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German Serial Killer and former nurse (NATO 1976) This article can be expanded with the text translated from the corresponding article in German. (August 2017) Click [Show] for important translation instructions. Automatic translation as Deepip or Google Translate is a useful starting point for translations, but translators must review errors if necessary and confirm that the translation is accurate, rather than simply copying the text translated from the machine into a text translated from Machine in the English Wikipedia. Consider adding a topic to this model: there are already 6.682 items in the main category and specifying | Topic = help in categorization. Do not translate the text that appears unreliable or low quality. If possible, check the text with the references provided in the foreign language article. It is necessary to provide attribution of copyright to the Edit summary that accompanies your translation by providing an interlanguage link at the source of your translation. An Attribution model modification of synthesis content in this change is translated from the current German Wikipedia article [[: DE:]]; See his story for the attribution. You should also add the { {Translated} } model with the Discussion page. For more guidelines, see Wikipedia: translation.niels hÄfÄgjelbelbranniels hÄfÄgjel (1976-12-30) 30 December 1976 (ETÄ 44) Wilhelmshaven, Lower Saxony, West GermanyCriminal Penallife ImprisonmentDailsVictims85 + [1] Criminium Bank2000 - 2005CountryGermanYstate (s) Lower Saxony Niels HÄfÄgjel (born December 30, 1976) [2] is a German serial killer and former nurse who was condemned to imprisonment, initially for the murders of six patients, and later condemned for a total of eighty-five murders. [2] [1] The estimates of the alleged counting of the victims of HÄgjel increased by the first conviction of him; Starting from 2020, it is believed that he claimed 300 victims for about fifteen years, making it the prolific serial killer in the history of Peacetime Germany [3]. Background in advance Life and education Niels HÄfÄgjel was raised in the coastal city of Wilhelmshaven, Lower Saxony, in what was then Western Germany. Both the grandmother [4] and father of him worked as a nurse, the latter in the past was employed at Wilhelmshaven's Sankt-Willehad-Hospital. [5] Mother of him worked as paralegal; He has a greater sister. [5] [3] According to HÄgjel, she had a repaired or "protected" childhood and was not exposed to violence at home. [6] In the completion of his vocational training in 1997 at the Sankt-Willehad-Hospital, HÄfÄgjel became a nurse and continued to work there. HÄgjel married in 2004, the year of his daughter's birth. [7] Employment at the Oldenburg clinic since 1999 onwards, HÄfÄgjel was employed at the Oldenburg clinic, room in her intensive care cardiac surgery, ward 211. [8] In August 2001, doctors and medical boards of the hospital held a meeting, attended by HÄÄgjel, discussing an unusual spike in resuscitation and deaths during the previous months. Fifty-eight percent of these accidents were found to have occurred while HÄÄgjel was was duty. [9] After the meeting, HÄgjel called sick for the duration of three weeks; At that time, only two patients in Ward 211 had died, significantly less than before his disease leave. Years later, after being arrested by the police, HÄgjel admitted that, at the moment of the meeting, he had thought he had been discovered. Under the pressure of Ward 211 main doctor, HÄgjel was transferred to anesthesiology to war in 2001. Soon the head doctor of the anesthesiology department became suspicious of how HÄgjel was often present in emergency situations. In September 2002, the Oldenburg clinic doctor found himself in front of HÄgjel after more patients under the care of him had been found in threatening living conditions for apparently inexplicable reasons. It was suggested that he resigned his position at the clinic and continue to receive complete wages for another three months, or the transfer to the logistical unity of the clinic where he would help patients moving throughout the hospital. [10] On 10 October 2002, HÄgjel received a reference letter issued by the director of the Oldenburg clinic. In this way, he witnessed the "circumference, diligent and autonomous" work ethics of HÄgjel, as well as he acted "mainly and objectively correctly in critical situations". He also praised his "devotedness" and "conducted cooperative". The letter concluded with an overall assessment of HÄgjel after completing the assigned tasks "at maximum satisfaction". [11] Employment at the DELMENHORST clinic in December 2002, HÄgjel moved to the Delmenhorst clinic, where emergencies and mortals, mostly due to arrhythmia or sudden blood pressure decreases, began to spit while HÄgjel began it was in service. This brought some colleagues from HÄgjel to detach from him. In subsequent proceedings, it was reported that HÄgjel had initially been kept high consideration in