



Presents

***Insights into Forensic Investigation,
Evaluation and Photography ...
What the Textbooks Fail to Mention***

Patrick E. Besant-Matthews, MD

**November 4 - 5, 2010
High Point, North Carolina**

Jointly sponsored by

**The School of Nursing at the University of North
Carolina at Chapel Hill, the North Carolina Justice
Academy, Children's Advocacy
Centers of North Carolina and the North Carolina
Child Medical Evaluation Program**

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North Carolina Justice Academy

*Approved for Criminal Investigation Program
Certificate (CICP) credits*



**The School of Nursing at the University of
North Carolina at Chapel Hill**

Accreditation Statement:

The School of Nursing at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill is accredited as a provider of continuing nursing education by the American Nurses Credentialing Center's Commission on Accreditation.

Credit Statement:

The School of Nursing at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill has approved this educational activity for a maximum of 14.0 ANCC contact hours.

ADA Statement:

The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and CACNC are committed to equality of educational opportunity and do not discriminate against applicants, students, or employees on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, disability, veteran's status, or sexual orientation. If you require reasonable accommodations for a disability in order to participate fully in this continuing educational activity, please call (336) 886-4589 no later than October 15, 2010 or attach a note to your registration form.

Training Location:

First Baptist Church of High Point

405 North Main Street
High Point, NC 27260-5088
www.firsthighpoint.org
(336) 883-0178

Parking for the training facility may be accessed from the intersection of Main Street and Church Avenue.

Lodging Information:

Best Western High Point Hotel

135 South Main Street
High Point, NC 27260
www.bestwestern.com/highpoint

A block of rooms is available at \$55 per night (plus tax). To make reservations, call (800) 780-7234 or visit www.bestwestern.com/highpoint for more information. **Rooms will be held in a block until October 20, 2010. After this date, rooms are available on a first come, first serve basis.** Please make your reservations early!

Parking is available for an additional \$5 per day in a deck adjacent to the hotel. Limited street parking is available at no charge.

Patrick E. Besant-Matthews, MD

Dr. Besant-Matthews graduated from the University of London, England, and after working in clinical care, to obtain a permanent license in the UK, he relocated to Tacoma, WA. Towards the end of a 1-year Rotating Internship, he decided to specialize in pathology (laboratory medicine).

Dr. Besant-Matthews completed his anatomical and clinical pathology training at Tacoma General Hospital, the M. D. Anderson Hospital and Baylor University College of Medicine.

He then went on active duty with the US Army, and was assigned to the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology at the Water Reed Army Medical Center. There he trained in the sub-specialty of forensic pathology (medico-legal laboratory medicine) including courses at the Smithsonian Institution (forensic anthropology) and Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs (drug abuse). He then served in various branches of the Military Environmental Pathology Division, including the wound ballistics and aircraft accident sections, where he reviewed forensic cases submitted by personnel of numerous Army, Navy and Air Force bases around the world.

In his "civilian life" he became the first Medical Examiner for the Seattle-King County Department of Public Health, provided forensic pathology for private groups in Anchorage, AK and near New Orleans, LA, and served as the Deputy Chief Medical Examiner for Dallas County, TX for roughly 8 years.

For the past 20 years, Dr. Besant-Matthews has been a teacher and consultant and actively supported the development of the International Association of Forensic Nurses. Over the years he has taught over 3,500 classes and courses for academic institutions, professional societies, and government agencies in the US and internationally.

He has received awards pertaining to educational activities from the American Society of Clinical Pathologists, the Association of Firearm and Toolmark Examiners (Distinguished Member), the International Association of Forensic Nurses (Distinguished Fellow Award) and Evidence Photographers International Council (Hakanson Award).

Dr. Besant-Matthews has a special interest in biomedical, forensic and scientific photography.

Children's Advocacy Centers of NC

PO Box 6312
High Point, NC 27262
(336) 886-4589
www.cacnc.org

The mission of Children's Advocacy Centers of NC is to support local communities by promoting and assisting the development, growth and continuation of children's advocacy centers to better serve abused and neglected children and their families. CACNC is an accredited chapter of the National Children's Alliance.

