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## Kronlein Shot - A Rare Presentation of a Firearm Injury of the Head

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### Abstract

The authors present a rare case of *Kronlein shot*, which can mimic an explosion injury and can often cause confusion among the law enforcement authorities, as well as among the less experienced forensic pathologists. The author explain how such injuries can be reconstructed.



### Key words

Kronlein shot, Atypical firearm injuries, explosive effect, primary cavitation,

## Introduction

Firearm injuries may produce several atypical effects, one of the most bizarre

of which is the *Kronlein shot*. To understand the physical mechanics of

*Kronlein shot*, it is important to appreciate that the kinetic energy of a bullet

passing through a body is utilized (or consumed) in the following five

phenomena (in chronological sequence).

1. To travel from the cartridge upto the tip of the muzzle and then upto the victim's body.
2. To overcome and break the resistance of skin, bones and other tissues at the site of entrance.
3. To push the tissues aside (radial displacement), during the course of the bullet within the body.
4. To overcome and break the resistance of skin, bones and other tissues at the site of exit.
5. To travel from the exit of the wound upto the point where the bullet is finally found and recovered by the law enforcement authorities

How the bullet spends its energy in each of the above five parts is determined strictly by the laws of physics. For instance it is a logical

impossibility for the bullet to spend energy at, say, level 3 (used to push the tissues aside), without spending at least some energy at

lower levels. It is quite possible that the bullet passes through such tough parts (a thick skull for example), that most of its energy is

already consumed and hardly any is left to push the tissues aside. If however less energy is consumed in overcoming the tissues at the

entrance, relatively more energy would be available in displacing the tissues aside. In the case of skull and brain, this energy (that

consumed in producing cavitation) can sometimes be so excessive that it may mimic an explosion, giving rise to the so-called *kronlein*

*shot*.

## Case Report

An alleged case of firearm death was referred to the authors. It mimicked

injury caused by an explosion, and if the case was that caused by a firearm

(as alleged by the police), the main difficulty or the challenge before the



Picture 1a (top) and 1b (bottom): Pictures showing exploded calvarium with multiple fragments of skull bones attached with scalp on the back of the head. Both cerebral hemispheres were missing. [Click all pictures to enlarge]



Picture 2a (top) and 2b (bottom): Pictures depicting the lower arc of a firearm entry hole (punched in) on the left temporal region without effects of powder blast and with extruded calvarium. [Click all pictures to enlarge]

authors was to find the entry and exit wounds, which were obliterated due to the explosive effects. On internal examination, both cerebral hemispheres were found to be missing. However cerebellum below tentorium was intact. The injury was reconstructed by approximating the extruded margins of the scalp. Upon reconstruction, both entry and exit wounds could be seen easily. Firearm entry and exit wounds in the skull was having characteristics of punched in and punched out margins respectively. Both entry and exit wounds in the scalp were found to be in line with the corresponding defects in

the skull. The case was that of a typical *Kronlein shot*.

## Discussion

As mentioned above, the energy spent at level 3 (used to push the tissues aside), is mainly utilized in the formation of a cavity (primary cavitation), which - depending on the kinetic energy of the bullet - may be as large as 4-5 times the diameter of the bullet. In the case of brain, this may cause the brain to suddenly bulge in an outward radial direction and strike at the inner aspect of skull with great force. As the bullet passes, this primary cavity collapses, and is followed by a secondary cavitation (partly as a result of oscillation of tissues). This secondary cavity has a negative pressure, which sucks debris from the tissues around into the track.

Events during the state 3 (when the bullet is passing through the brain) need some detailed consideration for a proper understanding of *Kronlein shot*. During stage 3, the brain is expanding outwards with great force, as already described. If the skull is intact - as is usually the case - the outer surface of the brain may suffer extensive contusions, as it strikes the inside of the skull. In rare cases, if the



Picture 3: Showing beveled punched out margin of the entry hole (inner table of left temporal bone). [Click all pictures to enlarge]

skull is fractured extensively, the brain does find an exit, and the force may be sufficient to throw it out of the skull (*Kronlein shot*). In

some cases, the brain has been found at quite a distance from the body. In one case, the brain has been described perched on a tree nearby in an almost intact condition!

*Kronlein shot* is thus produced when a remarkable sequence of events happens. When the energy of the missile is too great (as happens in rifle shots fired from close range), enough energies are available for steps 2, 3 and 4. Enough energies consumed at step 2 and 4 result in extensive fractures of the skull at entry and exit. If the fractures are extensive, they may even unite together, opening the skull completely and setting a perfect stage for the brain to be thrown out. Enough energy spent at step 3 results in the formation of a very severe cavitation, and the brain expanding outwards with great force. This combination of brain expanding outwards with great force and a completely opened skull (due to union of entry and exit wounds of the skull), causes the brain to be thrown outside with great force. This is the typical *Kronlein shot*.

## Conclusion

Forensic pathologists may sometimes be presented with a firearm injury case, which may mimic explosion. It is very easy to be misled and think that the police is lying. However on careful reconstruction of the wound and a visit to the scene of crime (where bullet and cartridge may be recovered), the true nature of the cause of death may be inferred. Thus the importance of reconstruction of wound and visit to the scene of crime is vital in all cases of suspected *Kronlein shot*.

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