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Signs of virginity

the signs of virginity are described as those found in the

- genital organs.
- extra-genital organs.

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Forensic Medicine lecture on Virgi...

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Extragenital Signs

Breast

Breasts are firm, elastic hemispherical with small undeveloped nipple surrounded by pinkish areola in fair skin woman.



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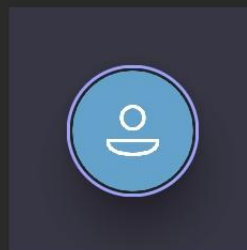
Genital Signs

1 .Labia majora

are thick, firm, elastic and rounded. They lie in contact with each other completely hiding the labia minora and vaginal orifice.

2 .Labia minora

are soft, small and pinkish in color. They always lie behind the labia majora.



3 .Anterior commissure, posterior commissure and fourchette are intact

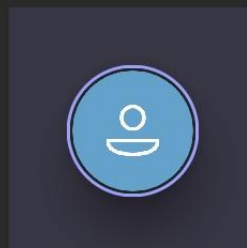
4 .hymen is intact

5 .Vaginal orifice

small and admits tip of little finger only.

6 .Vagina

is narrow and tight. The mucosa is rugose, pinkish in color, sensitive to touch and walls are in close apposition.



Difference between virgin and deflorated

Features	Virgin	Deflorated
Definition	One who has never had sexual intercourse	Means loss of virginity
Breast	Hemispherical and firm, areola pinkish, nipple small	Pendulous, enlarged
Labia majora	Firm, lie in apposition	Separated and flabby
Labia minora	Pink, soft	Enlarged, pigmented, separated, peep out
Fourchette	Intact	May be intact/torn or may show healed scar
Fossa navicularis	Less conspicuous	Disappears
Hymen	Intact, edges are distinct and regular with narrow opening	Usually torn (in false virgin, it may remain intact)
Vagina	Narrow, apposed, mucosa rugose, sensitive	Wide, capacious, rugosity may partially lost



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Hymen

1. Hymen is a thin but firm fold of connective tissue lined on both sides by stratified squamous epithelium.
2. It is about 1 mm in thickness and situated at the vaginal orifice.
3. However, in certain cases, it may be thick, tough and fleshy.
4. Developmentally it is remnant of the vaginal plates that develops between Mullerian duct and the cloaca and has no useful function

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Types of Hymen

Hymen is classified as follows:

1. **Annular** – the opening is in the center
2. **Crescentic or semilunar** – the opening is placed anteriorly
3. **Cribriform** – in this type, the hymen has multiple opening
4. **Septate** – a thin strip of tissue is present in between two late openings

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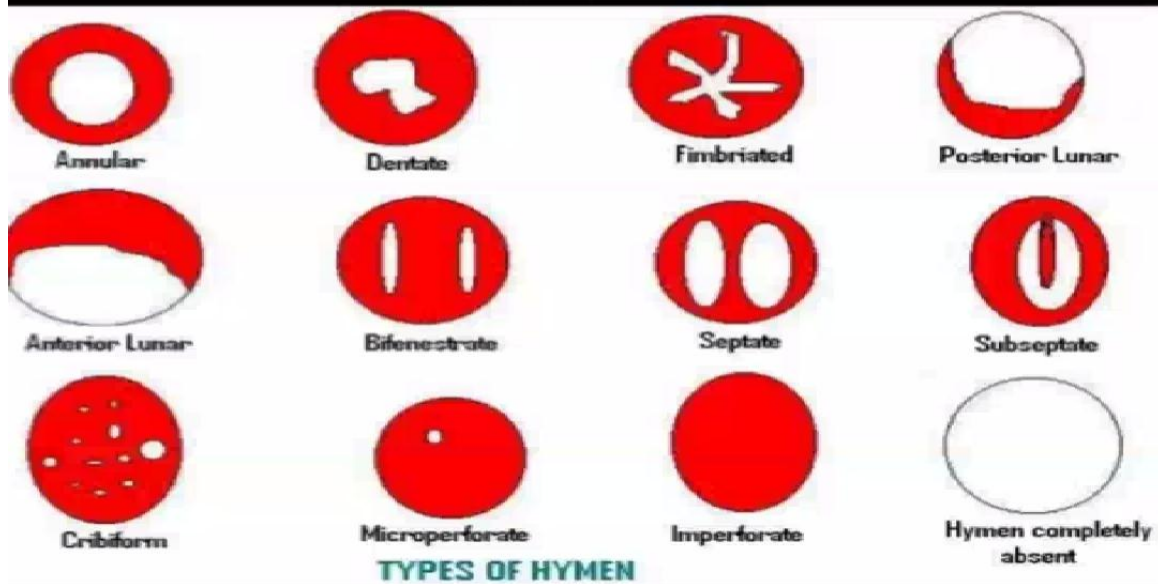
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Hymen



