

# Submission to the Goudge Inquiry into Paediatric Forensic Pathology in Ontario

David E. L. King MBBS, FRCPC, DMJ(Path.)

## Purpose of Submission.

- Dr. Pollanen and other pathologists have given excellent and detailed evidence to the Inquiry describing the Ontario coroner's system of investigation of reportable deaths, how it works and its defects. I have 40 years experience of practicing forensic pathology, 37 years in Ontario, one year in the English coroner's system while I was training in forensic pathology in London, and two years in Alberta in the early 1980's in that province's new medical examiner's system. I feel that I can add some useful comments to those already made by the other pathologists who have testified, particularly constructive comments regarding improvements.
- These comments relate to the investigation of deaths in general rather than to paediatric deaths specifically. Although I occasionally perform medicolegal post mortems on infants who have apparently died as a result of natural disease or from accidental causes, where death results from criminal action I defer to Dr. Rao who, as you have heard, has a special interest and expertise in this area. As a result I can no longer claim to have a similar expertise.
- There can be no doubt that there have been great improvements in death investigations in recent years, particularly under the direction of Dr. Young and Dr. McLennan and especially Dr. Pollanen, but I would like to discuss three areas where I believe weaknesses still exist and where, as a result of my experience, I feel solutions can be found by studying how other jurisdictions have tackled the problems. These areas are; (a) the provision to the pathologist before the post mortem is started of general information regarding the death, (b) the provision of specific details regarding the scene of death and (c) the formal identification (or details regarding the level of identification) of the deceased to the pathologist ( the last may seem a relatively unimportant issue but it is of significance to pathologists and it is given as a further example of how another province has found a simple solution). The Inquiry has heard evidence regarding the first two areas but I am not sure that the third has been discussed.

## Discussion.

### The Team.

By its very nature, the Ontario system requires the smooth functioning of a team of professionals who are responsible for the early phases of the investigation i.e. the investigating coroner, the forensic pathologist and the police investigators. Where the death is apparently due to natural causes the fact that the investigating coroners in Ontario are MDs is one of the positive features of the system. The coroner is able to evaluate the case making use of his or her medical expertise and then complete the necessary documentation and communicates this information to the next-of-kin. Where the cause of death is unknown, unnatural or criminal, the other two members of the team must contribute their expertise. The police attend the scene and use their expertise in observing and recording evidence at the scene and interviewing family members and interrogating other witnesses. They are also experts in recording this evidence. In other words, the coroner will have evaluated the medical evidence and the police will have evaluated and recorded most of the other evidence. The challenge is for the pathologist who, in Ontario at least, does not normally speak to witnesses or visit the scene and see the undisturbed body before it is moved to the morgue, to be provided with this evidence. There is an aphorism in death investigation that this investigation begins at the scene of death. The forensic pathologist also learns that the cause of death in some cases may not be found at the post mortem but will be found at the scene of death.

### Provision to the Pathologist of Information Regarding the Death.

Under the Ontario system the official source for the pathologist of all the information is the coroner's warrant for post mortem examination. This is usually insufficient. It may be supplemented orally but coroners are usually very busy attending to other matters and, by reason of their background, they do not fully appreciate the extent of the information required by the pathologist.<sup>1</sup> The pathologist's other source of information is the police investigators, when they are involved. They usually have much of the additional scene and non-scene information but the challenge is to get this information from them and to instruct them to look for additional evidence, particularly of a medical or pathological nature, that is useful to the pathologist (loss of blood, incontinence of urine, signs of decomposition and environmental conditions etc.). The pathologist may have the opportunity to question the investigator if they

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<sup>1</sup> I once had a coroner tell me, when I phoned him for some background to a case I was about to examine but had to explain that I needed more information than was on the blank warrant form, "You are better off doing the post mortem with a completely open mind rather than being influenced by a history"!

meet but often their paths will not cross unless the case is a criminal investigation. In some circumstances the police may provide the pathologist with a copy of their departmental report but this is not the usual practice and this report may not include some of the more specialized information as described above.

Some of the Inquiry witnesses have already described that the ideal situation would be for the forensic pathologist to attend all scenes of death and examine the body in situ, whether the death is natural or unnatural. This is impractical however.

Alberta's medical examiner's system, largely designed by the previous chief medical examiner Dr. John Butt, has found a practical way to get over most of these hurdles. The medical examiner combines the two functions of coroner and forensic pathologist in one person, the medical examiner, who is either full-time or part-time. The ME is supported by full-time investigators who are trained to investigate deaths from the medical examiner's point of view. They do this in tandem with the police who essentially take over if the case turns into a criminal investigation. If death is due to natural causes the police bow out and leave the investigation to the medical examiner's office.<sup>2</sup> Most important from our point of view in Ontario, is that all the relevant information regarding the deceased and the death is recorded in detail on an official ME death investigation form, copies of which go to all the principals involved. When I transferred from Alberta to Hamilton I used this form as a template for our own departmental form, a copy of which I believe was shown to the Inquiry by Dr. Rao when she gave her evidence. A copy is attached to this submission. The form is designed in such a way that it extracts from the police the information that they already possess but which they do not appreciate is required by the pathologist. I should add that attempts to have it adopted by this province have been unsuccessful. A review of the form will demonstrate the wide range of information that the pathologist usually requires, most of which is not provided on this province's coroner's warrant.

