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- Hrvoje Brkić was born on August 12th 1963 in Zagreb. He introduced Forensic Dentistry in higher education at the University of Zagreb in 1997. Until today he has been mananing several Croatian scientific projects as well as two international projects financed by the EU. Since 2003 he has been the vice dean of the School of Dental Medicine, and from 2012 to 2018 he has been Dean. Hrvoje Brkic has actively participated at numerous international conferences and he has published more than 250 scientific and professional publications, books, and book chapters. He is also a member of several international editorial boards and science 2006 he has been the editor-in-chief of the journal Acta stomatologica Croatica. In 2020, he was elected President of the International Organization of Forensic Odonto-Stomatology (IOFOS). He received the State awards for science in the Republic of Croatia in 2012. He is married and the father of three children.
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Dental identification in mass disasters

- A mass disaster is an unexpected, catastrophic event that results in death or injury of many people. Mass disaster may be natural or caused by men, such as structural failures, transportation, fire, explosions, wars and terrorism. Mass disasters can be divided into an open mass disaster (without a list of victims), and a closed mass disaster, or a combination of both. A closed mass disaster is a situation in which there is a list of possible victims such as a passenger list in a plane crash, and ante-mortem (AM) comparative data are usually more quickly available. Disaster Victim Identification Teams are involved in the identification process, which includes different experts like forensic dentists. The dental identification procedure according to INTERPOL is the first, the most accurate and the cheapest method of identification. In order to identify a person, it is necessary to have AM dental data such as dental charts, x-rays, photos, stone models, and dental impressions. Dental identification procedures after natural mass disasters and man-made disasters in Canada, Thailand and in Croatia will be presented in the lecture. In the presentation, we will show the method of dental identification after a plane crash, after a natural disaster and after wars. In order to improve dental identification skills, education and training is of the highest importance for forensic odontologists but also for dental practitioners because they leave permanent traces on the teeth and mouth of their patients.
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