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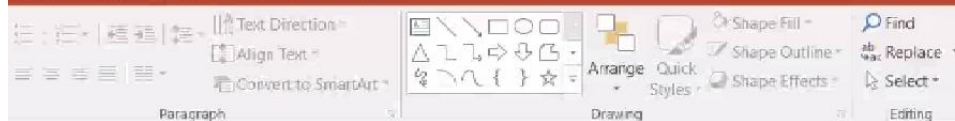


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RMU' 45th (3 messages): Farzana Thain

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5. **Fimbriated** – opening of hymen is in the center but the margins are wavy or undulating (i.e. fimbriae) and shows multiple notches.

6. **Infantile** – the hymen have small and linear opening in the center

7. **Imperforate** – hymen with no opening

8. **Absent** – in some cases hymen may be congenitally absent

9. **Marginal** – the hymen is in form of thin rim with larger opening in the central part.

Notes Comments



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Importance of Hymen

The marginal type of hymen

may appear intact even when sexual intercourse has taken place

fimbriated type of hymen

may appear torn even in the intact state.

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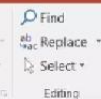
	True virgin	False virgin
	Woman has not experienced sexual intercourse	Woman has experienced sexual intercourse
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intact, rigid, inelastic Admits tip of little finger through orifice painfully 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intact, but loose, elastic or thick, tough and fleshy Easily admits two fingers through orifice
	Thick, fleshy, completely close the vaginal orifice	Less fleshy, not apposed to each other, not prominent, vaginal orifice may be seen
	Small, pinkish, covered by majora and are in close contact with it	Enlarged, pigmented, not in contact, exposed and separated from majora
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Narrow Marked rugosity of wall Full length of finger cannot be admitted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacious Rugae less obvious Full length can be admitted
s	Present	Disappears
	Intact	Torn, may show healed scar
	Narrow	Gaping, wide, spacious
	Small	Enlarged
issue	Intact	May be torn
breasts)		
consistency	Small, hemispherical, firm	Large, pendulous, flabby
	Pink	Pigmented
	Small, pink	Enl





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S. No.	Feature	True virgin	False virgin
1.	Basic difference	Woman has not experienced sexual intercourse	Woman has experienced sexual intercourse
Genital signs			
2.	Hymen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intact, rigid, inelastic Admits tip of little finger through orifice painfully 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intact, but loose, elastic or thick, tough and fleshy Easily admits two fingers through orifice
3.	Labia majora	Thick, fleshy, completely close the vaginal orifice	Less fleshy, not apposed to each other, not prominent, vaginal orifice may be seen
4.	Labia minora	Small, pinkish, covered by majora and arc in close contact with it	Enlarged, pigmented, not in contact, exposed and separated from majora
5.	Vagina	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Narrow Marked rugosity of wall Full length of finger cannot be admitted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacious Rugae less obvious Full length can be admitted
6.	Fossa navicularis	Present	Disappears
7.	Fourchette	Intact	Torn, may show healed scar
8.	Vestibule	Narrow	Gaping, wide, spacious
9.	Clitoris	Small	Enlarged
10.	Posterior commissure	Intact	May be torn
Extra-genital signs (in breasts)			
11.	Size, shape and consistency	Small, hemispherical, firm	Large, pendulous, flabby
12.	Areola	Pink	Pigmented
13.	Nipples	Small, pink	Enlarged, pigmented

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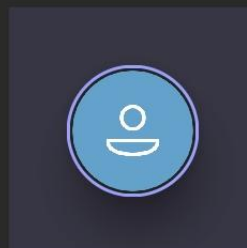




Hymenoplasty

Hymenoplasty – is surgical repair to form a hymen.