Delmenhorst until the suspects against him did not be beginning to rise. The superiors of him presumably did not act on these suspicions, even when four empty vials of GiluryMal (Ajmaline) emerged in the HÄgjel department, despite no doctor prescribed no drug at the moment. [12] Investigations and convictions 2006 and 2008 on 22 June 2005, colleagues captured HÄgjel intentionally manipulating the patient's syringe pump to improperly administer the Ajmaline. The accident prompted the Delmenhorst police to open an investigation on HÄgjel. Many colleagues from HÄgjel's to Delmenhorst have come forward to express their suspicions that he was behind numerous complications, resuscitations and unexplained deaths to their hospital. The wide police survey following these accusations examined all the deaths in the hospital between 2003 and 2005, revealing that the number of deaths at the clinic He had doubled during the occupation of HÄgjel there. In 2005, 73% of deaths could be linked to the HÄgjel work program. [13] These results were subsequently forwarded to the Office of the District Attorney of Oldenburg. Oldenburg. December 2006, which judges the accident of 22 June 2005, the Landgericht Oldenburg (German Regional Court) condemned HÄfÄgjel to five years of prison and a ban on paritos in length for attempted volunteer murder. A joint actor challenged the verdict and a higher court subsequently inverted it. In June 2008, HÄfÄgjel was then given a sentence to seven years and semi-year and a ban about work for life. [13] 2015 Test and confession from January 2014 onwards, the Oldenburg district prosecutor's office started another survey on the accidents of the Delmenhorst clinic. In September 2014, HÄfÄgjel was accused of three murder counts and two counts of attempted murder. After confessing the accusations, hÄÄfel said he had committed thirty additional murders. [14] The deaths of patients were carried by HÄfÄgjel to administer ninety unauthorized injections: Sixty patients have been successfully revived. On 28 February 2015, the Landgericht Oldenburg condemned HÄfÄgjel to life in prison. [15] The sentence has become final in March 2015. [16] Public ministries claim HÄfÄgjel acted by the boredom and the desire to show its resuscitation capacities. [17] Further investigations in suspect assembly that HÄfÄgjel could be responsible for additional dead, the police launched a great investigation in October 2014, after which 200 suspicious dead has been identified. From November 2014 onwards, the special committee "Kardio" examined more deaths during the mandate of HÄgjel as a nurse in various workplaces. [18] A total of 134 bodies in Germany, Poland and Turkey were exhumed and autopsi. [15] During the three-year investigations, more than 200 cases were revalued [19]. The 134 reassulated bodies were distributed over 67 different cemeteries. [20] In many cases the decomposition was progressed too far to be able to detect any traces of drugs. 101 DELMENHORST patients, who died during the mandate of HÄfÄgjel, could not be autopsi, since their remains had been cremated. [21] In 2015, the suspected victims were exhumed in Ganderkesee and Delmenhorst. The autopsies of the bodies have revealed traces of cardiac drugs. [22] In November 2016, the authorities said they were able to demonstrate 37 murders attributed to HÄfÄgjel to Delmenhorst between December 2002 and June 2005. [23] According to a statement of August 2017 by the Director of the Special Commission "Kardio", the "Proven Oldenburg and Delmenhorst Homicides [...]" were only the tip of the iceberg". Since HÄÄgjel had been sentenced to life in prison without suitability for the word at the time, further judicial cases do not alter the phrase of HÄgjel, [24], but she found him innocent or guilty of further accusations. Since the capital penalty is constituted constitutively in Germany, the conviction of Högel had already behaved the maximum punishment of life without words. on August 28, 2017, the police announced that they had concluded that HÄgjel was responsible for the death of at least 90 patients, including six for whom he had already been convicted. convicted.He admitted a number not revealed to deaths, but in most cases he was unable to remember specific details, even if he did not deny his possible responsibility [25]. In November 2017 the total number of victims attributed to HÄfÄgjel was revised and led to 106, with some suspicious deaths still in the course of investigation. In January 2018, German prosecutors accused HÄfÄgjel of the murder of 97 patients and announced their intention to prosecute the desire to show its resuscitation capacities. [17] The prosecutors affirmed again that hÄÄfel wanted to impress the colleagues reviving the patients who had attacked earlier. [27] On 28 August 2017, the police declared that HÄgjel had used five different drugs, including Ajmalina, Sotalol, Lidocaine, Amiodarone and Calcium Chloride. The overdose can lead to dangerous cardiac arrhythmia for life and a drop in blood pressure, causing