

Letter to the editor:
Forensic Nutrition; the Cake of Forensic Science Is Constantly Dividing.

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Respected editor,

May I enclose here, a brief introduction about this topic that may be the premier one among forensic science publications

Through the long trip of medical science's development, specialization was prevailing even at the early time of Roman physicians. The competent system of modernistic medical specialties promoted gradually over the 19th century. Subsequently, it showed frequent progress in the 20th century (Weisa, 2014). Nowadays, many medical schools have specified their mission to assist the recognition of digital health technologies to prepare healthcare into the 21st century. As medical sciences progressing, the idea of being responsible for the breadth of medical knowledge was no longer reasonable (Premuda, 2004).

The riskiness of food as a direct or indirect agent for diseases or death may emerge through any phase in the process from food production, to consumption (farm to fork) (Lena et al., 2019). When food becomes a factor in the occurrence of morbidity or mortality, the new concept of forensic nutrition may raise. Forensic nutrition is primarily defined as the branch of forensic science that is dealing with the link between food and illness or death.

Based on this suggested definition, the areas of interest in this emerging discipline will be diversified. It may deal with the medicolegal aspect on occasions when food turns into a factor for morbidity and or mortality such as consumption of contaminated food (chemical or microbiological), food hypersensitivity cases (allergy or intolerance), and conditions of malnutrition include under and over nutrition. Other zones of concern, including medicolegal situations engender from inappropriate food instructions influence disease risk and forensic investigations of claims following an improper dietary regimen or Bariatric surgery. Gate for researchers will keep always open to subtopics that may nourish this newly born division

There is a direct relationship between medical sciences specialization and the degree of proficiency for medical people in charge of both academic and practical levels. The acquisition of new skills and a spotting light on new research zones are also considered as advantageous (Ye, 2015). Therefore, the proposed topic is not aiming for changing forensic sciences titles and contents, but in fact, it is an attempt to obtain the previously mentioned benefits. The first step has already been sparked by addressing this subject while the next ones must be adopted and strongly supported by the circumspect forensic science researchers.

Sincerely
The author

References

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