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THE ROLE OF FORENSIC DENTISTRY IN IDENTIFICATION OF SINGLE CADAVERS UNDER DIFFERENT DEATH CIRCUMSTANCES: A REVIEW OF THREE FORENSIC CASES' OF BURNING, SUBMERSION AND PUTREFACTION CADAVERS

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For many forensic dentists the identification of found human remains will comprise the majority of their forensic case work. However, there is rarely a typical dental identification. The resilience of teeth and their supporting tissues to peri and post mortem assaults provides a wealth of information for those interested in the identity of the deceased. Chemical attack, burning, burial, submersion, and even severe head and neck trauma are all withstood by the dentition to an extent where identification is possible. The lack of a tentative identification or failure to locate dental or similar ante mortem records is a more common reason for an odontological forensic investigation to fail. The purpose of this cases review is to describe the single dental characteristics employed by forensic dentists to identify human remains under different circumstances of death and also to provide details of some unusual dental identification in pathology forensic cases when dental ante mortem records are few. Such as dental partial removable prosthodontics rehabilitation, a tooth coronary open for a root canal treatment without root canal filling, a splint of contention post orthodontic treatment or the external contour of implant abutments and the respective crowns morphology of the implant prosthodontics rehabilitation.

KEYWORDS: Forensic Odontology, Identification, Cadavers.

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