










Supplementary information to:

Letter to the editor:

DIFFERENCES IN BALLISTIC FINDINGS BETWEEN AUTOPSY AND POST-MORTEM COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY IN THE HEAD AND NECK REGION OF GUNSHOT VICTIMS: A COMPREHENSIVE SYNTHESIS FOR FORENSIC DECISION-MAKING

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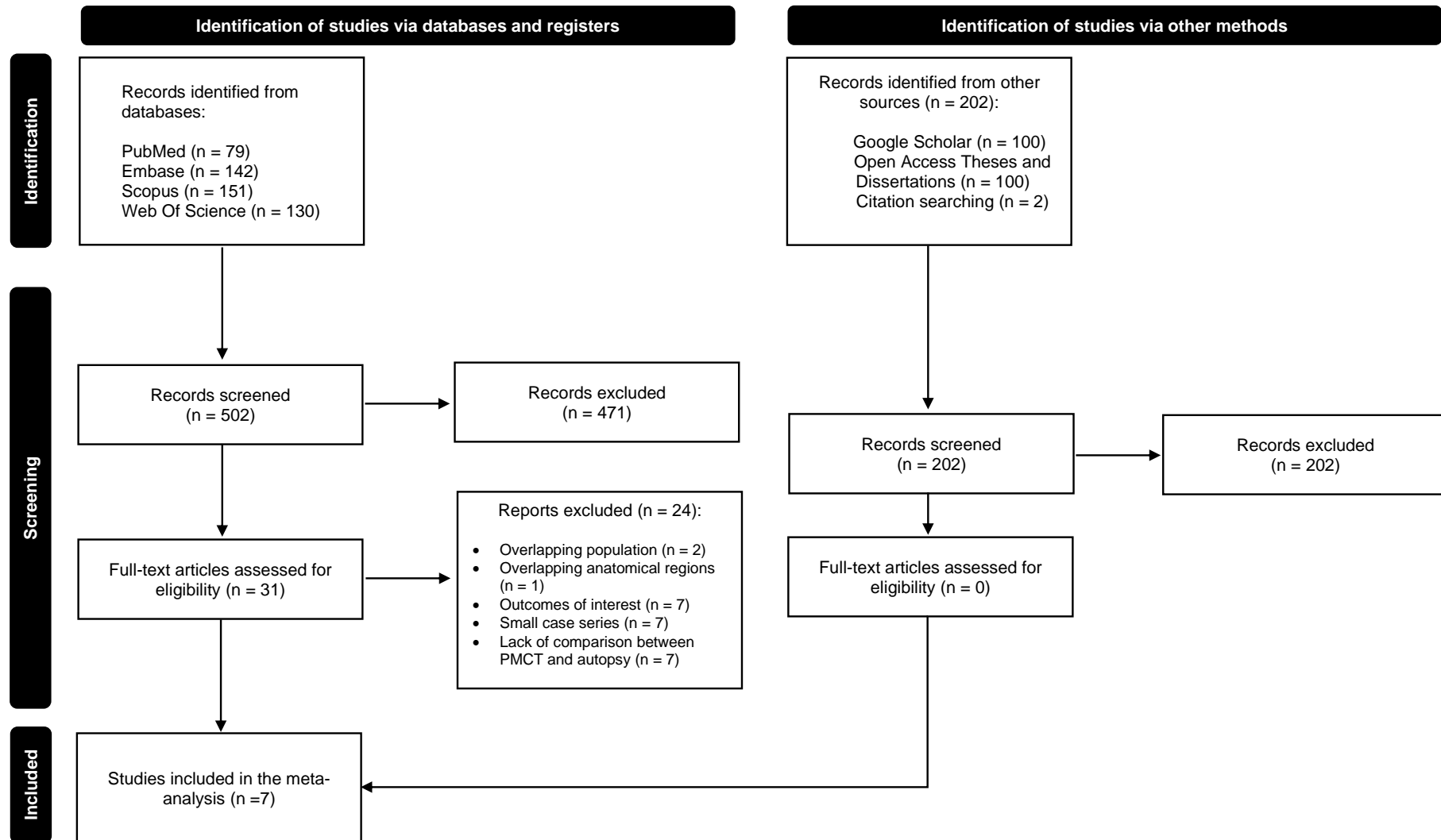
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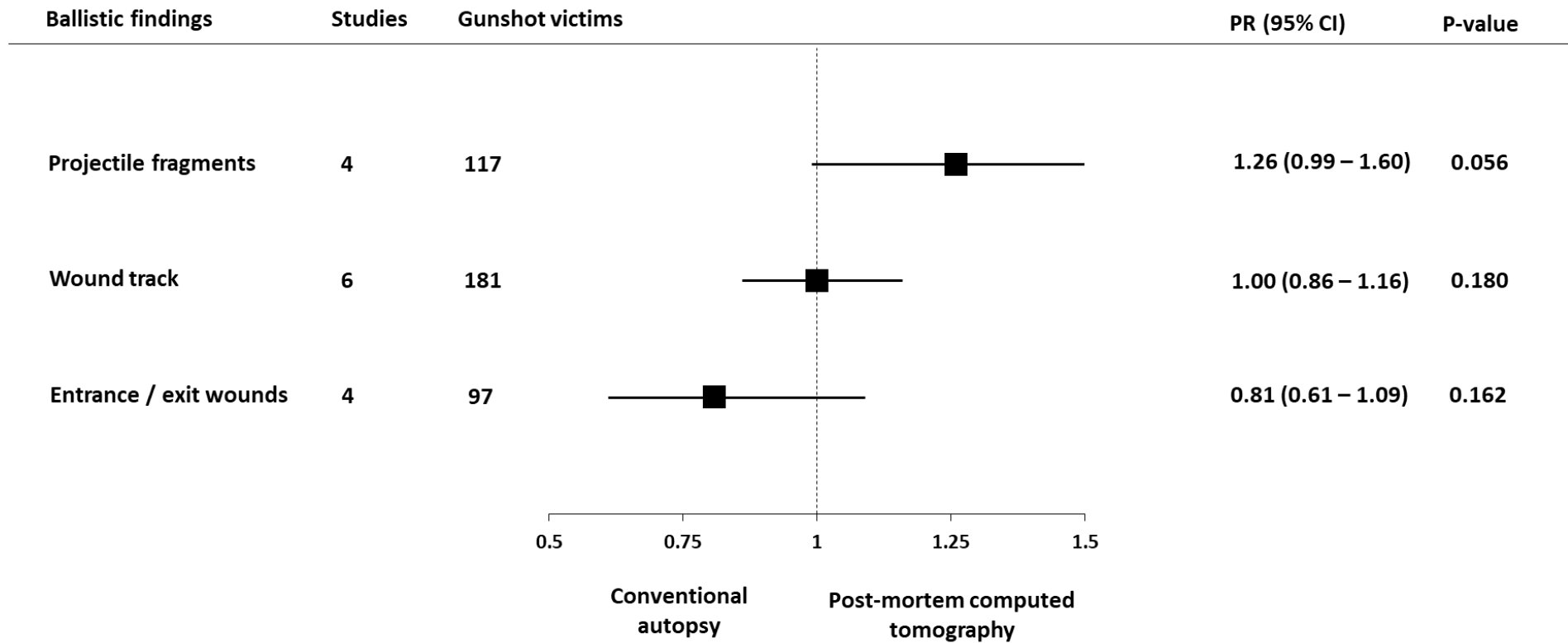
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Supplementary Figure 1: Flow diagram of study selection

