

La importancia de documentar y vincular datos AM y PM

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1. Introduction
2. The identification of Unknown Deceased
3. Possibility: Use of AM and PM data
 - Precondition 1: Documentation PM
 - Precondition 2: Documentation AM
 - Precondition 3: Matching Tool
4. Standalone Identification Method vs. Complementary Tool
5. Discussion

Time

- April 2019
- Instituto Jalisciense de Ciencias Forenses (IJCF), Guadalajara



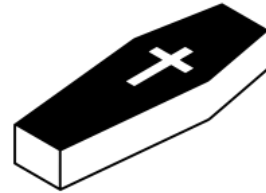
- September 2019 – March 2020



Tasks and goals

- Analyze the different steps of the process of identification in the IJCF.
- Work on a strategy to identify more unknown bodies in Jalisco.
- Contribute to strengthening of the rule of law in Mexico.

The Identification of Unknown Deceased



**RESPECT TO
THE DECEASED**



**FAMILY
CERTAINTY**



**INTEREST OF
THE STATE**

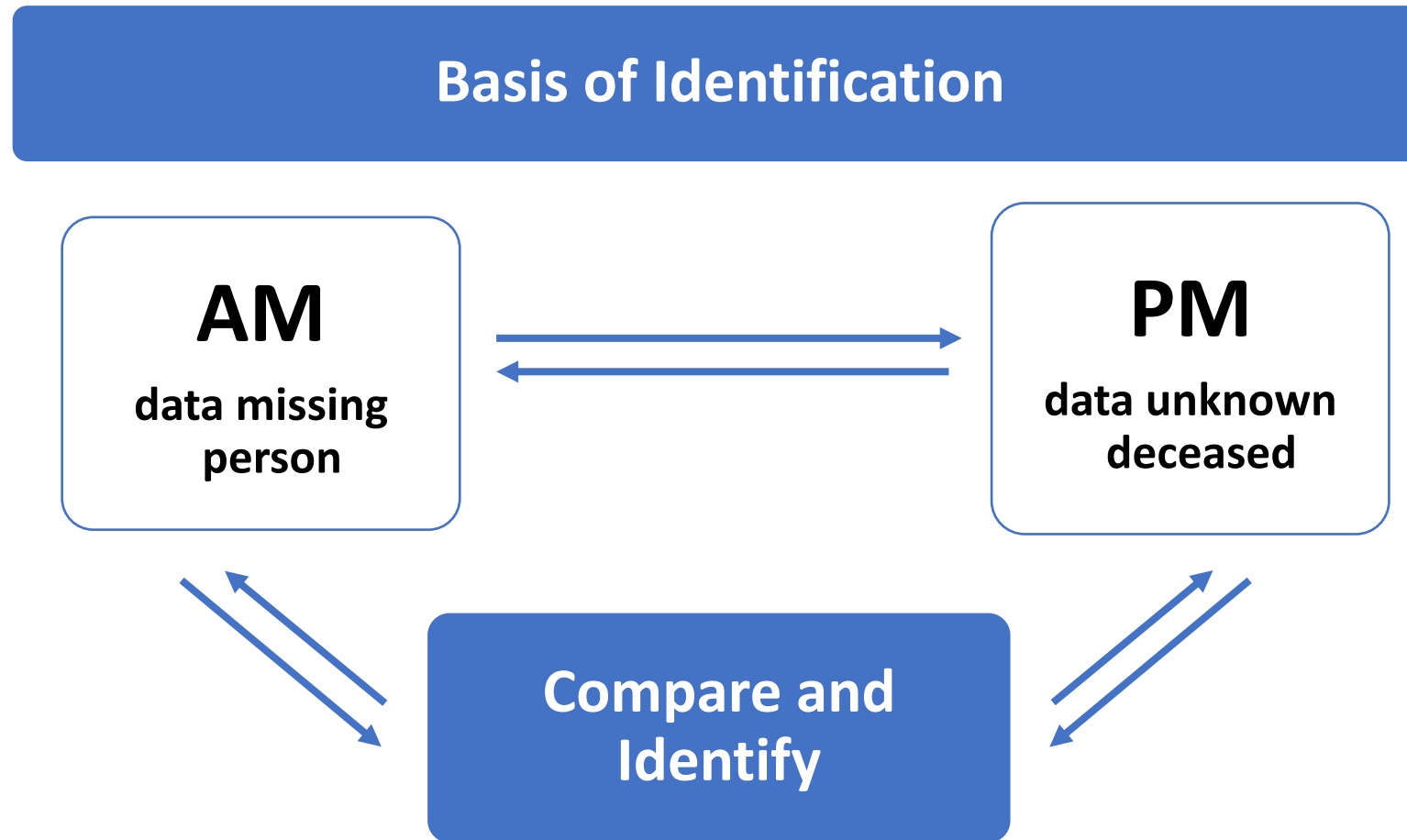
Basis of Identification

AM

data missing
person

PM

data unknown
deceased





Guía de INTERPOL para la Identificación de Víctimas de Catástrofes (IVC)

- **International Crime Police Organization**
- 194 member states
- objective: to prevent or combat international crime



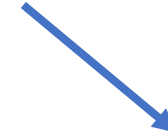
Closed Disaster vs. Open Disaster



„ [...] a major catastrophic event resulting in the death of **a number of individuals belonging to a fixed, identifiable group** [...].

Comparative ante-mortem data can be obtained more quickly [...].“

e.g. aircraft crash with passenger list



„ [...] a major catastrophic event resulting in the death of **a number of unknown individuals** for whom **no prior records** or descriptive data are available. It is **difficult to obtain information about the actual number** of victims following such events [...].“

e.g. 2004 Tsunami, Asia

Closed Disaster vs. Open Disaster



„ [...] a major catastrophic event resulting in the death of **a number of individuals belonging to a fixed, identifiable group** [...]. Comparative ante-mortem data can be obtained more quickly [...]“.



„ [...] a major catastrophic event resulting in the death of **a number of unknown individuals** for whom **no prior records** or descriptive data are available. It is **difficult to obtain information about the actual number** of victims following such events [...]“.

What about Mexico?



The Seattle Times

World

Nearly 100,000 people have disappeared in Mexico. Their families now search for clues among the dead.

Oct. 4, 2021 at 12:33 pm | Updated Oct. 4, 2021 at 12:40 pm



 NBC News

'We live searching': Mexico families look for the missing, while 52,000 aren't identified

Sept. 1, 2021



Mexico News Daily



National Search Commissioner Karla Quintana: her task is to find 79,000 missing people.

Searching for the disappeared: the challenges facing Mexico's search commissioner



Karla Quintana has 'the most impossible job in the country'

Published on Thursday, December 3, 2020

The Identification of Unknown Deceased

Primary Identifiers



Fingerprints



Odontology



DNA

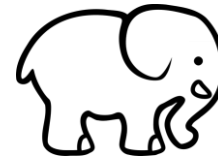
Secondary Identifiers



Medical data



Tattoos



Particularities



Clothes etc.

