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Abstract

One of the most important aspects of a successful forensic toxicological analysis is using an accurate and efficient extraction method on the post-mortem samples. Numerous successful attempts to effectively extract poisons from post-mortem samples have been made as science has advanced. The scientific conclusions and the legal verdict can also be impacted by a lack of expert knowledge or unintentional procedural error, even if it is minor. The kind of poisons that were typically grouped together for medical and legal purposes in the past are equally dependent on a method of extraction that is systematically appropriate; Consequently, a thorough understanding of poison classification is absolutely necessary. Due to a lack of thorough forensic evaluation, deciphering such old and crucial data is difficult; As a result, the purpose of this review article is to expand upon fundamental knowledge regarding the classification of poison and its extraction for forensic purposes. In order to honour the outstanding work of the associated pioneers and inspire interested readers, this article has also included biographies of them. This abstract can append the advanced toxicologists with the beginning and comprehension of convectional toxicological works on supporting the general set of laws.

Introduction

Over time, the stages of post-mortem findings, poison extraction or isolation, result interpretation, and expert testimony in the court of law followed the legal scrutiny of poisoning deaths. The medical and legal aspects of human poisoning are the primary focus of forensic toxicology, which is a hybrid of analytical chemistry and basic toxicological principles. Forensic toxicology is one of the most established and fundamental subsets of forensic chemical sciences. Traditional and contemporary connections between forensic toxicology and the field of forensic medicine or medical jurisprudence exist [1-3]. Under the supervision of a licensed medical examiner, the post-mortem examination of the deceased entails the extraction of a variety of biological samples, particularly tissue and body fluids, in order to identify the poisonous substance or substances that caused the death. classified poisonous substances [4]. A crucial factor in the final legal