

MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND HIGHER EDUCATION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

**Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher Education
«National Research Lobachevsky State University of Nizhny Novgorod»**

Институт клинической медицины

УТВЕРЖДЕНО

решением Ученого совета ННГУ

протокол № 10 от 02.12.2024 г.

Working programme of the discipline

Clinical trial medicine

Higher education level

Specialist degree

Area of study / speciality

31.05.01 - General Medicine

Focus /specialization of the study programme

General Medicine

Mode of study

full-time

Nizhny Novgorod

Year of commencement of studies 2025

1. Место дисциплины в структуре ОПОП

Дисциплина Б1.О.51 Клиническая судебная медицина относится к обязательной части образовательной программы.

2. Планируемые результаты обучения по дисциплине, соотнесенные с планируемыми результатами освоения образовательной программы (компетенциями и индикаторами достижения компетенций)

Формируемые компетенции (код, содержание компетенции)	Планируемые результаты обучения по дисциплине (модулю), в соответствии с индикатором достижения компетенции		Наименование оценочного средства	
	Индикатор достижения компетенции (код, содержание индикатора)	Результаты обучения по дисциплине	Для текущего контроля успеваемости	Для промежуточной аттестации
УК-1: Способен осуществлять критический анализ проблемных ситуаций на основе системного подхода, вырабатывать стратегию действий	УК-1.1: Анализирует задачу, выделяя ее базовые составляющие УК-1.2: Находит и критически анализирует необходимую информацию и критически рассматривает возможные варианты решения задачи. УК-1.3: Грамотно, логично, аргументированно формирует собственные суждения и оценки УК-1.4: Определяет и оценивает последствия возможных решений задачи.	УК-1.1: <i>Analyze questions, which were asked to the expert, and formulate expert versions for preventing professional mistakes</i> УК-1.2: <i>Define the list of facts to be established in order to verify expert versions that ensure prevention of professional mistakes.</i> УК-1.3: <i>Keep logical structure of the expert evidence, can formulate and present an argument for probable conclusions that ensure prevention of professional mistakes.</i> УК-1.4: <i>Compares the content of expert conclusions (medical criterion for the appointment of an examination) with the legal criterion (questions posed to the expert).</i>	Опрос	Зачёт: Тест
ОПК-1: Способен реализовывать моральные и правовые нормы, этические и деонтологические принципы в	ОПК-1.1: Знает правила врачебной этики, права и обязанности пациента и медицинских работников ОПК-1.2: Умеет применять законы и нормативные	ОПК-1.1: <i>Knows the rules of medical ethics, the norms of law and obligations of medical workers used in the conduct of forensic medical examination</i>	Тест Опрос	Зачёт: Задачи Тест

профессиональной деятельности	акты, регламентирующие работу в профессиональной сфере ОПК-1.3: Владеет нормами этики и деонтологии в общении с населением и коллективом и соблюдает моральные и правовые нормы в профессиональной деятельности	ОПК-1.2: <i>Is able to conduct an examination in accordance with the current legislation governing forensic examinations</i> ОПК-1.3: <i>He is proficient in the methods of applying moral and legal norms, ethical and deontological principles in the conduct of forensic medical examination</i>		
ПК-8: Готовностью к проведению экспертизы временной нетрудоспособности, участию в проведении медико-социальной экспертизы, констатации биологической смерти человека	ПК-8.1: Знать закономерности проведения экспертизы временной нетрудоспособности; закономерности участия в проведении медико-социальной экспертизы; закономерности констатации биологической смерти человека. ПК-8.2: Уметь проводить экспертизу временной нетрудоспособности; участвовать в проведении медико-социальной экспертизы; констатировать биологическую смерть человека. ПК-8.3: Владеть методами проведения экспертизы временной нетрудоспособности; участия в проведении медико-социальной экспертизы; констатации биологической смерти человека	ПК-8.1: <i>Establishes medical criteria for the severity of harm caused to human health.</i> ПК-8.2: <i>Knows the medical criteria for the severity of harm caused to human health, as well as ways to determine the cause of death.</i> ПК-8.3: <i>Is able to establish medical criteria for the severity of harm caused to human health and the cause of death.</i>	Опрос	Зачёт: Тест

3. Структура и содержание дисциплины

3.1 Трудоемкость дисциплины

	очная
Общая трудоемкость, з.е.	3
Часов по учебному плану	108
в том числе	

аудиторные занятия (контактная работа):	
- занятия лекционного типа	16
- занятия семинарского типа (практические занятия / лабораторные работы)	48
- КСР	1
самостоятельная работа	43
Промежуточная аттестация	0 Зачёт

3.2. Содержание дисциплины

(структурированное по темам (разделам) с указанием отведенного на них количества академических часов и виды учебных занятий)

Наименование разделов и тем дисциплины	Всего (часы)	в том числе			
		Контактная работа (работа во взаимодействии с преподавателем), часы из них			Самостоятельная работа обучающегося, часы
		Занятия лекционного типа	Занятия семинарского типа (практические занятия/ лабора- торные работы), часы	Всего	
	0 Ф 0	0 Ф 0	0 Ф 0	0 Ф 0	0 Ф 0
Раздел 1. Тема 1. Теоретические основы судебной медицины. Содержание курса судебной медицины. Общебиологические и медицинские концепции в судебной медицине и их судебно-экспертное значение.	6	2	2	4	2
Тема 2. Процессуально-организационные вопросы судебно-медицинской деятельности.	4	0	2	2	2
Тема 3. Понятие судебной экспертизы. Экспертные методы. Структура заключения эксперта. Юридический и медицинский критерии судебно-медицинской экспертизы.	11	2	4	6	5
Раздел 2. Тема 4. Осмотр места происшествия и трупа на месте его обнаружения	10	2	4	6	4
Тема 5. Судебно-медицинская экспертиза живых лиц	8	2	4	6	2
Тема 6. Судебно-медицинская танатология (общая и частная).	8	2	4	6	2
Тема 7. Судебно-медицинская токсикология (общая и частная)	6	0	4	4	2
Тема 8. Судебно-медицинская травматология (общая и частная)	8	0	4	4	4
Тема 9. Судебно-медицинская гистология.	6	0	4	4	2
Тема 10. Лабораторные методы исследования в судебной медицине	6	0	4	4	2
Тема 11. Экспертиза по материалам дела.	10	2	4	6	4
Тема 12. Раздел 3. Профессиональные правонарушения медицинских работников (медицинский и юридически критерии судебно-медицинской экспертизы по «ятрогенным» преступлениям) Тема 12. Судебно-медицинские методы анализа результатов медицинской деятельности, методы предотвращения профессиональных ошибок (медицинский критерий судебно-медицинской экспертизы)	10	2	4	6	4
Тема 13. Судебно-медицинская экспертиза о профессиональных правонарушениях медицинских работников (юридический критерий	6	0	2	2	4

судебно-медицинской экспертизы)					
Раздел 4. Тема 14. Информационные технологии, обеспечивающие анализ результатов стоматологической деятельности для предотвращения профессиональных ошибок	8	2	2	4	4
Аттестация	0				
КСР	1			1	
Итого	108	16	48	65	43

Contents of sections and topics of the discipline

The content of the sections and topics of the discipline:

Section 1. Theoretical Foundations of Forensic Medicine

Topic 1. The content of the course of forensic medicine. General biological and medical concepts in forensic medicine and their forensic value.