#### The Pathologist at the Scene.

In Alberta, all death scenes are attended by the ME's investigators who, in my time there, made a photographic record of the scene, including the body, using 35 mm and Polaroid film, the latter being available to the pathologist/ME before the post mortem if he or she had not attended (no doubt more advanced technology is now used!) The investigator at the scene contacts the ME if, in his or her opinion, it would be desirable for the latter to attend. I should add that when the time of death is in question, the attendance of the forensic pathologist at the scene provides the only opportunity for an expert trained in this area of pathology to evaluate and record evidence from the undisturbed body and the environment in which the body lies. This is a controversial area of forensic pathology and coroners do not have the

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<sup>2</sup> It is significant that it was found that often the best recruits for the position of investigator came from those with a medical background such as nursing.

required training or expertise. They will not be giving this evidence in court, whatever its worth, and the forensic pathologist should not attempt to do so based on evidence that has been collected by another person. This is a major defect of the Ontario coroner's system and, in the interests of justice, it should be corrected.

I believe that evidence has already been presented that, outside Hamilton and now Toronto, it is not the custom in Ontario for pathologists to attend scenes. Even in Hamilton this is not done without the knowledge and permission of the investigating coroner.

Ontario, of course, has geographical challenges that Alberta does not have which would make their medical examiner system harder to adopt here but to some extent this has been anticipated by the fact that in that province all police officers, by reason of their office, are designated ME's investigators and use the same death investigation form. In rural areas local MDs are recruited as part-time medical examiners and in that respect Alberta is similar to Ontario.

#### The Identification of the Body.

The third area that I would like to comment on is the formal identification of the body to the pathologist conducting the post mortem part of the investigation. The first question that the coroner has to answer is; 'Who was this person?' In most cases the body is identified directly to the coroner or investigating police officer by a family member or friend and this is duly recorded in a report. Somebody, and it is often one of the body removal personnel, attaches a label to the body or sometimes to the body bag (or writes the name on the bag!). Other means of identification of the body may be used. Patients dying in hospital will be identified by a hospital ID band (hospitals have learned the hard way!). Despite numerous memoranda from the chief coroner and regional supervising coroners, there is no uniformity in the method of identification to the pathologist or other persons handling the body, and to this day, bodies still arrive in the morgue with no identification attached.<sup>3</sup> Furthermore, the type of label used is usually flimsy and tends to disintegrate when wet. Even if there is a label on the body the pathologist may not be aware that this identification is only tentative and the pathologist or police must attempt to confirm the identity by other methods before the body is released. Alberta introduced a system using an official ME's label made of indestructible linen-backed paper that is attached to the body by the ME or the investigator by means of wire ties. The label is printed and has space for the usual details with, in addition, space to indicate the level of identification obtained, the need or otherwise for a post mortem and other information. At the bottom is a tear-off portion which is a receipt that is retained by the ME's office when the body is released to the funeral home. The time that the label is attached to the body is the

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<sup>3</sup> I was about to begin a post mortem when I found that there was no identification on the body. I phoned the coroner, not the same as the one above, and his reply was, "That's OK, the body was identified to me"!

official time that the body is seized by the ME. Again I was unsuccessful in having a similar label adopted in Ontario.

### Summary.

- Pathologists have had a low profile in Ontario's coroner system as it has developed over the years but they are a vital part of the death investigation team particularly in problematic, suspicious and frankly criminal cases.
- They face a number of challenges in their efforts to provide the coroners with the best and most reliable professional opinions. This submission discusses three areas where hurdles to this ideal still exist.
- The Inquiry is urged to look at other jurisdictions to see how they have approached these problems. This submission describes how Alberta's medical examiner system has devised solutions.

Hamilton.

January 28, 2008

**Regional Forensic Pathology Unit  
Hamilton Civic Hospitals  
Hamilton General Division  
POLICE REPORT**

**NAME:** \_\_\_\_\_ **CASE NO.** \_\_\_\_\_

**DATE OF BIRTH** \_\_\_\_\_ **SEX** \_\_\_\_\_ **CORONER** \_\_\_\_\_

**ADDRESS**

**PLACE OF DEATH**

**DATE & TIME OF DEATH (Estimated)**

**INVESTIGATING OFFICERS**

**SCENE PHOTOGRAPHS** YES  NO

**IDENTIFICATION  
POLAROID PHOTOGRAPH**

**(WRITE DECEASED'S NAME  
ON BACK & SIGN)**

**IDENTIFICATION:** POSITIVE  TENTATIVE  UNIDENTIFIED

**BY** \_\_\_\_\_ **RELATIONSHIP** \_\_\_\_\_ **TO** \_\_\_\_\_ **TIME** \_\_\_\_\_

**VALUABLES ON BODY** \_\_\_\_\_ **DISPOSAL** \_\_\_\_\_

**LAST SEEN ALIVE** \_\_\_\_\_ **BODY FOUND** \_\_\_\_\_ **TIME ARRIVED IN MORGUE** \_\_\_\_\_  
(Date & Time) (Date & Time) (Date & Time)