A Children's Advocacy Center (CAC) is a community collaborative between a non-profit and those public and private systems within the community dedicated to the investigation and treatment of child abuse.

For more information concerning local assistance and training, contact Cathy Purvis, Executive Director. For more information regarding this symposium or other training opportunities for child abuse professionals, contact Angie Brown, Training Coordinator.



NATIONAL
CHILDREN'S
ALLIANCE™

CHAPTER

Insights into Forensic Investigation, Evaluation & Photography... What the Textbooks Fail to Mention

Thursday, November 4, 2010

8:00 – 8:45 a.m. Check-In & Breakfast

8:45 – 9:00 a.m. Welcome & Introduction

9:00 – 11:30 a.m. Blunt & Sharp Injury *

What are the main types of blunt and sharp injury? Are abrasions helpful, but often regarded as “not worthy” of documentation during emergency care of victims of crime? What exactly is a laceration?

This section will cover the four main types of blunt injury, the two main types of sharp injury and point out some of the misunderstandings and errors that may cause problems in court. Commonly overlooked facts will be covered and a list of descriptive terms will be provided to serve as a short medical dictionary. It's a "mini-course" in examining, interpreting, and making notes about injuries. Photography will be mentioned in passing, but covered in depth the next day.

** Includes 15 minute break*

11:30 – 12:15 p.m. Lunch

12:15 – 3:00 p.m. Forensic Evidence in the Emergency Department *

Not many years ago, if an injured person was brought in by ambulance, the clothing was likely to be cut or torn off and thrown into a corner, trashed, or given back to a relative, who might later be viewed as the suspect. It didn't make sense even then, but today there are many more things that make clothing potentially valuable or critical evidence in the investigation of crimes. They include, but are not limited to: bullet fragments, gun powder particles, soot, primer residues, blood spatter patterns, the direction of bullets that only grazed skin, drug residues, marijuana seeds, soil and vegetable materials from other locations, weapons, medications, and of course DNA. But there are other things that may help to determine who was operating a vehicle when one of two occupants is unconscious, and the other already dead. This section will take a hard look at evidence in general and what tends to be overlooked in the early stages of emergency/critical care.

** Includes a 15 minute break*

3:00 – 4:00 p.m. Thermal Burns & Other Aspects of Fire

Burns can be tricky at times. Most do not see the bodies of those who died in a fire, unless they happen to be fire investigators or a Coroner/Medical Examiner. However, there are aspects of autopsy work that have the potential to help with the assessments of non-fatal burns. If a child is burned, was it accidental or by an angry, intoxicated or drug-abusing adult? How can depth, distribution, and clothing be helpful? How long does it take to burn skin? What should one think of when evaluating a case? Why is it that surgeons and pathologists seem to describe the depth of burns differently? Why are there cuts on the limbs when you first see a badly burned person? This session will point out some of the things that forensic pathologists use to determine the manner of death (natural, accident, homicide, suicide, undetermined), the kind of information they seek and some of the changes they see, which can help with the assessment of the living.

4:00 – 4:15 p.m. Break

4:15 – 5:45 p.m. Documentation of Injury

Clinical and medico-legal documentation have much in common, but they differ in several respects. It is partly, but not totally, true to say that clinical assessment concentrates on the patient's vital signs and interior status, with a passing check of the exterior. However, as soon as it becomes clear that a patient does not have a life threatening condition, examination will switch to a far more detailed assessment of the exterior and perhaps a preliminary look at the clothing, just prior to necessary items of clinical care, such as suturing injuries, tetanus shots, and the like.

This session will address forensic aspects of "total case care", such as the location of bullet wounds, the potential importance of angles/directions, and how they are sometimes used in crime scene reconstruction. Many injured people survive with modern-day treatment, but at times the victim and suspect may not be telling the truth. This is when straightforward observation during clinical care, such as x-rays and findings during surgical procedures, have the potential to “make or break” a criminal case. Where it is, how big it is, what it looks like and potentially relevant angles! This is forensic documentation 101½!

Insights into Forensic Investigation, Evaluation & Photography... What the Textbooks Fail to Mention

Friday, November 5, 2010

8:00 – 9:00 a.m. Check-In & Breakfast

9:00 – 11:30 a.m.