Introduction to Forensic Medicine and Forensic Medical Examination. Purpose and objectives of the course. The difference between forensic medicine courses for lawyers, experts, doctors. Applied Value of Medical and Forensic Medical Knowledge in Criminal Proceedings. A system of legal, criminalistic and expert tasks solved using forensic medical knowledge.

The object and subject of forensic medicine, the system of research methods in forensic medicine. Theoretical foundations of modern medicine and the system of scientific concepts of forensic medicine. A systematic approach in forensic medicine: models of homeostasis, a loop with feedback. The content of the basic forensic medical concepts: homeostasis of the internal environment of the body, the processes of experiencing tissues and cells, intravital and postmortem reactions (the basic concepts of forensic medical thanatology), nosological diagnosis, medical criteria for assessing the severity of harm to health, the concept of a condition that threatens death, the main and immediate causes of death.

Topic 2. Procedural and organizational issues of forensic medical activity.

Regulatory framework for the production of forensic medical examinations. Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation and Regulation of the Use of Special Knowledge. Order of the Ministry of Health on Approval of the Procedure for Conducting a Forensic Medical Examination No 491n, which came into force on September 1, 2024. Investigative tasks and the organization of the activities of a forensic specialist in the investigation of crimes against life and health. Features of planning and tactical and criminalistic features of the conduct of investigative actions with the participation of a specialist in forensic medicine: examination, investigative experiment, obtaining samples for comparative research

Topic 3. The concept of forensic examination. Expert methods. Structure of the expert's opinion. Legal and Medical Criteria for Forensic Medical Examination.

Section 2. The use of forensic medical knowledge in the disclosure and investigation of crimes.

Topic 4. Inspection of the scene of the incident and the corpse at the place of its discovery.

Procedural foundations of the specialist's activity. Tactics of investigative examination. System of Investigative and Expert Versions. Investigative situation. Versions of a specialist and an expert as a means of discovering factual data that ensure the completeness and comprehensiveness of the investigation and study of the factual side of the crime.

Organizational principles of interaction between the investigator and the specialist during the examination of the corpse at the place of its discovery. Participation of a specialist in the construction of a forensic model of the mechanism of crime and the formation of a system of investigative versions during the examination of a corpse.

Methods and means of studying early cadaveric phenomena as the basis of forensic expert solution of problems to determine the prescription of death and the nosological cause of death, as well as the prescription, lifetime and sequence of infliction of injuries.

Topic 5. Forensic medical examination of living persons.

Methods of establishing the nature and severity of harm caused to health; determination of disputed sexual conditions; sex determination (hermaphroditism); determination of productive capacity; establishment of pregnancy, former childbirth, abortion; in sexual crimes to determine the sexual intercourse that took place and the injuries associated with it (rape); the establishment of lewd acts; establishing sodomy; detection of infection with a venereal disease; determination of disability; establishment of simulation (reproduction of a non-existent disease);

Topic 6. Forensic medical thanatology (general and particular).

The main and immediate causes of death. Death and cadaveric phenomena. Heterochrony of disruption of homeostatic systems. Determination of the prescription of death. Forensic medical examination of the corpse. Forensic medical classification of death. External examination of the corpse at the place of its discovery. Features of external examination of corpses of unknown persons. Early cadaveric changes: cooling of the corpse, cadaveric stains, rigor mortis, drying of the corpse. Late cadaveric changes.

Topic 7. Forensic medical toxicology (general and particular).

Determination of poisonous and potent chemicals. Classification. The effect of the poison depends on the conditions: concentration, route of administration, state of the body. Features of the inspection of the scene of the incident in case of poisoning. The main questions posed to the expert. Poisoning with ethyl alcohol. Poisoning with substitutes for ethyl alcohol. Drugs. Hallucinogens and convulsive substances. Carbon monoxide poisoning.

Topic 8. Forensic Medical Traumatology (General and Particular).

Classification of damaging factors. Mechanisms of traumatic action of blunt objects. The main questions posed to the expert. Characteristics of individual types of injuries: abrasions, bruises, wounds, bone injuries, damage to internal organs. Situational examination of the mechanism of mechanical damage and 3D modeling.

Topic 9. Forensic Histology.

The need for histological examination during forensic medical examination. Methods of microscopic examination. Features of sampling, fixing, processing, examination, storage of material intended for forensic histological examination. Typical mistakes in the examination of histological material. Histological studies for various damaging factors: poisoning, mechanical trauma, extreme temperatures. The difference between bruises and cadaveric stains. Intravital and postmortem wounds.

Topic 10. Laboratory research methods in forensic medicine.

Objects of biological origin that require the use of laboratory research methods: blood, hair, semen, saliva, urine, meconium, feces, sweat and fat secretions, mucous secretions of the nasal cavity, vaginal secretions, parts of various organs and tissues. Trace studies. Ballistic research. Microtraces. Genomic identification of a person (genotyping). Studies on diatomaceous plankton.

Topic 11. Examination of the case materials.

Features of Examinations Conducted on the Basis of Case Materials. Study of materials of criminal, civil cases, materials of verification of reports of crimes, materials of administrative cases. Examination of original medical documents on paper and (or) in the form of electronic documents, reflecting the state of health of the person in respect of whom the examination is carried out, and the medical care provided to him/her. Examination of certified copies of medical documents on paper. Examination of the results of laboratory, instrumental, pathoanatomical and other diagnostic examinations presented on paper and (or) in the form of electronic

documents, including X-rays, X-ray computed tomography, magnetic resonance imaging, results of other radiation examinations, with their mandatory description in a separate section of the expert's report. Examination of histological specimens (slides, paraffin blocks, wet archive) of intravital biopsy and surgical material, as well as organs and tissues of the cadaver. Examination of other materials submitted by the body or person that ordered the examination.

Section 3. Professional Offenses of Medical Workers (Medical and Legal Criteria for Forensic Medical Examination of "Iatrogenic" Crimes)

Topic 12. Forensic Medical Methods of Analysis of the Results of Medical Activities, Methods of Preventing Professional Errors (Medical Criterion of Forensic Medical Examination)

The concept and qualification of iatrogenic crimes. Qualification of iatrogenic crimes under the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation. The use of special knowledge in the investigation of iatrogenic crimes. Rules for determining the degree of severity of harm caused to human health. The concept of a medical criterion for the degree of severity of harm caused to human health. Probabilistic methods for assessing the severity of the patient's condition (on the example of craniocerebral injury).

Topic 13. Forensic Medical Examination of Professional Offenses of Medical Workers (Legal Criterion of Forensic Medical Examination)

Causes of medical and expert errors. Simulation of a decision-making situation under justified risk. Use of specialist assistance – methodological, reference and consulting in the appointment of a forensic examination, technical; preliminary examination of traces of crimes and other material evidence. Expressed judgments of a specialist on the issues posed. Appointment of a forensic examination in "medical" cases. Regulatory framework for assessing the actions of medical workers: clinical recommendations, regulations, Orders of the Ministry of Health and laws of the Russian Federation.

Section 4.

Topic 14. Information Technologies in Forensic Medicine.

Increasing the information content of investigative actions (examination of the corpse and the place of its discovery; investigative experiment conducted with the participation of a forensic expert) achieved through the use of telecommunication technologies, knowledge bases, visual reconstruction of the mechanism of crime, mathematical modeling of postmortem processes in determining the prescription of death, revision of forensic and expert versions (including the cause of death) with the help of mathematical apparatus of probability theory (Bayes' theorem).

