

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE

Petro Mohyla Black Sea National University

Medical Institute

Department of Anatomy, Clinical Anatomy and Operative Surgery,  
pathomorphology and forensic medicine



"I approve"  
Vice-rector  
Kharchenko NM  
\_\_\_\_\_ 2019

CURRICULUM WORK PROGRAM

FORENSIC MEDICINE, MEDICAL LAW OF UKRAINE

Field of knowledge - 22 "Health care"  
Specialty: 222 "Medicine"

Compiled by  
Head of the Department  
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## 1. Description of the discipline

Name of indicators	Field of knowledge, direction of training, education level	Characteristics of the discipline
		Full-time education
Number of credits – 3,0	Branch of knowledge 222 – "Medicine"	Normative
Modules -1	Training direction Forensic medicine, medical law of Ukraine	Semester preparation
Content modules – 4		4th year
Total number of hours – 90	Specialty: 222 "Medicine"	Semester
		8th
		Lectures
Weekly hours for the day forms of education: classroom – 46 independent work of the student – 38	Education level: specialist	16 hours
		Practical, seminar
		36 hours
		Individual work
		38 hours
		type of control: differential test

**Note:** 1 ECTS credit - 30 hours. Classroom load 83.3%, SPRS - 16.7%.

## 2. Purpose, tasks and results of studying the discipline

**The purpose of the discipline.** The ultimate goals of the discipline are set on the basis of the OPP of training a doctor in the specialty in accordance with the block of its content. The description of goals is formulated through skills in the form of target tasks. Мета навчальної дисципліни.

Tasks of forensic examination.

1. The first and main task of forensic medicine is to assist law enforcement agencies in cases (criminal and civil) related to crimes against life, health, dignity and public health in general and is of great social importance. To do this, forensic experts are involved in primary investigative actions, including in the examination of the corpse at the place of its discovery, examination of the corpse, examination of living persons, examination of physical evidence. This solves important questions about the cause and duration of death, the mechanism of injury, the distance of the shot, blood type, etc.

2. The second task of forensic medicine is to assist health authorities in improving the quality of treatment and prevention work.

**Expected learning outcomes. As a result of studying the discipline, students have:**  
**know:**

1. the content of regulations that provide for criminal liability of medical workers for professional misconduct and demonstrate the ability to conduct their analysis.

2. legislation and regulations governing the provision of medical care and relationships in the field of health care.

**be able:**

1. to describe bodily injuries according to the generally accepted scheme of their description.
2. inspect the corpse at the scene.
3. establish the fact of biological death.
4. describe and remove physical evidence of biological origin during the inspection of the scene.
5. conduct a forensic medical examination of the corpse and establish the cause of violent and non-violent death.
6. to examine the corpses of unknown persons.
7. determine the identity of an unknown person. Forensic identification.
8. to conduct forensic medical examination of victims, accused and other persons.
9. determine the severity of the injury during the forensic examination of the victim.
10. inspect the face of the corpse at the scene.
11. use and compile normative and legal documents of local character related to future professional activity.
12. to apply in practice knowledge of the legislation, to defend the rights guaranteed by the law both to citizens, and medical workers at realization of the right to life, health, medical care, work, rest, payment of work, etc.

The developed program corresponds to the educational-professional program (OPP) and focused on the formation of competencies:

general (LC):

ZK1. Ability to acquire professional qualifications.

ZK2. Ability to process and analyze information from various sources.

ZK3. Ability to identify and solve problems.

ZK4. Ability to communicate in a professional environment and with representatives of other professions.

ZK5. Ability to evaluate and ensure the quality of work performed.

professional (FC):

FC1. Ability to understand the subject area of forensic medicine.

FC2. Ability to identify the need for additional knowledge in the field of forensic medicine

FC3. Ability to formulate diagnostic questions.

FC4. Possession of modern diagnostic methods.

FC5. Ability to interpret the results of the autopsy, to perform its correct analysis and generalization.

FC 6. Ability to organize and implement forensic examination.

FC7. Adherence to hospital ethics.

**Curriculum of the discipline**

The educational process is organized according to the European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System (ECTS).

The program of the discipline "Forensic Medicine. Medical Law of Ukraine "consists of 3 credits, 90 academic hours, one block and the following sections:

**Section 1.** Procedural bases and structure of forensic medical service in Ukraine. Forensic thanatology.

Topic 1. Subject and tasks of forensic medicine (classroom).

Topic 2. History of forensic medicine, procedural and organizational basis of forensic examination (independent study).

- Topic 3. Organizational and procedural principles of forensic examination in Ukraine (classroom).
- Topic 4. General issues of forensic thanatology. Probable and reliable signs of death (classroom).
- Topic 5. Examination of the corpse at the scene (self-study).
- Topic 6. Forensic examination of the corpses of unknown persons. Forensic identification of the person (classroom).
- Topic 7. Forensic examination of sudden death (independent study).
- Topic 8. Forensic examination of corpses of newborns (classroom).

**Section 2.** Forensic medical examination of victims, accused and other persons.

- Topic 1. Forensic examination of victims, accused and others. Reasons and procedures for its implementation. Determining the severity of injuries (classroom).
- Topic 2. Establishing the state of health (simulation, aggravation, artificial diseases, self-harm). Determining age (self-study).
- Topic 3. Forensic examination of controversial sexual conditions (classroom).
- Topic 4. Forensic examination of sexual crimes (classroom).

**Section 3.** Forensic examination of injuries and death of mechanical factors (forensic traumatology). Forensic toxicology.

- Topic 1. General issues of forensic traumatology (classroom).
- Topic 2. Forensic examination of injuries with blunt and sharp objects (classroom).
- Topic 3. Features of damage in case of falling from a height, on a plane - at acceleration and abyss (independent studying).
- Topic 4. Forensic examination of injuries and traffic injuries (classroom).
- Topic 5. Forensic examination of gunshot wounds (classroom).
- Topic 6. Forensic examination of mechanical asphyxia (classroom).
- Topic 7. Forensic examination of injuries from other physical factors of the environment (from the action of: extreme temperatures, atmospheric and technical electricity, radiant energy, sharply changed barometric pressure) (self-study).
- Topic 8. General information about poisons, the mechanism of their action and the basics of forensic diagnosis of poisoning (classroom).
- Topic 9. Poisons with mainly local action (corrosive) (classroom).
- Topic 10. Poisons with mostly general action (resorptive) (classroom).
- Topic 11. Poisoning by pesticides and food toxins (independent study).

**Section 4.** Medical law of Ukraine.

- Topic 1. Legal basis of medical legislation. Organization, management and legal regulation in the field of health care (classroom).
- Topic 2. Legal basis of health care organization (classroom).
- Topic 3. Medical and legal assessment of adverse effects in medical practice (self-study).
- Topic 4. Offenses and legal liability in the field of health care (auditorium).