**MANNER OF DEATH (APPARENT)** NATURAL  ACCIDENT  SUICIDE  HOMICIDE  UNKNOWN

**CIRCUMSTANCES RELATING TO DEATH:** (It is important that as much information as possible be given here. Such information may play a large part in arriving at a cause of death and interpretation of marks and injuries on the body).

**WAS DEATH WITNESSED?** \_\_\_\_\_ **BY WHOM** \_\_\_\_\_

**EVENTS LEADING TO DEATH:** (Activities of deceased, or others, rapidity of death)

## CURRICULUM VITAE

OF

**DAVID E.L. KING, MBBS, FRCPC, DMJ**

(Long version. Revised November 2006)

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### GENERAL BIOGRAPHICAL

Licensed to practice medicine in Ontario.

Address: 1134 Sulphur Springs Road  
RR#3 Dundas, ON L9H 5E3  
Tel. 905-628-4630  
E-mail: dking@cogeco.ca

Born: London, England. February 21<sup>st</sup>, 1936.

Educated: Sion Convent School, London, England.  
City of London School, London, England.

Served in Royal Navy Volunteer Reserve (RNVR), 1953-1954.

Married with three daughters and six grandchildren.

Hobbies: Ship modelling, gardening, hiking, reading

### MEDICAL EDUCATION and POSTGRADUATE TRAINING

1. Graduated in medicine,(MBBS), London University, (St.Bartholomew's Hospital Medical College), 1961.
2. Internship, Redhill General Hospital, Surrey, England, 1961-1962.
3. Specialist training in Pathology, St. Bartholomews Hospital Medical College, London University, 1962-1965 and
4. Westminster Hospital Medical College, London University, 1965-1966 (while waiting to move to Canada).

5. Obtained ECFMG (Education Certificate for Foreign Medical Graduates), 1966.
6. Two years residency in pathology at the Ottawa Civic Hospital, 1966-1968.
7. Obtained Certification of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada in General Pathology (CRCPC), 1968.
8. Obtained LMCC (Licenciate of the Medical Council of Canada), 1968.
9. Participant in 12<sup>th</sup> Annual Cytopathology Course ( Dr.J.K.Frost), Johns Hopkins Hospital Medical College, Baltimore, 1972.
10. Awarded Fellowship of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada in General Pathology (FRCPC), 1974.
11. Postgraduate training in forensic medicine in the Department of Forensic Medicine, London Hospital Medical College, London University, 1975-1976. (Sabbatical year partly funded by a Travelling Fellowship of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada. Performed 1300 medicolegal postmortems in this year and gave evidence in court approximately 130 times).
12. Obtained Diploma in Medical Jurisprudence (DMJ Path.), London, England 1976.

#### **PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS**

- American Academy of Forensic Sciences (Fellow)
- Canadian Association of Pathologists (Emeritus), (member of Organizing Committee, Annual Meeting, Ottawa, 1974; past secretary and forensic pathology representative of Executive, Section of Anatomic Pathology)
- Canadian Society of Forensic Science (Emeritus), (past Chairman of Medical Section; Member of Editorial Board, Journal of the Canadian Society of Forensic Science; Organizing Committee, Annual Meetings 1984, 1985, 1986 and 1996)
- Ontario Association of Pathologists (Emeritus), (past member of Forensic Subcommittee)
- Regular participant at triennial meetings of the International Association of Forensic Sciences since 1984
- Member of the Ontario Medical Association
- Member of the Canadian Medical Association



**EMPLOYMENT HISTORY**

**PRESENT:**

**Retired from full-time practice of forensic pathology since July 2002 (officially retired in February 2001 but continued as locum until my successor joined the Forensic Unit. Appointed to the Senior Medical Staff, Hamilton Health Sciences on retirement).**

**Consultant, providing expert opinions and evidence in areas relating to forensic pathology**

**PAST:**

**1968-1970 Director of Laboratories, Brockville General Hospital, Ontario**

**1970-1977 Associate Pathologist, Riverside Hospital, Ottawa, Ontario**

**1970 Appointed Regional (Forensic) Pathologist by the Attorney General of Ontario and continued to perform medicolegal autopsies on a part-time basis until 1975, when I became de facto forensic pathologist for the Ottawa Region.**