The Identification of Unknown Deceased

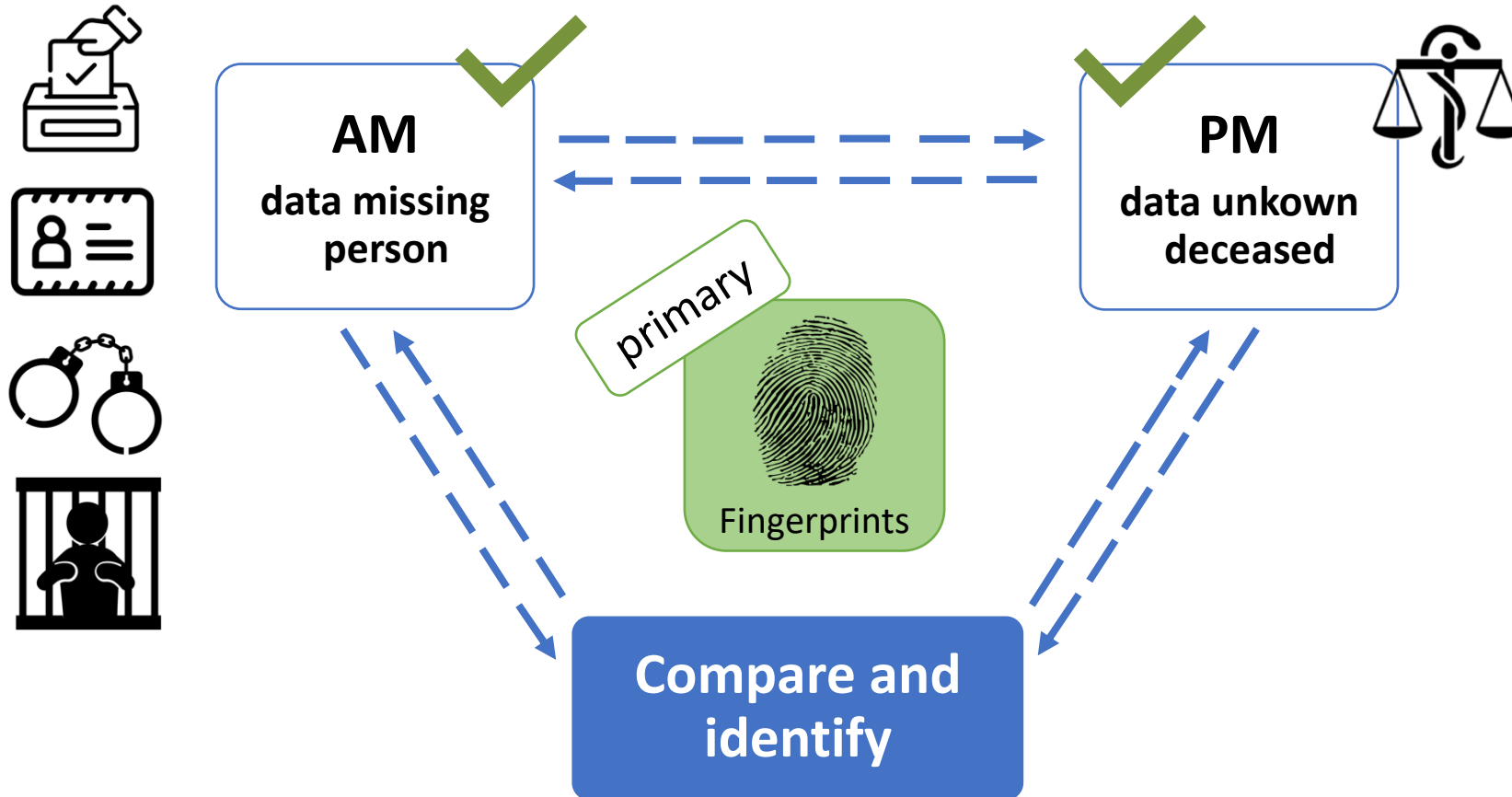


✓
AM
data missing
person

✓
PM
data unknown
deceased

primary
Fingerprints

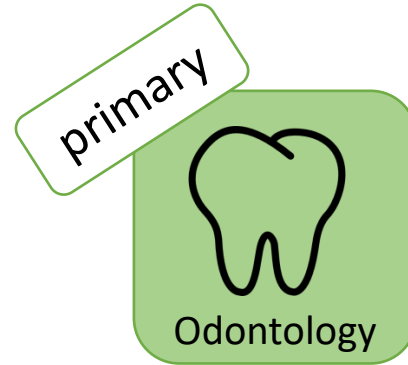
The Identification of Unknown Deceased



The Identification of Unknown Deceased

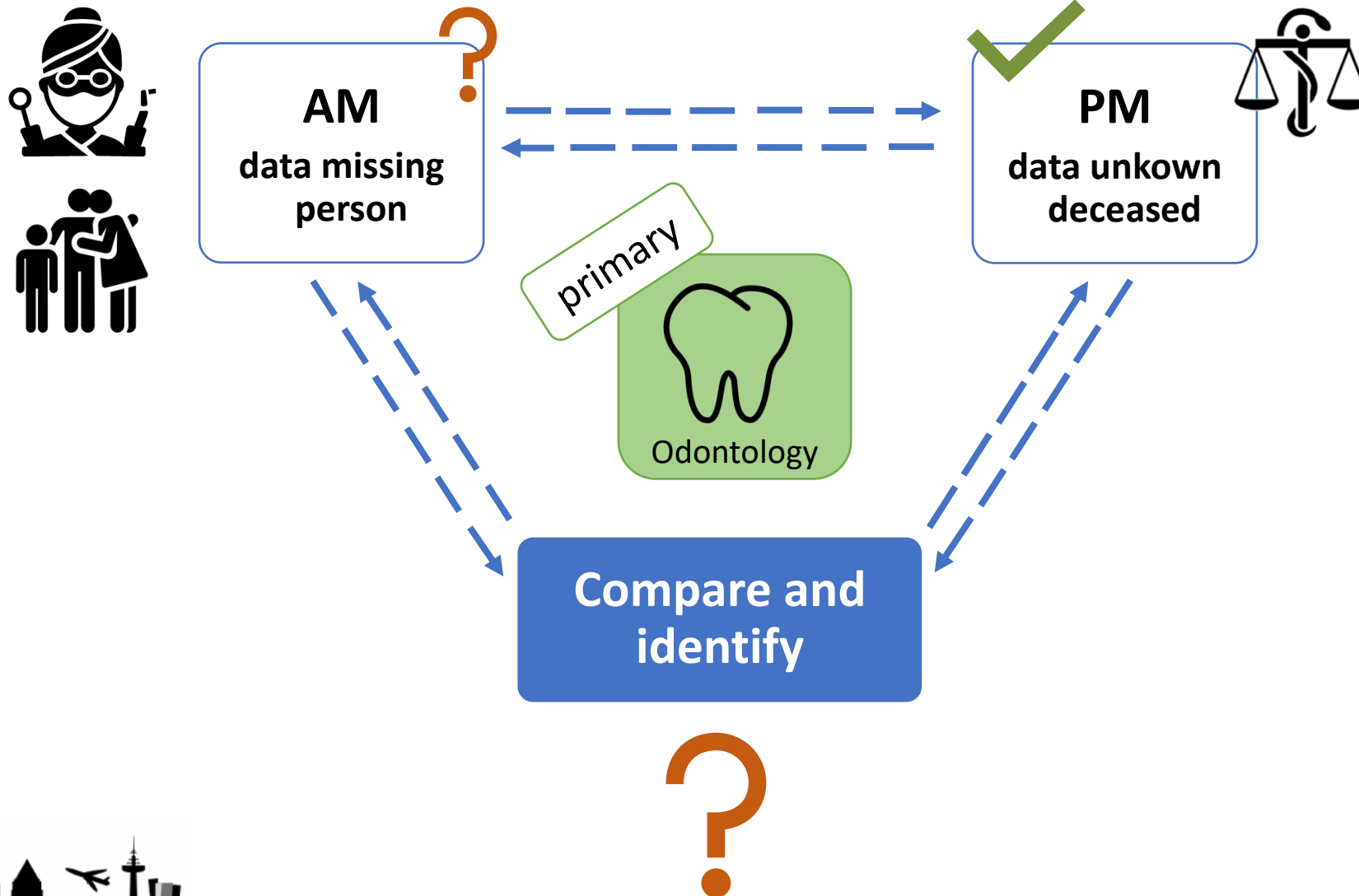


AM
data missing
person



PM
data unknown
deceased

The Identification of Unknown Deceased