The use of mathematical methods of differential diagnosis in forensic medicine. The computer program "FORVER", which provides automation of differential diagnosis, including problem statement, marking the text of the corpse examination protocol and expert opinion in the form of diagnostic signs, decision-making in conditions of uncertainty.

4. Учебно-методическое обеспечение самостоятельной работы обучающихся

Самостоятельная работа обучающихся включает в себя подготовку к контрольным вопросам и заданиям для текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации по итогам освоения дисциплины приведенным в п. 5.

Для обеспечения самостоятельной работы обучающихся используются:

Электронные курсы, созданные в системе электронного обучения ННГУ:

Курс: Судебная медицина (unn.ru), Курс: Судебная медицина (unn.ru)

5. Assessment tools for ongoing monitoring of learning progress and interim certification in the discipline (module)

5.1 Model assignments required for assessment of learning outcomes during the ongoing monitoring of learning progress with the criteria for their assessment:

5.1.1 Model assignments (assessment tool - Interview) to assess the development of the competency YK-1:

Section 1. Theoretical Foundations of Forensic Medicine

On topic 1.

1. What determines the content and structure of the course of forensic medicine?
2. Name and briefly reveal the content of general biological and medical concepts in forensic medicine, indicate their forensic value.
3. Indicate the purpose and objectives of the course of forensic medicine. What is the difference between forensic medicine courses for lawyers, experts, doctors?
4. Reveal the applied value of medical and forensic knowledge in criminal proceedings.
5. What is the system of legal, criminalistic and expert tasks solved using forensic medical knowledge?
6. Define the object and subject of forensic medicine
7. Define the system of research methods in forensic medicine.
8. Determine the theoretical foundations of modern medicine and the system of scientific concepts of forensic medicine.
9. What is a systematic approach in forensic medicine: models of homeostasis, loop with feedback.
10. What is the content of the basic forensic medical concepts: homeostasis of the internal environment of the body, the processes of experiencing tissues and cells, intravital and postmortem reactions (the basic concepts of forensic medical thanatology),
11. What is a nosological diagnosis?
12. What are the medical criteria for assessing the severity of harm to health, the concept of a condition that threatens death, the main and immediate cause of death. By what Order are they regulated?

Topic 2. Procedural and organizational issues of forensic medical activity.

1. Regulatory framework for the production of forensic medical examinations.
2. Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation and Regulation of the Use of Special Knowledge.
3. Order of the Ministry of Health on Approval of the Procedure for Conducting a Forensic Medical Examination No 491n, effective from September 1, 2024
4. Procedural foundations of the specialist's activity.
5. Investigative tasks and the organization of the activities of a forensic specialist in the investigation of crimes against life and health.
6. Features of planning and tactical and criminalistic features of the conduct of investigative actions with the participation of a specialist in forensic medicine: examination, investigative experiment, obtaining samples for comparative research

Topic 3.

1. The concept of forensic examination and forensic medical examination as a whole and a part.
2. Expert methods. Their place in the structure of the expert's opinion. Dependence of the scientific validity of the expert's conclusion on the methods.

3. Structure of the expert's opinion. Internal (logical) structure of the expert's opinion on the basis of a syllogism. Premises and conclusions.
4. Legal and medical criteria for forensic medical examination.
5. Expert criterion of forensic medical examination

Section 2. The use of forensic medical knowledge in the disclosure and investigation of crimes.

Topic 4. Inspection of the scene of the incident and the corpse at the place of its discovery.

1. Procedural foundations of the specialist's activity.
2. Tactics of investigative examination. System of Investigative and Expert Versions.
3. Investigative situation and versions of a specialist and expert as a means of discovering factual data that ensure the completeness and comprehensiveness of the investigation and study of the factual side of the crime.
4. Organizational principles of interaction between the investigator and the specialist during the examination of the corpse at the place of its discovery.
5. Participation of a specialist in the construction of a forensic model of the mechanism of crime and the formation of a system of investigative versions during the examination of a corpse.
6. Methods and means of studying early cadaveric phenomena as the basis of forensic expert solution of problems to determine the prescription of death and the nosological cause of death, as well as the prescription, lifetime and sequence of infliction of injuries.

Topic 5. Forensic medical examination of living persons.

1. Ways and methods of establishing the nature and severity of harm caused to health;
2. Ways and methods of determining controversial sexual states; sex determination (hermaphroditism);
3. Ways and methods of establishing productive capacity; establishment of pregnancy, former childbirth, abortion;
4. Ways and methods of establishing the definition of sexual intercourse and related injuries (rape) in sexual crimes; the establishment of lewd acts;
5. Ways and methods of determining the loss of ability to work; establishment of simulation (reproduction of a non-existent disease);

Topic 6. Forensic medical thanatology (general and particular).

1. The main and immediate causes of death.
2. Death and cadaveric phenomena. Heterochrony of disruption of homeostatic systems.
3. Determination of the prescription of death.
4. Forensic medical examination of the corpse.
5. Forensic medical classification of death.
6. External examination of the corpse at the place of its discovery. Features of the external examination of the corpses of unknown persons.
7. Phenomena of tissue survival. Early cadaveric changes: cooling of the corpse, cadaveric stains, rigor mortis, drying of the corpse.
8. Late cadaveric changes.

5.1.2 Model assignments (assessment tool - Interview) to assess the development of the competency IIK-8:

Topic 7. Forensic medical toxicology (general and particular).

1. Determination of poisonous and potent chemicals. Classification.

2. The effect of the poison depends on the conditions: concentration, route of administration, state of the body.
3. Features of the inspection of the scene of the incident in case of poisoning.
4. The main questions posed to the expert.
5. Poisoning with ethyl alcohol. Poisoning with substitutes for ethyl alcohol.
6. Drugs. Hallucinogens and convulsive substances.
7. Carbon monoxide poisoning.

Topic 8. Forensic Medical Traumatology (General and Particular).

1. Classification of damaging factors.
2. Mechanisms of traumatic action of blunt objects. The main questions posed to the expert.
3. Characteristics of individual types of injuries: abrasions, bruises, wounds, bone injuries, damage to internal organs.
4. Situational examination of the mechanism of mechanical damage and 3D modeling.

Topic 9. Forensic Histology.

1. The need for histological examination during forensic medical examination. Methods of microscopic examination.
2. Features of sampling, fixing, processing, examination, storage of material intended for forensic histological examination.
3. Typical mistakes in the examination of histological material.
4. Histological studies for various damaging factors: poisoning, mechanical trauma, extreme temperatures.
5. The difference between bruises and cadaveric stains. Intravital and postmortem wounds.

Topic 10. Laboratory research methods in forensic medicine.

1. Objects of biological origin that require the use of laboratory research methods: blood, hair, semen, saliva, urine, meconium, feces, sweat and fat secretions, mucous secretions of the nasal cavity, vaginal secretions, parts of various organs and tissues.
2. Trace studies.
3. Ballistic research.
4. Microtraces.
5. Genomic identification of a person (genotyposcopy).
6. Studies on diatomaceous plankton.

Topic 11. Examination of the case materials.

