Reflection Paper

Name

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Date

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Baglivo, Winklhofer, Hatch, Ampanozi, Thali, and Ruder jointly conducted a research study which was entitled as “The rise of forensic and post-mortem radiology—Analysis of the literature between the year 2000 and 2011.” The research study was published in the journal entitled, “*Journal of Forensic Radiology and Imaging*” in the year 2013. The major purpose of the researchers was to analyze the literature published during the years 2000 to 2011, on the subject of forensic radiology and post-mortem. The field of forensic radiology and post-mortem had made extensive progress over the course of the past decade which is one of the most important reasons that new and extensive literature has been published in a number of the countries of the world, after conducting research in the field.

The researchers were of the view that fields of forensic radiology and post mortem radiology are comparatively new, due to which there would not have been enough published literature on the topic. So, the purpose of conducting the research was to analyze the available research on the topics of forensic radiology and post mortem radiology, in addition to exploring the widely used technology, primary research topics, as well as highlight the areas of research in which the literature about the topic is lacking. The researchers were of the view that it is very important to analyze the progress of the research over the course of a decade in order to see the patterns, as well as lacking of the research on the topic of forensic and post mortem radiology, in order to direct the future research on the most needed research areas (Baglivo et al., 2013).

The researchers utilized the qualitative research study, which was more of a literature study. The researchers’ utilized a number of different combinations of search terms which made up almost sixty-two different terms. The wide range of the combination of the search terms was used to identify the articles related to the topics of post mortem radiology and forensic radiology. The search also specifically targeted the research studies or articles published between the years of 2000 to 2011. The researchers collected the basic information about the articles which included the title, as well as the abstract of the research study. Moreover, the year of the publication of the study, the affiliation of the authors, the name of the journal in which the study was published, the type of the article, as well as the language of the article was also explored. After that, the researchers categorized the identified studies on the basis of the content, utilization of additional techniques, study population and imaging modalities (Baglivo et al., 2013).

After the detailed analysis of almost six hundred and sixty-one publications, the results of the research study highlighted the fact the number of the research articles or published literature on the topic of post mortem radiology and forensic radiology has increased by tenfold, during the mentioned years. Documentation of disease or injury or the identification of the remains of the human beings were the major components of the research publications. Computed tomography, was used for the sake of investigating traumatic injury and magnetic resonance was used for the sake of assessing the cerebral diseases, moreover, radiographs were utilized for the sake of identifying the human remains. The results of the research study also highlighted the fact that more than forty countries had contributed to the published literature on the topics (Baglivo et al., 2013). My perspective on the study is that the field of forensic radiology and post-mortem radiology has developed greatly over the course of years, which specifically include the years 2000 to 2011. The researchers now need to highlight the areas of research which did not get proper attention, in order to make it more feasible for the people who are new in the field.

Forensic radiology and post-mortem radiology was considered a comparatively new field in the society which motivated the authors to conduct research over the quality and quantity of the published literature on the topic. Sixty-two combinations of different search terms were used to identify the literature on the subject. The results revealed that forensic radiology and post-mortem radiology is now a well-developed field, which provides extensive published literature, covering a vast range of topics.

Reference

Baglivo, M., Winklhofer, S., Hatch, G. M., Ampanozi, G., Thali, M. J., & Ruder, T. D. (2013). The rise of forensic and post-mortem radiology—analysis of the literature between the year 2000 and 2011. *Journal of Forensic Radiology and Imaging*, *1*(1), 3-9.