Manner Of Death

Forensic Science

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Forensic pathologists provide valuable information about the manner of death after the autopsy has been performed. There are four main categories regarding the manner of death. These include natural deaths, accidental deaths, homicidal deaths and suicidal deaths. The information found during the autopsy not only reveals the causes of death, how, when and where they occurred, but also shows what manner it's of.



Natural And Accidental Deaths

Natural deaths are the cause of the majority of deaths that occur. The manners of death in this category include heart failure, disease, and death during sleep etc. The autopsy reveals certain aspects of the death, whether it occurred suddenly, unexpectedly or if the person was critically ill and hadn't seen a doctor in the last two weeks. Accidental deaths are common but if the police suspect that the accident was deliberate or could have been avoided, a criminal investigation will be conducted. An example of an accident that could have been avoided is a safety guard left off a dangerous piece of machinery, as would be the perfect deliberate accident.



Homicide And Suicide

Homicide, meaning the killing of a human, is regarded as murder, where the criminal's intention was to deliberately cause someone's death. Some common examples of murdering include shooting, stabbing, smothering, strangling, hitting with a blunt object and burning. Each weapon leaves distinct marks on the corpse, which a pathologist may identify belongs to a certain type of weapon and thus leading investigators to the actual murder tool. Manslaughter, where death is not the intention, is however, also regarded as homicide. Suicide, meaning intentionally taking one's own life, is in fact illegal, as is assisting someone else to commit suicide. A suicide agreement between two people is when it involves both people claiming their lives together. If one person, however, survives the attempt, he/she can be charged with manslaughter, or, unintentional death.