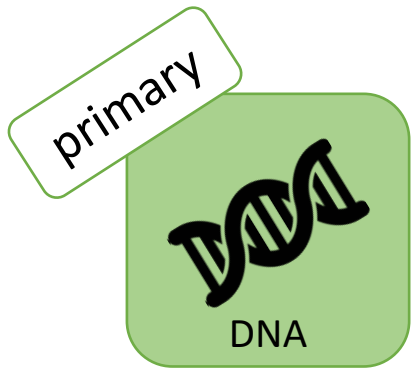


The Identification of Unknown Deceased

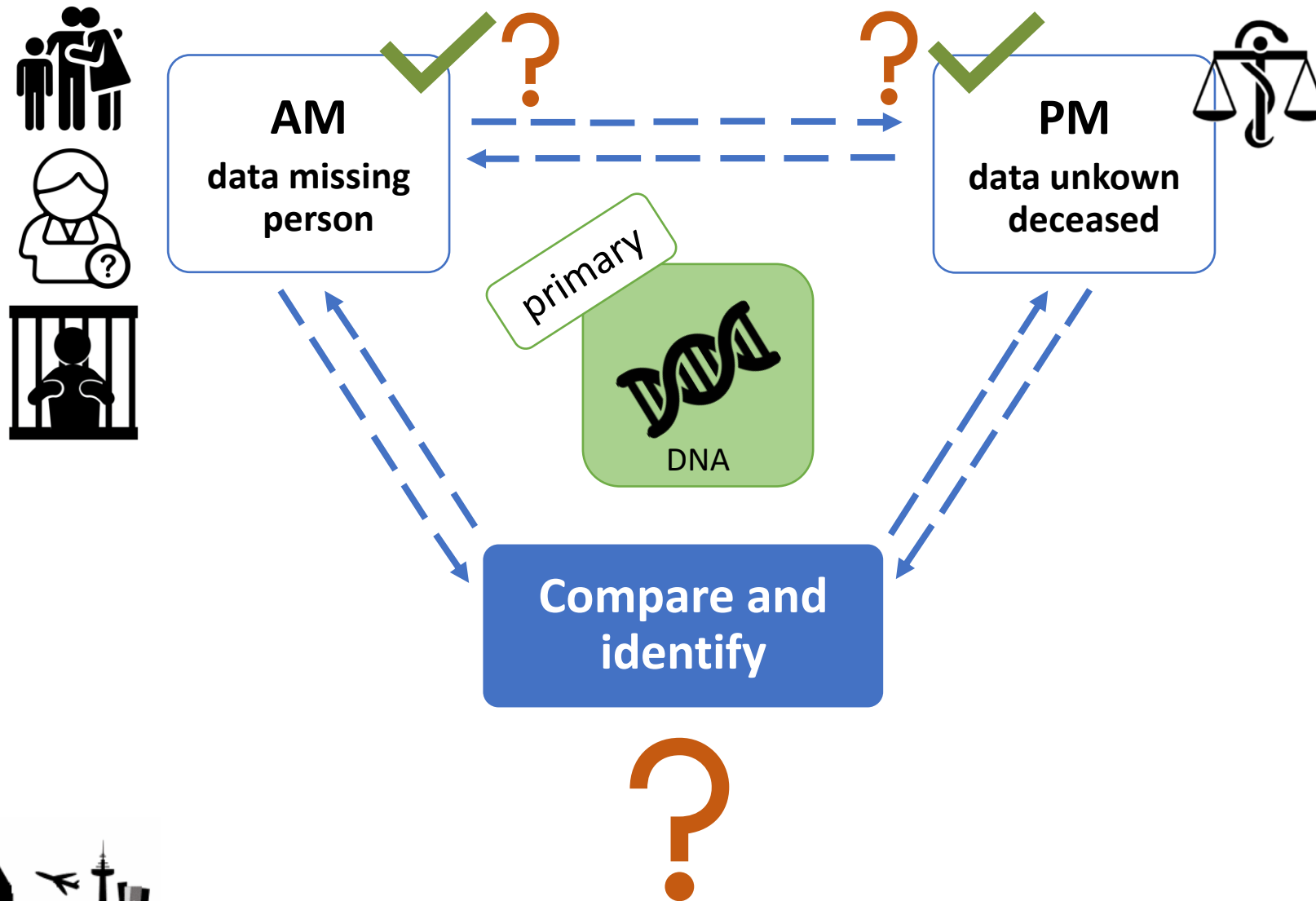


✓ ?
AM
data missing
person

? ✓
PM
data unkown
deceased



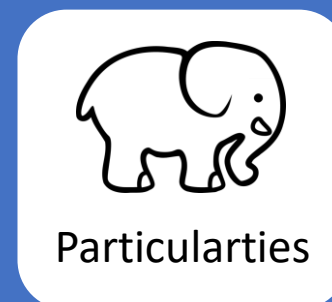
The Identification of Unknown Deceased



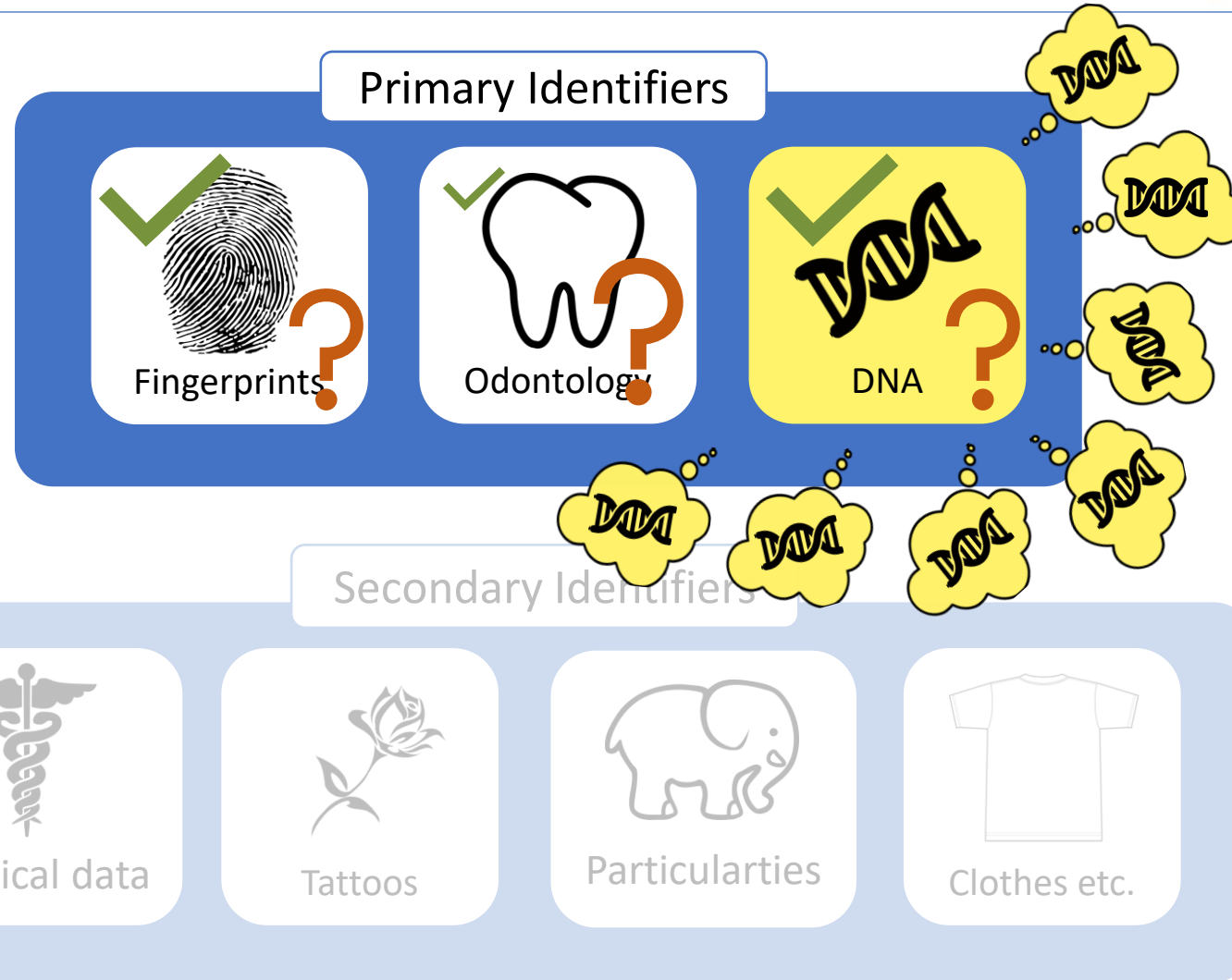
Primary Identifiers



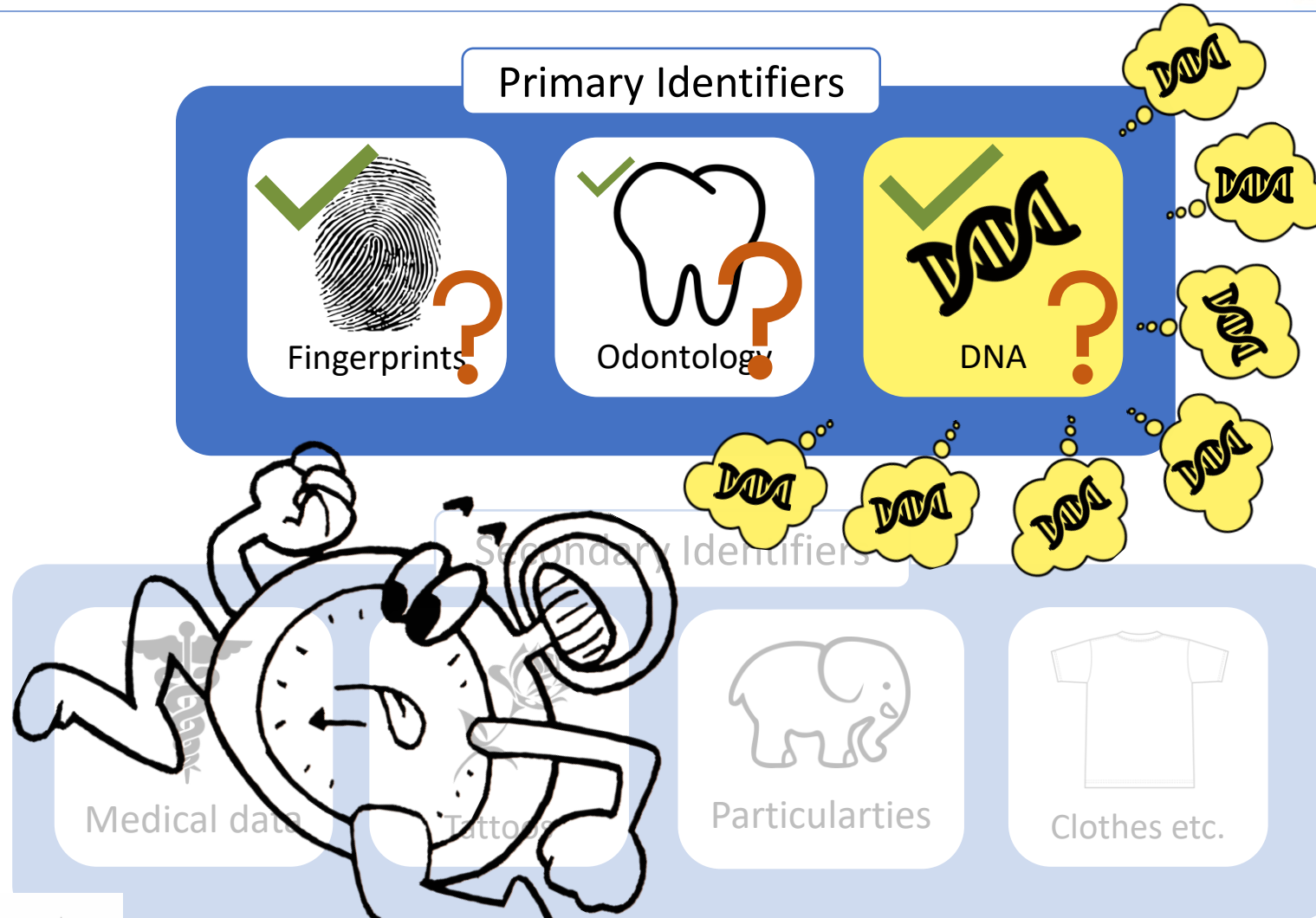
Secondary Identifiers



The Identification of Unknown Deceased



