

# Postmortal Color Changes

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- **Postmortal hypostatic congestion,**
  - **Livores, Lividity**
  - **Imbibition sanguis,**
  - **Imbibition gallic,**
  - **Pseudomelanose**
- and**
- **Palor mortis**

# **P a l o r M o r t i s**

**is pale of the death.**

**(palor = pale)**

**It is the pale color of the skin when the circulation stops and blood is drawn from the veins after death. It takes shape in two main places.**

- Under the cadaver in the areas of the skin in contact with the ground (as the skin capillaries under pressure are deprived of blood).**
  - In the areas of skin overlying the cadaver (as blood is drawn from the upper veins)**

**Both areas are paler than other areas and give clues about the lying position at the time of death.**

**In addition, it can be found in the remaining parts of double organs such as kidney, lung and liver, although it is not always apparent.**



# Postmortal Pseudomelanose

Also called putrefaction spots. It has nothing to do with melanosis!

Hydrogen sulfide released by the decomposition of sulphurous foods in tissues, mostly in the intestines;

It is due to the formation of iron sulfide (sulfohemoglobin) by combining with iron separated from hemoglobin released after hemolysis.

Also, sulfomethemoglobin is formed by combining sulfur with methemoglobin.

This happens especially in the muscles.

After all,

Organs and tissues are dirty green-purplish;

It takes a brownish-blackish color.

**First, it starts in the liver around the gallbladder (visceral side) and the abdominal wall,**

**Then is formed around the digestive canal (intestines), visceral leaf of the peritoneum and along the intima layer of the great vessels.**

**It spreads to other organs with the progression of putrefaction.**

**It is formed **on the skin**, especially in areas where the skin's large venous networks are located.**

**With the **deterioration and foaming of blood** in the veins, the vein wall and partly its surroundings become dirty green due to sulfohemoglobin.**

Pseudomelanosis also occurs during the intravital period.

It must be separated from the postmortem.

Hemomelasma or hemomelasma ilei is seen in horses.

It appears as **bean-like foci** in the intestines, especially in the subserosis of the ileum and in the intestinal regions touching the omentum.

**These regions turn from greenish dark brown to reddish black over time.**

**Hemomelasma ilei:** subserosal haemorrhagic lesions in the ileum, possibly caused by the migration of *strongylide larvae*.