The hymen is usually has narrow aperture and reveal fine surgical scars at the site of repair of previous tears



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Rupture of Hymen

Rupture of hymen occurs by an act of sexual intercourse or may be due to other reasons • Usually it is assumed that hymen is ruptured at the time of first coitus. As a result of sexual intercourse, the hymen is usually torn posteriorly

6 O'clock position or may tear at

postero-lateral sites (5 O'clock and/or 7 O'clock position) as bilateral tears •

The tear extends from hymenal orifice to the point of their attachment to the vaginal wall (i.e. the tears are usually complete).

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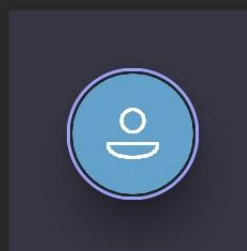
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Rupture of Hymen

- A female who had given birth to child exhibits only remnants of hymen

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causes of rupture of hymen

causes of rupture are as follows

A) In true virgins, the hymen may be ruptured by:

1. Surgical operations for imperforate hymen/per vaginal examination.
2. Instrumental masturbation.
3. Accidental fall on protruding object (not usually possible without associated injuries).
4. Insertion of foreign bodies.

B) Ulceration – disease like diphtheria destroys the entire hymen.

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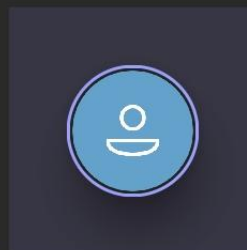
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Medicolegal Importance

- **A. Civil cases**
 1. **Nullity of marriage:** Presence of virginity after marriage indicates non-consummation of marriage by the act of sexual intercourse and in such cases the marriage can be declared null and void.
 2. **Divorce:** Non-virgin state before marriage may be cited as ground for divorce.
 3. **Defamation:** A woman may sue a person for damage of her reputation that she is not virgin.
- **B. Criminal cases**

In rape cases, loss of virginity indicated commission of crime.

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- impotence

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Impotence may be:

1. Temporary
2. Permanent

causes are

1. Age – impotence is generally observed at the extreme of age.
2. Malformations and local acquired causes
3. Functional or psychological cause

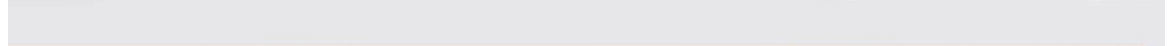
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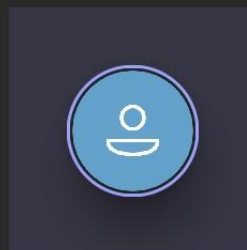
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malformations

- Absence of male genital organ
- Klinefelter's syndrome
- Phimosis
- Epispadias
- Inflammatory hydrocele
- Filareasis of scrotum –
- Carcinoma of penis –
- Lesion of CNS or spinal cord including injury to spinal cord
- Chronic disease – diabetes mellitus, autonomic neuropathy

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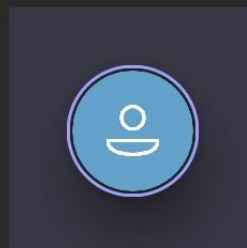
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3. Functional or psychological cause

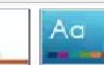
This is the most common cause of temporary impotence

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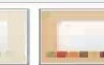


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Medicolegal Importance

Impotence has medicolegal importance in civil and criminal matters.

In Civil Cases

1. **Nullity of marriage and divorce** – Legally, marriage is a contract between male and female. a wife may seek divorce on the ground
2. In cases of **disputed paternity** – a man may claim that, he being impotent has not fathered the child.
3. **Compensation cases** – a man may claim higher compensation for an injury that has caused him impotent.

Notes

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Medicolegal Importance

In Criminal Cases

1. Impotence may be taken as **plea for rape cases, unnatural sexual offenses.**
2. Impotence may be stated as **plea for adultery**

