

図1 生体CTと死後CT、MRIの比較

- D 腫瘍の生体CT(左)と死後CT(右)：右広範囲の出血を認めていない。腫瘍の有無は判別できない。
- E 腫瘍の生体CT(左)と死後CT(右)：死後にはびくびく増強により、出血の有無は判別できない。
- F 腫瘍の死後MRI(T2強調撮像)：同様に出血は増強を示す。大動脈硬化のびくびく増強で判別可能な出血を示す所見には、一過性脳虚血、貧血、石灰化など増強はみられない。
- G 腫瘍の死後MRI(T2強調撮像)：著明なびくびく増強を示す。大動脈硬化のびくびく増強による増強は認めない。脳内出血は増強を示す。
- H 腫瘍の死後MRI(T2強調撮像)：右左葉には腫瘍が検出されている。
- I 腫瘍の死後MRI(T2強調撮像)：脳梗死によるびくびく増強と腫瘍増強を区別する2つの増強像を認める。

D
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135 (445)

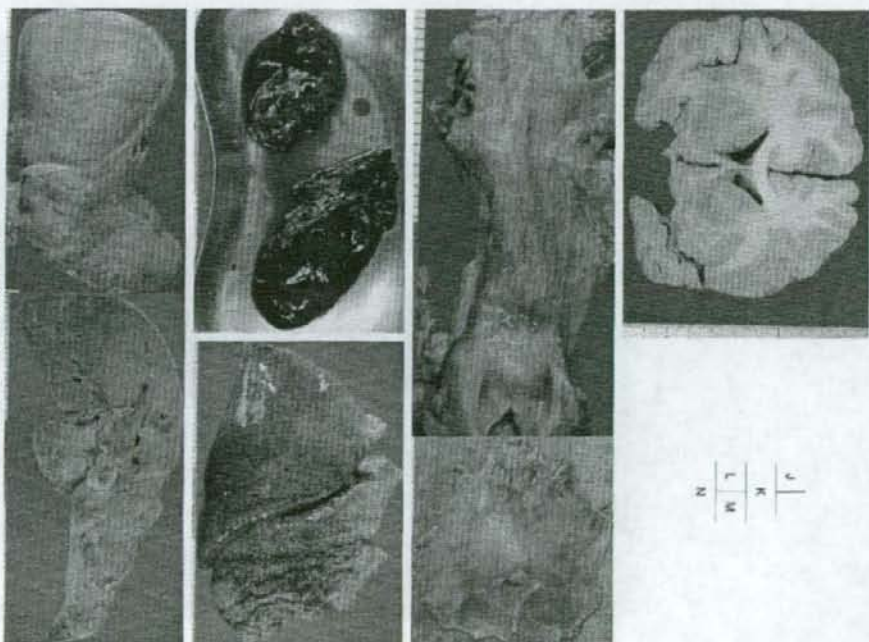


図1 生体CTと死後CT、MRIの比較

- J 脳梗死後状態：全体に高信号だが、その範囲は増強を認めない。
- K 脳梗死後状態と腫瘍(左)：右側頭葉に増強を認めており、出血はMRIで検出できない。
- L 腫瘍の死後状態：腫瘍、脳内出血は増強を示すこととなり、増強は出血のびくびく増強で判別可能。
- M 左側外側頭葉腫瘍：腫瘍に生体下を認める。
- N 脳梗死後状態と腫瘍(左)と腫瘍(右)：左葉にびくびく増強を認める。腫瘍増強を伴う。

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資料の山本正二が特定し、実際にそのように運用している。全身CT撮影(通常の非造影CT検査を複数回撮影して行った場合を基準とする約2か月)と撮影する放射線技師の超絶熟練(通常の通常業務時間外に行うことが多いため)と放射線科医による読影(約5万円/1MRI)では明らかに2万円(追加)の増定は、法医学の死に鑑定料約5万円(検定内)でつくった患者に対する所定前払費用23万円(5,000円/患者)にしている。