1. Features of Examinations Conducted on the Basis of Case Materials. Study of materials of criminal, civil cases, materials of verification of reports of crimes, materials of administrative cases.
2. Examination of original medical documents on paper and (or) in the form of electronic documents, reflecting the state of health of the person in respect of whom the examination is carried out, and the medical care provided to him/her. Examination of certified copies of medical documents on paper.
3. Examination of the results of laboratory, instrumental, pathoanatomical and other diagnostic examinations presented on paper and (or) in the form of electronic documents, including X-rays, X-ray computed tomography, magnetic resonance imaging, results of other radiation examinations, with their mandatory description in a separate section of the expert's report.
4. Examination of histological specimens (slides, paraffin blocks, wet archive) of intravital biopsy and surgical material, as well as organs and tissues of the cadaver.
5. Examination of other materials submitted by the body or person that ordered the examination.

Section 3. Professional Offenses of Medical Workers (Medical and Legal Criteria for Forensic Medical Examination of "Iatrogenic" Crimes)

Topic 12.

1. Forensic Medical Methods of Analysis of the Results of Medical Activities, Methods of Preventing Professional Errors (Medical Criterion of Forensic Medical Examination)
2. The concept and qualification of iatrogenic crimes. Qualification of iatrogenic crimes under the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation. The use of special knowledge in the investigation of iatrogenic crimes.
3. Rules for determining the degree of severity of harm caused to human health. The concept of a medical criterion for the degree of severity of harm caused to human health. Probabilistic methods for assessing the severity of the patient's condition (on the example of craniocerebral injury).

Topic 13. Forensic Medical Examination of Professional Offenses of Medical Workers (Legal Criterion of Forensic Medical Examination)

1. Causes of medical and expert errors.
2. Simulation of a decision-making situation under justified risk.
3. Use of specialist assistance – methodological, reference and consulting in the appointment of a forensic examination, technical; preliminary examination of traces of crimes and other material evidence.
4. Expressed judgments of a specialist on the issues posed.
5. Appointment of a forensic examination in "medical" cases. Regulatory framework for assessing the actions of medical workers: clinical recommendations, regulations, Orders of the Ministry of Health and laws of the Russian Federation.

Section 4.

Topic 14. Information Technologies in Forensic Medicine.

1. Increasing the information content of investigative actions (examination of the corpse and the place of its discovery; investigative experiment conducted with the participation of a forensic expert) achieved through the use of telecommunication technologies, knowledge bases, visual reconstruction of the mechanism of crime, mathematical modeling of postmortem processes in determining the prescription of death, revision of forensic and expert versions (including the cause of death) with the help of mathematical apparatus of probability theory (Bayes' theorem).
2. The use of mathematical methods of differential diagnosis in forensic medicine. The computer program "FORVER", which provides automation of differential diagnosis, including problem statement, marking the text of the corpse examination protocol and expert opinion in the form of diagnostic signs, decision-making in conditions of uncertainty.

5.1.3 Model assignments (assessment tool - Interview) to assess the development of the competency ОПК-1:

Section 3. Professional Offenses of Medical Workers (Medical and Legal Criteria for Forensic Medical Examination of "Iatrogenic" Crimes)

Topic 12.

1. Forensic Medical Methods of Analysis of the Results of Medical Activities, Methods of Preventing Professional Errors (Medical Criterion of Forensic Medical Examination)
2. The concept and qualification of iatrogenic crimes. Qualification of iatrogenic crimes under the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation. The use of special knowledge in the investigation of iatrogenic crimes.

3. Rules for determining the degree of severity of harm caused to human health. The concept of a medical criterion for the degree of severity of harm caused to human health. Probabilistic methods for assessing the severity of the patient's condition (on the example of craniocerebral injury).

Topic 13. Forensic Medical Examination of Professional Offenses of Medical Workers (Legal Criterion of Forensic Medical Examination)

1. Causes of medical and expert errors.
2. Simulation of a decision-making situation under justified risk.
3. Use of specialist assistance – methodological, reference and consulting in the appointment of a forensic examination, technical; preliminary examination of traces of crimes and other material evidence.
4. Expressed judgments of a specialist on the issues posed.
5. Appointment of a forensic examination in "medical" cases. Regulatory framework for assessing the actions of medical workers: clinical recommendations, regulations, Orders of the Ministry of Health and laws of the Russian Federation.

Section 4.

Topic 14. Information Technologies in Forensic Medicine.

1. Increasing the information content of investigative actions (examination of the corpse and the place of its discovery; investigative experiment conducted with the participation of a forensic expert) achieved through the use of telecommunication technologies, knowledge bases, visual reconstruction of the mechanism of crime, mathematical modeling of postmortem processes in determining the prescription of death, revision of forensic and expert versions (including the cause of death) with the help of mathematical apparatus of probability theory (Bayes' theorem).
2. The use of mathematical methods of differential diagnosis in forensic medicine. The computer program "FORVER", which provides automation of differential diagnosis, including problem statement, marking the text of the corpse examination protocol and expert opinion in the form of diagnostic signs, decision-making in conditions of uncertainty.

Assessment criteria (assessment tool — Interview)

Grade	Assessment criteria
pass	When evaluating the student's answer, the following criteria should be followed: 1) completeness and correctness of the answer; 2) the degree of awareness, understanding of what has been learned; 3) the linguistic design of the answer. Credited: correct definitions of linguistic concepts, understanding of the material, can substantiate his judgments, makes 1-2 mistakes, which he corrects himself.
fail	Not counted: The student doesn't know most of the material. He makes mistakes in definitions and rules. He doesn't understand the material well.

5.2. Description of scales for assessing learning outcomes in the discipline during interim certification

Шкала оценивания сформированности компетенций

Уровень сформированности компетенций (индикатора достижения компетенций)	плохо	неудовлетворительно	удовлетворительно	хорошо	очень хорошо	отлично	превосходно
	не зачтено		зачтено				
<u>Знания</u>	Отсутствие знаний теоретического материала. Невозможность оценить полноту знаний вследствие отказа обучающегося от ответа	Уровень знаний ниже минимальных требований. Имели место грубые ошибки	Минимально допустимый уровень знаний. Допущено много негрубых ошибок	Уровень знаний в объеме, соответствующем программе подготовки. Допущено несколько негрубых ошибок	Уровень знаний в объеме, соответствующем программе подготовки. Допущено несколько несущественных ошибок	Уровень знаний в объеме, соответствующем программе подготовки. Ошибок нет.	Уровень знаний в объеме, превышающем программу подготовки.
<u>Умения</u>	Отсутствие минимальных умений. Невозможность оценить наличие умений вследствие отказа обучающегося от ответа	При решении стандартных задач не продемонстрированы основные умения. Имели место грубые ошибки	Продemonстрированы основные умения. Решены типовые задачи с негрубыми ошибками. Выполнены все задания, но не в полном объеме	Продemonстрированы все основные умения. Решены все основные задачи с негрубыми ошибками. Выполнены все задания в полном объеме, но некоторые с недочетами	Продemonстрированы все основные умения. Решены все основные задачи. Выполнены все задания в полном объеме, но некоторые с недочетами.	Продemonстрированы все основные умения. Решены все основные задачи с отдельными и несущественными недочетами, выполнены все задания в полном объеме	Продemonстрированы все основные умения. Решены все основные задачи. Выполнены все задания, в полном объеме без недочетов
<u>Навыки</u>	Отсутствие базовых навыков. Невозможность оценить наличие навыков вследствие отказа обучающегося от ответа	При решении стандартных задач не продемонстрированы базовые навыки. Имели место грубые ошибки	Имеется минимальный набор навыков для решения стандартных задач с некоторыми недочетами	Продemonстрированы базовые навыки при решении стандартных задач с некоторыми недочетами	Продemonстрированы базовые навыки при решении стандартных задач без ошибок и недочетов	Продemonстрированы навыки при решении нестандартных задач без ошибок и недочетов	Продemonстрирован творческий подход к решению нестандартных задач