The Identification of Unknown Deceased

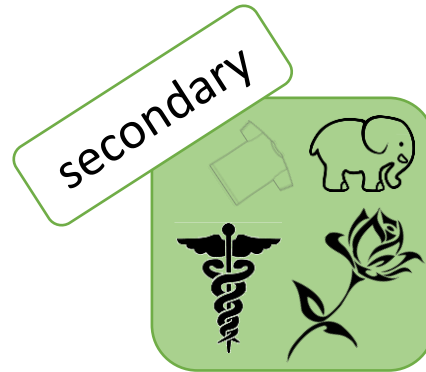


Possibility – Use of Secondary Identifiers

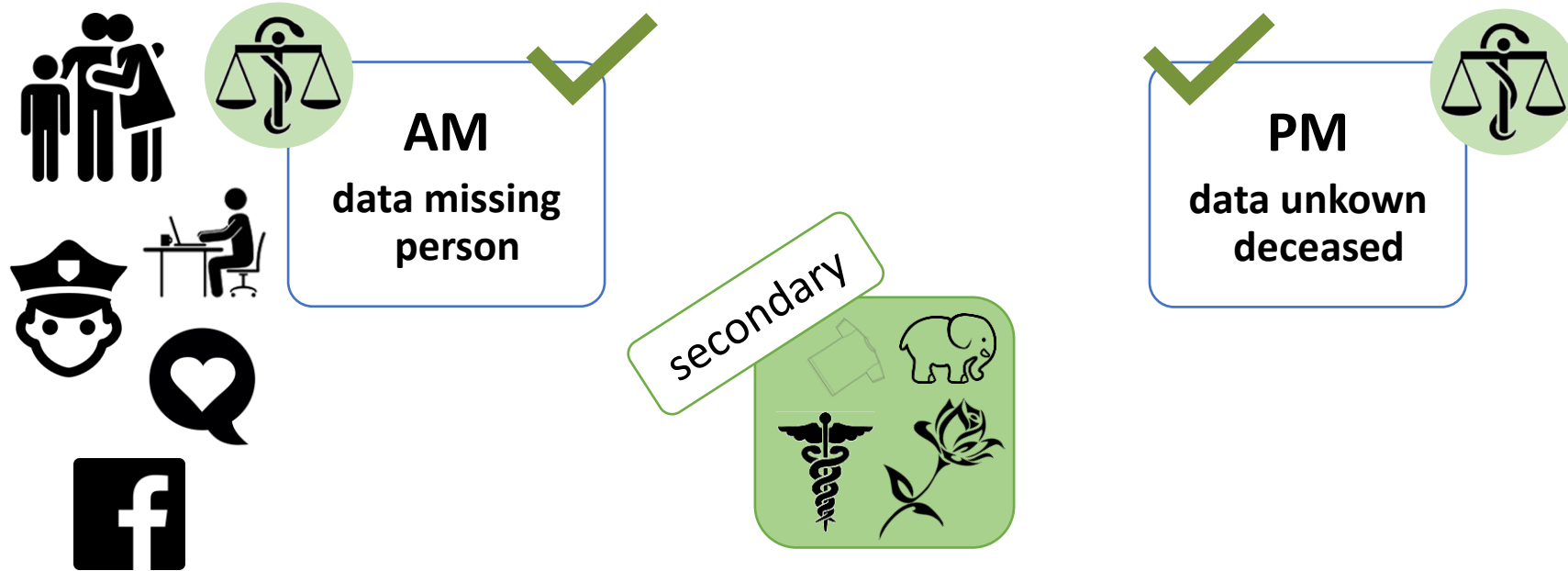


AM
data missing
person

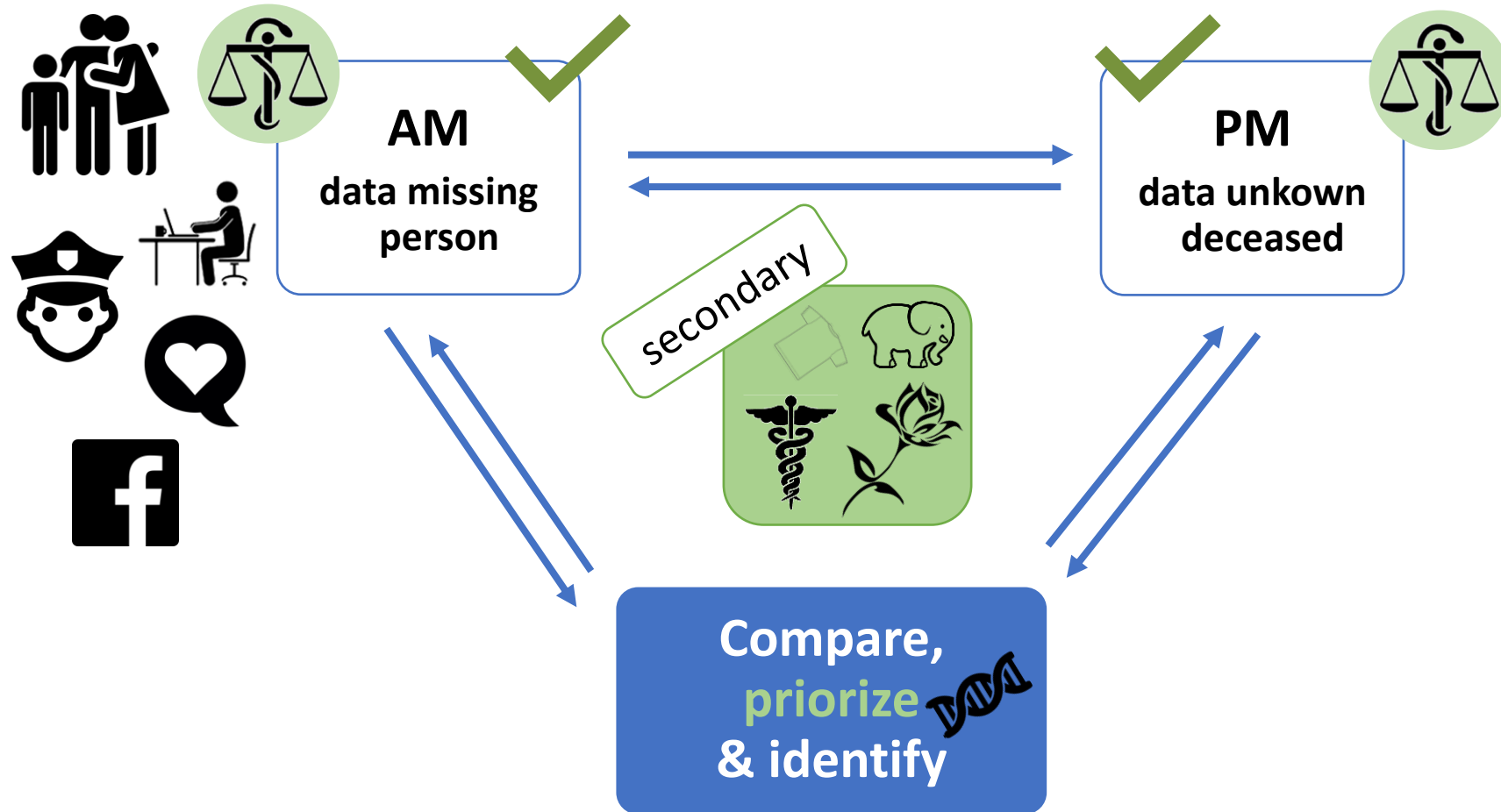
PM
data unknown
deceased



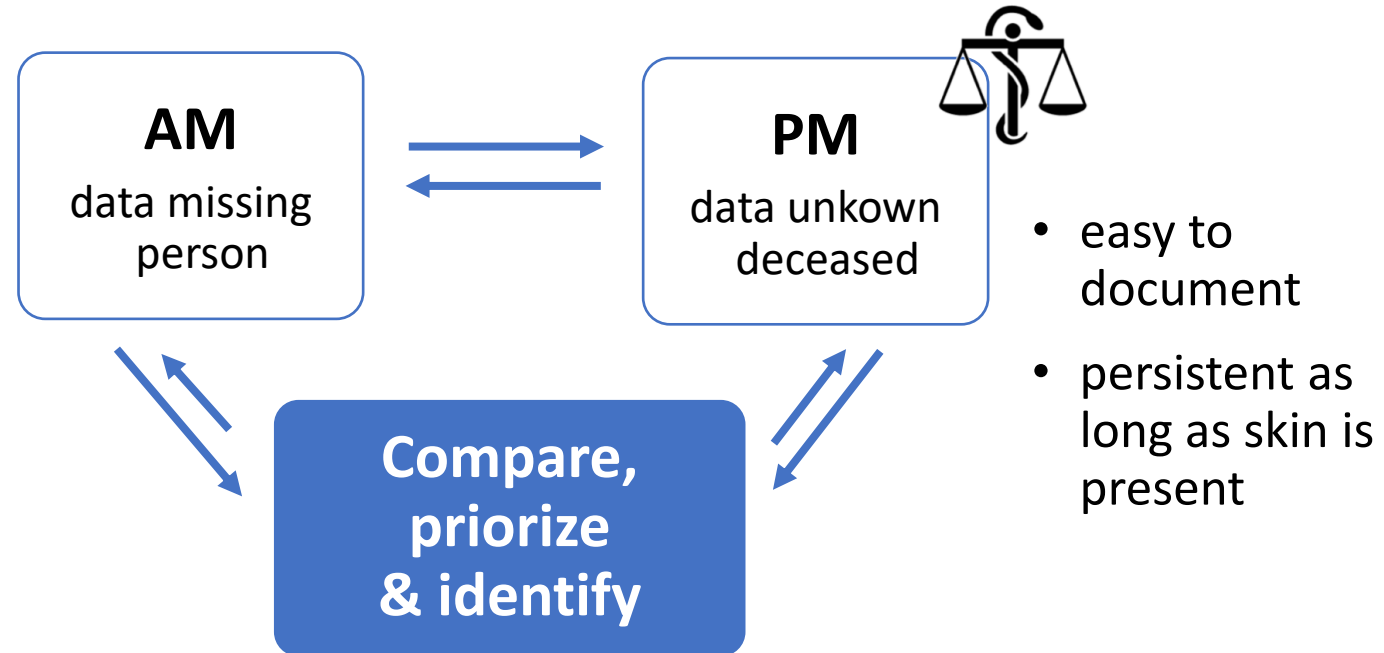
Possibility – Use of Secondary Identifiers



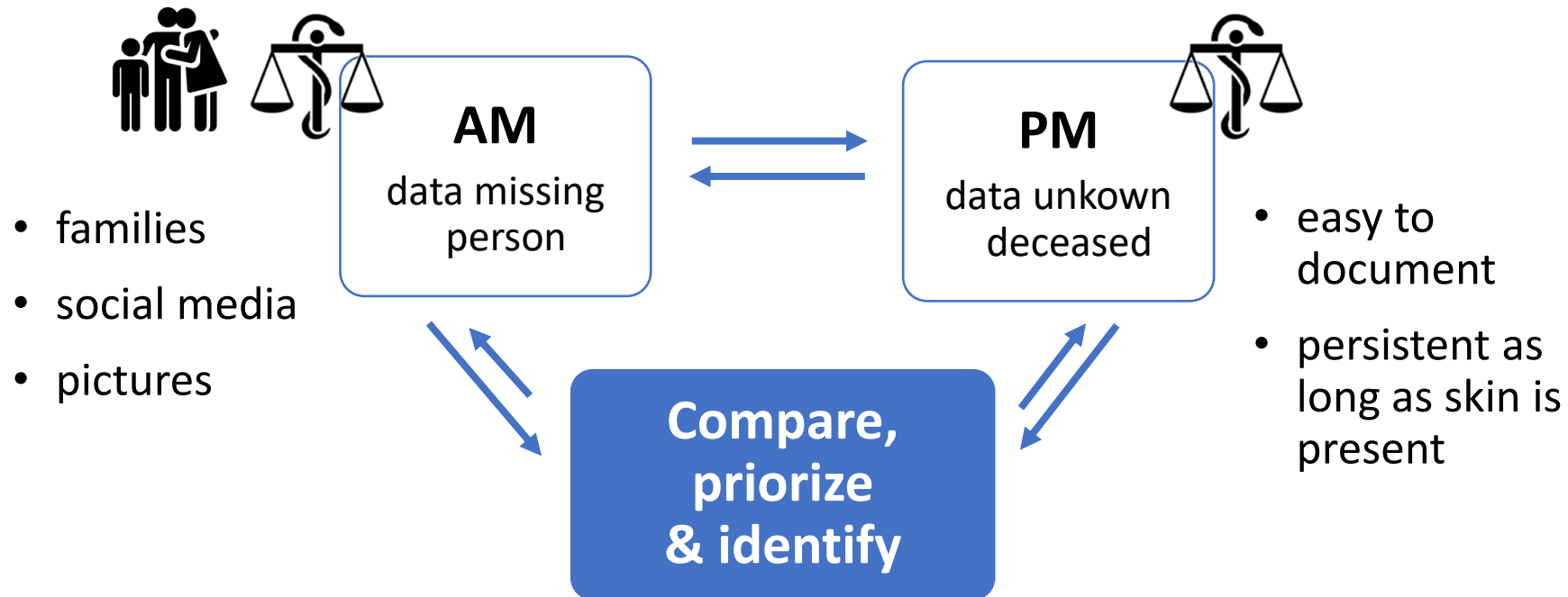
Possibility – Use of Secondary Identifiers