④撮影された画像の報告に関しては、検定者の法的な責任の範囲について、十分な検討が必要である。

第6回日本放射線検査学会(学術集会JRC2006)では、コンピュータのソフトとして「anatomy imagingが公開された。各県の放射線科医から「匿名」でも死後CTを撮影し、読影しているが、生きている人の画像診断だけでなく、死しているが、生きている人の画像診断のために緊急読影することのセキュリティが確保されていないことに対して、どのように考えればよいか」という質問を受けたが、筆者(読者)を含めたコンピュータの専門家も答えることができなかった。原因を特定することが、医療従事者、事件や事故の回避に阻止、公衆衛生情報の提供に有利、国民すべての利益につながることは明かしたが、これをそのまますべて無条件で、読影力にも欠ける「全国救命救急センター」における死後画像取得の現状と課題についてのアンケート調査結果報告の回答(白田武蔵機関)において、質問した放射線科医が所属する施設の救命救急センター「放射線科医が読影して読影して読み、とても思っています」と読影の言葉を記述していた。「放射線科医の患者へのサービスは、依頼医師にまで得る限り迅速かつ安易には診断内容を提供することである」とするならば、依頼医師から送られる死後CTの読影は、患者へのサービスに相当する。これをもって、余額ではうまく考えられなかった疑問に対する私の答えとした。

比較診断率が高いことで知られる北京でも、digital autopsy⁹⁾が導入され、一部の法医学博士が解読している。しかし、死後画像の解読には、高度の放射線科医と法医学の専門的知識が必要とされるので、forensic radiology¹⁰⁾の育成が求められている。放射線科医が死因の画像診断を担当する時代が来た。

死後CTを撮影した数年後に、そのファイルと読影し

て一つの貸し出しを、費用で参考にする資料として要求されることもある。読影内容でフレームを受けたことはないが、彼が読影しても、読影結果に再現性があるからだろう。死後CTの読影ソフトウェアは、一通りの所見を記述した後に「原因はXX」、「原因は不明である」。しかし、原因に問題していないければ、実際に解剖が施行されることは少ない。

スウェーデンやオーストラリアの法医学では、virtual autopsyの画像が活用されているが、その理由の一つは、実際の解剖写真は年々大きくて読まれないと感じる人が多いためである¹¹⁾。日本で2009年5月21日から裁判員制度が始まる¹²⁾ので、anatomy imagingの強制的に活用される上予期している(図6)。

⑤読影の技術・画像ソフトウェアの標準化と、読影・読影に關わるソフトウェアに対する裁判官・検察官の知識について、十分な検討・整備が必要である。

読影の読影においては、読影者が動かさないこと、何層をみられること、(X線の場合は)電磁放射線防護の心配を必要がないので、超高速回転による新しい情報を得ることができると期待がある¹³⁾。1985年に当院で死後CTを撮影した当時は、電流、電圧は生きている人に対するCTと同じ条件とし、スライス厚は1cm、そしてファイル枚数が多くあることを恐る目的でスライス間隔を3~4mmとすることが多かった。現在では、16列または64列検出器CTで撮影しており、電圧、電流は最大出力(例:16列CTでは、第1・骨髄部を120kV、150mA、0.75秒/回転)の条件で撮影し、断面はモニターで行っている。

読影ソフトウェアに解剖が依頼される場合は、依頼する病院で死後CTを撮影していることが多い。解剖前には、解剖を出す先生方と一緒に、その死後CTファイルを確認している。各病院が所有するCTの機種や性能が異なるのは仕方がないが、標準化が必要と至少2点を挙げる。

(1)全身を撮影する：頭部の死後CTは撮影されていることがある。その多くCT読影に鑑定なのであれば、他部も撮影してほしい。あとがけに手前をかけるだけで、それ以上の情報は得られる。

(2)読影の骨条件をつける：読影が撮影されている

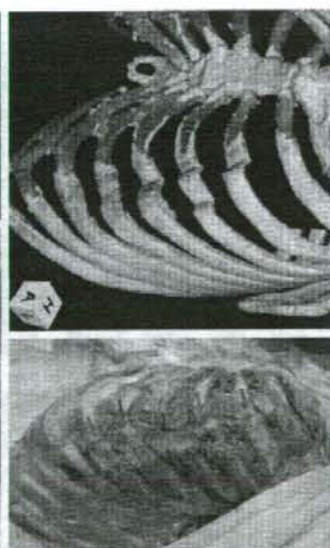


図6 どちらが本物？
A B C D E

図7 どちらが本物？
A B C D E

編集

本誌編集に当たり、読者様から幅広い読者さまからのご意見を伺いました。

【編集要録】

2) 日本放射線学会：死に別れを告げる「死に別れを告げる」
www.nipponroshinkagaku.or.jp/nrsd/20080327/

3) 日本放射線学会：死に別れを告げる「死に別れを告げる」
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Postmortem computed tomography findings as evidence of traffic accident-related fatal injury