**1977-1981 Staff Pathologist, Ottawa Civic Hospital and Assistant Professor, Faculty of Medicine, University of Ottawa with responsibility for teaching forensic pathology to undergraduates and pathology residents; also for the development of forensic pathology service in the Ottawa area, as well as other service duties in pathology department.**

**1981-1983 Assistant Deputy Chief Medical Examiner for the Province of Alberta, based in Calgary: performed administrative duties under the Alberta Fatality Enquiries Act; investigated approximately 1000 deaths and performed approximately 600 autopsies in two years.**

**1983-1993 Head, Regional Forensic Pathology Unit, Hamilton General Hospital, Ontario (continued as Head until 1993); also Associate Professor, Faculty of Health Sciences, McMaster University with teaching as well as administrative and service responsibilities.**

**1993-2001 Forensic Pathologist, Regional Forensic Pathology Unit, Hamilton Health Sciences. All coroners post mortems in the Hamilton region and the more complex cases from the surrounding regions of Halton, Niagara, Waterloo, and Haldimand-Norfolk, are performed in the Unit, which is also a clinical**

teaching unit of the McMaster Faculty of Health Sciences. Between 500 – 600 post mortems are performed in the Unit each year.

FORENSIC EXPERIENCE:

- Performed over 9000 medicolegal autopsies in the last 37 years including over 350 homicides.
- Given evidence as an expert medical witness approximately 600 times in courts at all levels in Britain, Ontario, Alberta, Nova Scotia and the Northwest Territories.
- Advised the defence as well as the Crown and given expert opinions in numerous other cases both civil and criminal including assault cases involving living persons.
- Lectured on forensic medicine to numerous groups including medical students, residents, law students, police, coroners and others and given presentations on forensic topics at numerous scientific meetings, provincial, national and international.
- Written a number of papers on forensic topics and contributed a chapter on “*The Investigation of Death*” in Forensic Evidence in Canada, Editors: G.H. Chayko, E.D. Gulliver, D.V. MacDougall, Canada Law Book Inc., 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, 1999.
- Former regular lecturer at the Canadian Police College, Ottawa, and the Ontario Police College, Aylmer.
- I have had an interest in promoting the recognition of forensic pathology as a medical specialty by the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada, in 1997 producing a report on “Forensic Pathology in Canada at the Turn of the Century”. I was a member of a committee that submitted a formal application for recognition to the Royal College. This was successful and forensic pathology has now been recognized as a subspecialty in Laboratory Medicine.

ACADEMIC AND TEACHING EXPERIENCE:

- 1975-1976 Lecturer, Department of Forensic Medicine, London Hospital Medical College, London University during sabbatical year gaining experience in forensic pathology.
- 1977-1981 Assistant Professor, Faculty of Medicine, Ottawa University, with responsibility for teaching pathology to medical students and forensic pathology to residents in laboratory medicine. Also advised the Faculty of

Medicine on the development and planning of a regional forensic pathology unit for Eastern Ontario.

Director, Laboratory Medicine Residency Training Programme, Ottawa Civic Hospital, 1977-1981.

1983-2002 Associate Professor, Department of Pathology and Molecular Medicine, Faculty of Health Sciences, McMaster University with responsibility for teaching pathology to medical students and forensic pathology to laboratory medicine residents as well as students from elsewhere in Canada and foreign students doing electives in the Unit.

- Nominated (with Dr. C. Rao) for PAIRO teaching award 1994 (Professional Association of Interns and Residents of Ontario)
- Developed fellowship in forensic pathology, Hamilton Regional Forensic Pathology Unit in 1992 (with laboratory director, Dr. M. McQueen and the Chief Coroner, Province of Ontario, and co-supervisor of fellow, Dr. E.J. Tweedie, for one year in 1996)

*OTHER UNIVERSITY TEACHING (past):*

- Lecture on "Trauma in Forensic Pathology" in "Forensic Anthropology in the Forensic Sciences" course (2FA3), McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, November 2002 and November 2000.
- Lectures in course on "Aspects of Forensic Sciences", Woodsworth College, University of Toronto, 1985 and 1987
- Lectures in course on "Death and Dying", School of Religious Studies, McMaster University, 1985
- Lectures to the Faculty of Law, University of Calgary, 1981-1982
- Lectures to the Faculty of Law, University of Ottawa, courses in "Forensic Sciences", 1978-1980, and "Medicolegal Problems", 1976-1977

*OTHER LECTURES ETC.:*

1. Lecture on "Investigation of Sudden Death: in course on "Forensic Investigation" to Criminal Justice students at Humber College, Toronto, 22 November, 2004.

