

In forensic entomology, entomotoxicology is a relatively new field. There is ample evidence to support the possible use of insects to identify pharmaceuticals and other poisons in disintegrating tissues. Investigations into Death In order to find medications and toxins present on inebriated tissues, entomotoxicology examines the application of toxicological analysis to insects that feed on carrion. The study of entomology looks on how these substances affect the growth of arthropods in order to support forensic PMI estimates. The rise in drug-related fatalities (mostly from heroin and cocaine) or deaths associated with poisoning and/or toxic substance ingestion, whether accidental or suicidal, explains the high level of interest in forensic medicine. The whole area where the extremely mobile insect pests reside, which includes backyard gardens, abandoned crop fields, wild host areas, and multi-owner fruit orchards, needs to be managed. forensic entomology is primarily used to estimate the minimum postmortem interval (PMI_{min}), or the amount of time since the initial colonization by analyzing the pre-appearance, arrival, residency, and departure patterns of insects from a carcass and determining the age of the insect stages developing on human remains. Necrophagous insects have long been used and widely regarded as qualitative specimens of evidence for drug detection. Nonetheless, the overwhelming bulk of studies conducted to date have concentrated on figuring out lower temperature development thresholds for certain blow fly species and the impact of environmental factors, mostly temperature, on developing rates. Using insects as silent witnesses to gather information about a death that cannot be obtained by traditional pathology methods is the scientific subject known as forensic entomology. Without it, one may argue that the evidence of the insects was either planted on the body or contaminated it. This research explains the use of mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) and STR analysis to confirm the association between the crop contents of blowfly larvae (*Aldrichina grahami*) obtained from different body sections. The primary purpose of forensic entomology is to estimate the time of death, or postmortem interval (%PMI), using the developmental rates and successional ecology of specific insects that feed on carcasses. To calculate the minimal post-mortem interval (mPMI), important insect species' developmental phases discovered on corpses might be examined.