Scale of assessment for interim certification

Grade		Assessment criteria
pass	outstanding	All the competencies (parts of competencies) to be developed within the discipline have been developed at a level no lower than "outstanding", the knowledge and skills for the relevant competencies have been demonstrated at a level higher than the one set out in the programme.

	excellent	All the competencies (parts of competencies) to be developed within the discipline have been developed at a level no lower than "excellent",
	very good	All the competencies (parts of competencies) to be developed within the discipline have been developed at a level no lower than "very good",
	good	All the competencies (parts of competencies) to be developed within the discipline have been developed at a level no lower than "good",
	satisfactory	All the competencies (parts of competencies) to be developed within the discipline have been developed at a level no lower than "satisfactory", with at least one competency developed at the "satisfactory" level.
fail	unsatisfactory	At least one competency has been developed at the "unsatisfactory" level.
	poor	At least one competency has been developed at the "poor" level.

5.3 Model control assignments or other materials required to assess learning outcomes during the interim certification with the criteria for their assessment:

5.3.1 Model assignments (assessment tool - Test) to assess the development of the competency YK-1

****Choose the correct answer**

The research part of the expert's report contains

- A) larger premise
- B) conclusion
- C) smaller premise

Correct answer

C) smaller premise

Choose the correct answer

The conclusions of the expert's opinion are contained in

- A) larger premise
- B) conclusion
- C) smaller premise

Correct answer

B) conclusion

****Enter your answer**

The general rule is that the scientific position on which the expert proceeded is called _____.
premise.

Correct answer:

larger premise

****Enter your answer**

Specific data about the object under study - the signs that the expert has established are called _____ premise.

Correct answer:

smaller premise

**Enter your answer*

The expert's conclusion is called _____.

Correct answer:

conclusion

***Enter your answer*

The classic test that allows you to distinguish between a person who has scientific thinking of a logical type and a person who does not have it is to solve the following problem: it is known that all bears living in the north are white (large premise). This bear is brought from the north (smaller premise).

Find a conclusion and name the color of the bear _____

Correct answer:

White

2.2 Define the list of facts to be established in order to verify expert versions that ensure prevention of professional mistakes

**Choose the correct answers*

Expert examinations of different classes are appointed if the following criteria are met:

- a) Legal
- B) Criminal Law
- c) special
- D) Forensic Medical
- E) Expert (logical)
- f) Medical

Correct answer

- a) Legal
- c) special
- E) expert (logical).

**Choose the correct answers*

Forensic medical examinations are appointed if the following criteria are met:

- a) Legal
- B) Criminal Law
- C) Medical

- D) Forensic Medical
 - E) expert (logical)
 - f) Therapeutic
- Correct answer*
- a) Legal
 - C) Medical
 - E) expert (logical).

****Choose the correct answers*

According to the Article 196 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation "Mandatory Appointment of a Forensic Examination", an examination is appointed if it is necessary to establish:

- A) bodily injuries
- B) injuries
- C) causes of death;
- D) the reasons for the murder
- E) the nature and degree of harm caused to health
- F) the range of the shot

Correct answer

- C) causes of death;
- E) the nature and degree of harm caused to health;

***Enter your answer*

Medical criteria are medical characteristics of _____ signs.

Correct answer:

qualifying

***Enter your answer*

[Executive Order No. 194n "On Approval of Medical Criteria for Determining the Severity of Harm Caused to Human Health"](#) paragraph 6.1.1 has the following formulation: "a head wound (scalp, eyelid and periocular area, nose, ear, cheek and temporomandibular area and other parts of head) penetrating into the cavity of skull without brain damage.

The description of the wound is set out in the _____ part of the expert opinion.

Correct answer:

In the research part of the Conclusion

***Enter your answer*

[Executive Order No. 194n "On Approval of Medical Criteria for Determining the Severity of Harm Caused to Human Health"](#) paragraph 6.1.1 has the following formulation: "a head wound (scalp, eyelid and periocular area, nose, ear, cheek and temporomandibular area and other parts of head) penetrating into the cavity of skull without brain damage.

Assessment of the wound in terms of the severity of the injury is set out in _____ part of the expert opinion.

Correct answer:

In the conclusions of the Expert Opinion

****Enter your answer*

What should be done when formulating expert conclusions if there are prerequisites in the question posed to the expert that contain unsubstantiated information. For each premise, make _____ question.

Correct answer:

Make an independent question:

General professional competence -1

Able to implement moral and legal norms, ethical and deontological principles in professional activities

Knows the rules of medical ethics, the norms of law and obligations of medical workers used in the conduction of forensic medical examination

**Enter your answer*

Indicate the number of the Order of the Ministry of Health and Social Development, which regulates the establishment of degree of severity of harm to health _____.

Correct answer:

194n.

**Enter your answer*

What objective regularities are expressed in the structure of the forensic medical diagnosis of _____

Correct answer:

Cause-and-effect relationships

5.3.2 Model assignments (assessment tool - Test) to assess the development of the competency ПК-8

ПК-8: Готовностью к проведению экспертизы временной нетрудоспособности, участию в проведении медико-социальной экспертизы, констатации биологической смерти человека

8.1 Готов установить медицинские критерии степени тяжести вреда, причиненного здоровью человека.

Впишите ответ

Медицинские критерии, которые используются для определения степени тяжести вреда, причиненного здоровью человека при производстве судебно-медицинской экспертизы, являются медицинской _____ квалифицирующих признаков,

Правильный вариант ответа:

Характеристикой

Впишите ответ

Нарушение анатомической целостности и физиологической функции органов и тканей человека в результате воздействия физических, химических, биологических и психогенных факторов внешней среды есть определение _____

Правильный вариант ответа:

вреда, причиненного здоровью человека

Впишите ответ

Вред здоровью, опасный для жизни человека, создающий _____ для жизни:

Правильный вариант ответа:

непосредственно угрозу

Впишите ответ

Шок _____ степени относится к вреду здоровью, опасному для жизни человека, создающему непосредственно угрозу для жизни :

Правильный вариант ответа:

тяжелой (III – IV)

Выберите правильный вариант ответа

Закрытый перелом плечевой кости: внутрисуставной (головки плеча)

Относится к

А) тяжкому вреду здоровья, вызывающему значительную стойкую утрату общей трудоспособности не менее чем на одну треть, независимо от исхода и оказания (неоказания) медицинской помощи, относят следующие повреждения:

Б) средней тяжести вреду здоровья.

Правильный вариант ответа:

А) тяжкому вреду здоровья.

Выберите правильный вариант ответа

Временное нарушение функций органов и (или) систем (временная нетрудоспособность) продолжительностью свыше трех недель (более 21 дня) является:

А) Медицинскими критериями квалифицирующих признаков в отношении средней тяжести вреда здоровью.