Seiji Shiotani · Masanari Shiigai · Yukihiro Ueno
Namiko Sakamoto · Shigeru Atake · Mototsugu Kohno
Masatsune Suzuki · Hiroshi Kimura · Kazunori Kikuchi
Hideyuki Hayakawa

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Abstract

Purpose. Most traumatic deaths in Japan are due to nonpenetrating injuries, especially those that result from traffic accidents; however, the autopsy rate of traffic accident-related deaths is only about 5%. We investigated the diagnostic ability of postmortem computed tomography (PMCT) in cases of fatal trauma after traffic accidents.

Materials and methods. Our subjects were 78 subjects (59 males, 19 females; mean age 50 years, range 15–87 years) who were brought to our institution in cardiopulmonary

arrest on arrival after traffic accidents and died despite resuscitation attempts. PMCT findings of damage to the head, neck, thorax, abdomen, and pelvis were classified into three grades according to the Abbreviated Injury Scale (AIS) severity: A: 1 (minor), 2 (moderate); B: 3 (serious), 4 (severe), 5 (critical); C: 6 (maximum).

Results. The percentage ratio of A/B/C in 78 head injuries was 32/60/8, in 41 neck injuries 83/5/12, in 76 thorax injuries 5/38/57, in 76 abdominal injuries 70/24/7, and in 76 pelvic injuries 79/21/0, respectively.

Conclusion. PMCT can detect or presume fatal trauma when diagnosing the cause of death after traffic accidents.

S. Shiotani (✉) · M. Shiigai
Department of Radiology, Tsukuba Medical Center,
1-3-1 Amakubo, Tsukuba 305-8558, Japan
Tel. +81-29-851-3511; Fax +81-29-858-2773
e-mail: shiotani@tmch.or.jp

Y. Ueno · N. Sakamoto · S. Atake · M. Kohno
Department of Critical Care and Emergency Medicine, Tsukuba
Medical Center, Tsukuba, Japan

M. Suzuki
Department of General Internal Medicine, Tsukuba Medical
Center, Tsukuba, Japan

H. Kimura
Department of Neurosurgery, Tsukuba Medical Center,
Tsukuba, Japan

K. Kikuchi
Department of Pathology, Tsukuba Medical Center, Tsukuba,
Japan

H. Hayakawa
Department of Forensic Medicine, Tsukuba Medical Examiner's
Office, Tsukuba, Japan

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Abbreviated Injury Scale

Introduction

Most traumatic deaths in Japan are due to nonpenetrating injuries, especially those that result from traffic accidents.¹ This is because the incidence of penetrating injuries due to guns or edged objects is relatively lower in Japan than in other countries. Conventional autopsy plays an important role in the diagnosis of traumatic deaths^{2,3}; however, the autopsy rate of traffic accident-related deaths is only about 5%, and few public trials on traffic accidents confirm the cause of death by autopsy findings.⁴ Postmortem radiography, computed tomography (CT), and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) results can complement autopsy findings, or they may substitute for autopsy findings to some extent when autopsy cannot be performed.^{4–20} In fact, about 90% of emer-

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agency hospitals in Japan have been using postmortem CT (PMCT) as a substitute when autopsy is unattainable.²¹ There have been few comprehensive studies of PMCT findings in regard to traffic accident-related deaths.⁴ The purpose of our study was to investigate the role of PMCT in detecting fatal trauma and cause of death due to traffic accidents.

Materials and methods

Our study included 78 traffic accident-related deaths of individuals who were examined by PMCT after arriving at our institution in a state of cardiopulmonary arrest on arrival (CPAOA) between April 2002 and April 2007. All patients underwent cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR): artificial respiration with bag-valve masking, tracheal intubation, cardiac massage, and infusion. The subjects consisted of 59 males and 19 females, ranging in age from 15 to 87 years (mean 50 years). Our subjects were involved in the accidents as car drivers ($n = 32$), car passengers ($n = 6$), motorcycle drivers ($n = 8$), motorcycle passengers ($n = 1$), bicyclists ($n = 9$), and pedestrians ($n = 22$). Although autopsy was recommended to the family of each subject, consent was obtained in only one case; however, oral informed consent of PMCT was obtained from all of the families, and their indication of consent was recorded in the medical record.

