

3 cm apart. On the left lower back are two sets of rectangular burns measuring 4 x 2 mm and 4 cm apart. On the left lateral lower back are two rectangular burns measuring 4 x 2 mm and 3.5 cm apart. On the left lower back at the waste are two rectangular thermal burns measuring 4 x 2 mm and 3.5 cm apart.

The above injuries, having been described, will not be referred to below.

INTERNAL EXAMINATION

The body is opened with the usual Y-shaped incision. On opening the thorax, the lungs are normally formed. The pleural surfaces are smooth and glistening. There are no pleural adhesions. On opening the pericardium, the surfaces are smooth and glistening. There is no pericardial effusion. On opening the abdomen, the viscera are in their normal anatomic relationships. The abdominal cavity has 3 liters of dark fluid. There are no serosal adhesions. The left chest has 100 mL of dark fluid. The right chest has 300 mL of dark fluid.

CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM: The 440 gram heart is of normal configuration. The coronary ostia are patent. The right coronary artery arises from a coronary ostium above the right semilunar cusp; travels through the coronary sulcus; and disappears into the myocardium of the right ventricle. The left coronary artery arises from a coronary ostium above the left semilunar cusp and gives rise to the left anterior descending artery, posterior descending artery, and left circumflex artery. The coronary arteries are widely patent. The atria and ventricles are unremarkable. The mitral and tricuspid valve leaflets are unremarkable. The aortic and pulmonary valve cusps are unremarkable. The red-brown myocardium shows no evidence of acute infarction, scarring, or focal lesions. The thickness of the right ventricle, left ventricle, and interventricular septum are 0.4 cm, 1.5 cm, and 1.5 cm, respectively. The aorta and its major branches are intact without significant atherosclerosis. The pulmonary arteries are normally formed and free of thrombi or emboli.

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM: The 745 gram right lung has 3 lobes and the 700 gram left lung has 2 lobes. The visceral pleura are smooth and glistening. The mucosal surfaces of the larynx, trachea, and bronchi are pink-tan and glistening. The airways are free of debris and foreign material. The parenchyma is red-purple with vascular congestion and edema fluid exudes from the cut surface. There are no areas of consolidation or other focal lesions. The diaphragm is normal. There is focal anthracosis.

HEPATOBIILIARY SYSTEM: The 1540 gram liver is intact with a smooth and glistening capsule. The tan-brown parenchyma has a normal lobular pattern. The hepatic portal vein is free of thrombi or emboli. The hepatic veins drain into the inferior vena cava. The gallbladder serosa is smooth and glistening, and the mucosa is green and velvety. The gallbladder contains approximately 30 mL of bile and no gallstones. The extrahepatic biliary tree is patent.

GASTROINTESTINAL SYSTEM: The gastrointestinal tract is intact throughout its length. The tongue is normal. The esophagus shows no focal lesions. The stomach has a normal configuration, and the serosa is smooth and glistening. The tan gastric mucosa shows normal rugal folds and no focal lesions. The stomach contains approximately 50 mL of red-brown fluid. There is focal fibrinopurulent material on the serosal surfaces of the small bowel, colon, liver, and spleen. The duodenum is bile stained with no focal lesions. The remainder of the small bowel and