in Mozambique only recently studies were made towards capturing suicide rates. Youth suicide is much lesser than adult suicide and child suicide barely has any statistical meaning. Depression, anxiety, anger, self-aggressiveness, tension, isolation, fear of not being able to succeed in the future, family and or peer pressure, guilt, shame, are usually the underlying factors for suicide attempts especially during youth. Would any or some of these be the causes for Albert's despair? Changes in behaviour patterns during childhood are usually easily noticeable by the surrounding family and peers but mostly seen only as tantrums it probably goes a long way without getting proper attention. Even in the form of attempt, suicide is a matter of public health that should be dealt with in a meticulous way by any society especially taking measures towards its prevention. *Fictitious name

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SHOULD MICROSCOPIC SLIDE INTERPRETATIONS OF INTRACRANIAL INJURIES BE ADMISSIBLE?

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Microscopic interpretation of human tissues in health and disease is a skill that is limited to a small fraction of professionals in forensic medical science, mainly pathologists. Among pathologists, expertise varies widely, both individually and as a function of specialization. Since the fine details of microscopy are foreign even to the majority of physicians outside of pathology, it is reasonable to conclude that judges, lawyers, and jurors cannot independently evaluate the reliability of conclusions that may be asserted as regards microscopic pathology. As an additional challenge to systems of justice, microscopic interpretations, already inherently subjective, are used to assert timelines, the implications of which are obvious. Timing of intracranial injuries is particularly problematic, given its specialized nature and superficial understanding. Seven cases of homicidal abusive head trauma are presented as cases in point. In each case, the forensic pathologist who performed the autopsy concluded that the timing of the injuries was consistent with the timing of the collapse reported in the investigation. Also in each case, a retained defense expert or experts in forensic pathology opined an extended timeline based on their microscopic assessment. One noteworthy case was reviewed by multiple experts both primarily and retained by the defense, who collectively indicated timelines ranging from less than 12 hours to 4 weeks. This range was opined based not only on the same case, but upon review of the same microscopic slides. While differences of opinion are expected, the extreme degree of malleability of microscopic interpretation, its vulnerability to cognitive and other biases, and the ease with which it may be exploited to "prove" hypotheses, may not be appreciated non-pathologists. It is also not generally appreciated that timing of intracranial injuries based on microscopic pathology has never been subjected to rigorous controlled, blinded analysis. Thus, as regards factors considered in *Daubert*, timing of intracranial injuries by microscopic examination has not been rigorously tested in actual field conditions, has not subjected to peer review, has no known potential error rate, and there are no rigorous standards for its application. It therefore remains an open question as to whether microscopic interpretation of intracranial injuries, and assertions about of timing of those injuries based on microscopic assessment, should be admissible in court.

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A FATAL CASE OF PODOSTROMA CORNU-DAMAE POISONING

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There are a lot of unknown natural toxins which were suspected to cause serious damages to the dead in autopsy cases. Without reference materials, it was almost impossible to identify the suspicious natural toxins by GC-MS or LC-MS. A man had drunk mushroom-liquor with meal in his house. After 7 hours, he was transferred to emergency room and died 12 hours later. In the ingested infused mushroom-liquor, some pieces of mushroom were found and they were estimated to be *Podostroma cornu-damae (Hypocreacea)* from their morphological characteristics. To confirm the species, chemical component analysis was conducted using LC-QTOF/MS system owing to the absence of reference materials. LC-QTOF/MS could measure the exact mass and the chemical structure of target compound can be also confirmed by MS/MS fragmentation. From the analysis of the mushroom, toxic trichothecenes type compounds were identified; satratoxin H, satratoxin H 12′,13′-diacetate, satratoxin H 12′-acetate, satratoxin H 13′-acetate and verrucarol. From autopsy, heart blood, peripheral blood and stomach contents were collected and only satratoxin H was found, which the first reported finding of satratoxin H was in human biological sample. LC-QTOF/MS system is proven to be an effective method for mushroom intoxication cases in the absence of reference materials. Also, the experiences, knowledge and analytical methods we obtained in this study would be a great asset to solve other possible natural toxin intoxication cases.

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THE PARAMETERS OF EYE-TRACK IN PATIENTS WITH MENTAL DISORDER DUE TO BRAIN DAMAGE

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A lot of research had studied the features of eye movements in normal subjects, however, it was unclear in people with mental disorder due to brain damage. Our research mostly explored the character of eye behavior in the special objects that suffered organic mental disorder, and compared their difference in cooperative and exaggerative or fake situation. Our results shown that:1. the eye parameters were different between normal control and patients with mental disorder due to brain damage, the difference could be presented in the eye behavior of blink, saccade and pupil size. 2. The paramaters of eye behavior could be affected by the patients' cooperation, especially in some peocess of forensic evaluation. for patients with good cooperation, their pupil size were different from that with poor cooperation, and the difference was significantly positive in statistics. some other eye behavior, such as blink, fixation and saccade, they also had some significance difference between good and poor cooperative patients, but their specificity were lower than the pupil size.

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REPORTING OF UNNATURAL DEATHS OF FEMALES IN THREE NEWSPAPERS - A QUALITATIVE STUDY FROM SRI LANKA

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According to the code of ethics for journalists in Sri Lanka, every journalist is expected to respect the reputation and privacy of individuals. They are expected to refrain from reporting or printing or publishing any information as well as commenting on an individual's private life and identity. Unnatural deaths of women and girl children are often a subject of speculation especially when due to external causes such as injury/trauma or where