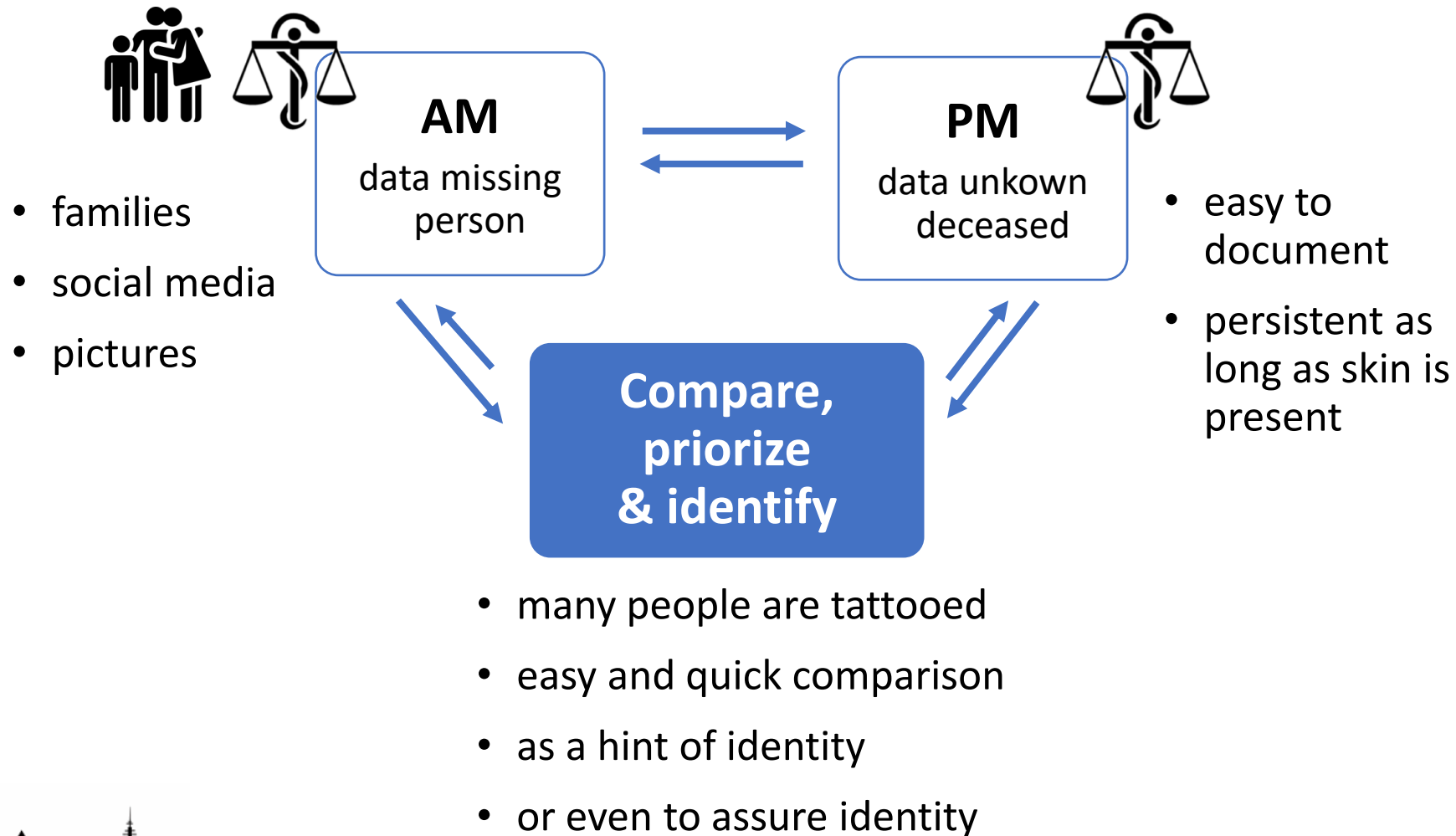
Secondary Identifiers – The Potential of Tattoos