2. "Pathology of Blast Injuries". Presentation at a workshop on Evidence-Based Disaster Management, Programme in Continuing Medical Education, Faculty of Health Sciences, McMaster University, Hamilton, 12 November, 2003.
3. Whole day seminar on "Forensic Pathology" to military police, RCMP and Edmonton City Police, C.F.B. Edmonton, Alberta, 21 July, 1998.
4. Lecturer, annual "Post Blast Scene Technologist Course", Canadian Police College, Ottawa, since 1989.
5. Lectures on forensic pathology to Major Crime Investigative Techniques Course, Canadian Police College, Rockcliffe. 1997.
6. Regular lectures (five courses annually) on forensic pathology to Senior Criminal Investigators Course, Ontario Police College, Aylmer from 1984 to 1994. Participation in annual "Homicide Module" at same college.
7. Lecture on "Forensic Pathology" to military police, R.C.M.P. and Matsqui Regional Police, CFB Chilliwack, B.C. 5 July, 1993.
8. Lectures on forensic pathology and death investigation to Canadian Forces School of Intelligence and Security, CFB Borden, 1984, 1985.
9. Lectures on forensic pathology to course on "Law and Security Administration", Mohawk College, Hamilton, 1986.
10. Lectures on forensic pathology to Senior Criminal Investigators Course, Canadian Police College, Ottawa, February and November 1982. (With Dr. J. Butt, Chief Medical Examiner, Alberta).
11. Lectures on forensic pathology to Police Science courses at Algonquin College, Ottawa. 1977, 1978.
12. Other lectures on forensic pathology to lawyers, radiographers, emergency physicians, emergency room nurses, medical secretaries, in-service police lectures (Ottawa, Calgary, Hamilton-Wentworth), high school students, divinity students and undertakers.

PUBLICATIONS ETC.:

1. Chapter 8, "The Investigation of Death." (38 pages) in "Forensic Evidence in Canada". Editors: G.M. Chayko, E.D. Gulliver. 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition. Canada Law Book Inc. 1999.

2. "Cardiac tamponade and death from intrapericardial rupture of sinus of Valsalva aneurysm." M.D. Munk, M.A. Gatzoulis, D.E. King, G.D. Webb. *European Journal of Cardiothoracic Surgery* 15(1): 100-2, 1999 Jan.
3. "A Woman with Tuberculous Meningitis Peripartum". Ray, J.G., Landis, S.J., Oczkowski, W.J., King, D.E.L. *Journal of the Society of Obstetrics and Gynaecologists of Canada*. 1997; 19:186-188.
4. "Deaths due to Lightning Strike, A Case Report and Discussion of a Well Documented Fatality." King, D.E.L. *Journal of the Canadian Society of Forensic Science*. 29:4. 1996. 213-220.
5. "Deaths Associated with Falls Down Flights of Stairs." King, D.E.L. Advances in Forensic Sciences. Ed.B. Jacob, W. Bonte. Vol.1. Forensic Pathology, pp.59-61. Verlag, Dr. Koster. Berlin. 1995.
6. "Sudden Death Due to Coronary Artery Anomalies: A Case Report and Clinical Review." Rao, C., Rao, V., Heggteit, H.A., King, D.E.L. *Journal of Forensic Sciences*. Vol.39 No.1, January 1994.
7. Discussion of "Cerebral Tissue Embolization due to Head Trauma; A Case Report with Immunohistochemical Confirmation". David E.L. King. (Letter). *Journal of Forensic Sciences*. Vol. 37, #3, May, 1992, pg. 681.
8. "An Unusual Entrance Wound Associated with Rim Fire Rifles." David E.L. King (Letter). *American Journal of Forensic Medicine and Pathology*. Vol. 13, No. 2., 1992, pg. 177.
9. "Forensic Pathology in Canada." D.E.L. King. (Letter). Newsletter, Canadian Association of Pathologists. Vol. 34, No. 2, March/April, 1992.
10. "Forensic Pathology in Canada." D.E.L. King. (Letter). Newsletter. Canadian Association of Pathologists, Vol. 36, No. 2, March/April, 1993.
11. Chapter 7: "The Investigation of Death" (34 pages) in "Forensic Evidence in Canada". Editors: G.M. Chayko, E.D. Gulliver, D.V. MacDougall. Canada Law Book, Inc. 1991.
12. Guest Editorial, *Canadian Society of Forensic Science Journal*, Volume 24, No. 1, 1991, page 65. "Towards a More Professional Profession".
13. F.V. Lobo, D.E.L. King, H.A. Heggteit. "Rupture of Both Left Ventricular Papillary Muscles Following Acute Myocardial Infarction." *Canadian Journal of Cardiology*. Vol. 6, No. 2. March, 1990, pg 66 - 70.

14. R.J. Vogelfanger, W.G. Beattie, F.N. Brown, D. King, A.W. Michalchuk, A.K. Moghal, W. Watson: "Secretory Responses of Transplanted Gastric Fundic Pouches to Psychic Stimulation". *Surgery* (1968). Vol. 64, No. 4, pg. 763 - 768.
15. Book reviews for "*Medicine, Science and the Law*" (official journal of the British Academy of Forensic Science) and the "*Journal of the Canadian Society of Forensic Science*".