### **3. Contents of topics**

**Section 1.** Procedural bases and structure of forensic medical service in Ukraine. Forensic thanatology.

Specific goals:

- analyze the stages of development of domestic forensic medicine, the contribution of individual scientists at each stage;
- to explain the principles of organization of forensic examination in the state;
- know the function of structural units of the forensic bureau;
- to analyze the regulatory and legal support of medical activities;
- interpret the legal norms regarding the appointment and conduct of forensic medical examination;
- be able to state the fact of biological death;
- demonstrate the ability to inspect the face of the corpse at the scene, to find, describe and remove physical evidence of biological origin;
- describe the forensic status of the corpse;
- to conduct a forensic examination of the face of the corpse during its autopsy, formulate the cause of violent death, formulate a forensic diagnosis and write a "Medical Certificate of Death";
- know the features of forensic examination of the corpse of the newborn and persons in cases of sudden and sudden death.

### **Topic 1, 2**

Subject and tasks of forensic medicine. History of forensic medicine procedural and organizational foundations of forensic examination

Forensic medicine, definition, its content and tasks. The importance of forensic medicine in the system of higher medical education. Forensic medical examination, its role in the work of law enforcement agencies and health care of Ukraine. Formation of forensic medicine.

Stages of development of forensic medicine, features of modern V stage of forensic medicine. The contribution of prominent domestic and Ukrainian forensic physicians - S.A. Громова, П.А.

Minakova, MS Bocarius, MV Popova, MI Raisky, MI Avdeeva, VM Smolyaninova, YS, Sapozhnikova, IA Концевич, А.Ф. Rubizhansky, A.M. Fadeeva, VI Кононенко, Б.М. Zorina. Development of the theory and practice of forensic medicine. Scientific achievements of departments (courses) of forensic medicine.

### **Topic 3**

Organizational and procedural principles of forensic examination in Ukraine

Forensic examination as one of the types of forensic examinations and evidence in the trial. Normative-legal acts regulating forensic medical examinations - Law "On forensic examination", "Fundamentals of legislation of Ukraine on health care", codes, additions and amendments to the law "On entrepreneurship", order №6 "Organization of forensic medical examination" examinations in Ukraine "(1995).

The concept of forensic examination, its mandatory purpose. Type examination, individual, commission and its complex carrying out. Structure of forensic medical service in Ukraine. The concept of instance of the state forensic service. Bureau of forensic medical examination as an organizational unit of the state forensic medical service, its structure and functions of divisions.

The concept of forensic expert, forensic expert, specialist in the field of forensic examination, their duties, rights and responsibilities. Guarantees of independence of the forensic expert. Role-forensic medical expert in pre-trial investigation, inquiry and his participation in the court session. Objects of forensic medical examination - corpses, victims, accused and other persons, material evidence, medical documentation. Regulation of forensic medical examinations and forensic medical research, documentation, its structure, the order of compilation.

### **Topic 4**

General issues of forensic thanatology. Terminal states.

Probable and reliable signs of death. Demonstration of autopsy

The concept of thanatology. The doctrine of death in forensic medicine. Concepts of death: death cell, organ, organism.

Forensic classification of death. Violent and violent death. The role and limits of the competence of a forensic expert in establishing a kind of violent death. Dying and its stages. Terminal condition and its forensic significance, brain death. Statement of the fact of death, its signs and their definition, imaginary death. Diagnosis of clinical and biological death, probable and probable / absolute / signs of death. Changes that occur in organs and tissues after death. Tissue experience and forensic significance of corrective reactions. Early cadaveric signs: cooling of the body, cadaveric drying, autolysis, cadaveric spots: stages and term of their development, research methods; cadaveric incantation: the mechanism of development and means of detection. Late cadaveric signs. The process of decay of the corpse, its essence; the influence of various factors on the development of putrefaction. Entomofauna of the corpse. Features of decay of separate bodies and fabrics. Changes in the tissues of the face and dental apparatus after death. Natural preservation of corpses: mummification, fat wax, peat tanning, freezing. Means of artificial preservation of corpses. Damage and destruction of corpses by insects, animals. Forensic establishment of the statute of limitations for death.

### **Topic 5**

Examination of the corpse at the scene

Examination of the corpse at the place of its discovery. Legal regulation of the scene inspection. Organization review, its participants. Review stages - static and dynamic. Tasks and functions of a specialist in the field of forensic examination during the examination of the corpse at the place of its detection. The procedure and method of examination of the corpse. Identification, description, seizure and packaging of physical evidence of biological origin for further study. Documentation compiled during the inspection of the scene. Forensic examination of the corpse (demonstration).

Categories of corpses subject to forensic examination (research). Rules and techniques of forensic examination of corpses. Legal regulation of forensic medical examination of corpses. Issues to be decided during the autopsy. Features of forensic autopsy. Features of the study of corpses of unknown persons (anthropometry, verbal portrait, special features, fingerprinting, dental formula, etc.), dismembered, skeletal corpses and bone remains. Features of autopsy in suspected cases of radioactive substances, war poisons, in the case of particularly dangerous infections and HIV. Features study of exhumed corpses.

Issues to be addressed during the examination of corpses.

### **Topic 6, 7, 8**

#### **Forensic medical examination of corpses of unknown persons.**

#### **The role of the forensic physician in establishing the identity of an unknown person.**

#### **Forensic medical examination of the corpse in case of sudden death.**

#### **Forensic examination of newborn corpses.**

#### **Independent autopsy**

The concept of sudden death and its risk factors. The main purpose and tasks that are solved during forensic examination of corpses. Causes and genesis of sudden death in different age groups. Features of the study of corpses of suddenly dead people.

Features of research of corpses of unknown persons, documentation. The concept of verbal portrait and features of its composition. Identification of a person by dental status: the value of odontograms, panoramic radiography, life-color teeth, palatography, dermography of the lips, the study of dental status, dentures. System for recording information about the condition of the teeth. Diagnosis of sudden death in diseases of the cardiovascular system, respiratory, digestive, central nervous and urogenital systems; during pregnancy, during childbirth, from infectious diseases.

Sudden death in childhood: the main causes, diagnosis; sudden infant death syndrome. Use of laboratory tests - histological, histochemical, angiographic, flame-photometric, biochemical, bacteriological to substantiate the cause of death.

Sudden death in special circumstances: against the background of injury, during medical procedures, sports. Determination of thanatogenesis in a combination of different nosological forms of disease and injury: establishing the root cause of death, its diagnosis.

The value of the analysis of sudden death for improve the quality of treatment and prevention of the population. The concept of the cause of death. Establishing the cause and genesis of death. Documentation, which is compiled during forensic examination (examination) of corpses. Principles of forensic diagnosis and expert opinions. Medical certificate of death. Features of forensic examination (research) and techniques of autopsy of newborns. Establishment of newborn, full-term, maturity, live birth, viability and life expectancy after childbirth. Using the results of instrumental laboratory methods of research - histological, radiological, biochemical to substantiate the forensic conclusion. Causes of death of the fetus and newborn: before, during and after birth. Infanticide: active and passive.

## **Section 2.** Forensic medical examination of victims, accused and other persons.

### **Specific goals:**

- be able to examine the victim for injuries;
- be able to describe injuries;
- demonstrate the ability to determine the severity of injuries, the percentage of loss of general ability to work;
- know the features of forensic examination of controversial sexual conditions and sexual crimes.

