



## Letter

A forensic chemist is a professional chemist who analyses evidence that's brought in from crime scenes and reaches a conclusion grounded on tests run on that piece of substantiation. A forensic chemist's job is to identify and characterize the evidence as part of the larger process of solving a crime [1]. Forensic druggists infrequently conduct any investigative work; they handle the evidence collected from the crime scene. Substantiation may include hair samples, makeup chips, glass fractions, or bloodstains. Understanding the substantiation requires tools from numerous disciplines, including chemistry, biology, materials wisdom, and genetics. The frequency of DNA analysis is making knowledge of genetics decreasingly important in this field.

Any forensic science disquisition involving biochemistry can be appertained to as forensic biochemistry. First, forensic wisdom may be defined as the disquisition of crime using scientific ways and methods. These ways are used to examine the materials that were present at a crime scene [2]. Forensic scientists conduct a thorough analysis of all these accoutrements to get suggestions about who may have committed the crime. The investigations girding murder, rape, and assault are largely dependent on the work of forensic wisdom laboratories to point felonious investigators in the right direction. Forensic examinations frequently involve serological and biochemical ways [3]. The biomedical ways used to conduct forensic examinations constitute the field of forensic biochemistry, which has various applications. For case, forensic biochemists may be asked to trace the origin of a particular substance, determine maternity or the relationships that specific people or animals share, or even track the spread of conditions.

Forensic biochemistry has proven to be inestimable in conducting forensic science examinations, particularly the DNA fingerprinting fashion. However, it should be noted that forensic biochemistry must