TECHNICAL REPORTS ETC.:

1. "Forensic Pathology in Canada at the Turn of the Century". Dr. D.E.L. King. Report to the Canadian Association of Pathologists on the status of forensic pathology in Canada and its possible recognition as a medical specialty by the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada. January 1998.
2. Protocol for Conduct of Gunshot Wound Autopsy and Examination and Interpretation of Firearms Injury. Dr. David E.L. King, McMaster University, Hamilton, ON and Dr. Graeme Dowling, Chief Medical Examiner of Alberta, Edmonton, AB. September 1994.
3. Report of Ontario Association of Pathologists, Ad Hoc Committee on Non-autopsy Medico-Legal Fees. (Chairman, D.E.L. King). March 1993.
4. A Report on "Problems in Forensic Pathology in Ontario" to Ontario Association of Pathologists, 1989. (Chairman, D.E.L. King)
5. Mass Fatality Operations Plan, Province of Alberta, 1983. (Office of Chief Medical Examiner, Alberta Attorney General.)
6. Report on "Training and Employment of Forensic Pathologists in Canada" for Canadian Association of Pathologists and Canadian Society of Forensic Science, 1979. (Chairman, D.E.L. King).

ABSTRACTS:

1. "The State of Forensic Pathology in Canada at the Turn of the Century". David E.L. King. Proceedings of the 15<sup>th</sup> Triennial Meeting, International Association of Forensic Sciences. August 22-28, 1999. Los Angeles, California. p.173.
2. "Sudden Death during Consensual Intercourse. The Pathologic and Forensic Investigation of a Suspicious Death". David E.L. King and Edward J. Tweedie. Proceedings of the 15<sup>th</sup> Triennial Meeting, International Association of Forensic Sciences, August 22-28, 1999, Los Angeles, California, p. 174.

3. "Contact Gunshot Wound, an Unusual Presentation." J.M. Bourgeois, C. Rao, D.E.L. King. Annual Meeting of the C.S.F.S, Hamilton, Ont. Sept.10 - 14, 1996. Can.Soc.For.Sci. Journal, 1986, Vol.29, p.188.
4. "Deaths due to Coronary Artery Disease in Young Adults." E.J. Tweedie, C. Rao, D.E.L. King. Annual Meeting of CSFS, Hamilton, Ont. Sept 10 -14, 1996. Can.Soc.For.Sci. Journal, 1996, vol.27, p.190.
5. "Deaths due to Exsanguination Resulting from Relatively Minor Trauma in Subjects with Impaired Blood Coagulation." D.E.L. King. Proceedings of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences Annual Meeting, Seattle, Washington. February 13 - 18, 1995. p.145.
6. "Bones of Contention: A Forensic Cautionary Tale". D.E.L. King. Proceedings of the Annual Meeting, Ontario Association of Pathologists, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario. June 17th, 1994.
7. "Deaths Associated with Falls Down Flights of Stairs". D.E.L. King. P.A8. Proceedings of the International Association of Forensic Science, 13th Meeting, Dusseldorf, Germany. August, 1993.
8. "The Case of George Joseph Smith or the Brides in the Bath Revisited." D.E.L. King. Proceedings of the Annual Meeting, Ontario Association of Pathologists, London, Ontario. September 25th, 1992.
9. "Defence Wounds; An Analysis of So-called Defence Wounds Sustained by Victims of Stabbing Attacks." D.E.L. King. Proceedings of the Annual Meeting of the Ontario Association of Pathologists. Toronto, October 25th, 1991.
10. "Cocaine, Sudden Death and the Heart." D. Rosati, D.E.L. King, C. Rao. Proceedings of the XVI World Congress of Anatomic and Clinical Pathology. Vancouver, B.C. Canada. June 22 - 27, 1991. p. 5.
11. "Defence Wounds. An Analysis of So-Called Defence Wounds in Stabbing Attacks." D.E.L. King. Proceedings of the International Association of Forensic Science Triennial Meeting, Adelaide, South Australia. October, 1990.
12. "Hepatic Injuries Associated with Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation; Upper Abdominal Adhesions. Possible Risk Factor." D. Rosati, D.E.L. King. (Poster Presentation.) Proceedings of the Annual Meeting, Canadian Association of Pathologists. St. John's, Newfoundland. June, 1990.
13. "Pitfalls in Forensic Pathology; Next time I'll Know Better!" D.E.L. King. Proceedings of the Ontario Association of Pathologists Annual Meeting,

Sudbury. September 23rd, 1988.

