



## Fugue School, Violent Death. Accidental or Criminal? About a One Case

**Djilali Merzoug Mohammed<sup>1</sup>, Boumelik Mohamed Amine<sup>2\*</sup>, Bensefia Imad Dine<sup>3</sup> and Ayad Kada Bekhada<sup>3</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Assistant Professor of Forensic Medicine, TALEB MORAD Faculty of Medicine, DJILLALI LIABES University, Sidi-Bel-Abbés, Algeria

<sup>2</sup>Senior Lecturer in Forensic Medicine at a University Hospital, TALEB MORAD Faculty of Medicine, DJILLALI LIABES University, Sidi-Bel-Abbés, Algeria

<sup>3</sup>Assistant Specialist in Forensic Medicine, HASSANI ABDELKADER University Hospital, Sidi-Bel-Abbés, Algeria

**\*Corresponding Author:** Boumelik Mohamed Amine, Senior Lecturer in Forensic Medicine at a University Hospital, TALEB MORAD Faculty of Medicine, DJILLALI LIABES University, Sidi-Bel-Abbés, Algeria.

**DOI:** 10.31080/ASMS.2023.07.1706

**Received:** October 12, 2023

**Published:** October 28, 2023

© All rights are reserved by **Boumelik Mohamed Amine., et al.**

### Abstract

The use of violence in interpersonal relationships. Increasingly concerned about the all of company, since more entrained known consequences, short and long term, in victims, more indirectly, in control and their families. School violence is a highly topical theme.

in our case presented, the alleged perpetrator of abuse was the uncle (supposedly the legal guardian responsible for the family) and of which the suspicions were to him.

This is a child of 13 years in good physical and mental health apparent. During the normal course of his schooling, the child is learning difficulties, who conducted at find another temporary home, stayed in for any by hiding its deficit. He child is still bothered by his parental uncle, inflicting verbal and physical abuse, supposedly for a good education. In all this, the child at his age made -alone- all efforts to find solutions. His uncle always beats it.

One day when he returned from school, with his school uniform, the victim has suffered physical violence, which belongs very discreet in their general appearance. Found away from stairs of the building where he lives. Address the medical and surgical emergencies of University Hospital of Sidi-Bel-Abbés through the civil protection services.

In minutes the child loses his life from the beginning explorations of medical and resuscitation, UNDETERMINED a death certificate was issued; an investigation and medico-legal autopsy was ordered.

Our forensic mission was: is this an accident or a criminal act?

**Keywords:** School Violence; Victims; Medico-Legal Autopsy; Criminal Act; Prevention of Violence

### Introduction

The use of violence in interpersonal relationships. Increasingly concerned about the all of company, since more entrained known consequences, short and long term, in victims, more indirectly, in

control and their families. School violence is a highly topical theme. It is the result of widespread violence, which manifests itself in different ways in our society: family and relationship violence, media violence, professional and economic violence, political violence ... Also, everyone is concerned.

In several cases, it has received the shields abused by their guardians; in our case presented, the alleged perpetrator of abuse was the uncle (supposedly the legal guardian responsible for the family) and of which the suspicions were to him.

**Presentation of our case**

This is a child of 13 years in good physical and mental health apparent. During the normal course of his schooling, the child is learning difficulties, who conducted at find another temporary home, stayed in for any by hiding its deficit.

He child is still bothered by his parental uncle, inflicting verbal and physical abuse, supposedly for a good education. In all this, the child at his age made -alone- all efforts to find solutions. It is always beaten by his uncle.

One day when he returned from school, with his school uniform, the victim has suffered physical violence which belongs very discreet in their general appearance. Found away from stairs of the building where he lives. Address the medical and surgical emergencies of University Hospital of Sidi-Bel-Abbès through the civil protection services.

In minutes the child loses his life from the beginning explorations of medical and resuscitation, UNDETERMINED a death certificate was issued, an investigation and medico-legal autopsy was ordered.

**Accidental or criminal?**

After issuing the close order of the third Indictment Division of Sidi Bel Abbés court, asking the question: “Es that all lesions is a consequence of violence or a fall?”

By practicing all the autopsy explorations on the deceased’s corpse A.G 13 years old, any one finding that:

- The nature of the injuries observed move towards of the violence.
- The characteristic lesions of precipitation or a fall from a high height are not found.

In the end, the autopsy and inquest all ended the alleged criminal and he is incarcerated.

**Results of the survey after autopsy**

The autopsy data delivered to the requesting authorities saw towards inflicted injuries is not accidental, which prompted investigators sought the alleged criminal. As we said at the beginning, autopsy has excluded any specific instrument causing lesions detected, But, investigators asserted that his parental uncle, supposedly legal guardian.