Basics and Pointers for Better Biomedical and Forensic Photography *

People commonly think that there are only amateur and professional photographers. This is not so because there is a third group, which has been called "functional". These are people who use photography in the course of their work, but have never taken a course in photography. They certainly did not attend courses lasting up to 3 years, at a major photography school. This causes problems, because they may need practical knowledge and close to professional results, but instead have to learn the hard way. Others start photography for enjoyment or family purposes, and then move into using photography in the course of their work, eventually becoming proficient. Functional photographers include: forensic nurses, emergency physicians, plastic surgeons, pathologists, ophthalmologists, fire investigators, social workers, crime scene specialists, law enforcement officers, and engineers. Too many are given a camera, told to take pictures and are left to "get by", so bad results follow and cases are lost.

This all-day presentation will start with essentials, many of which are not taught nowadays. An extensive handout of basic facts will be provided, to eliminate much of the note taking that would otherwise be necessary, so participants can follow along and refer back to facts later until they are clear. The basics apply to almost every camera you will ever employ, with minor exceptions, but if you ever progress to high-end equipment, you will know most of the exceptions by then.

Instruction will start with some basics, so participants are all on the same mental page, and then progress to the obvious. For instance, what happens if we get too close to a human face for a head and neck identification picture? What about case number labels and scales of size and how these can cause problems in court? What do the "green rectangle", the P, the S, the A and the M on the main control dial of a camera mean? It's not

quantum theory, just simple stuff. If you do not understand the A setting, you may not be able to get enough depth of acceptable sharpness. Background control and elimination of irrelevant, legally undesirable clutter (extraneous "inflammatory" material) will follow.

** Includes a 15 minute break*

11:30 – 12:15 p.m. Luncheon

During the lunch break we will contrive a few simple set-ups to show simple technique to help with good close-ups of things like medications containers, tabletop photography, background control, perspective mistakes, "floating" objects on colored backgrounds without any shadows, and use of reflectors when there aren't enough lights.

12:15 – 4:45 p.m.

Basics and Pointers for Better Biomedical and Forensic Photography Continued *

This topic concludes with a return to projection, to look at more images and possible solutions to problems until time runs out. A much longer, far more detailed handout (the draft of a book) will be available to those who'd like a copy to study and dig deeper into applied photography.

** Includes two 15 minute breaks*

Forensic Investigation, Evaluation & Photography Registration Form

A separate form is required for each participant. This form may be duplicated.

Name (as it will appear on your name badge): _____

Title: _____ Agency: _____

Work Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Telephone: _____ Email: _____

Registration Fees:

Registration fee includes training materials, light breakfast & coffee each morning, lunch, breaks and ANCC contact hours.

Pre-registration deadline is **October 20, 2010**. Registration fees increase if not postmarked by this deadline. There will be no on site registration. If payment will be delayed, please contact the CACNC office to communicate this delay and make necessary arrangements to qualify for pre-registration rates. There will be no refunds after October 20th. Registration may be transferred to another person.

Please check the appropriate registration option:

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Forensic Investigation, Evaluation & Photography
November 4 & 5, 2010 | Postmarked <u>by</u> 10/20
<input type="checkbox"/> \$150 | Postmarked <u>after</u> 10/20
<input type="checkbox"/> \$165 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Thursday, November 4, 2010 only | Postmarked <u>by</u> 10/20
<input type="checkbox"/> \$75 | Postmarked <u>after</u> 10/20
<input type="checkbox"/> \$85 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Friday, November 5, 2010 only | Postmarked <u>by</u> 10/20
<input type="checkbox"/> \$75 | Postmarked <u>after</u> 10/20
<input type="checkbox"/> \$85 |

Please indicate any special dietary needs, if applicable: _____

Do not forget to make your reservation for lodging. Registration fees do not include accommodations!

It is also recommended that participants dress to accommodate warm or cool training room temperatures.

Continuing Education

The School of Nursing at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill has approved this educational activity for a maximum of 14.0 ANCC contact hours.

The North Carolina Justice Academy has approved this training for Criminal Investigation Program Credits (CICP).

Make Checks Payable to:

CACNC

Return this form with payment to:

CACNC
P.O. Box 6312
High Point, NC 27262