PMCT was performed within 2 h after certification of death in the Radiology Department of the hospital, having been approved by the institutional review board. Two CT scanners for clinical use were used for PMCT. Until April 2004, PMCT was performed with a single-detector CT scanner (Accel Proceed; GE-Yokogawa Medical Systems, Tokyo, Japan) in conventional scan mode without using the helical scan technique. The scan parameters for the head were as follows: 120 kV, 160 mA, 2.0 s/rotation, contiguous 5-mm sections from the orbitomeatal line to the pentagon level and 10-mm sections in the upper area. The scan parameters for the neck, thorax, abdomen, and pelvis were 120 kV, 250 mA (normally, thoracic CT setting for a living person is 200 mA), 1.0 s/rotation, contiguous 5-mm sections for the neck, and 15-mm intervals with 10 mm collimation. Since April 2004, PMCT has been performed with a 16-channel multidetector row CT scanner (Aquilion 16; Toshiba Medical Systems, Tokyo, Japan). The scan parameters for the head were as follows: conventional scan mode, 120 kV, 200 mA, 2 s/rotation (generally, 1.5 s/rotation for a living person), 1 mm collimation, and contiguous 4-mm sections. The scan parameters for the neck, thorax, abdomen, and pelvis were as follows: helical scan mode, 120 kV, 300 mA (CT of living persons is done by auto-

exposure), 0.7 (CT of living persons is 0.5) s/rotation, 1 mm collimation, pitch 15, contiguous 5-mm sections for the neck, and contiguous 10-mm sections for the thorax, abdomen, and pelvis. All images were observed on a 21-inch monochrome monitor with 1600 × 1200 pixels at appropriate window settings for each region.

PMCT findings of injury severity in the head, neck, thorax, abdomen, and pelvis were classified into three grades according to the Abbreviated Injury Scale (AIS).²² The AIS has been applied for the evaluation of trauma severity; it is based on anatomical studies^{1,22,23} and includes six severity scales: 1, minor; 2, moderate; 3, serious; 4, severe; 5, critical; 6, maximum. Compared with autopsy findings, PMCT is superior for detecting bone injuries and abnormal collection of gas in potential body cavities, although evaluation of soft tissue injuries is difficult with PMCT.^{7,9} Therefore, instead of applying six grades of the AIS, we classified the PMCT findings into three grades: A (equivalent to AIS severity 1/2); B (equivalent to AIS severity 3–5); and C (equivalent to AIS severity 6). We also modified some of the AIS diagnostic categories for the purpose of PMCT interpretation.

A board-certified radiologist, board-certified neurosurgeon, and board-certified emergency medicine physician retrospectively reviewed PMCT findings of the brain, neck, thorax, abdomen, and pelvis. Discordance in imaging interpretation was resolved by consensus. Typical findings of the three levels (A, B, C) of trauma severity of each site were as follows.

- **Head:** Injury severity A (unremarkable, subgaleal hematoma, or undisplaced vault fracture); B (base fracture, displaced vault fracture, pneumocephalus, epidural hematoma, subdural hematoma, subarachnoid hemorrhage, cerebral contusion, cerebral hematoma); C (crush—massive destruction of both cranium and brain) (Fig. 1).
- **Neck:** Injury severity A (unremarkable, fracture or displacement of the cervical spine without accompanying cervical spinal cord injury); B (cervical spine fracture and/or dislocation involving C4 or lower cord contusion/laceration including transection and crush); C (cervical spine fracture and/or dislocation of the C3 or higher cord contusion/laceration including transection and crush).
- **Thorax:** Injury severity A (unremarkable, three or fewer rib fractures at any location without hemo/pneumothorax); B (hemo/pneumothorax, hemo/pneumomediastinum, hemopericardium); C (heart and great vessel collapse due to hemorrhage and/or massive gas retention in the lumen (Fig. 2). A small amount of gas observed on PMCT in the heart and great vessels

Fig. 1. Grade C head injury in a 39-year-old man whose car collided with a truck (patient 17 in Table 1). Partial prolapse of cerebral parenchyma was seen. There was no response to cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR).

a Postmortem radiograph shows a depressed skull fracture. **b** Postmortem computed tomography (PMCT) performed 30 min after confirmation of death shows brain crush. No subarachnoid hemorrhage can be seen because bloody spinal fluid exited extracranially