### **Topic 9**

Forensic medical examination of victims, accused and other persons. Reasons and procedure for its implementation. Determining the severity of injuries

Reasons for forensic medical examination of victims, accused and other persons, its organization, features of carrying out and documentation. Forensic medical examination concerning existence of bodily injuries on the victim. Determination of types of injuries, prescription and degree of their severity. Legal classification of injuries according to their severity in accordance with the Criminal Code of Ukraine. Severe injuries. Damage of moderate severity. Minor injuries. Criteria for the severity of injuries in accordance with the current "Rules of forensic determination of the severity of injuries." Beatings, muggings. Features of examination to determine the presence and degree of disability.

### **Topic 10**

Forensic examination of health and age

Examination of health: simulation, aggravation, dissimulation, artificial diseases, self-harm. The value of medical documents, investigative materials in establishing the conditions under which the injury was caused.

Examination of age determination, reasons and criteria for age determination, research methods.

### **Topic 11, 12**

Forensic medical examination of controversial sexual conditions. Forensic medical examination of sexual crimes

Features of examination in cases of controversial sexual conditions. Determination of sex. Establishment of violation of the integrity of the hymen. Establishing sexual maturity, sexual reproductive ability, past births. Establishing a previous miscarriage (abortion).

Forensic examination of sexual crimes. Sexual offenses for which criminal liability is provided. Rape: establishing the fact of sexual intercourse, signs of physical violence, helplessness. Examination of the victim and the person suspected of committing a crime. Examination of cases of sexual intimacy with persons who have not reached sexual maturity. Corruption of minors. Examination of violent gratification of sexual passion in an unnatural way. Examination of intentional sexually transmitted diseases and HIV infection. Features of their implementation.

**Section 3.** Forensic examination of injuries and death from mechanical factors. Forensic toxicology.

Specific goals:

- be able to determine the type of injury;
- be able to describe injuries caused by mechanical factors;

- be able to determine the cause of violent death;
- be able to write a "Medical Certificate of Death";
- to formulate issues that can be resolved during the forensic examination;
- be able to determine the type of injury from chemicals and make a description;
- be able to determine the cause of violent death in case of suspicion of poisoning;
- be able to write a "Medical Certificate of Death" in case of death from poisoning;
- be able to remove objects for forensic toxicology;
- interpret the results of forensic toxicological research;
- determine the degree of alcohol intoxication.

### **Topic 13**

General issues of forensic traumatology

Definition of "trauma", "injury". Classification of injuries depending on the current factor, nature and severity. Anatomical and functional injuries. Features of the description of bodily injuries. Damage by blunt objects, their classification. The mechanism of action of blunt objects and the nature of damage arising from their action. Abrasions, bruises, bruises, stab wounds, bone fractures, ruptures and tears of internal organs, separation and crushing of body parts, their morphological characteristics and forensic significance. Damage to facial tissues, bones, teeth, mouth. Damage to teeth. Possibilities of determining the type of blunt solid object and the mechanism of its action on the basis of the features of damage. Forensic significance of scars.

### **Topic 14**

Damage by blunt and sharp objects

Types of blunt and sharp objects, the mechanism of causing damage. Morphological features caused by blunt objects. Morphological features of cut, chipped, chipped, chopped and sawn wounds. Issues that arise in the forensic examination of these injuries. Possibilities of establishing the mechanism of action and identification of blunt and sharp objects. Features of the damages caused by own and third-party hand. Lifelong response to damage (local and general); modern methods of determining the viability and age of infliction of injuries. Solving the question of the possibility of mortally wounded to independent purposeful actions.

Causes of death from mechanical trauma caused by blunt and sharp objects, their forensic determination.

### **Topic 15**

Features of damages in case of falling from height, on a plane - at acceleration and without it  
Features of damages which arise in case of falling from height, on the plane - at acceleration and without it. Their differential diagnosis.

### **Topic 16**

Forensic examination of injuries and traffic injuries

Injury and its types. Forensic features of different types of injuries. Classification of traffic injuries. Car injury and its main types. Connection of phases  
car injury with the mechanism of damage. Features of inspection of a place of road accident. Injury from collision of the person with the moving car. Injury when moving the wheel of a car. Injury in the car; injury due to falling from the body; injured as a result of squeezing the body between the car and a stationary object.

Motorcycle injury, features of injuries. Railway injury, its types and features  
damage. Injury on water transport. Aviation injury and its types. features of forensic medical examination and its significance for establishing the cause of a plane crash. Industrial (industrial and agricultural) and sports injuries.

### **Topic 17**

Forensic examination of gunshot wounds

The concept of gunshot wounds. Firearms, its types. Cartridge and its components. Shot mechanism: the main ballistic wave, the lethal force of the bullet. Zones of action of bullets depending on their kinetic energy; hydrodynamic action of the ball. The device of the ammunition, the mechanism of action of the projectile on clothing, tissues and organs, depending on the distance



of the shot. Additional shot factors. Signs of a shot at home. The value of the muzzle impression and the mechanism of its formation. Shot at close range, its signs. Shot at close range. Determination of inlet and outlet bullet holes when shooting at different distances on clothing and skin. Features of gunshot wounds on clothing made of synthetic material. Damage from hunting weapons. Features of the gunshot wound channel (blind, through, displaced, semicircular, circular) in the case of its passage through various organs and tissues. Possibilities of establishing the direction of the shot when passing the bullet through the flat, tubular bones and parenchymal organs. Diagnosis of gunshot wounds from modern firearms. Damage from gas weapons. Damage from grenades, incendiaries, mines, shells, explosives. Possibilities of determining the type of weapons, ammunition by the nature of damage. Special research methods used in the examination of gunshot wounds: histological, chemical, radiological, photographic, spectrographic, contact diffusion, direct microscopy, photography in infrared rays and more. Peculiarities of the inspection of the scene and the significance of the investigative experiment to address the issues raised by the investigative bodies in the investigation of cases related to the examination of gunshot wounds.

### **Topic 18**

Forensic examination of mechanical asphyxia

The concept of hypoxia, asphyxia and mechanical asphyxia. Clinical picture of dying in asphyxia, stage. Post-asphyxiation state. Pathomorphological changes after death from mechanical asphyxia (so-called general asphyxial signs). Classification of mechanical asphyxia. Hanging, blindfolds, their types and options for application. Genesis of death by hanging, diagnosis of death by hanging; species characteristics. The difference between lifelong and postmortem strangulation furrow. Establishing the mechanism of damage to the body.

Loop suffocation, specific features, features of the strangulation furrow. Diagnosis of death from loop suffocation. Signs of struggle and self-defense. Hand suffocation, morphological signs and diagnosis of this type of mechanical asphyxia depending on the features of the mechanical factor - a soft object or hands. The type of violent death in these types of asphyxia. Asphyxia from the ingress of foreign objects and vomit into the respiratory tract. Aspiration compact and bulk substances. Diagnosis of the viability of foreign objects in the respiratory tract. A kind of violent death.

Compression of the chest and abdomen, the genesis of death, morphological signs of this type of asphyxia. Damage to a corpse that was in the water. Establishing the period of the corpse's stay in the water. A kind of violent death.