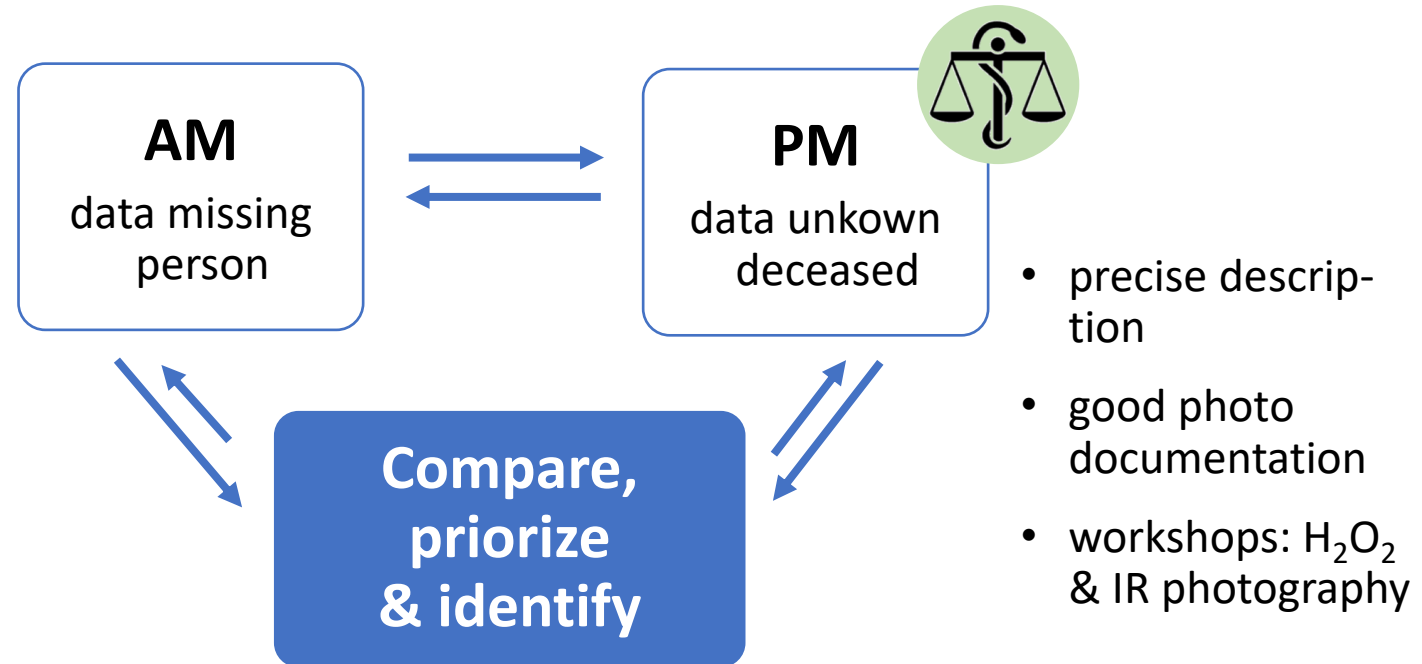


Secondary Identifiers – The Potential of Tattoos



Secondary Identifiers – The Potential of Tattoos







H₂O₂
5%

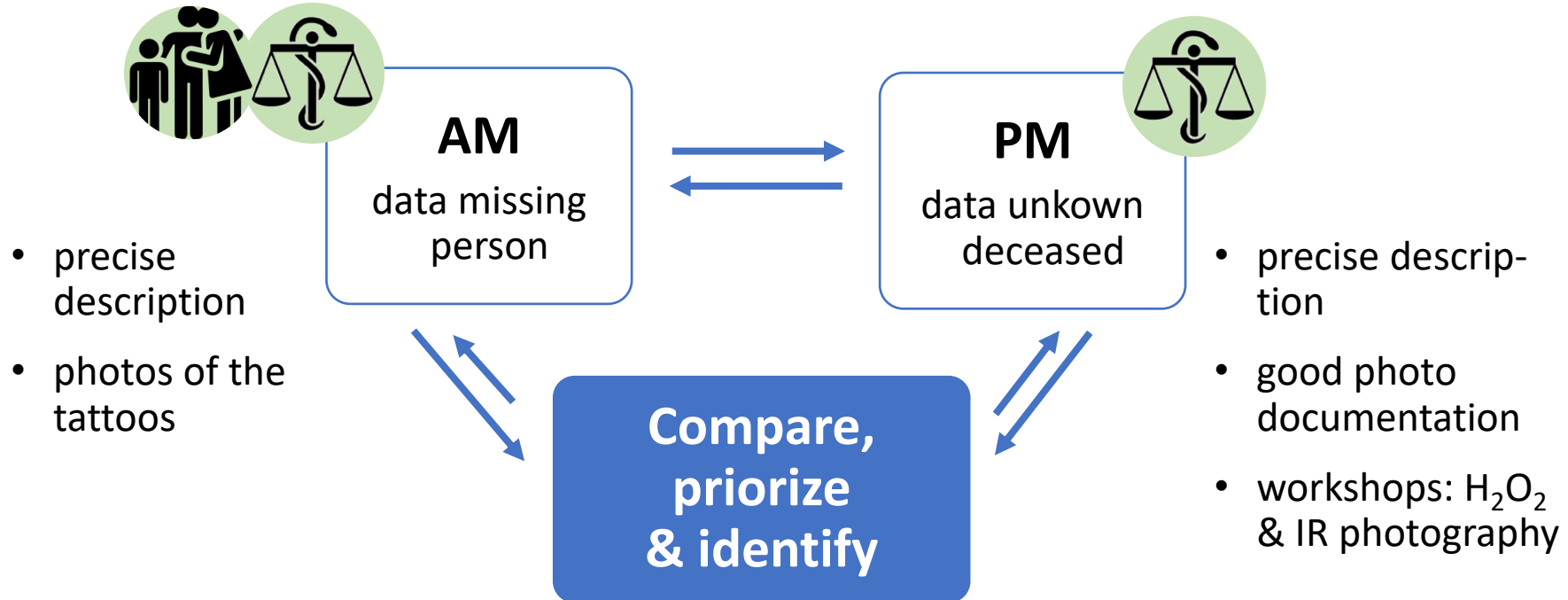


H₂O₂
5%

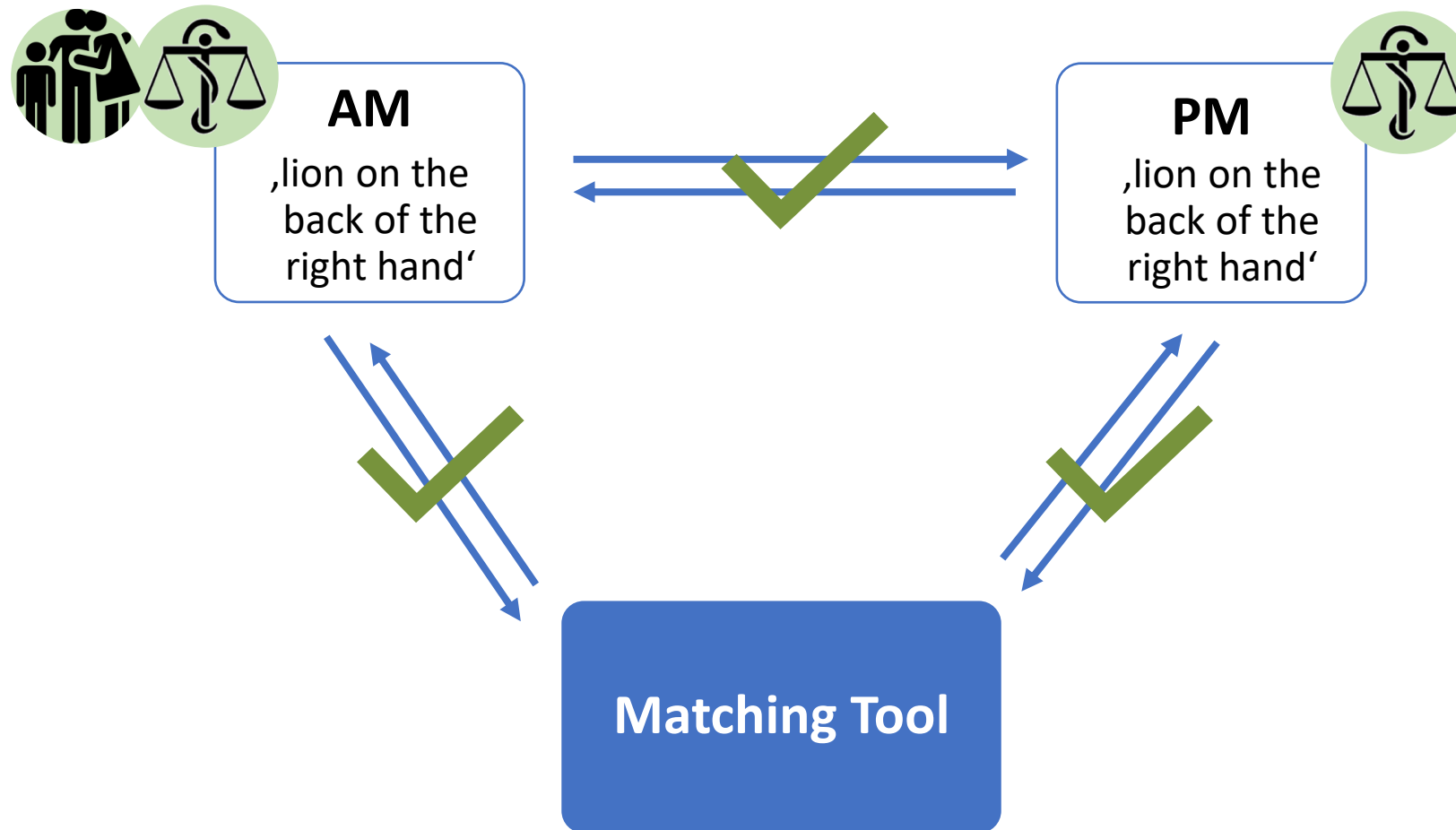




The Potential of Tattoos – Precondition AM



The Potential of Tattoos – Precondition Matching Tool

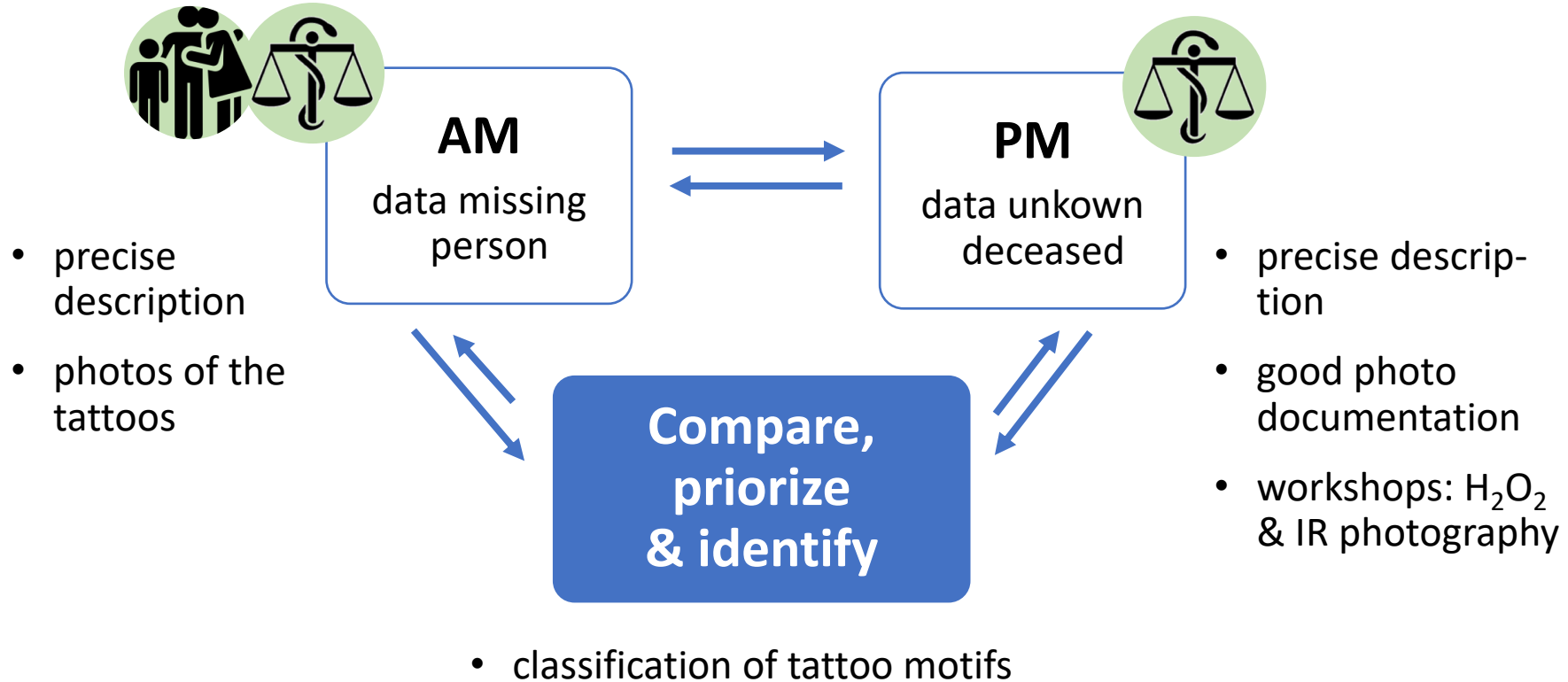


The Potential of Tattoos – Precondition AM

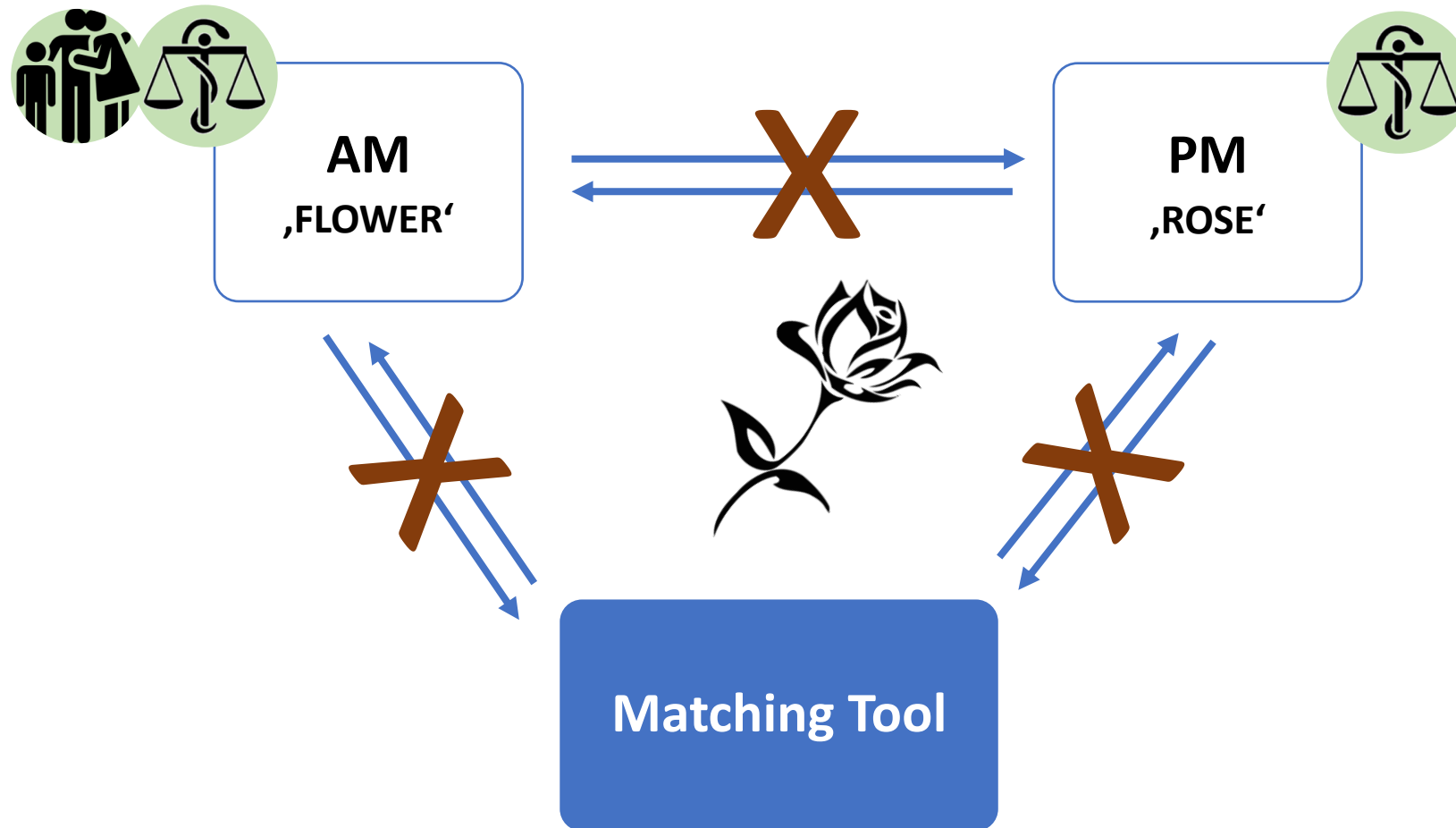


only sample images – reference: www.pinterest.com

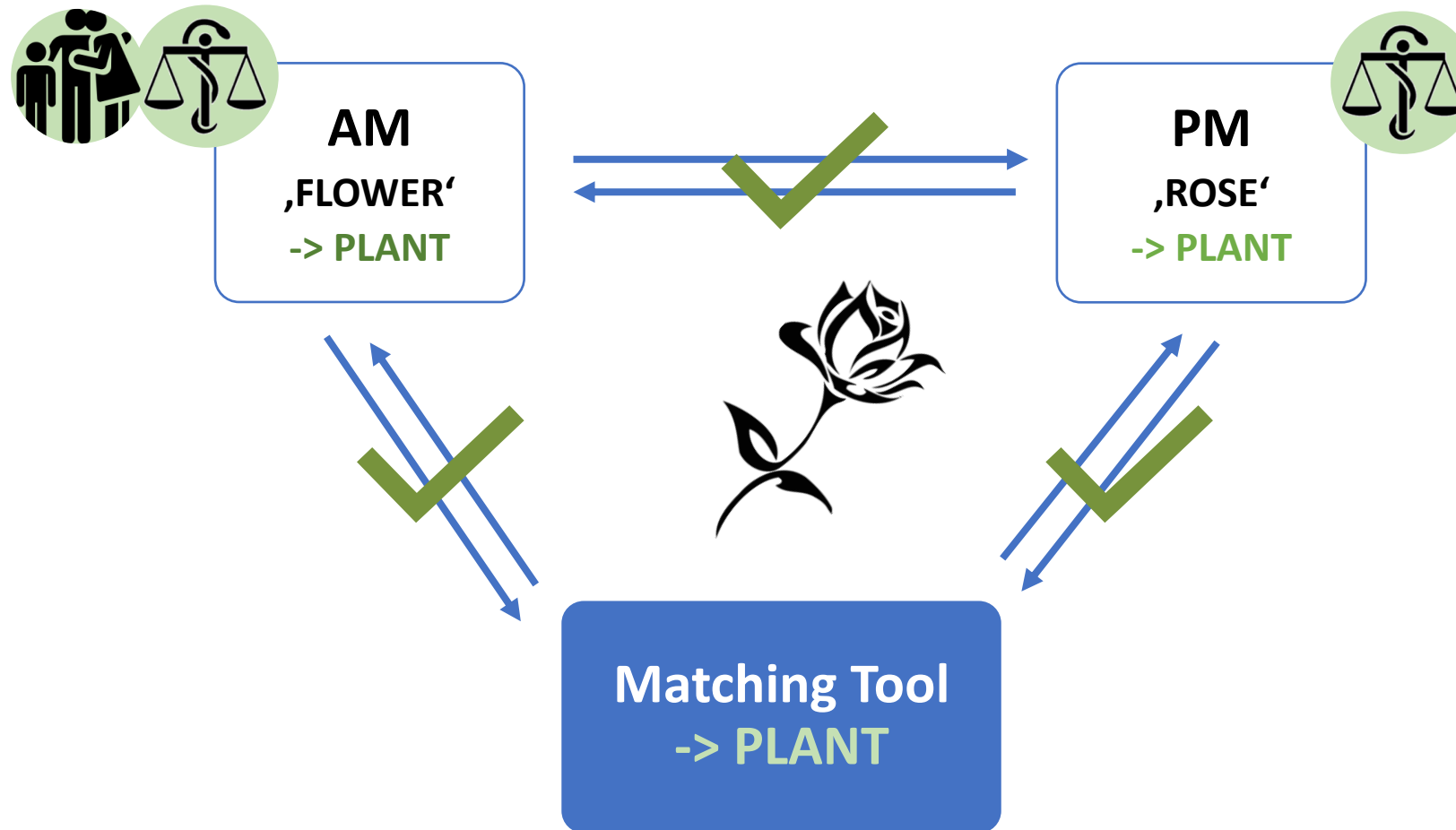
The Potential of Tattoos – Precondition Matching Tool



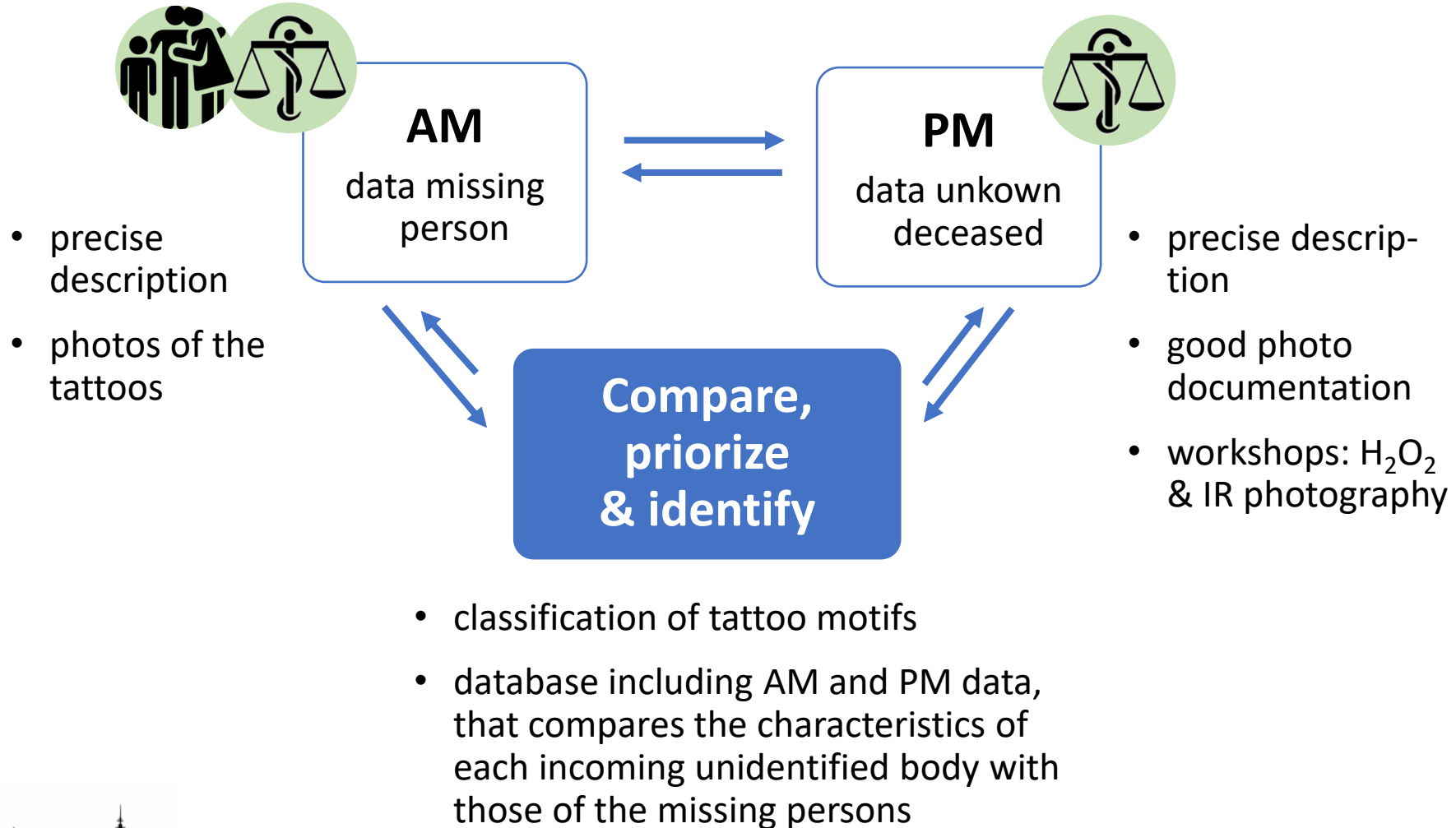
The Potential of Tattoos – Precondition Matching Tool



The Potential of Tattoos – Precondition Matching Tool



The Potential of Tattoos – Precondition Matching Tool



Rechtsmedizin

Original reports

Rechtsmedizin 2020 · 30:219–224
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s00194-020-00396-y>
Published online: 25 May 2020
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Background

The identification of unknown bodies is of outstanding importance for a well-functioning rule of law. It serves to maintain legal security within the society and enables relatives and friends to receive certainty as a prerequisite for farewell

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The use of tattoos to identify unknown bodies

Experiences from Jalisco, Mexico

identifiers (odontology, fingerprints, DNA profile) and secondary identifiers (individual physical characteristics, e.g. tattoos) as appropriate methods to clarify the identity of an unknown body. The chosen method of identification “should be scientifically sound, reliable, applicable under field conditions and capable of

to an improvement of the identification process.

Goal of the study

The main goal of the study was to enlighten the possible role of tattoos in the identification process of unknown bod-



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45.8 %
of the deceased were tattooed