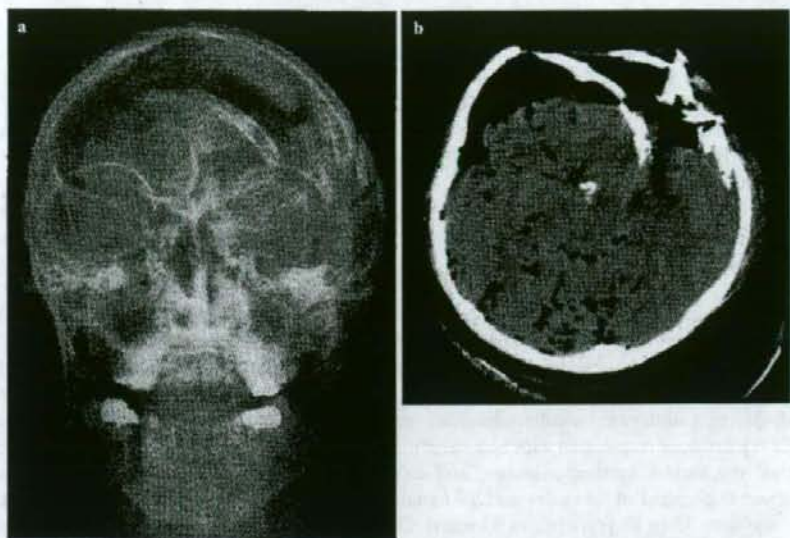
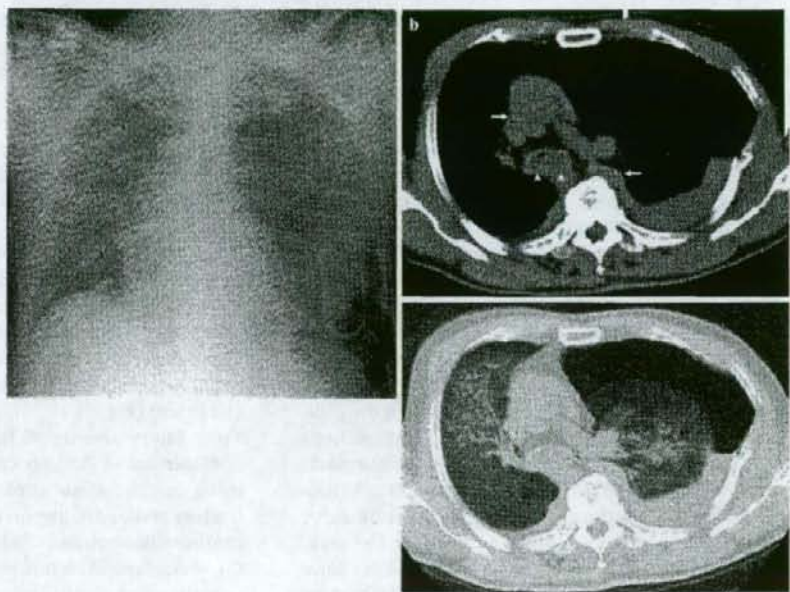


Fig. 2. Grade C injury of the thorax in a 69-year-old man whose motorcycle collided with a truck (patient 78 in Table 1). There was no response to CPR. **a** Chest radiograph at the time of resuscitation shows a bilateral hazy increase in opacity, left pneumothorax, and mediastinal deviation to the right. **b** PMCT was performed 40 min after confirmation of death.

PMCT of the thorax at the mediastinal window setting shows collapse of the aorta (arrows), left hemothorax, and airless main bronchi (arrowheads). **c** PMCT at the lung window setting shows bilateral hemothorax and left pneumothorax.



is discounted for the severity evaluation because it occurs after CPR in 70% or more of nontraumatic death cases.²⁴

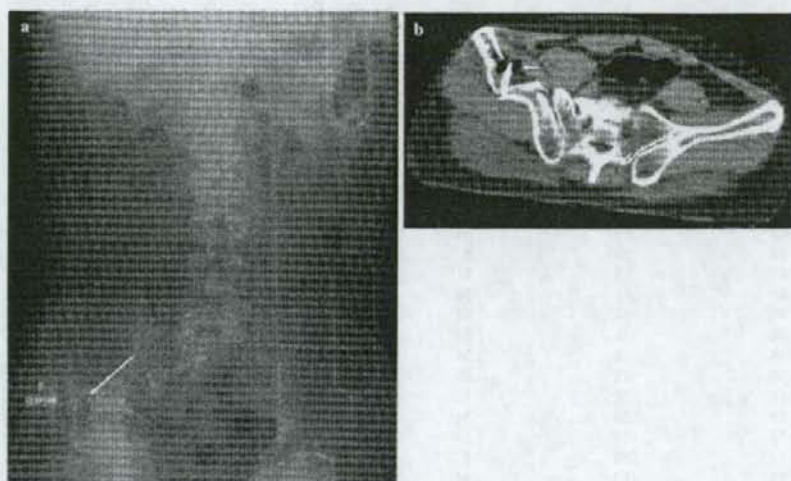
- **Abdomen:** Injury severity A (unremarkable, injuries localized to skin, subcutaneous tissue, and muscle, hematoma or small amount of bloody ascites localized to each organ, lumbar spine fracture not including