### **Topic 19**

Forensic examination of injuries from other physical external factors

environment (from the action of: extreme temperatures, atmospheric and technical electricity, radiant energy, sharply changed barometric pressure)

Local and general action of high temperature. Facial skin burns caused by flames, hot objects, hot liquid and steam, their morphological characteristics. Determination of the damaging factor, area and degree of burns. Burns of the oral mucosa. Consequences of burns. The effect of high temperature on bones and teeth. Issues that are decided during the examination. Features of examination of charred corpses, determination of the viability of the body of the flame. Causes of death from high temperature and in different stages of burn disease. General effect of high temperature on the body. Heat and sunstroke. Features diagnostics. General and local effects of low temperature. Death from hypothermia is a sign of a corpse. Conditions that cause death from hypothermia. Genesis of death. Freezing of a corpse.

Forensic medical examination of death from the action of technical electric current. The mechanism of action of electric current on the human body. Conditions that affect the consequences of electric shock. Genesis of death from electric shock. Features of the scene review. Electrical mark of input and output current from the body; other signs of current action. Laboratory methods of research electrometics Damage to atmospheric electricity. Causes of death from electric shock. Forensic examination of ionizing radiation. The effect of ionizing radiation on the

human body. Radiation sickness. The effect of small doses of ionizing radiation on the body. Features of the study of the corpse. Causes of death and their forensic diagnostics. Forensic examination of damage from the action of laser radiation. Features of laser action on biological tissues. Laser thermal burns, laser wounds. The effect of abruptly (reduced or increased) pressure of the gaseous medium on the body (barotrauma), decompression sickness. Health disorders and death with changes in the partial pressure of gases.

#### Topic 20

General information about poisons, the mechanism of their action and the basics of forensic diagnosis

poisoning. Conditions of action of poisons. Diagnosis of poisoning. Classification of poisons. The concept of poisons and poisoning. Conditions of action of poisons. Distribution of toxins in the body. Influence of spatial, temporal and concentration factors. Critical organs in case of poisoning. Toxicity receptors. The course of poisoning. The mechanism of habituation to poisons. Features of inspection of a scene at suspicion of death from poisoning. Requirements for forensic medical examination of the corpse in case of suspicion of poisoning. Forensic sources of diagnosis of poisoning: circumstances of the case, the results of lifelong toxicological analysis, features of the clinical course of health disorders, forensic autopsy, forensic toxicological examination, forensic histological, botanical and bacteriological research, pharmacological test. Rules for the removal of organs and tissues of the corpse for laboratory research. Classification of poisons. Characteristics and forensic diagnosis of corrosion poisoning (caustic acids and alkalis, phenols); blood (carbon monoxide, methemoglobin formers), destructive (salts of heavy metals and metalloids - mercury, copper, lead, thallium, arsenic, phosphorus) and neuro-functional (cyanide compounds, hypnotics, alkaloids, drugs, carbon disulfide) pesticides - phosphorus and organochlorine compounds).

#### Topics 21, 22, 23

Poisons with mainly local action (corrosive).

Poisons with mostly general action (resorptive).

Poisoning by pesticides and food toxins. Ethanol poisoning: its effect on the body, toxicokinetics, stages of resorption and elimination. Lethal dose. Determining the amount of alcohol consumed. Quantitative determination of alcohol in blood and urine, research methods. Possibilities of changing the concentration of alcohol in the tissues of the corpse.

Forensic diagnosis of death from alcohol intoxication. Poisoning by technical liquids containing alcohols: methyl, amyl, antifreeze, dichloroethane, tetraethyl lead; their characteristics and detection. Preventive measures in the fight against alcoholism and drunkenness. Determination of the degree of alcohol intoxication. Determination of the fact of alcohol intoxication by exhaled air: qualitative methods of detection of alcohol in exhalation, use of modern analyzers of alcohol vapors. Forensic examination of death from drug use. Modern features of drug addiction. The course of drug intoxication. Great drug syndrome. Forensic diagnosis of death from overdose of opium, morphine, heroin, cocaine, cannabinoids. Narcotic fungi. Forensic classification of food poisoning and their origin. Bacterial and non-bacterial (poisonous plants, fungi, berries, seeds, roots), their characteristics and definitions. Features of forensic medical examination in the investigation of food poisoning. Objects and issues that are resolved during the examination. Research methods. Expert opportunities in the examination in cases of damage to blunt and sharp objects, firearms, technical current. Determination of the chemical composition of the denture. Identification researches of tools of an injury. Identification of the person and methods for its carrying out.

#### Section 4. Medical jurisprudence

Specific goals:

- know the necessary conceptual minimum, without which it is impossible to form a general idea of the legal regulation of medical activities and liability for violations legislation in this area;

- know the regulations governing the activities of health professionals and legal relations in the field of health care and be able to analyze them;
- learn the causes of adverse effects in medical practice, medical errors, accidents;
- be able to characterize and evaluate the offenses of medical workers.

#### **Topic 24**

Legal bases of medical legislation. Organization, management and legal regulation in the field of health care.

The concept, essence, functions and social purpose of the state. State regulation of health care and medical activities as a function of the state

Legal bases of bioethics:

- medical ethics and deontology in medical practice;
- bioethical law as a science. Bioethical human rights and freedoms. Guarantees of bioethical rights and human freedoms. Medical law as an institute of bioethics law.

Medical jurisprudence in the system of higher medical education.

- medical jurisprudence as an academic discipline. Legal relations in the field of health care: concept and composition. Individuals and legal entities as subjects of legal relations in the field of health care. Public law entities as subjects of health care. Objects of legal relations in the field of health care;
- sources of law governing legal relations in the field of health care.

Legal regulation of health care issues in Ukraine.

- Genesis of development and formation of legal regulation of health care;
- Legislation of Ukraine on health care: current status and prospects for development.

Organization, management and legal regulation in the field of health care;

- state control and supervision in the field of health care. Quality management system of medical care in Ukraine. State accreditation of medical institutions and licensing of medical activities;
- the effect of anti-corruption legislation in the field of medical care and medical services.

#### **Topic 25**

Legal basis of health care organization

Medical care and service: legal essence and characteristics according to the legislation Of Ukraine

- the concept of medical care and its types under the legislation of Ukraine. Concept and legal the nature of medical services. Paid and free medical services;
- agreement on the provision of paid medical services: the concept, structure, features of the conclusion;
- the state-guaranteed minimum of free medical care and its volume.

Legal status of subjects of medical legal relations

- human rights in the field of health care: national and international standards;
- legal status of the patient. Legal representatives and family members of the patient as subjects medical legal relations;
- legal status of medical workers under the legislation of Ukraine;
- legal regulation of labor activity of medical workers.

Legal bases of providing health insurance

- health insurance in the insurance system: the relationship and characteristics;
- program of state guarantees of providing citizens of Ukraine with free medical care help;
- concepts and types of health insurance. Subjects of health insurance. Rights and responsibilities of health insurance entities;
- professional liability insurance of a doctor;
- health insurance funds - a form of voluntary health insurance on a joint and several basis.

## **Personal non-property rights in the field of health care that ensure the existence of an individual.**

- Personal intangible rights: concepts, types, content.
- Receiving medical care in the context of exercising the right to life. Legal provisions regarding abortion. Euthanasia: legal and moral aspect.
- The human right to health, health care. The human right to personal integrity, freedom and dignity. The right to informed consent for medical intervention. Informed consent to medical intervention. The right to medical care. The right to status information your health. The right to secrecy about one's health. Medical secrecy. Rights registration of medical intervention and use of complex diagnostic methods and treatment.