Question	Author						
	Andenmatten <i>et al.</i> 2008	Elkhateeb <i>et al.</i> 2018	Graziani <i>et al.</i> 2018	Kirchhoff <i>et al.</i> 2016	Levy <i>et al.</i> 2006	Ursprung <i>et al.</i> 2022	van Kan, <i>et al.</i> 2019
1. Were the criteria for inclusion in the sample clearly defined?	✘	✔	✔	✘	✔	✔	✔
2. Were the study subjects and the setting described in detail?	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✘
3. Was the exposure measured in a valid and reliable way?	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
4. Were objective, standard criteria used for measurement of the condition?	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✘	✔
5. Were confounding factors identified?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
6. Were strategies to deal with confounding factors stated?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
7. Were the outcomes measured in a valid and reliable way?	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
8. Was appropriate statistical analysis used?	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔

Supplementary Figure 2: Risk of bias assessment



Supplementary Figure 3: Differences between post-mortem computed tomography and conventional autopsy in the head and neck region regarding projectile fragments, wound track, and entrance / exit wounds

Supplementary Table 1: Search strategy

Databases and other sources	Search strategy
PubMed Web of Science Scopus Embase Google Scholar Open Access Theses and Dissertations	("virtual autopsy" OR virtopsy OR "touch-free autopsy" OR "digital autopsy" OR "scalpel-free autopsy" OR "postmortem CT" OR "postmortem computed tomography" OR "postmortem CT" OR "postmortem computed tomography" OR "post-mortem CT" OR "post-mortem computed tomography" OR PMCT OR "robotic machine" OR virtibot OR "computed tomography virtopsy") AND (gun OR gunshot OR gunshots OR gunfire OR shooting OR firearm OR firearms OR weapon OR weapons OR handgun OR handguns)

Supplementary Table 2: Characteristics of the included studies

Author	Year	Country	Sample size	Sex		Ballistic outcomes		
				Male	Female	Entrance/exit wounds	Wound track	Projectile fragments
Andenmatten et al.	2008	Switzerland	22	14	8	Yes	NR	NR
Elkhateeb et al.	2018	Egypt	30	24	6	Yes	Yes	Yes
Graziani et al.	2018	Israel	42	NR	NR	NR	Yes	Yes
Kirchhoff et al.	2016	Germany	51	40	11	NR	Yes	NR
Levy et al.	2006	USA	13	13	0	NR	Yes	NR
Ursprung et al.	2022	Switzerland	24	19	5	Yes	Yes	Yes
van Kan et al.	2019	Netherlands	21	NR	NR	Yes	Yes	Yes

NR, Not reported

Supplementary Table 3: Method of image acquisition, processing, and visualization

Author	Equipment	kV	mA	mAs	Acquisition time	Image reconstruction or visualization software
Andenmatten et al., 2008	Somatom Emotion 6 (Siemens Medical Solutions)	NR	NR	NR	< 10 minutes	Syngo CT workstation (Siemens Medical Solutions)
Elkhateeb et al., 2018	Somatom Sensation Cardiac 64 (Siemens Medical Solutions)	NR	NR	NR	NR	Syngo B workstation (Siemens Medical Solutions)
Graziani et al., 2018	Toshiba Aquilion PRIME scanner or Phillips iCT 256 Scanner	120 (under 100kg) 135 (over 100 kg)	350 (Torso) 350 (Head) 400 (Neck)	430 (Torso) 480 (Neck) 840 (Head)	NR	Phillips Portal or Vital-images Vitrea
Kirchhoff et al., 2016	Brilliance 64 (Phillips) or GE Discovery 750 HD (GE Healthcare)	NR	NR	NR	NR	Picture Archiving Computer System
Levy et al., 2006	LightSpeed 16 (GE Medical Systems)	NR	NR	NR	NR	Advantage (GE Medical Systems)
Ursprung et al., 2022	Somatom Definition Flash (Siemens Medical Solutions)	120	NR	NR	NR	Leonardo workstation (Siemens Medical Solutions) and Picture Archiving Computer System
van Kan et al., 2019	NR	120	NR	350 (Head) 300 (Neck) 450 (Torso)	NR	OsiriX

kV, kilovoltage; mA, milliampere; mAs; milliampere-seconds; NR, not reported