14. "Commotio Cordis (Cardiac Concussion) - Motor Vehicle Accident Deaths Without Apparent Fatal Injury". D.E.L. King. Proceedings of the Annual General Meeting, Canadian Society of Forensic Science. *Journal of the Canadian Society of Forensic Science*. Vol. 21. No. 4. December, 1988.
15. "Myocardial Infarction Within Four Hours of Traumatic Laceration of Coronary Artery." D.E.L. King, H.A. Heggveit. Proceedings of the International Association of Forensic Science Triennial Meeting. Vancouver, 1987 in the *Journal of the Canadian Society of Forensic Science*. Vol. 20. No. 3. August, 1987.
16. "Plastic Bag Asphyxia; A Suicide Pact." D.E.L. King. Proceedings of the Canadian Society of Forensic Science Annual Meeting, Niagara Falls, 1986.
17. "High Powered Rifle Gunshot Wounds Modified by An Intermediate Target." D.E.L. King. Proceedings of the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Society of Forensic Science in the *Journal of the Canadian Society of Forensic Science*. Vol. 18, No. 3. 1985.

PRESENTATIONS:

1. "*The Work of the Forensic Pathologist*". Invited speaker to Funeral Advisory & Memorial Society, Toronto, 28 May, 2006.
2. "*Conversations with the Dead*". Invited talk to the McMaster Women's Centre, McMaster University, 12 April, 2005.
3. "*Forensic Pathology*". Invited talk to the Mountain Probus Club, Hamilton, 7 April, 2005
4. "*Conversations with the Dead*". Invited talk to the Friends of the Dundas Library, Dundas, 3 October, 2004.
5. "*Forensic Pathology: Not Just a Life in Crime*". Invited talk to the Hamilton Association, 4 October, 2003.
6. "*Forensic Pathology: The Most Interesting Branch of Medicine*". Invited presentation to Probus Club, Hamilton, 11 March 2003.



7. "*(Un)solved Mysteries: Who Shot Down The Red Baron*". Discovery Channel TV, 4 February 2003.
8. "*Forensic Pathology – A Life in Medical Detection*". Presentation to the Annual Meeting of the Funeral Advisory Society of Hamilton and District, Hamilton, 6 May 2002.
9. "*Crime Scene Pathology*". Invited speaker, Major Crime Course, Hamilton Police Service, 3 December 2001.
10. "*The Red Baron's Last Flight*". Invited speaker, Grand Valley Group of Engineers, (Ayr, Ontario), 16 March 2001.
11. "*The Seven Deadly Scenarios*". Special Invited Forensic Lecture to the combined Annual Meeting of the Canadian Association of Pathologists and Ontario Association of Pathologists, Ottawa, 20 June 2000.
12. "*The Red Baron's Last Flight: The Contribution of Forensic Pathology to the Solution of a World War I Controversy*". Invited lecture to "Crime Scene to Court Room", Continuing Education Symposium, McMaster University, Hamilton, 27 June 2000.
13. "*The Anatomy of an Investigation*". Invited presentation to the Rotary Club of Downtown Hamilton, 30<sup>th</sup> September 1999.
14. "*Sudden Death During Consensual Intercourse - The Pathologic and Forensic Investigation of a Suspicious Death*": Annual Meeting of the Ontario Association of Pathologists, London, June 12, 1998
15. "*Major Crime Investigative Techniques.*" Presentation on Forensic Pathology (two days) to above course at Canadian Police College, Ottawa, Jan.20-23, 1997. (Two concurrent courses)
16. "*Law and Disorder.*" Crime scene and post mortem video production and panel discussion. Annual Meeting, Canadian Society of Forensic Sciences. Hamilton, Ontario. Sept.10-14, 1996
17. "*A Death due to Lightning Strike. A Case Report of a Well Documented Fatality.*" Annual Meeting of the Ontario Association of Pathologists. Toronto. June 7th, 1996.
18. "*Gunshot Wounds and Wound Ballistics.*" Invited presentation at the Chief Coroner of Ontario's Inquest and Educational Course for Coroners and Pathologist, Etobicoke, Ontario. October 19th, 1995.

19. *"Deaths due to Exsanguination Resulting from Relatively Minor Trauma in Subjects with Impaired Blood Coagulation."* D.E.L. King. Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences. Seattle, Washington. February 17, 1995.
20. *"The Future of Forensic Pathology in Ontario"*. Panel Discussion Member, Educational Course for Coroners and Forensic Pathologists, Toronto. October 19, 1994.
21. *"The Forensic Pathologists Approach to Firearm Injuries and Gunshot Deaths"*. Workshop (with Dr. G. Dowling, Chief Medical Examiner of Alberta) at Joint Canadian Association of Pathologists / Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada Meeting. Toronto. September 15, 1994 and Montreal, September 14th, 1995. Halifax. September 25, 1996.
22. *"Bones of Contention: A Forensic Cautionary Tale."* D.E.L. King. Ontario Association of Pathologists Annual Meeting. Niagara-on-the-Lake. June 17, 1994.
23. *"The Johnson Case, Nova Scotia"*, CBC Fifth Estate. Dec.5th, 1993.
24. *"Deaths Associated with Falls Down Flights of Stairs"*. D.E.L. King. 13<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the International Association of Forensic Sciences, Dusseldorf, Germany. August 24th, 1993.
25. *"The Case of George Joseph Smith or The Brides in the Bath Revisited."*, D.E.L. King. Annual Meeting of Ontario Association of Pathologists. London, Ontario. September 21st, 1992.
26. Guest Speaker and Judge –Annual Residents Research Day, Ottawa. June 10th, 1992. Topic - *"Forensic Pathology; Applied General Pathology or a Separate Speciality?"*
27. Organizer and Chairman, *Forensic Symposium*. Canadian Association of Pathologists Annual Meeting. Toronto. June 24th, 1992.
28. *"Forensic Pathology"* - Speaker to Hamilton District Funeral Association. October 13th, 1992.