Legal regulation of certain types of medical activities.

- legal provision of child protection in Ukraine;
- legal regulation of family planning and human reproduction activities in Ukraine;
- legal regulation of transplantation and donation in Ukraine;
- legal procedure for the use of medicines;
- legal regulation of medical and biological experiments in Ukraine;
- legal regulation of activities with narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and precursors;
- legal regulation of psychiatric care;
- legal aspects of prevention and treatment of infectious diseases, HIV / AIDS, tuberculosis;
- legal regulation of alternative medicine in Ukraine;
- legal regulation of aesthetic medicine;
- telemedicine - as a new form of medical care and services.

### **Topic 26, 27**

Determination of adverse effects in medical practice. Offenses and legal liability in the field of health care.

Legal qualification of defects in the provision of medical care. Iatrogenic pathology.

- legal assessment of adverse treatment outcomes;
- medical errors, accidents;
- examination of defects in the provision of medical care;
- iatrogenic pathology: definition, relevance and main causes of iatrogenic; classification of iatrogenic, the place of iatrogenic pathology in the structure of adverse outcomes medical interventions.

Offenses in health care and legal liability.

- general issues of legal liability of medical workers;
- civil liability of medical and preventive institutions;
- administrative and disciplinary liability of medical workers;
- criminal liability of medical workers for committing professional crimes;
- the concept of official crime and official in the field of health;
- abuse of office, bribery, receiving illegal remuneration, official falsification, negligence.

Legal regulation of medical examinations.

- examination of temporary incapacity for work;
- medical and social examination;
- military medical examination;
- forensic and forensic psychiatric examination;
- alternative medical expertise.

#### 4. The structure of the discipline

Names of sections of the discipline and topics	Number of hours					
	Form of study (full - time)					
	Hours in general	Including				individual work
L		P	Lab			
Content module 1.						
Procedural bases and structure of forensic service in Ukraine. Forensic thanatology.						
Topic 1. Subject and tasks of forensic medicine and forensic dentistry.			1			2
Topic 2. History of forensic medicine, forensic dentistry, procedural and organizational bases of forensic examination.						2
Topic 3. Organizational and procedural principles of forensic examinations in Ukraine.			1			
Topic 4. General issues of forensic thanatology. Probable and reliable signs of death. Demonstration of forensic autopsy.		1	2			
Topic 5. Examination of the corpse at the scene.						4
Topic 6. Forensic examination of corpses of unknown persons. The role of the judiciary dentist when establishing the identity of an unknown person. Forensic identification of a person by dental status.		1	1			4
Topic 7. Forensic examination of the corpse in case of sudden death.		1	1			2
Topic 8. Forensic examination of corpses of newborns.		1	1			2
Content module 2.						
Forensic examination of victims, accused and other persons.						
Topic 1. Forensic examination of victims, accused and others persons. Reasons and procedure for its implementation. Establishing the severity of bodily damage.		1	2			
Topic 2. Health status and age determination.		1				2
Topic 3. Forensic examination of controversial sexual conditions.		1	2			
Topic 4. Forensic examination of sexual crimes.			1			4
Content module 3.						

Forensic examination of injuries and death from mechanical factors (forensic traumatology). Forensic toxicology.						
Topic 1. General issues of forensic traumatology.		1	1			2
Topic 2. Forensic examination of injuries with blunt and sharp objects.		1	1			
Topic 3. Features of damage in case of falling from a height, on a plane - at acceleration and without it.		1				2
Topic 4. Forensic examination of injuries and traffic injuries.		1	1			
Topic 5. Forensic examination of gunshot wounds.		1	1			
Topic 6. Forensic examination of mechanical asphyxia.			1			2
Topic 7. Forensic examination of injuries from other physical environmental factors.						2
Topic 8. General information about poisons, the mechanism of their action and the basics of forensic diagnosis of poisoning.			2			2
Topic 9. Poisons with predominantly local action (corrosive).			1			
Topic 10. Poisons with mostly general action (resorptive).			1			
Topic 11. Poisoning by pesticides and food toxins.						2
Content module 4.						
Medical law of Ukraine.						
Topic 1. Legal basis of medical legislation. Organization, management and legal regulation in the field of health care.		1	2			2
Topic 2. Legal basis of health care organization.		1	2			2
Topic 3. Medical and legal assessment of adverse effects in medical practice		1	2			
Topic 4. Offenses and legal liability in the field of health care		1	1			
Final modular control			1			
Hours in general	90	16	36			38
Credits ECTS	3,0					

#### 4.1. Thematic plan of lectures

№	Name topics	Hours
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1	General issues of forensic thanatology. The process of dying and death. Clinical and biological death, their diagnosis. Early and late cadaveric phenomena.	2
2	Diagnosis of the age of death. Examination of the corpse at the place of its discovery. Tasks of a doctor-specialist in the field of forensic medicine during the examination of the corpse at the place of its detection.	2
3	Forensic medical examination of corpses of unknown persons. The role of the forensic physician in establishing the identity of an unknown person. Forensic identification	2
4	Forensic examination to determine the severity of injuries, health and age. Examination of controversial sexual states and sexual crimes. General issues of forensic traumatology.	2
5	Environmental factors that cause injuries. Consequences of injuries. Description of damages. Damage by blunt objects. Classification of blunt objects. Bruises, abrasions, bruises. Bone fractures. General issues of traumatic brain injury.	2
6	Forensic toxicology: general information about poisons and poisonings, classification of poisons, diagnosis of poisoning by caustic, blood, destructive, neuro-functional poisons. Forensic diagnosis of alcohol intoxication. Examination of death from drugs.	2
7	Legal bases of medical legislation. Organization, management and legal regulation in the field of health care.	2
8	Legal basis of health care organization. Determination of adverse effects in medical practice. Offenses and legal liability in the field of health care.	2
<b>Hours in general</b>		<b>16</b>

#### 4.2. Thematic plan of practical classes

№	Name topics	Hours
1	Subject and tasks of forensic medicine and forensic medicine Organizational and procedural principles of forensic examination in Ukraine. General issues of forensic thanatology. Probable and reliable signs of death. Demonstration of forensic autopsy. Drawing up of the "Act of forensic medical examination of a corpse".	2
2	Forensic medical examination of corpses of unknown persons. The role of the forensic dentist in establishing the identity of an unknown person. Forensic identification.	2
3	Forensic examination of newborn corpses.	2
4	Procedural bases and structure of forensic service in Ukraine.	2
5	Forensic thanatology.	2
6	Forensic medical examination of victims, accused and other persons. Reasons and procedure for its implementation. Determining the severity of injuries.	2
7	Forensic examination of controversial sexual conditions	2
8	Forensic medical examination of sexual crimes.	2
9	Forensic medical examination of victims, accused and other persons.	2
10	Forensic examination of injuries with blunt and sharp objects.	2
11	Forensic examination of injuries and traffic injuries.	2
12	Forensic examination of gunshot wounds.	2
13	Forensic examination of mechanical asphyxia	2
14	General information about poisons, the mechanism of their action and the basics of forensic diagnosis of poisoning.	2