His uncle practice a martial art sport, which explained the rarity or absence of lesions to the external review of defferents floors, and CRIMINAL track was retained.



**Figure 1:** Peritoneal hemorrhage.

Forensic medicine department, SIDI BEL ABBES university hospital center (Algeria).

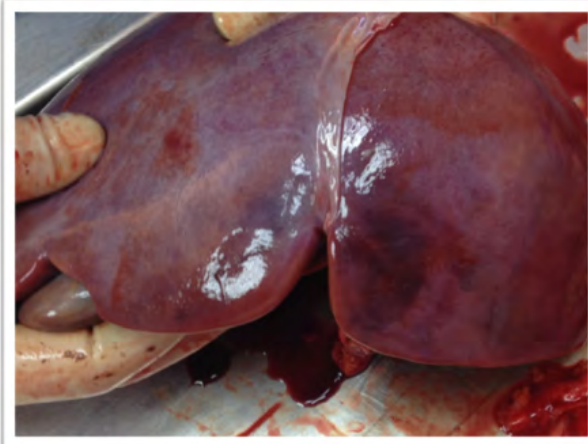
It is consistent with our necropsy, it has not found lesions typical of a fall from a very high place that are specific for keeping or hold ACCIDENTAL component.

**Problematics of necropsic act**

When performing the autopsy and during all his time several questions were posed:

- The scarcity of damage to the external examination (in favor of lethal violence);

- Typical heavy lesions of violence;
- Absence of an object or instrument of its specific causal lesions;
- The trauma affected several areas and floors;
- The absence of the lifting of body, which also decreased the chances of data acquisition or oriented towards! Track.
- But the certainty of a violent death is acquired, marked by a series of lesions including: a scalp hematoma, bone ecchymosis, subarachnoid hemorrhage, a bilateral hemothorax in great abundance, a scrotal hematoma.



**Figure 2:** Hepatic ecchymosis.

Forensic medicine department, SIDI BEL ABBES university hospital center (Algeria).



**Figure 3:** Bilateral pulmonary contusion with hemothorax.

Forensic medicine department, SIDI BEL ABBES university hospital center (Algeria).

During the autopsy, the big question that bothers us was art that death is original.

#### Accidental or criminal?.

#### Conclusion

The fight against violence at school and All violence event. The acts of violence occurring in the school system are not inevitable and must be fought with determination. There is no solution or remedy to fight against violence in schools. Warning absenteeism may result in inactivity, depression, violence of the student to himself and others. The genesis of school difficulties following the failure of adult relationships and authority (education, no "NO" child vis-à-vis in the family ...) [1-11].

The perception of the young by adults can transfer valuable knowledge, directly or indirectly, to know and deepen in its infantile personality which was absent in our case. Avoid for tutors to use the SPONTANEITY, The INCONTROLABITE instantly (you must pass). Finally, Academic success and social promotion prospects are indeed the best weapons in the prevention of violence. In Our case, Census bad characters of academic failure (refusal of assimilation, withdrawal into oneself, absenteeism ...) and were not considered in the early detection of the fugue; hence the importance of group work.

#### Bibliography

1. Equipe Neurosciences Cliniques, Cognitives et Santé Nutritionnelle, Biologie, Faculté des Sciences, Université Ibn Tofail, BP. 133, 14000 Kenitra, Maroc.
2. Penser et agir pour améliorer le climat scolaire juin (2008).
3. Traité de Médecine Légale (2008).
4. Astor RA. School Violence: A Blueprint for Elementary School Interventions, *School Work in Education*, 17.2 (1995): 101-115.
5. Baudier A and B Céleste. Le développement affectif et social du jeune enfant : Un exposé clair et précis qui rend compte de la complémentarité des approches théoriques, Paris: Nathan (2000).
6. Casanova R. Prévenir et traiter la violence dans la classe, Paris: Hatier (2000).

7. Cavell TA. "Working with Parents of Aggressive Children". A Practitioner's Guide, Washington, D.C. : American Psychological Association (2000).
8. Centre national de prévention du crime. L'incidence de l'intimidation au Canada (2002).
9. Centre national d'information sur la violence dans la famille. Les jeunes et la violence, Ottawa: Santé Canada (1997).
10. Fortin L. Violence et problèmes de comportement, Enquête sociale et de santé auprès des enfants et des adolescents québécois 1999, Québec : Institut de la statistique du Québec (2002): 451-470.
11. Martichoux J. "Violence des jeunes: Les parents sont-ils démissionnaires?" Issy-les-Moulineaux, France: Prat (2000).