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.The most common causes of burns was hot liquids .%41.3 of burns mortality was due to suiside .There was a statistically significant association between mortality rate and sex,age group and burn causes(p<0.05).Conclusion : This study shows that mortality ratio of burn injuries in Ardabil due to suicide is higher than similar studies .We suggest future studies and efforts for prevention of burn injuries in Ardabil city specially in self conflicted burns.

استفاده از رادیوگرافی دندانی در تعیین هویت افراد با حداقل مداخلات دندانپزشکی

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مقدمه: امروزه رادیوگرافی های دندانی در تعیین هویت اشخا ص در پزشکی قانونی به وفور مورد استفاده قرار می گیرند. یکی از این موارد مقایسه رادیوگرافی های قبل و بعد از مرگ می باشد. تشخیص هویت معمولا به کمک تداخلات دندانپزشکی مثل درمان ریشه، ترمیم و انواع رستوریشن های دندانی می باشد.در نبود این مداخلات، تشخیص کمی مشکلتر است.در کودکان مداخلات دندانپزشکی معمولا"کمتر از بالغین صورت می گیرد. مواردی که به تشخیص کمک می کنند شامل مورفولوژی تاج، مورفولوژی ریشه واتاقک پالپی، سینوس ماگزیلاری و ارتباط آن با دندانها ومورفولوژی ساختارهای آناتومیک مثل کانال دندانی تحتانی، زا ئده کرونوئید و کندیل مندیبل می باشند. هدف از این مطالعه بررسی جور کردن (matching) رادیوگرافی کودکان بدون مداخلات دندانپزشکی و تاثیر تخصص مشاهده گران در میزان matching بود.

روش کار و اجرا: رادیوگرافی پانورامیک ۵۰ کودک بین ۷ تا ۱۴ سال بدون مداخله دندانپزشکی(ترمیم، معالجه ریشه و رستوریشن) در سنین مختلف توسط ۳ دندانپزشک عمومی و ۳ متخصص رادیولوژی فک و صورت مورد ارزیابی قرار گرفت و از آنها خواسته شد جفت رادیوگرافیهای مربوط به هر بیمار را مشخص کنند. **نتایج:** مشاهده گران تقریبا توانسته بودند جفت رادیوگرافی ها را مشخص کنند. دندانپزشکان عمومی از ۵۰ جفت رادیوگرافی ۴۴ مورد را به صورت صحیح تشخیص داده بودند و در مورد متخصصان رادیولوژی فک و صورت این تعداد ۴۸ مورد بود. **بحث:** این مطالعه نشان داد که دندانپزشکان می توانند جفت رادیوگرافی های بیماران را مشخص کنند واحتمال تشخیص صحیح توسط متخصصان رادیولوژی فک و صورت افزایش می یابد.

Prevalence and characteristics of gallstone disease in an Iranian population: a study on cadavers

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BACKGROUND: The prevalence of gallstones is low in Asians. In Iran,many factors influence the prevalence of this disease. The aim of this study was to determine the prevalence of gallbladder stones and their chemical characteristics in a population by the study of cadavers.
METHODS: In this cross-sectional study, autopsies were performed on 253 cadavers of more than 13 years old. The cadavers were studied to determine the

number, location of stone formation, chemical composition, dry weight, and mean diameter of stones in the gallbladder and common bile duct.

RESULTS: The prevalence of gallstone disease in these cadavers was 6.3% (men 4.7%, women 8.6%, notsignificantly different, $P=0.216$). There was a positive relationship between the age and prevalence of gallstone disease ($P=0.033$). The most common stone compositions were cholesterol and oxalate. The mean diameter ($P=0.0058$) and dry weight ($P<0.0001$) of stones were higher in the gallbladder than in the common bile duct. Positive relations between the amount of oxalate and mean diameter, and between the amount of oxalate and mean dry weight of gallstones were found, but the relationship between the amount of cholesterol and mean diameter was inverse.

CONCLUSIONS: The prevalence of gallstones differed among age groups. Diameter and dry weight of gallstones were dependent on location of stone formation and chemical composition.

KEY WORDS: gallstone;gallbladder;common bile duct;cadavers

INVESTIGATING CAUSES OF SELF-BURNING IN MARRIED WOMEN

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This study was conducted to determine the causes of self-burning in married women. Methods: This investigation is a descriptive prospective study performed at Shahid Motahari Burn Center, Tehran, Iran from December 2001 to December 2002. Inclusion criteria included being female, married, having no history of medical and mental disorders and admission of self-burning. Data were collected by a questionnaire and interviews and were analyzed with descriptive statistics methods and chi-square test. Results: A total of 35 cases entered our study. The 3.94 years and 48.6% of cases were in the 21-25±mean age of patients was 24.57 year age group, 80% had primary school education, 97.1% were housekeeper and 68.8% had low economical status. There were statistically significant differences in all of these variables. In 42.9% self-burning had happened at 12-18 hour period and in 45.7% it had occurred at yard. Kerosene had been used by 91.4% of the women as the burning agent; 94.3% of the women had experienced husband's violence (verbal and physical), 60% of the women stated that their husbands were guilty in their action and 91.4% of the women didn't know any supportive sources in the society. The mortality rate was 100%. Conclusion: This research showed that family violence and marital problems are the most important causes of self-burning in the married women. Because of close relationship to families, community health nurses can prevent self-burning in married women by detecting and eliminating these risk factors.