Б) Медицинскими критериями квалифицирующих признаков в отношении тяжкого вреда здоровью.

В) Медицинскими критериями квалифицирующих признаков в отношении легкого вреда здоровью

Правильный вариант ответа:

А) Медицинскими критериями квалифицирующих признаков в отношении средней тяжести вреда здоровью.

8.2 Знает медицинские критерии степени тяжести вреда, причиненного здоровью человека, а также способы установления причины смерти.

Впишите ответ

Временное нарушение функций органов и (или) систем (временная нетрудоспособность) продолжительностью до ____ дня включительно от момента причинения травмы

Правильный вариант ответа:

до 21

Впишите ответ

временная нетрудоспособность, продолжительностью до трех недель, квалифицируется как _____ вред здоровью

Правильный вариант ответа:

легкий

Впишите ответ

Незначительная стойкая утрата общей трудоспособности - стойкая утрата общей трудоспособности менее _____ процентов.

Правильный вариант ответа:

10 процентов

Впишите ответ

Поверхностные повреждения, в том числе: ссадина, кровоподтек, - квалифицируется как _____ вред здоровью человека

Правильный вариант ответа:

не причинившие вред здоровью человека.

Впишите ответ

Ушиб мягких тканей - квалифицируется как _____ вред здоровью человека

Правильный вариант ответа:

не причинившие вред здоровью человека.

Впишите ответ

Кровоподтек и гематома - квалифицируется как _____ вред здоровью человека

Правильный вариант ответа:

не причинившие вред здоровью человека.

Впишите ответ

Поверхностная рана и другие повреждения, не влекущие за собой кратковременного расстройства здоровья или незначительной стойкой утраты общей трудоспособности, квалифицируется как _____ вред здоровью человека

Правильный вариант ответа:

не причинившие вред здоровью человека.

Впишите ответ

Для определения степени тяжести вреда, причиненного здоровью человека, достаточно наличия _____ Медицинского критерия.

Правильный вариант ответа:

одного

Впишите ответ

При наличии нескольких Медицинских критериев тяжесть вреда, причиненного здоровью человека, определяется по тому критерию, который соответствует _____ степени тяжести вреда

Правильный вариант ответа:

большей

Впишите ответ

Степень тяжести вреда, причиненного здоровью человека, при наличии нескольких повреждений, возникших от неоднократных травмирующих воздействий (в том числе при оказании медицинской помощи), определяется в отношении _____ такого воздействия

Правильный вариант ответа:

Каждого

Впишите ответ

Возникновение угрожающего жизни состояния должно быть непосредственно связано с причинением вреда здоровью, опасного для жизни человека, причем эта связь не может носить _____ характер.

Правильный вариант ответа:

случайный

Впишите ответ

Предотвращение смертельного исхода, обусловленное оказанием медицинской помощи, _____ приниматься во внимание при определении степени тяжести вреда, причиненного здоровью человека.

Правильный вариант ответа:

не должно

Впишите ответ

Длительность лечения может _____ с продолжительностью ограничения функций органов и (или) систем органов человека.

Правильный вариант ответа:

не совпадать

8.3 Умеет устанавливать медицинские критерии степени тяжести вреда, причиненного здоровью человека, и причины смерти.

Впишите ответ

При производстве судебно-медицинской экспертизы в отношении живого лица, имеющего какое-либо предшествующее травме заболевание либо повреждение части тела с полностью или частично ранее утраченной функцией, учитывается _____ вред, причиненный здоровью человека, вызванный травмой и причинно с ней связанный.

Правильный вариант ответа:

только

Впишите ответ

Ухудшение состояния здоровья человека, вызванное характером и тяжестью травмы, отравления, заболевания, поздними сроками начала лечения, его возрастом, сопутствующей патологией и др. причинами, _____ как причинение вреда здоровью.

Правильный вариант ответа:

не рассматривается

Впишите ответ

Ухудшение состояния здоровья человека, обусловленное дефектом оказания медицинской помощи, _____ как причинение вреда здоровью.

Правильный вариант ответа:

рассматривается

Впишите ответ

Если в процессе медицинского обследования живого лица, изучения материалов дела и медицинских документов сущность вреда здоровью определить не представляется возможным, то степень тяжести вреда, причиненного здоровью человека, _____.

Правильный вариант ответа:

не определяется

Впишите ответ

Если на момент медицинского обследования живого лица не ясен исход вреда здоровью, не опасного для жизни человека, то степень тяжести вреда, причиненного здоровью человека, _____.

Правильный вариант ответа:

не определяется

Впишите ответ

Если живое лицо, в отношении которого назначена судебно-медицинская экспертиза, не явилось и не может быть доставлено на судебно-медицинскую экспертизу либо живое лицо отказывается от медицинского обследования, то степень тяжести вреда, причиненного здоровью человека, _____.

Правильный вариант ответа:

не определяется

Впишите ответ

Если медицинские документы отсутствуют либо в них не содержится достаточных сведений, в том числе результатов инструментальных и лабораторных методов исследований, без которых не представляется возможным судить о характере и степени тяжести вреда, причиненного здоровью, то степень тяжести вреда, причиненного здоровью человека, _____.

Правильный вариант ответа:

не определяется

5.3.3 Model assignments (assessment tool - Test) to assess the development of the competency ОПК-1

****Choose the correct answers**

The objects of expertise are:

- A) living person;
- B) injured person
- C) corpses of people and their parts;
- D) animal corpses
- E) material evidence and objects of biological and other origin, including samples for comparative research;
- F) case materials;
- G) documents, including medical documents, submitted by the body or person that ordered the examination, and containing information necessary for the examination;
- H) documents, including medical documents, submitted by the victim, and containing information necessary for the examination;
- I) other objects of research and materials submitted by the body or person that ordered the examination for the examination.

Correct answer

- A) living person;
- C) corpses of people (hereinafter referred to as corpses) and parts thereof;
- E) material evidence and objects of biological and other origin, including samples for comparative research;
- F) case materials;
- G) documents, including medical documents, submitted by the body or person that ordered the examination, and containing information necessary for the examination;

I) other objects of research and materials submitted by the body or person that ordered the examination for the examination.

***Choose the correct answers*

In which cases it is impossible to prepare an expert opinion:

- A) questions raised in the resolution (ruling) on the appointment of the expert examination are beyond the scope of the expert's special knowledge,
- B) questions raised in the resolution (ruling) on the appointment of the expert examination are of a legal nature
- C) objects of the examination are unsuitable or insufficient for conducting the examination and giving an expert opinion
- D) objects of the examination are unsuitable, presented without packaging
- E) current level of development of science does not allow us to answer the questions posed

Correct answer

- A) questions raised in the resolution (ruling) on the appointment of the expert examination are beyond the scope of the expert's special knowledge,
- C) objects of the examination are unsuitable or insufficient for conducting the examination and giving an expert opinion
- E) current level of development of science does not allow us to answer the questions posed

****Establish the correct sequence of actions of the expert immediately after receiving the objects of expertise.*

1. to take measures to ensure the safety of the objects of expertise
1. check the condition of the packaging of objects;
2. to assess their sufficiency to solve the issues raised;
3. to establish the compliance of the submitted objects with the list given in the resolution (ruling) on the appointment of the examination,
4. assess the possibility of performing the examination within the period established by the head of the forensic organization;

Correct answer

The sequence is as follows

1. check the condition of the packaging of objects;
2. to establish the compliance of the submitted objects with the list given in the resolution (ruling) on the appointment of the examination,
3. to assess their sufficiency to solve the issues raised;
4. assess the possibility of performing the examination within the period established by the head of the forensic organization;
5. to take measures to ensure the safety of the objects of expertise.