The use of tattoos to identify unknown bodies

Experiences from Jalisco, Mexico

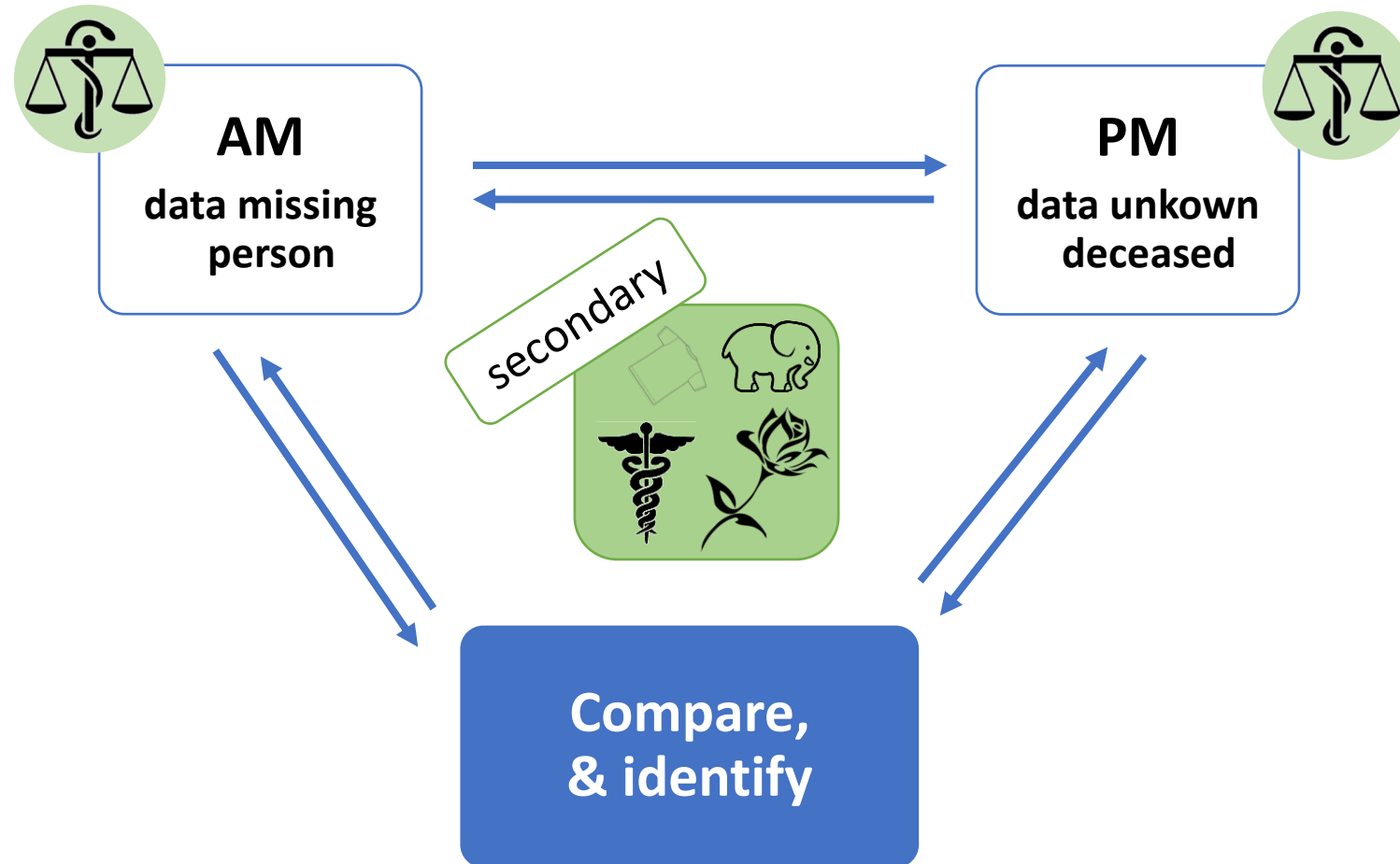
Background

The identification of
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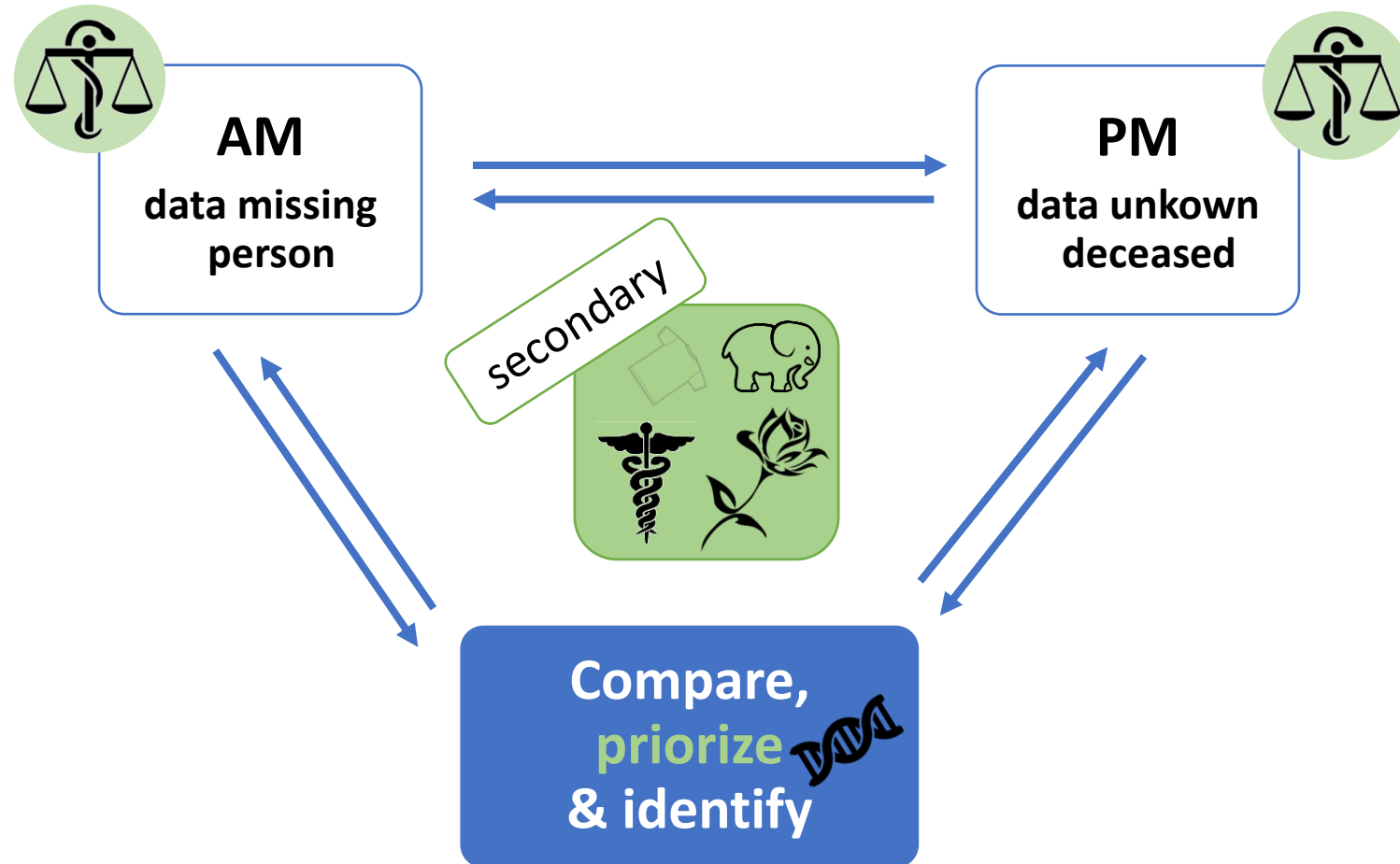
67.9 %
of the age group 20 - 29 yrs



Standalone Identification Method vs. Complementary Tool



Standalone Identification Method vs. Complementary Tool

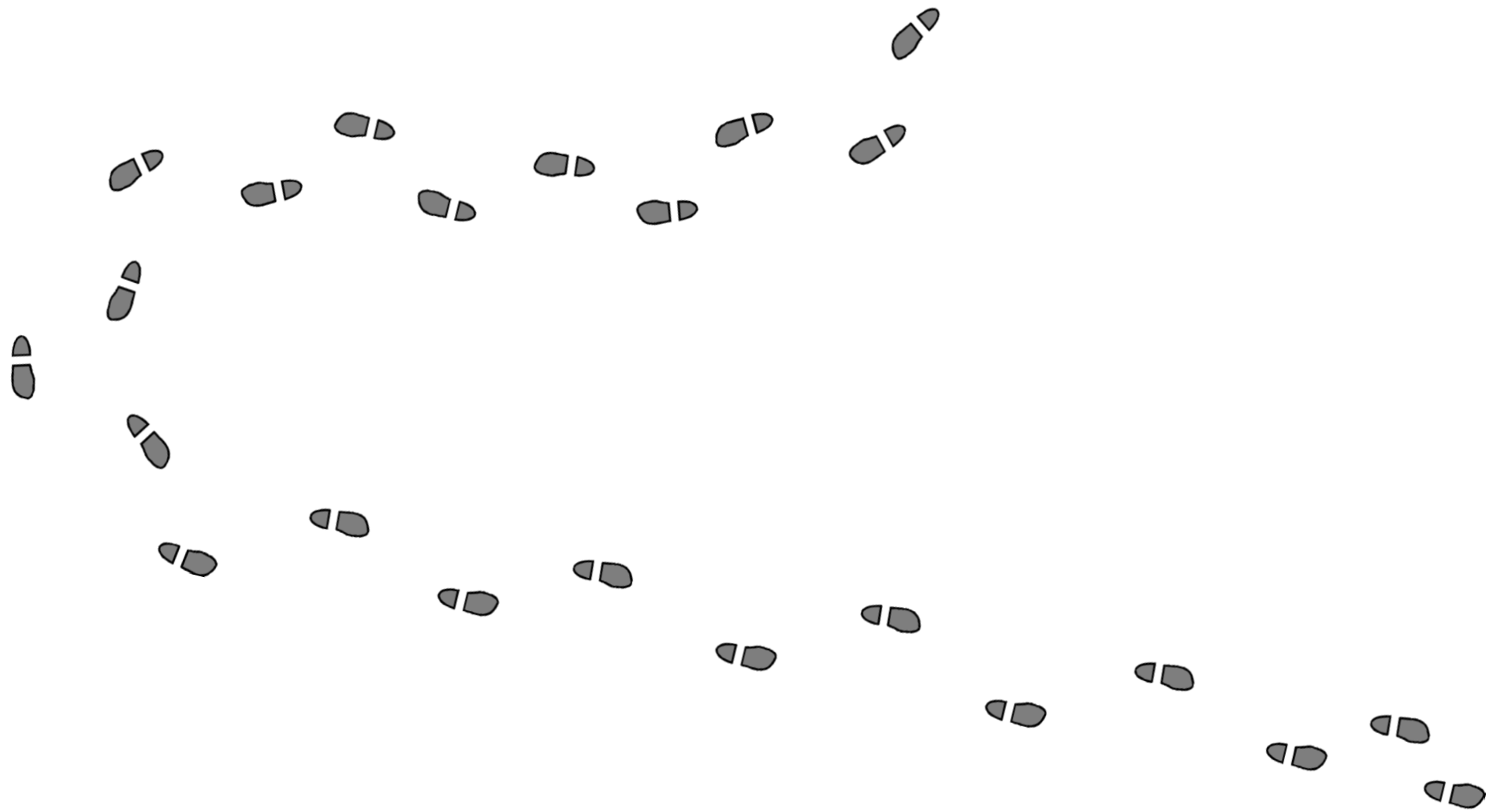


Goal – and how to get there:

= secure and fast identification

- we should use all data available
- secondary identifiers can be of great importance
 - standalone identification method, or
 - as a complementary tool
- raise awareness for different options in the identification process (prosecutors, police, families, physicians, etc.)
- research - as a basis for discussion and for verifying different hypotheses





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