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Resume,

According to an analytical study, the authors concluded that Iris is an objective reflector of congenital and acquired pathologies of the human body. And iridodiagnosis, as well as fingerprinting can provide invaluable assistance to the forensic doctor and forensic specialist in solving the problem of identification and individualization of the individual. In practice, iridology is one of the promising areas of forensic and forensic medicine.

Keywords: iridology potential in practical forensic medicine, iris is an objective reflector of congenital and acquired pathologies of the human body.

ПОТЕНЦИАЛ ИРИДОЛОГИИ В ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЙ СУДЕБНОЙ МЕДИЦИНЕ И СУДЕБНОЙ НАУКЕ

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Резюме

По данным аналитического иисследования авторы пришли к выводу что Ирис является объективным отражателем врожденных и приобретенных патологий человеческого организма. А иридодиагностика, а также дактилоскопия могут оказать неоценимую помощь судебному врачу и криминалисту в решении проблемы идентификации и индивидуализации личности. В практике иридология является одной из перспективных областей криминалистической и судебной медицины.

Ключевые слова: потенциал иридологии в практической судебной медицине, ирис является объективным отражателем врожденных и приобретенных патологий человеческого организма.

AMALIY SUD TIBBIYOTI VA HUQUQ FANIDAGI IRIDOLOGIYaNING POTENSIALI

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Rezyume

Tahliliy tadqiqotga ko'ra, mualliflar Iris inson tanasining tug'ma va orttirilgan nuqsonlarining ob'ektiv belgisi degan xulosaga kelishdi. Va iridodiagnostika,

shuningdek barmoq izlarini aniqlash sud-tibbiyot ekspertiza va sud-tibbiyot mutaxassisiga shaxsni aniqlash va individuallashtirish muammolarini hal qilishda bebaho yordam berishi mumkin. Amaliyotda iridologiya sud va sud tibbiyotining istiqbolli yo'nalishlaridan biridir degan xulosaga kelishdi.

Kalit so'zlar: Amaliy sud tibbiyotida iridologik potentsial, iris inson tanasining tug'ma va orttirilgan patologiyalarining ob'ektiv belgisidir.

Relevance

Iridology - is a realm of medical cognizance that allows to diagnose a state of diverse organs and system of organism by means of the iris' (of a patient's eyes) picture. Each of the iris sectors conforms to some body organ. Iridology as a new aspect of medicine, despite of its long-standing history, has just obtained recognition of scientific and general medical public lately [4,5,9]. Commencing from private aspect - iridodiagnosis, it covered and gave elaboration to a range of new methods, such as: screening- iridodiagnosis, iridogenetics, iridophototherapy and others. At present, there are all prerequisites for new direction of iridology - forensic and criminalistic iridodiagnosis.

The use of iridodiagnosis with the purpose of individualization and identification of personality is missing in forensic literature. Nevertheless, in the given work we endeavored to find general and fundamental criterions of evaluation of iridogenetics syndromes for identification of personality in forensic-medical and criminal practices.

It is known that an iris is the most unsurpassed reflector among all other organism structures of congenital anomalies or peculiarities, secured in genetics [3,5,8]. It is considered to be proven that it is not possible to find two people with utterly identical faces. This is particularly correct in regards to eyes as the iris of every person is absolutely unique. Iris is so much specific that it could render invaluable service in criminalistics and forensic-expertise practices for identification of personality, as well as by the inherent congenital alterations of the iris to determine a propensity of, an

individual to some criminal actions (suicide, drug abuse and others) and genetic diseases [1,2,3,5,8,10].

The purpose of the given research was conducting a study of alterations in iris of those who died suddenly and development of expertise criminalistic cards for identification of individual.

Material and methods

Postmortal investigation of the iris of 136 human cadavers, who had sudden death from various diseases and analysis of their medical documents (medical report, outpatient cards and others) served as materials for the research.

Iridodiagnosis includes study of the iris visually and by means of different lighting instruments. The same thing we applied during investigation of the cadaveric material: iridoscopy and photography of the iris. With this purpose slit lamps of Russian production - “ЩЛ-56”, “ЩЛТ" and “ЩЛ-56М” were used. For lighting of the iris more simple method was applied - straight focal.

Results and their consideration

Due to infinitely many structural combinations of irises, which reflect constitutional peculiarities of the person, it is managed to separate several simple types, and totally we discerned five of them. (See table No.1)

Table No.1

Frequency of occurrence of different types of irises of people with different eye color (by Velkhover E.S., 1992)

Eye color	Quantity of examined	Types of irises				
		Radial	Radial-wavy	Radial-homogeneous	Radial-Lacunar	Lacunar

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Liqht blue	450	5,6	78,0	1,7	17,0	6,0
Dark blue	174	6,1	66,9	-	8,2	10,0
Grey	222	4,9	81,6	-	8,2	5,3
Liqht-brown	275	0,4	44,4	46,0	5,1	4,1
Blown	196	1,2	12,0	83,8	2,1	0,9
Dark-brown	150	-	-	88,0	7,8	4,2

Some people have irises of a disclosed fan form, made up from thin, well-defined matched fibers - trabecule. This type is called radial. It occurs 10 times more in average among people with light color eyes, rather than among those with dark-eyes [3,4,5]. Irises of “brown” and “dark-brown” colors dominated in our observations. Light colors were less, and they comprised 14,6% from total quantity. Radial type of iris comprised 4,8±0,6% in average from investigated cases by us.

