= Cause of death?

Step 1: What is the gestationnal age?

- Gestationnal age = would the child have lived after birth?
- WHO = 22 WG and/or 500 g
- Post mortem imaging :
 - Length of the long bones : femur, tibia, humerus
 - US or anthropological tables

$$GA = \frac{\text{femur length} + 18.72}{2.52}$$

Detection of secondary ossification centres :

Carniero et al, 2016

Calcaneum : 24 WG

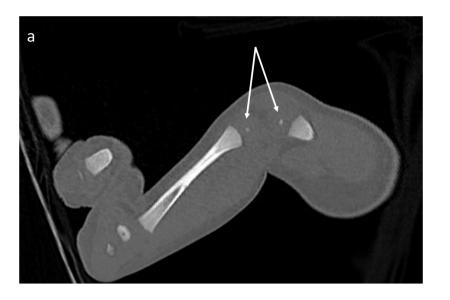
proximal tibial epiphysis: 32 WG

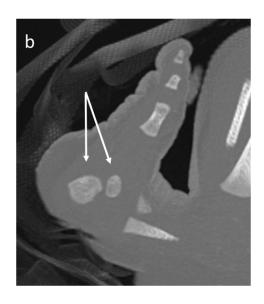
distal femoral epiphysis: 36 WG

Biparietal or abdominal diameters (with cautious)

Step 1: Examples – Full term infant

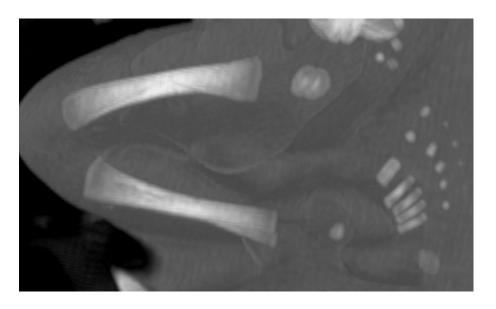


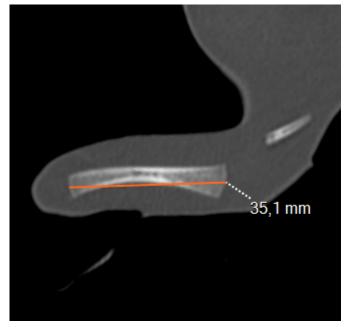




Step 1: Examples -Fetus of 20 WG



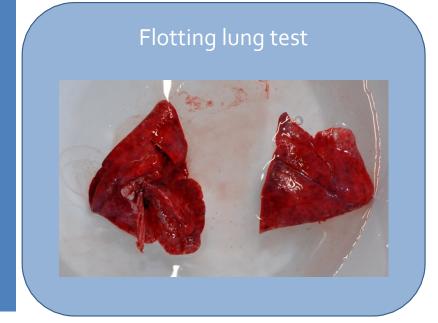


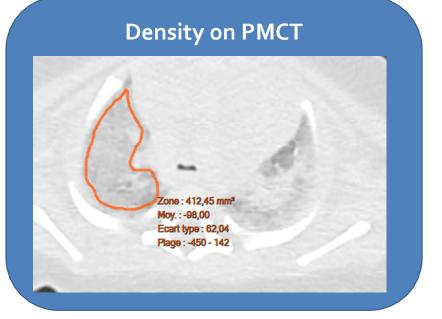




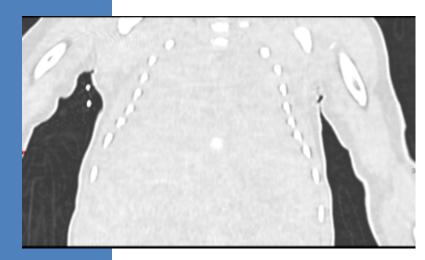
Step 2: Did the newborn breath after delivery?

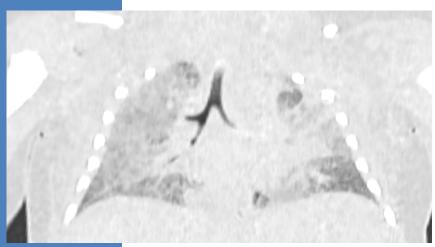
- THE key issue of the investigation of a suspected neonaticide
- Change the legal considerations arround the newborn's death
 - = are the lungs inflated with air?

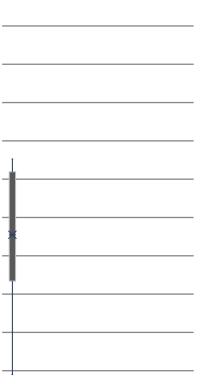




Step 2: Examples









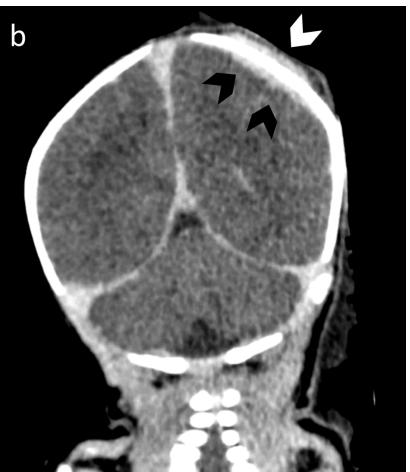
Step 3 : Are there traumatic injuries?

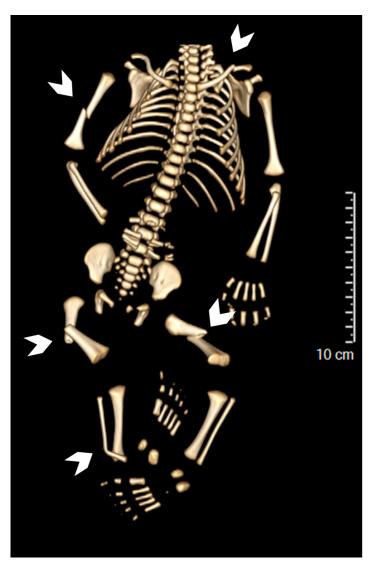
Help to determine cause and circumstances of death

- Injuries visible on CT :
 - Intra cranial bleeding
 - Skull fractures
 - Limbs fractures

Birth injuries vs inflicted trauma?







Conclusion

- Neonaticide = PM imaging + forensic autopsy + pathological examination
- Post mortem changes?
- Communication between radiologist and pathologist

Gestationnal age

Breathing after birth

Traumatic injuries /cause of death



ORIGINAL ARTICLE



Pictorial review of the postmortem computed tomography in neonaticide cases

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ORIGINAL ARTICLE



Lung density measurement in postmortem computed tomography: a new tool to assess immediate neonatal breath in suspected neonaticides

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Thank you for your attention