15	Poisons with mainly local action (corrosive). Poisons with mostly general action (resorptive). Forensic examination of injuries and death from mechanical factors (forensic traumatology). Forensic toxicology.	2
16	Legal bases of medical legislation. Organization, management and legal regulation in the field of health care.	2
17	Legal basis of health care organization. Offenses and legal liability in the field of health care. Medical law of Ukraine	2
18	<b>Final lesson</b>	2
	<b>Hours in general</b>	<b>36</b>

### 4.3. Types of independent work of students

№	Name topics	Hours
1	Preparation for practical classes - theoretical training and development of practical skills	4
2	Independent study of topics that are not included in the classroom plan. History of forensic medicine, forensic dentistry, procedural and organizational bases of forensic examination.	4
3	Examination of the corpse at the scene.	4
4	Determining health status and determining age. Features of damages in case of falling from height, on a plane - at acceleration and without it.	4
5	Forensic examination of injuries from other physical environmental factors.	4
6	Conditions of action of poisons. Diagnosis of poisoning. Classification of poisons. Poisoning by pesticides and food toxins.	6
7	Legal bases of medical legislation. Organization, management and legal regulation in the field of health care.	6
8	Legal basis of health care organization. Determination of adverse effects in medical practice. Offenses and legal liability in the field of health care.	6
	<b>Preparation for the final control</b>	<b>38</b>

### Teaching methods

The amount of student workload is described by ECTS credits, which are credited to students upon successful completion of the relevant section (credit).

Credit-modular system of organization of the educational process encourages students to systematic study during the semester.

Types of educational activities of students according to the curriculum are:

- a) lectures;
- b) practical classes;
- c) independent work of students (VTS), in the organization of which a significant role belongs to consultations.

Thematic plans of lectures, practical classes, VTS ensure the implementation in the educational process of all topics included in the sections.

The topics of the lecture course reveal the problematic issues of the relevant sections of forensic medicine. The lecture course (16 hours) should teach the latest scientific data on the main sections of forensic medicine.

In classroom practical classes (36 hours) the maximum amount of study time must be allocated for the acquisition of knowledge from the section being studied.

Structure of practical (classroom):



- 1) explanation by the teacher of unclear questions on this topic;
- 2) testing (computer, written);
- 3) oral examination of theoretical material, solving situational problems;
- 4) if possible, participation in: autopsy, examination of living persons, examination of physical evidence;
- 5) a brief explanation of the material of the next lesson, emphasis on important points and questions of the general module on this topic.

The structure of the content module (classroom):

- 1) testing (computer, written);
- 2) written answer to modular questions, solving situational problems.

During independent work on practical classes students under the guidance of the teacher study the main objects of examination and conduct:

- examination of the corpse with the preparation of the "Act of forensic medical examination", "Forensic medical diagnosis" and "Medical death certificate";
- examination of victims, accused and other persons with drawing up of "Conclusions";
- solve control test tasks, situational tasks, conduct laboratory research of physical evidence and describe macro- and micropreparations.

Examination of a corpse is one of the compulsory skills that students develop while studying forensic medicine. The teacher must check and evaluate the "Correctional Examination Report", "Forensic Diagnosis" and "Medical Certificate of Death" drawn up by students. The curriculum also provides for 40 hours for independent extracurricular work of students. The content of this type of independent work is determined by the department (course) and approved at the departmental educational and methodical meeting. These hours are not taken into account for the pedagogical workload of the teacher.

In accordance with its capabilities in its working curriculum, the department (course) determines the topics of lectures, practical classes and a list of topics submitted for independent extracurricular activities.

#### **EXAMPLES OF TYPICAL TEST TASKS FOR SOLVING IN PRACTICAL LESSONS:**

- 1) Forensic examination is provided
  - 1 - departmental rules
  - 2 - extortions of relatives
  - 3 - articles of codes
  - 4 - by this order of the chief physician of the medical institution
  - 5 - the direction of the medical institution
  - 1 - yes
  - 2 - no
- 2) A doctor of what specialty may be involved in the examination:
- 3) A doctor of any specialization who is involved in a forensic examination is referred to as:
  - 1 - expert
  - 2 - forensic expert
  - 3 - expert doctor
  - 4 - consultant
  - 5 - attending physician
- 4) The doctor-expert for the conducted examination bears the same responsibility as the forensic expert:

- 1 - yes

- 2 - no

5) The doctor-expert is not responsible for the conducted examination:

- 1 - yes

- 2 – no

6) During the examination the expert must:

- 1 - will appear at the call of the investigator, prosecutor's office, court

- 2 - consult a lawyer

- 3 - provide the correct conclusion on the question

- 4 - to study the criminal procedure code

- 5 - to keep the investigative secret

7) During the examination, the expert / doctor-expert / has the right

- 1 - know the goals and objectives of the examination

- 2 - to get acquainted with case materials

- 3 - to be present at interrogations

- 4 - refuse to answer questions that are beyond its competence

- 5 - ask for a certain amount of time to get acquainted with the necessary literature

8) An expert doctor who is competent and not interested in the results of the examination has the right to refuse to conduct an examination:

- 1 - yes

- 2 – no

9) A forensic medical expert, as well as a medical expert, shall be liable in accordance with the Penal Code for:

- 1 - refusal to answer questions beyond its competence

- 2 - evasion of conducting experts

- 3 - answers for good reasons

- 4 - drawing up a knowingly erroneous conclusion

- 5 - disclosure of the investigative secret

10) The valid reasons that allow the expert doctor to refuse to conduct the examination include:

- 1 - unwillingness to conduct an examination

- 2 - interest in the outcome of the case

- 3 - medical specialty of the surgeon

- 4 - incompetence in the given question

- 5 - medical specialty of a pediatrician

#### **4.4. Ensuring the educational process**

1. Multimedia projectors, computers, screens for multimedia presentations, lecture presentations.

2. Demonstration screens, laptops, files in Power Point and Word with tasks "Step-2" for practical and final classes.

3. Credit cards.

### **5. Final control**

#### **List of questions for final control (differential test)**

##### **Forensic Medicine Section**

1. Forensic medicine as a science.

2. Stages of development of domestic forensic medicine.

4. The concept of forensic examination and its types.
5. The structure of the forensic service in Ukraine.
6. Bureau of forensic medical examination, its structure and functions of divisions.
7. Documents regulating forensic medical expertise.
8. Rights, duties and responsibilities of a forensic expert.
9. Guarantees of independence of the expert.
10. Definition of "Thanatology".
11. Features of forensic examination of the corpse.
12. The concept of "Death". Classification of death.
13. Terminal states. Stages of the terminal state. Pathophysiology of the dying process.
14. Signs of acute and agonal death.
15. Clinical death and its diagnosis.
16. Imaginary death. The concept of euthanasia.
17. Probable signs of biological death and their diagnosis.
18. Absolute signs of death. Early cadaveric signs - cadaveric spots, cadaveric clogging, coolingcorpse, drying, autolysis.
19. Late cadaveric signs - rot, fat, peat tanning, mummification.
20. Postmortem changes in the tissues of the oral cavity, dental and maxillary apparatus and bones.
21. Forensic determination of the statute of limitations for death.
22. General rules, procedure and stages of forensic autopsy.
23. Forensic examination of tissues and bones of the facial skull.
24. Features of forensic medical examination of the corpse of an unknown person. Dental formula.
25. Inspection of the scene and the corpse. Phases of site inspection.
26. Duties of a dentist when examining a corpse at the place of its detection.
27. The value of dental status to establish the identity of the unknown.
28. Reasons for forensic examination of living persons.
29. Procedure for appointment and examination, documentation.
30. Legal classification and expert criteria of non-fatal injuries - serious injuries, moderate and minor injuries.
31. Determination of the severity of bodily injury in case of facial bone damage.
32. Determination of the severity of bodily injury in trauma to the teeth.
33. Forensic medical examination.
34. Indelible distortion of the face.
35. Determination of race by tooth structure.
36. The concept of injury (trauma). Classification of environmental factors that cause damage.
37. Anatomical and functional injuries, their features.
38. Classification of injuries depending on the injuring object, localization, threat to life, consequences of injury.
39. Features of the description of damages.
40. Classification of blunt objects by the mechanism of their action on the human body. Features of facial soft tissue injuries.
41. Abrasion of the face, their forensic significance.
42. Bruises, their forensic significance.
43. Bruised facial wounds, their forensic significance.
44. Forensic capabilities in the study of scars. Keloid scars.
45. Abrasions of the oral mucosa.
46. Hemorrhages in the mucous membrane of the oral cavity.
47. Features of fractures of the facial bones.
48. Fractures of the lower jaw.
49. Fractures of the upper jaw.
50. Tooth dislocation and gum damage.
51. Fractures of teeth.

52. Traumatic tooth extraction. Fractures of teeth during surgical removal.
53. Damage to human teeth. General characteristics.
54. Issues that are addressed in the study of damage caused by teeth.
55. Definition of "sharp object". The damage they cause.
56. Characteristics of cut wounds.
57. Characteristics of stab wounds.
58. Characteristics of stab wounds.
59. Characteristics of chopped wounds.
60. Characteristics of damage by sharp objects caused by one's own hand.
61. Causes of death from blunt and sharp objects, forensic criteria for death from acute blood loss.
62. Mechanical asphyxia, definition, classification, stages of life.
63. General asphyxiating signs and their forensic significance.
64. Strangulation mechanical asphyxia - hanging.
65. Strangulation mechanical asphyxia - loop suffocation.
66. Species signs of suffocation of the extremities.
67. Species signs of compression mechanical asphyxia
68. Aspiration asphyxia (drowning).
69. Classification of small arms. The structure of combat and hunting ammunition.
70. Types of action of a sphere on kinetic energy, their characteristic.
71. Specific features of the inlet and outlet openings.
72. Classification of shooting distances and the principle of their separation.
73. Types and signs of a close shot.
74. Signs of a shot at close range.
75. Signs of a shot at close range.
76. Wound canal areas in soft tissues. Wound canal in flat bones.
77. Determining the sequence of shots on the human body.
78. Forensic examination of facial burns.
79. The effect of high temperature on bones and teeth.
80. Forensic examination of frostbite.
81. Features of the action of ionizing radiation on tissues and its effect on teeth.
82. Acute radiation injury of the oral cavity. Radiation trauma of the teeth.
83. Radiation injury of the bones of the facial skeleton.
84. Features of damage by technical electricity.
85. Toxicology. Poison. Conditions of action of poisons. Poisoning its types. Classification of poisons.
86. Characteristics of stages of poisoning.
87. Poisoning by acids and caustic alkalis.
88. Arsenic poisoning.
89. Mercury poisoning.
90. Phosphorus poisoning.
91. Ethyl alcohol poisoning.
92. Botulinum toxin poisoning.
93. Mushroom poisoning.
94. Changes in the teeth and mucous membranes of the oral cavity in chronic poisoning by destructive poisons.
95. Varieties of traces of blood. Issues that can be addressed during a blood test.
96. Forensic examination of saliva.
97. Forensic examination of hair.
98. Forensic cytological examination of objects of dental origin.
99. Forensic identification examinations during forensic (dental) examination.

## **Section "Medical Law of Ukraine"**

1. Define the state and reveal its features.
2. Define the functions of the state and give their classification.
3. Name and describe the social norms that govern social relations in the field of medical activities.
4. What is the essence of law enforcement?
5. Name and explain the essence of the stages of legal regulation.
6. What is the relevance of the consideration of iatrogenic in the framework of medical law?
7. Define iatrogenic, give examples of iatrogenic caused by right and wrong medical actions.
8. Name the objective and subjective factors of iatrogenic.
9. Give the criteria for the legitimacy of iatrogenic.
10. Define medical ethics and deontology in the general structure of social regulation of medical activities.
11. Describe the general structure and define human rights in the field of medical activities.
12. Define the subjective human rights in the field of medical activities. What are the types of legal status in the field of medical activities?
13. Give the classification of human rights in the field of medical activities.
14. Define medical secrecy and justify the use of such a concept.
15. What is medical information?
16. Name the main subjects of medical secrecy.
17. What about the objects of medical secrecy?
18. List and describe the cases of lawful disclosure of medical secrets.
19. Define the term "patient" and list the rights of patients under the laws of Ukraine.
20. Describe the patient's right to be sensitive, to actions and thoughts based on the principles of universal morality, by medical and pharmaceutical workers and the right to choose a doctor and treatment and prevention facility.
21. Analyze the patient's right to medical confidentiality, informed voluntary consent and refusal of medical intervention.
22. Describe the patient's right to compensation in case of health damage to the provision of medical care.
23. Define and describe the legal responsibility of a medical worker for a professional offense.
24. What are the types of liability of doctors for offenses?
25. What is meant by a professional medical crime?
26. Describe the urgency as a circumstance that excludes the criminality of the act in the field of medical activities.
27. Describe the reasonable risk as a circumstance that excludes the criminality of the act in the field of medical activities.
28. Give a classification and name the types of crimes for which medical workers can be prosecuted.
29. What are the types of harm as a result of unlawful medical intervention? Give their characteristics.
30. What is moral harm? Name the principles of compensation for non-pecuniary damage in the field of medical activities.
31. Define and describe the administrative responsibility of health professionals. Name the administrative offenses that are most important in the context of medical activities.
32. Define and describe the disciplinary responsibility of health professionals. What are the basic principles of disciplinary action in the field of medical activities?
33. Define and name the types of defects in medical care.
34. Define medical errors and name the objective and subjective factors underlying them.
35. Define and describe an accident in medical activity. Give the most typical examples of accidents in medical practice.
36. Describe the examination of defects in medical care.
37. What is the general sequence of actions in the analysis of defects in medical care?
38. Name the general issues that should be clarified in most cases of defects in medical care.

