

## VareseNews

### “There was a lot of blood on Beppe Uva’s jeans”

**Pubblicato:** Martedì 6 Marzo 2012

✘ The blood found on the crotch of the jeans worn by Giuseppe Uva is his own and has **anal origins**. However, **there were no traces of seminal fluid on the clothes, either that of the victim, or of other purported people**. This is what was declared today in court by expert Adriano Tagliabracci, who had been put in charge by Varese’s court to clarify the origin of the stains found on the clothes worn by the 43-year-old man the night that he was arrested by the Carabinieri, and the morning after, when after involuntary treatment he was hospitalized in Varese where he died during the day.

The court’s session whose defendant is psychiatrist Carlo Fraticelli (charged with manslaughter for an incorrect administering of sedatives) was dedicated to hearing the first tranche of expert reports asked by judge Orazio Muscato. **The goal is to understand if the clothes, the blood, the body and other genetic fragments can give more hints on Giuseppe Uva’s causes of death**. It is not easy. The doctors summoned by prosecutor Agostino Abate claim their innocence. The Carabinieri and policemen who intervened that night and brought him at the police station claim that they never beat Uva up, and they also sued his sister who had accused them on TV of using violence without reason.

**There was no definitive conclusion but the lead of anal bleeding was confirmed, even though a trial meaning still has to be given**. When did it happen? That night? The question is extremely relevant; the expert did not clarify whether that stain comes from the blood lost by Giuseppe the day before his death, and in fact this was not what the court asked him. However, he did state that the stain formed in the same moment, because there were no rings, as it would have appeared logical instead, in case of overlapping in different times, perhaps originated by infections or by a disease from which, in theory, the individual might have been suffering.

More accurately, there are pavement cells that could come from the anal canal or from the low urinary traits. However, the doctor is more convinced of the first theory, because he made a test on that spot and he found no traces of urine.

**In order to understand whether Uva’s body underwent lesions or traumatic events, it will be important to listen to the experts that will speak during the next session, on March 19<sup>th</sup>** (Demori, Ferrara and Thiene), that is, the doctors that proceeded with the body’s exhumation and conducted the new autopsy. Today, professor Maurizio Clementi, from the University of Padova, was heard first, and he stated that he had analysed the victim’s blood, and that he had conducted verifications on in vitro enzymes, from which it was seen that **Uva had a normal metabolism**. This is an important consideration, because among the theories, it was needed to ascertain whether there was a problem tied to a purported slow metabolism, due to which the man, despite not having taken a big amount of sedatives, could somehow have had difficulties in absorbing them, subsequently dying from **pre-existing genetic cause**.

Having **ruled out** this theory, then, the court proceeded to hear Adriano Tagliabracci from

Ancona's legal medicine institute. The doctor claimed that he performed more than 200 samplings on a denim jacket, a pair of trousers, a belt, socks, shoes and a comb. He found undetermined biological traces on the jacket, blood and saliva on the trousers, fragments of hairs on the socks and on the shoes. In most samplings there was Uva's DNA. Sometimes the genetic profiles were mixed. The analysis appears to be accurate but during the hearing there was a bit of tension between prosecutor Agostino Abate and judge Orazio Muscato on the nature of the questions to the expert; but it was nothing particular in comparison with other, far more combative sessions.

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