cord contusion/laceration); B (pneumoperitoneum, liver laceration, moderate amount of bloody ascites, lumbar spine fracture including lumbar cord contusion/laceration); C (destructive crush or massive bloody ascites). The diagnostic definition of massive ascites on PMCT was retention in a wide-ranging region including around the liver and spleen, in

bilateral paracolic gutter, and Douglas' pouch, among which the thickness of perihepatic ascites is more than 2 cm. A moderate amount of ascites was defined in between grades A and C.

- Pelvis: Injury severity A (unremarkable, closed/undisplaced fracture); B (open/displaced/comminuted fracture) (Fig. 3).

Fig. 3. Grade B injury of the pelvis in a 28-year-old man whose motorcycle collided with a car (patient 74 in Table 1). There was no response to CPR. **a** Abdominal radiograph at the time of resuscitation shows right pelvic fractures (*arrow*). **b** PMCT was performed 40 min after confirmation of death. PMCT of the pelvis shows almost no bleeding at the fracture site (*arrow*)



Results

The subjects' data and severity of each injured site are shown in Table 1. PMCT severity C lesion was found at a total of 59 sites in 52 subjects (Table 1). The number of cases and ratio of each PMCT trauma severity are shown in Table 2. Grade C injury to the head is shown

Table 1. Patients' data and severity of each injured site

Patient no.	Age (years)	Sex (M/F)	Injured sites and severity ^a				
			Head	Neck	Thorax	Abdomen	Pelvis
1	51	M	B	A	C	A	A
2	22	M	B	C	C	A	A
3	58	F	B	-	C	A	B
4	50	M	B	-	C	B	B
5	27	M	C	-	C	A	B
6	24	M	B	-	B	A	A
7	54	M	C	A	C	A	A
8	24	M	B	-	C	A	A
9	15	M	A	-	C	A	B
10	24	F	A	-	C	A	A
11	74	M	B	-	C	A	A
12	15	M	B	-	C	A	A
13	53	M	B	A	-	-	-
14	71	F	A	A	B	C	A
15	70	M	A	-	C	A	A
16	65	M	B	C	B	A	A
17	39	M	C	-	C	A	A
18	56	F	B	A	C	A	A
19	81	F	B	A	-	-	-
20	75	F	B	A	B	A	A
21	29	M	B	A	B	A	A
22	71	M	A	-	B	C	A
23	20	M	B	A	C	A	A
24	38	M	B	A	A	A	A
25	40	M	B	-	B	A	A

Table 1. Continued

Patient no.	Age (years)	Sex (M/F)	Injured sites and severity ^a				
			Head	Neck	Thorax	Abdomen	Pelvis
26	33	M	B	A	B	A	A
27	51	M	B	-	C	A	A
28	83	M	A	-	B	C	A
29	46	M	B	-	C	A	A
30	37	M	A	-	B	C	A
31	29	M	B	-	B	A	A
32	42	M	B	-	B	A	A
33	75	F	A	-	B	B	A
34	87	M	C	-	C	B	A
35	77	M	B	-	B	A	A
36	18	M	B	-	C	A	A
37	78	F	B	-	B	A	B
38	79	M	B	A	C	A	A
39	65	F	A	A	C	B	A
40	19	F	B	A	C	A	A
41	30	M	B	-	C	A	A
42	22	M	B	-	C	B	A
43	57	M	A	A	C	A	A
44	58	F	B	-	B	A	B
45	65	M	A	A	C	B	B
46	46	M	A	-	C	A	A
47	61	M	A	-	C	A	B
48	46	M	A	B	B	A	A
49	44	M	B	A	C	A	A
50	81	F	B	A	B	A	A
51	26	M	B	C	B	A	A
52	24	M	B	-	B	A	A
53	77	M	A	-	A	B	A
54	54	F	A	A	A	C	A
55	17	M	B	B	B	B	B
56	47	M	A	-	B	A	A
57	79	M	B	-	C	A	A
58	83	F	C	A	C	A	B
59	50	M	A	-	C	B	A
60	84	F	A	-	B	B	A
61	76	F	B	A	C	B	B
62	31	F	A	A	B	A	A
63	29	M	A	A	B	A	A
64	69	M	B	A	B	B	A
65	27	M	C	C	A	A	A
66	37	M	B	A	C	B	A
67	74	M	B	A	C	A	A
68	42	M	B	A	C	B	B
69	60	M	A	A	C	A	A
70	19	M	A	A	C	B	B
71	31	M	B	A	B	A	A
72	59	F	B	-	C	B	A
73	84	F	B	C	B	A	B
74	28	M	B	A	C	A	B
75	81	M	B	A	B	B	B
76	26	M	B	A	C	A	A
77	27	M	A	A	C	B	A
78	69	M	A	-	C	A	A