39. Define the concept of the subject of medical law. What is meant by medical activities?
40. Define medical law. What is a medical relationship? What are the main types of medical relationships do you know?
41. What are the groups of subjects of medical relations? What conditions must a medical institution meet in order for a patient to be considered a subject of medical legal relations?
42. Define and describe the concept of legal fact in the field of medical care.
43. Professional offenses of medical workers.
44. Legal behavior.
45. Legal relations in the field of health care: concept and composition. Objects of legal relations in the field of health care.
46. The concept of medical care and its types under the laws of Ukraine.
47. Personal intangible rights: concepts, types, content. Receiving medical care in the context of realization of the right to life.
48. Euthanasia: legal and moral aspect.
49. The human right to health, health care.
50. The human right to personal integrity, freedom and dignity.
51. The right to information about one's health.
52. The right to secrecy about one's health.
53. Legal assessment of adverse treatment outcomes. Medical errors.
54. Legal assessment of adverse treatment outcomes. Accidents.
55. Iatrogenic pathology: definition, relevance and main causes of iatrogenic, classification of iatrogenic, the place of iatrogenic pathology in the structure of adverse outcomes of medical interventions.
56. General issues of legal liability of medical workers.
57. Civil liability of treatment and prevention facilities.
58. Administrative responsibility of medical workers.
59. Disciplinary liability of medical workers.
60. Criminal liability of medical workers for committing professional crimes.
61. The concept and types of official crime. The concept and characteristics of an official in the field of health.
62. Abuse of office. Bribery. Receiving illegal remuneration.
63. Official falsification. Negligence.

Form № H - 5.05

Petro Mohyla Black Sea National University  
 Educational qualification level - master  
 Direction of training: 222 "Medicine"  
 Field of knowledge: 22 "Health"

Course - FORENSIC MEDICINE, MEDICAL LAW OF UKRAINE

Ticket № 0

1. Bureau of forensic examination, its structure and functions of units.
2. Forensic examination of frostbite.
3. Euthanasia: legal and moral aspect.
4. Iatrogenic pathology: definition, relevance and main causes of iatrogenic, classification of iatrogenic, the place of iatrogenic pathology in the structure of adverse outcomes of medical interventions.

Approved at the meeting of the Department of Anatomy, Histology, Clinical Anatomy and Operative Surgery and Pathomorphology № 7 of February 5, 2020

Head of the Department \_\_\_\_\_ Dr. Med. Sciences, Prof. Chernov VS

The teacher taking the test \_\_\_\_\_ d. Med. Sciences, Prof. Kharchenko OV

## 6. PROCEDURE AND CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION OF THE FINAL CONTROL.

### Criteria for admission to the final control.

Students who were present at all practical classes and lectures, or completed missed classes in the prescribed manner, and scored the minimum number of points, as well as passed practical skills are allowed to take the final control. The sum of points for admission (current performance + practical skills + individual work). Students who have debts at the end of the semester, liquidate it only with the permission of the dean of the faculty.

1. The final control is carried out after the end of practical classes in the form of differential credit according to the schedule of the educational and methodical department of ChNU.
2. Final control consists of testing theoretical knowledge and practical skills. The maximum number of points for the final control is 80 points, the minimum - 50.
3. Reassignment of the final control is carried out 2 times.
4. The general success of the discipline consists of:
  - a) current performance;
  - b) practical skills;
  - c) individual work;
  - e) final control (difzalik, oral answer).

**The sum of points for a semester makes: current success - 70-120 points, final control of 50-80 points, individual work is estimated by additional - 1-6 points, but Together no more than 200 points.**

### Assessment of student performance

Type of activity (task)	Maximum number of points
Practical work 1	7
Practical work 2	7
Practical work 3	7
Practical work 4	7
Practical work 5	7
Practical work 6	7
Practical work 7	7
Practical work 8	7
Practical work 9	7
Practical work 10	7
Practical work 11	7
Practical work 12	7
Practical work 13	7
Practical work 14	7
Practical work 15	7
Practical work 16	7
Practical work 17	7
Together	120
Final control (diffuse)	80
Together	200

### Criteria for assessing knowledge

A student's answer is evaluated with a score of 7 points and 71-80 points on the differential (A on the ECTS scale and 5 on the national scale) if it demonstrates deep knowledge of all theoretical principles and ability to apply theoretical material for practical analysis and has no inaccuracies.

A score of 5-6 points and 61-70 points on the differential (B and C on the ECTS scale and 4 on the national scale) the answer is evaluated if it shows knowledge of all theoretical provisions, the ability to apply them in practice, but some fundamental inaccuracies are allowed.

With a score of 4 points and 50-60 points on the differential (D and E on the ECTS scale and 3 on the national scale) the student's answer is evaluated provided that he knows the main theoretical principles and can use them in practice.

## 7. RECOMMENDED LITERATURE

### 7.1. Basic literature on forensic medicine (Textbooks)

1. Forensic medicine. For order. acad. NAMNU Moskalenko VF and Professor Mykhailychenko BV // Kyiv, VSV "Medicine", 2011. - 448 p.

### 7.2. Basic literature on forensic medicine (Manuals)

1. Zavalnyuk A.Kh. Forensic Medicine: Course of lectures. - Ternopil: "Ukrmedknyha", 2000.- 648p.

2. Forensic examination: a textbook in 3 parts / Budko G.Yu., Romanyuk AM, Karpenko LI // Sumy. - Publisher: SSU. - 2008. - 1st part - 134 pages, 2nd part - 132 pages, 3rd part - 77 pages.

### 7.3. Auxiliary literature on forensic medicine

1. Babanin AA, Mishalov VD, Bilovitsky OV, Skrebkov OY Forensic Medicine. - Simferopol, 2012. - 578 pp. Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine.

2. Bachynsky VT, Kulik OF, Savka IG, Vanchulyak OY Initial examination of the corpse at the site of its detection. // Chernivtsi, 2010. - 212 p.

### Literature on medical legislation

1. Medical legislation: legal regulation of medical activity: Textbook, book. 2 /

B.V. Banchuk, VF Москаленко, Б.В. Mykhailychenko and others; for order. B.V. Михайличенка. - 4th ed., Ed. - К.: ВСВ «Медицина», 2017. - 496 с.

### Additional literature:

1. Olkhovsky VO Medical jurisprudence: educational and methodical recommendations / VO Olkhovsky, VV Predator. - Kharkiv: SPDOF Brovin OV, 2011.- 44 p.

2. Khmil IY, Mykhailychenko BV, Artemenko OY Fundamentals of medical legislation of Ukraine. /Tutorial. - К., 2010 p.- 234 с.

### Internet resources

1. [http://www.studmed.ru/mihaylichenko-bv-sudova-stomatologiya\\_82d3f60e207.html](http://www.studmed.ru/mihaylichenko-bv-sudova-stomatologiya_82d3f60e207.html)

2. <https://nmapo.edu.ua/s/np/k/sudovoi-medytyny/pidruchnyky-ta-posibnyky/3535-elektronnij-pidruchniksudova-meditsina-za-zagalnoyu-redaktsieyu-profesora-v-d-mishalova>

3. <http://cul.com.ua/preview/sudmed.pdf>

4. [https://pidruchniki.com/89809/meditsina/perednye\\_slovo\\_sudova\\_meditsina](https://pidruchniki.com/89809/meditsina/perednye_slovo_sudova_meditsina)

5. <http://medical-enc.com.ua/stomatologia-2.htm>

6. <http://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z0254-95>

7. <http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2747-15>

8. <http://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/322-08>

9. <http://zakon0.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/80731-10>

10. <http://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2801-12>

11. <http://textbooks.net.ua/content/category/32/46/38/>

12. <http://dspace.nlu.edu.ua/handle/123456789/371>