**Enter your answer*

Based on the results of the examination, the expert draws up _____.

Correct answer:

conclusion

****Choose the correct answers*

In the case of an expert examination, the expert shall sign the conclusion and all annexes

- A) in the section explaining his/her rights, obligations and containing a warning about criminal liability for knowingly giving a false conclusion;
- B) after the entire research part;
- C) on each page
- D) after the conclusions and in each appendix.

Correct answer:

- A) in the section explaining his/her rights, obligations and containing a warning about criminal liability for knowingly giving a false conclusion;
- B) after the entire research part;
- D) after the conclusions and in each appendix.

****Enter your answer*

Specify three requirements for answering the questions, according to the Order of the Ministry of Health 491n: 1) _____; 2) _____ 3) _____

Correct answer:

1. Interpreted in so many words
2. optimally short

Answers are given to all the expert's questions

****Choose the correct answers*

In conclusions, when answering the questions that go beyond the scope of his special knowledge, the expert answers

- A) by a reasoned refusal
- B) an explanation of what knowledge is required to answer the question
- C) an indication of the reason for the impossibility of resolving certain issues
- D) the proposal will change the type of expertise

Correct answer:

- A) by a reasoned refusal
- C) an indication of the reason for the impossibility of resolving certain issues

***Choose the correct answers*

For conduction of an expert examination, together with the corpse, is handed

- A) a resolution (ruling) on the appointment of an expert examination,

- B) the protocol of the examination of the corpse at the place of its discovery,
- C) protocols of witness interviews
- E) in case of death in a medical organization - medical documentation reflecting the state of his/her health.

Correct answers:

- A) a resolution (ruling) on the appointment of an expert examination.
- B) the protocol of the examination of the corpse at the place of its discovery.
- E) in case of death in a medical organization - medical documentation reflecting the state of his/her health.

****Choose the correct answers*

External examination of the corpse and its parts according to the Order of the Ministry of Health 491n includes:

- A) examination of the head dress, clothes, shoes, as well as other items delivered with the corpse and its parts;
 - B) the sexual characteristics of the corpse and its parts;
 - C) description of the features of appearance by the method of verbal portrait, anthropological characteristics of the corpse and its parts - in the case of an examination of an unidentified person;
 - D) examination of biological material;
 - E) establishing the presence of cadaveric changes, the degree of their severity;
- external examination of injuries and other features;
- F) description of tattoos;
 - G) photographing or sketching injuries on contour diagrams of human body parts by the decision of an expert in cases of death from injuries;
 - H) removal of smears, secretions, overlays, clothing and other objects necessary for additional instrumental and (or) laboratory tests.

Correct answers:

- A) examination of the headdress, clothes, shoes, as well as other items delivered with the corpse and its parts;
 - B) the sexual characteristics of the corpse and its parts;
 - C) description of the features of appearance by the method of verbal portrait, anthropological characteristics of the corpse and its parts - in the case of an examination of an unidentified person;
 - E) establishing the presence of cadaveric changes, the degree of their severity;
- external examination of injuries and other features;
- G) photographing or sketching injuries on contour diagrams of human body parts by the decision of an expert in cases of death from injuries;
 - H) removal of smears, secretions, overlays, clothing and other objects necessary for additional instrumental and (or) laboratory tests.

****Enter your answer*

For the extraction of organs, the method of separate or complete _____ is used.

Correct answer:

Evisceration

****Enter your answer**

All organs are measured and examined from the surface and on _____.

Correct answer:

Cuts

****Enter your answer**

In all cases of violent death, as well as non-violent death (except for cases of prolonged (more than 36 hours) inpatient treatment in a medical organization), urine and blood in the amount from ____ to _____ are taken to determine the presence and quantitative content of ethanol, methanol (if it is impossible to take blood, a fragment of muscle tissue is taken)

Correct answer:

10.0 to 20.0 ml

****Enter your answer**

Based on the results of expert examinations, the expert draws up a conclusion in which he formulates _____ and also indicates information about the issued medical death certificate.

Correct answer:

Forensic medical diagnosis

***Enter your answer**

The examination is carried out in compliance with a dignified attitude to the body of the deceased and the maximum possible preservation of its _____ shape.

Correct answer:

Anatomical

***Enter your answer**

The Department of Forensic Histological Examination (hereinafter referred to as the Department) is a structural subdivision of the forensic expert organization that conducts _____

Correct answer:

forensic histological examination

*****Choose the correct answers**

Forensic histological examination is carried out for:

- A) establishing the presence and assessment of pathological changes in organs and tissues caused by injuries or diseases,
- B) determination of the vitality and prescription of bodily injuries,
- C) solving other issues, the solution of which requires the study of the microscopic structure of human organs and tissues
- D) establishing a histological diagnosis

Correct answers:

- A) establishing the presence and assessment of pathological changes in organs and tissues caused by injuries or diseases,
- B) determination of the vitality and prescription of bodily injuries,
- C) solving other issues, the solution of which requires the study of the microscopic structure of human organs and tissues

***Enter your answer*

Putrefactive or other cadaveric changes in organs and tissues _____ grounds for refusal to conduct a histological examination

Correct answer:

are not

****Enter your answer*

The medical criteria that are used to determine the severity of harm caused to human health during a forensic medical examination are medical _____ qualifying features,

Correct answer:

Characteristics

****Enter your answer*

Violation of the anatomical integrity and physiological function of human organs and tissues as a result of the impact of physical, chemical, biological and psychogenic factors of the environment is the definition of _____

Correct answer:

harm caused to human health

***Enter your answer*

Harm to health, dangerous to human life, creating _____ for life:

Correct answer:

Direct threat

***Enter your answer*

Shock to _____ extent refers to harm to health that is dangerous to human life, creating a direct threat to life:

Correct answer:

Severe (III – IV)

****Choose the correct answers*

Closed fracture of an upper arm bone: intra-articular (shoulder head)

Applies to

A) grievous bodily harm to health causing a significant permanent loss of general working capacity by at least one third, regardless of the outcome and provision (non-provision) of medical care, includes the following injuries:

B) moderate severity of harm to health.

Correct answer:

A) grievous bodily harm to health.

****Choose the correct answers*

Temporary impairment of the functions of organs and (or) systems (temporary disability) lasting more than three weeks (more than 21 days) is:

A) Medical criteria of qualifying signs in relation to moderate severity of harm to health.

B) Medical criteria of qualifying signs in relation to grievous bodily harm.

C) Medical criteria for qualifying signs in relation to minor harm to health

Correct answer:

A) Medical criteria of qualifying signs in relation to moderate severity of harm to health.

***Enter your answer*

Temporary impairment of the functions of organs and (or) systems (temporary disability) lasting up to ____ days inclusive from the moment of injury

Correct answer:

up to 21

***Enter your answer*

Temporary disability, lasting up to three weeks, is qualified as _____ harm to health

Correct answer:

light

****Enter your answer*

Insignificant permanent loss of general working capacity is a permanent loss of general working capacity of less than _____ percent.