^aSee the text for definitions of the A-C levels of severity

in Fig. 1, and grade C injury of the thorax is shown in Fig. 2. Subjects with pelvic PMCT severity B had no or only a small amount of hemorrhage at the fractured site (Fig. 3). One subject underwent autopsy (Fig. 4).

Discussion

In the present study, trauma severity was classified into three grades based on PMCT findings in patients who

Fig. 4. Grade B injury of the thorax in a 31-year-old woman whose car ran into the central curb of the road (patient 62 in Table 1). She drove without wearing a seatbelt, and the car's air-bag inflated. There was no response to CPR. Although no remarkable surface injury was noted, PMCT of the thorax performed 15 min after confirmation of death showed hemopericardium. Autopsy revealed hemopericardium (a) and right atrial auricle perforation (b, arrow). Although PMCT findings at the level of right atrial auricle (c, d) agreed with autopsy findings, PMCT alone could not identify the injured site

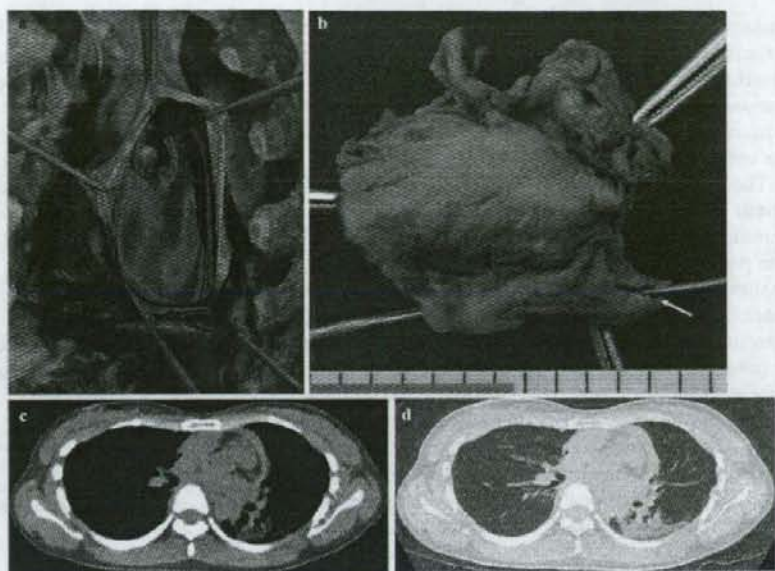


Table 2. PMCT trauma severity classifications for traffic accidents

Site of trauma	Grade A (AIS 1–2)	Grade B (AIS 3–5)	Grade C (AIS 6)	Total no.
Head	25 (32%)	47 (60%)	6 (8%)	78
Neck	34 (83%)	2 (5%)	5 (12%)	41
Thorax	4 (5%)	29 (38%)	43 (57%)	76
Abdomen	53 (70%)	18 (24%)	5 (7%)	76
Pelvis	60 (79%)	16 (21%)	0	76