29. *"Forensic Pathology"* - Speaker to Guelph Medical and Law Society. Guelph. April 15th, 1992.
30. *"Gunshot Wounds"* - Speaker to Regional Trauma Rounds, Hamilton General Hospital. February 11th and May 19th, 1992
31. *"Defence Wounds; An Analysis of So-called Defence Wounds Sustained by Victims of Stabbing Attacks."* D.E.L. King. (Poster Presentation). Ontario Association of Pathologists Annual Meeting. Toronto. October 4th, 1991. Poster also presented at the Annual Coroners Meeting. Toronto, Spring, 1992.
32. *"Dead or Alive. A Presentation on Controversies Regarding Time of Death."* D.E.L. King. Annual Spring Meeting, Ontario Coroners Association. Peterborough. May, 1991.
33. *"Defence Wounds. An Analysis of So-called Defence Wounds in Stabbing Attacks."* D.E.L. King. International Association of Forensic Science. Triennial Meeting. Adelaide, South Australia. October, 1990.
34. *"The Negative Autopsy."* D.E.L. King and C. Rao. McMaster Pathology Symposium. May, 1990.
35. *"Hepatic Injury Associated with Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation; Upper Abdominal Adhesions. A Possible Risk Factor."* D. Rosati, D.E.L. King. (Poster Presentation) Annual Meeting - Canadian Association of Pathologists. St. Johns, Newfoundland. June, 1990.
36. *"Forensic Pathology; The Most Fascinating Branch of Medicine."* D.E.L. King. Presentation to the University Women's Club of Burlington. February, 1990.
37. *"Forensic Pathology."* D.E.L. King. Presentation to the Annual Meeting of the Hamilton Academy of Medical Laboratory Technologists, January, 1990.
38. *"Pitfalls in Forensic Pathology: Next Time I'll Know Better!"* D.E.L. King. Ontario Association of Pathologists Annual Meeting. Sudbury, Sept 23rd, 1988.
39. *"Murder? They Wrote"*. D.E.L. King and C. Rao. Seminar on Forensic Pathology in McMaster Alumnae Association Adventures in Continuing Education Series. November, 1988.
40. *"Myocardial Infarction Within Four Hours of Traumatic Laceration of Coronary Artery."* D.E.L. King. H.A. Heggtveit. International Association of Forensic Science Triennial Meeting. Vancouver, 1987.
41. *"Autopsy; The Final Diagnosis, Too Late."* D.E.L. King. Guest Speaker at

- 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Meeting of the Canadian Society of Medical Laboratory Technologists. Hamilton. 1987.
42. "*A Reasonable Doubt; The Ruddick Trial.*" C.B.C. Fifth Estate. October, 1986.
  43. "*Plastic Bag Asphyxia; A Suicide Pact.*" D.E.L. King. Canadian Society of Forensic Science Annual Meeting. Niagara Falls, 1986.
  44. "*High Powered Rifle Gunshot Wounds Modified by an Intermediate Target.*" D.E.L. King. Canadian Society of Forensic Science Annual Meeting. Montreal. 1985.
  45. "*Post-graduate Training in Forensic Pathology.*" D.E.L. King. Canadian Society of Forensic Science Annual Meeting. Toronto, 1980.
  46. "*Modern Forensic Pathology.*" D.E.L. King. Invited Speaker at British Columbia Coroners Seminar. Vancouver. March, 1980.
  47. "*Homicide and Natural Disease.*" D.E.L. King. Canadian Society of Forensic Science. Annual Meeting. Montreal. 1979.
  48. "*The Pathologist in the Ontario Coroners System.*" D.E.L. King. Ontario Coroners Education Course. Toronto. 1979.
  49. "*The Pathologist at the Scene.*" D.E.L. King. Canadian Society of Forensic Science Annual Meeting. Ottawa. 1978.
  50. "*Crime Scene Pathology.*" D.E.L. King. Guest Speaker. Michigan/Ontario Police Identification Association Meeting. Ottawa. 1977.
  51. "*Investigation of Fire Deaths.*" D.E.L. King. Guest Speaker at the Canadian Fire Investigation School. Arnprior, Ontario. 1976.