Correct answer:

10 percent

****Enter your answer*

Superficial injuries, including: abrasion, bruising, are qualified as _____ harm to human health

Correct answer:

Not having caused harm to human health.

****Enter your answer*

Soft tissue contusion - qualified as _____ harm to human health

Correct answer:

Not having caused harm to human health.

***Enter your answer*

Bruising and hematoma - qualified as _____ harm to human health

Correct answer:

Not having harm to human health.

***Enter your answer*

A superficial wound and other injuries that do not entail a short-term health disorder or a slight permanent loss of general ability to work are qualified as _____ harm to human health

Correct answer:

not causing harm to human health.

***Enter your answer*

To determine the severity of harm caused to human health, it is sufficient to have a _____ Medical criterion.

Correct answer:

One

***Enter your answer*

In the presence of several Medical Criteria, the severity of harm caused to human health is determined by the criterion that corresponds to the _____ degree of severity of harm

Correct answer:

Most

***Enter your answer*

The degree of severity of harm caused to human health, in the presence of several injuries resulting from repeated traumatic impacts (including during the provision of medical care), is determined in relation to the _____ of such impact

Correct answer:

Each

***Enter your answer*

The occurrence of a life-threatening condition must be directly related to the infliction of harm to health, dangerous to human life, and this connection cannot be of _____ nature.

Correct answer:

accidental

***Enter your answer*

Prevention of fatal outcome due to the provision of medical care _____ be taken into account when determining the severity of harm caused to human health.

Correct answer:

should not

****Enter your answer*

The duration of treatment may _____ with the duration of limitation of the functions of human organs and (or) organ systems.

Correct answer:

not to coincide

***Enter your answer*

When conducting a forensic medical examination of a living person who has any disease preceding injury or damage to a part of the body with a fully or partially previously lost function, _____ harm caused to human health, caused by the injury and causally related to it is taken into account.

Correct answer:

only

***Enter your answer*

Deterioration of a person's health caused by the nature and severity of injury, poisoning, disease, late start of treatment, his age, concomitant pathology and other reasons, _____ as causing harm to health.

Correct answer:

Not considered

***Enter your answer*

Deterioration of a person's health due to a defect in the provision of medical care _____ as harm to health.

Correct answer:

Considered

**Enter your answer*

If in the process of medical examination of a living person, study of the case materials and medical documents it is not possible to determine the essence of harm to health, then the degree of severity of harm caused to human health _____.

Correct answer:

Not Defined

**Enter your answer*

If at the time of medical examination of a living person the outcome of harm to health that is not dangerous to human life is not clear, then the degree of severity of harm caused to human health _____.

Correct answer:

Not Defined

**Enter your answer*

If a living person in respect of whom a forensic medical examination has been appointed has not appeared and cannot be brought for a forensic medical examination, or the living person refuses a medical examination, then the degree of severity of the harm caused to human health _____.

Correct answer:

Not Defined

**Enter your answer*

If medical documents are absent or they do not contain sufficient information, including the results of instrumental and laboratory research methods, without which it is impossible to judge the nature and severity of harm caused to health, then the severity of harm caused to human health _____.

Correct answer:

Not Defined

Assessment criteria (assessment tool — Test)

Grade	Assessment criteria
pass	above 69% of correct answers
fail	less than 69% of correct answers

6. Учебно-методическое и информационное обеспечение дисциплины (модуля)

Основная литература:

1. Сорокотягин И. Н. Судебная экспертиза : учебник и практикум / И. Н. Сорокотягин, Д. А. Сорокотягина. - Москва : Юрайт, 2023. - 288 с. - (Высшее образование). - ISBN 978-5-534-05399-9. - Текст : электронный // ЭБС "Юрайт"., <https://e-lib.unn.ru/MegaPro/UserEntry?Action=FindDocs&ids=840736&idb=0>.
2. Буромский Иван Владимирович. Судебная медицина : Учебник / Российский национальный исследовательский медицинский университет им. Н.И. Пирогова. - 1. - Москва : ООО "Юридическое издательство Норма", 2022. - 688 с. - ВО - Специалитет. - ISBN 978-5-00156-015-9. - ISBN 978-5-16-107920-1. - ISBN 978-5-16-015479-4., <https://e-lib.unn.ru/MegaPro/UserEntry?Action=FindDocs&ids=791685&idb=0>.
3. Грицаенко Петр Петрович. Судебная медицина : учебник для вузов / П. П. Грицаенко. - Москва : Юрайт, 2024. - 299 с. - (Высшее образование). - URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/536159> (дата обращения: 15.08.2024). - ISBN 978-5-534-14642-4 : 839.00. - Текст : электронный // ЭБС "Юрайт"., <https://e->

lib.unn.ru/MegaPro/UserEntry?Action=FindDocs&ids=906866&idb=0.

4. Pigolkin Yu.I. Forensic Medicine. Textbook : учебник / Pigolkin Yu.I.; Dubrovin I.A. - Москва : ГЭОТАР-Медиа, 2023. - 472 с. - ISBN 978-5-9704-7087-9., <https://e-lib.unn.ru/MegaPro/UserEntry?Action=FindDocs&ids=839382&idb=0>.

Дополнительная литература:

1. Анин Э. А. Судебно-медицинская танатология. Повреждения и смерть от внешних факторов : пособие для студентов, обучающихся по специальностям 1-79 01 01 «лечебное дело», 1-79 01 02 «педиатрия», 1-79 01 05 «медико-психологическое дело», 1-79 01 04 «медико-диагностическое дело» / Анин Э. А., Морозевич И. А. - Гродно : ГрГМУ, 2022. - 112 с. - Книга из коллекции ГрГМУ - Медицина. - ISBN 978-985-595-697-7., <https://e-lib.unn.ru/MegaPro/UserEntry?Action=FindDocs&ids=830311&idb=0>.

2. Пиголкин. Судебная медицина : учебник для юристов : учебник / Пиголкин; Кислов; Спиридонов. - Москва : ГЭОТАР-Медиа, 2023. - 576 с. - ISBN 978-5-9704-6983-5., <https://e-lib.unn.ru/MegaPro/UserEntry?Action=FindDocs&ids=868592&idb=0>.

Программное обеспечение и Интернет-ресурсы (в соответствии с содержанием дисциплины):

ЭБС «Юрайт». Режим доступа: <http://biblio-online.ru>.

ЭБС «Консультант студента». Режим доступа: <http://www.studentlibrary.ru>.

ЭБС «Лань». Режим доступа: <http://e.lanbook.com/>.

ЭБС «Znaniyum.com». Режим доступа: www.znaniyum.com.

7. Материально-техническое обеспечение дисциплины (модуля)

Учебные аудитории для проведения учебных занятий, предусмотренных образовательной программой, оснащены мультимедийным оборудованием (проектор, экран), техническими средствами обучения, компьютерами.

Помещения для самостоятельной работы обучающихся оснащены компьютерной техникой с возможностью подключения к сети "Интернет" и обеспечены доступом в электронную информационно-образовательную среду.

Программа составлена в соответствии с требованиями ФГОС ВО по направлению подготовки/специальности 31.05.01 - General Medicine.

Авторы: Толстоуцкий Владимир Юрьевич, доктор медицинских наук, профессор.

Заведующий кафедрой: Тиунова Наталья Викторовна, доктор медицинских наук.

Программа одобрена на заседании методической комиссии от 28 ноября 2024, протокол № №9.