PMCT, postmortem computed tomography
Abbreviated Injury Scale (AIS) scores: 1, minor; 2, moderate; 3, serious; 4, severe; 5, critical; 6, maximum

arrived at the hospital in the CPAOA state, and in whom death was confirmed even though CPR was performed. Lethal injury is considered to be not only trauma severity grade C (equivalent to AIS severity 6—maximum), but also grade B (equivalent to AIS severity 3, serious; 4, severe; or 5, critical). Grade C patients are presumed to have died on the spot or on arrival at the hospital; in other words, the difference between grade B and C patients may be the difference in the duration between the traffic accident and death. However, we were unable to define a relation between the trauma severity and the time to death, as all traumatic deaths by accident must be confirmed and notified at the hospital. Although grades B and C were categorized as lethal, the most frequent sites of the cause of death were the head and

thorax, which were considered vital organs. This agrees with the epidemiology of trauma deaths: the first and second leading causes of injury leading to death are head injury and hemorrhage associated with cavitory bleeding into the thorax.²⁵

PMCT severity results showed that the abdomen and pelvis had fewer numbers of grades B and C than did the head and thorax. PMCT detection of contusion and laceration in the abdominal organs is difficult because contrast media are not applied for PMCT owing to the lack of circulation. When a patient has a combination of abdominal injury and heart or great vessel injury in the thorax, the amount of hemorrhage in the abdominal injury and/or pelvic fracture site is only slight owing to the sudden reduction of blood pressure. Therefore, underestimation of the severity may occur in such a case.

Intravascular gas is often seen on traumatic PMCT, which detects this abnormality much better than does conventional autopsy.^{4,9} For grade C thorax injuries of our study, we adopted the findings of heart and great vessel collapse due to hemorrhage and/or a massive amount of luminal gas. However, we did not include intravascular gas for the severity evaluation category of the head and abdomen because the extent of the contribution of intravascular gas in the head or abdomen to the death of the patient was not clear. Hepatic portal venous gas, seen in approximately 35% of nontraumatic CPAOA patients, is a secondary change due to CPR

management.^{36,27} Jackowski et al.²⁸ reported that open trauma with systemic gas and pulmonary barotrauma by artificial respiration caused intrahepatic gas (hepatic arteries, veins, and portal veins). Further investigation is necessary to define the relation between intravascular gas and the severity of injury.

The present study contains three drawbacks. The first is that it included only one case of radiological-pathological correlation, as autopsy was performed in one patient only. Therefore, we could not confirm the applicability and accuracy of the radiological cause of death. CT is superior to conventional autopsy in the detection of bone injuries and abnormal gas collection in potential body cavities, but evaluation of soft tissue injuries is difficult with CT.^{7,9} Even when traumatic PMCT shows bloody pericardial effusion, pleural effusion, or ascites, identification of the exact vascular injury site is generally difficult unless autopsy is performed.^{7,9} The diagnostic accuracy of autopsy is improved when combined with postmortem angiography findings.^{29–32}

The second drawback is that it included only a small number of neck PMCT scans because of a selection bias; a neck CT scan was eliminated when the attending emergency physician, who performed CPR on the patient, considered that the cervical spine was not injured based on plain radiographic findings and physical examination. Therefore, our ratio of severity in the neck region may not be reliable. With blunt high-energy transfer injury, cervical spine fracture has been reported in some cases even when the cervical spine fracture was not shown on plain radiographs.^{33–35} For a more accurate evaluation, CT should be performed in the neck of all cases, irrespective of physical or plain radiographic findings. However, spinal cord evaluation itself is difficult with CT findings, and spinal cord injury should be indirectly estimated when fracture or dislocation of the bones occur. Postmortem MRI may be an optimal choice for spinal cord evaluation, as the process of spinal cord evaluation by autopsy is complicated and time-consuming.³⁶

The third drawback is that our study did not include PMCT of the extremities. In fact, PMCT provides excellent detectability of extremity fractures.¹⁹ If extremities had been scanned, the findings would have been classified into grade A or B (because AIS severity grading of the upper extremities is set up to grade 3, and that of the lower extremities is set up to grade 4). If PMCT had been performed on the whole body of each deceased patient, we could have obtained a more accurate and comprehensive evaluation.

Because of its noninvasive nature, consent for PMCT examination agreement was obtained from all patient families, in contrast to only one case of autopsy consent.

As the autopsy rate of is unlikely to increase in the future, the incidence of autopsy imaging with CT and MRI will most likely increase,³⁷ and radiological findings will provide some insights into causes of death. However, because of the economic considerations regarding installation of CT and MRI apparatus specialized for cadaver use, those installed for a clinical use will continue to be used for PMCT, which requires public acceptance.

Conclusion

PMCT can detect or presume a diagnosis of fatal trauma when determining the cause of death after traffic accidents.

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