The second type of iris (radial-wavy) had the form of radial running and slightly thickened trabecule. This is so-called “neurogenetic” type of constitution, with typical syndromes of astenoneurotic and propensity to spasm, hypertension, cardiovascular diseases [3,4,5,8]. It occurred more often in our observations (46,8%).

The third type of iris - radial-homogeneous, characterized by combination of radial picture in pupillary girdle with a dense, homogeneously colored ciliary circle. This type is observed almost exclusively among dark color eyes (26,2%). Predominance of people with congenital genetic conditional pathologies (insular diabetes, epilepsy, hypertension, myopia and others) is characteristic for this type.

The fourth type of iris - radial-lacunar. It is presented in the form of thin stroma with scattered-phylloid cavities - lacunes, occupying up to 30% of surface of the iris. Given type of the iris in the cases investigated by us occurred 7,3% of frequency. Indicated

type of the iris is characteristic for people with weakened constitution and propensity for dysfunction and diseases [3,4,5].

The fifth type of iris - lacunar, characterized by thin, disrupt in some areas stroma with chaotic picture of trabecule and ample quantity of lacunes. This is the weakest type of the iris, significative of evident congenital inferiority of most of the organs and systems. It is occurred among people with light color eyes twice more than the one with dark color eyes [4,5]. In our investigations this type was observed among 4,9% cadavers.

Along with architectonics or type of the iris, for detection of individual features of a human, a value is attached to detection of density of iridescent structure. It is considered that the cleaner and denser the iris, the healthier and stronger an organism.

Analysis of the results of our investigations revealed that cadavers who died suddenly, the iris of eyes had minimal density in those cases, when a disease caused death at a younger age (from 25 up to 50). More often people died at this age range from myocardial infarction, stroke against a background of insular diabetes type II, ischemic heart disease. Iris of those who died suddenly at an advanced age (from 50 and above) had more dense structure and the causes of death were more often chronic ischemic heart disease, pneumonia, renal-hepatic insufficiency and others.

Interesting information in a morphogenesis layout represent difference of relief of an iris. Investigation of a relief gives us data on protective and spare opportunities of a human.

Analysis of specific literature shows that more complete information on that or other factor for personality identification can be obtained by a complex investigation of the matter. This is also related to estimation of genetic peculiarities of a human. We propose to judge on constitution of an individual not based on one or two factors of an iris, but on full range of important factors, assessed by 10 score system (see Table No.2).

Good morphogenetic factors are given score (+), bad ones are (-). While calculation of total score that could fluctuate from 0 up to 10 scores, only positive factors are counted.

In perfect version, at presence of 10 positive factors constitution of a person can be valued for 10 scores. However, occurrence of such people are quite rare. People with a constitution valued for 0-1 score are rare to occur as well.

Table No.2

Ten score system of constitutional peculiarities of a human (by Velkhover E.S., 1992)

Factors	Score	Sign	Score	Sign	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Density of iris	1 or 2	+	3-6	-	
Relief	1	+	2-7	-	
Deformation of a pupil (of an eye)	No	+	Yes	-	
Slagging of autonomous ring	No	+	Yes	-	
Rupture and deformation	No	+	Yes	-	
Toxic macula	No	+	Yes	-	
Pigment spot	No	+	Yes	-	
Adaptive ring	No	+	Yes	-	
Lymph rosarium	No	+	Yes	-	
Dystrophic limbus	No	+	Yes	-	
Score					

Based on our investigations of cadavers who died suddenly from different diseases (substantially from cardio-vascular pathology), who had average constitution valued for4,6±0,3 scores.

While investigation of cadavers of strangers, aging makes special significance. In this regard, signs on iridodiagnosis could give a certain aid to an expert-criminalist. It should be noted that even by one factor such as pigment spots on iris of an eye, not only age of the observable, but the carried or existing diseases could be judged on. This way, majority of iridologists note that the iris of healthy people, particularly in childhood and teen-age look clean and transparent. It is firmly considered that the healthier an organism, the cleaner, monochromatic and the denser the iris of an eye. Iris of sick and aged people becomes duller, sometimes “muddier”, as a rule multicolored with separate pigment spots and areas.

Based on our investigations, all cadavers who died suddenly are divided into 4 groups by age range: 1) 25-35 years; 2) 35-45 years; 3) 45-55 years; 4) 55 years and above. Investigations showed that quantity and prevalence of pigment spots were straight proportional to existence of chronic diseases. Consequently, occurrence of pigment spots made conditional not only with congenital diseases, but as well with acquired diseases during the life of a person. It is apparent that pigment spots were caused by some pathologic process in an organism, and by years when “cumulation” of diseases takes place, the quantity of spots in most of the cases increase.

Thus, though iridodiagnosis is a new realm of medicine, it has very ancient roots. Experience of ancient doctors in “ocular diagnosis”, including eye analysis as a whole and a range of characteristics of an iris for determination of constitution of a person, his/her inherited merits and demerits, as well as of some abnormalities in an organism, is so far successfully used in Western and European medicine.

Unique opportunities of iridodiagnosis in detection of inherited defects, aging, individual features of an organism, as well as recognition of diverse chronic diseases, can be applied with great success in forensic medicine and criminalistic practice.

Conclusion:

1. Iris is an objective reflector of congenital and acquired pathologies of human organism.
2. Iridodiagnosis as well as dactyloscopy can render unvalued aid to forensic physician and criminalist in solving the issue of identification and individualization of personality.
3. Forensic iridology is one of perspective areas of criminalistic and forensic medicine.

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