a rapid physiological deterioration in patients already ill [28]. On 7 March 2018 the Court of Labor of Oldenburg condemned HÄfÄgjel to the payment of 47,000 euros as compensation, for two medical opinions and various legal honors. [29] 2018-2019 process, ergastolo and appeal in January 2018, the Oldenburg prosecutor's office has filed a complaint against HÄfÄgjel, accusing him of killing 100 patients between 7 February 2000 and 24 June 2005 (four distinct tried jointly). The dead had an age between 34 and 96 years. [30] The accusation stated that, in his quality of nurse, HÄgjel had killed patients by administering the following substances or drugs without medical indication: potassium, GiluryMal (Ajmalina), Sotalex (Sotalol), Xilocaïne (Lidocaine) and Cordarex (Amiodarone) . The main process at the Landgericht of Oldenburg started October 30, 2018. [30] Due to the high number of people involved in the process (there were 120 jointed punctors), the process took place in the Weser-Ems-Hallen dance halls. [31] [32] The process of 2018-2019 lasted a total of 24 days. [30] Of the 100 accusations of murder, HÄgjel confessed 43 on the first day of the process. [33] declaring not to be able to remember 52 and denied to be involved in the remaining five dead [30]. Testimonials and thirty-two witnesses present at the process, eight testified under oath. Three testimonies have been listened to closed doors. [30] Four medical experts presented detailed information to the course of patient diseases and the effects of drugs administered by HÄfÄgjel. The professor. Staller. [34] Forensic expert in testimonial psychology, examined the veracity of the testimony of HÄfÄgjel. He concluded that HÄgjel, although in principle capable and willing to lie or provide false testimonies, had provided the Court truthful confessions. Staller saw no indication of a false confession. [30] end Probatory and final accusations The state prosecutor's office was moved by convictions in 97 and absolution in three cases. The defense believed that the state of the tests was too insufficient to condemn it much more. more'. And he moved for absolutes in 31, murder convictions in 55 and attempted murder convictions in 14 cases. On 6 June 2019, the Oldenburg court sentenced HÄgjel to life imprisonment. Taking into account the above convictions, the court determined the "severe gravity of the fault" of Högel, a German legal term that significantly increases the severity of the respective sentence and precludes a possibility of early release after 15 years of service. He was found guilty of 85 separate counts of murder and not guilty of 15 additional counts of murder.[35][1] Högel and a joint plaintiff appealed the verdict. [30] It became final on 11 September 2020 when the Federal Court of Justice dismissed both appeals. [36] Media and Public Access A total of 80 seats were provided for media representatives and 118 additional seats for the public. [30] Contrary to previous evidence under high public and media attention, the public interest has not diminished, but has increased as the trial has progressed. On the first day of the trial, many seats had remained empty. The number of participants increased significantly throughout the process, reaching around 190 spectators and 25 media representatives. [30] Prospects for Further Evidence The court decided that an additional pending charge against four employees of the Delmenhorst Clinic would be proved once Högel's verdict was final. [30] Only then would he be obliged to testify at the trial against those employees, because until he received a final verdict he still had the right to refuse to testify, and he had declared that he wanted to exercise that right. [30] After criticism and legislative changes After the conviction of HÄgjel in April 2015, the Oldenburg prosecutor's office pressed the obstruction of the charges of justice against a former Oldenburg prosecutor. Presumably he had not acted on conclusive evidence by incriminating Högel, thus prolonging the investigation. [37] The District Court dismissed the case. [38] The Oldenburg State Attorney's official objection to the judge's dismissal decision was subsequently rejected by the Oberlandesgericht Oldenburg at a higher court level. [39] Affected clinics react After the 2015 ruling became valid, both the Delmenhorst Clinic (now Josef-Hospital Delmenhorst) and the Oldenburg Clinic declared their intention to compensate the relatives of the victims. In July 2015, both clinics announced that they would become the first clinics in Germany to introduce a process called "qualified necropsy", involving an additional coroner. [40] The introduction of this two-man-rule aims to prevent unnatural causes of death due to criminal actions that have not been noticed. [41] See also List of serial killers by number of victims of the German serial killers References ^ a b c "Niels HÄgjel: ex-nurse German convicted for killing 85 patients." BBC News. June 6, 2019. 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