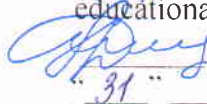


**National Pirogov Memorial Medical University, Vinnytsya**

**“APPROVE”**

Vice-rector of the institution of higher  
education for scientific-pedagogical and  
educational work

 Oksana SEREBRENNIKOVA  
“ 31 ” 08 2022 year

**“AGREED”**

Head of the Department Forensic  
medicine and law

 Valery GUNAS  
“ 26 ” 08 2022 year

**SYLLABUS**  
**of academic discipline**  
**“Forensic medicine and Medical jurisprudence”**

Specialty	221 Dentistry
Educational level	the second (master's) level
Educational program	EPP Dentistry, 2022
Academic year	2022-2023
Department	Forensic medicine and law
Lecturer (if lectures are given)	Ass.prof. Valery GUNAS, lect. Olena VERLAN
Contact information	Department of forensic medicine and law, forensic@vnmu.edu.ua, National Pirogov Memorial Medical University, Vinnytsya, Pirogov's str. 56
Syllabus compiler	Ass.prof. Valery GUNAS, Ass.prof. Raisa ZHARLINSKA

## 1. Status and structure of the discipline

Discipline status	Compulsory
Discipline code in EPP/discipline place in EPP	EC 37, discipline of general training
Course / semester	3 <sup>th</sup> year (V-VI semesters)
The amount of discipline (the total number of hours / number of credits ECTS)	90 hours / 3.0 credits ECTS
The structure of the discipline	Lectures – 16 hours Practical classes – 46 hours Independent work – 28 hours
Language of study	English
Form of study	Full-time ( <i>or remote full-time by order</i> )

## 2. Description of the discipline

**Short annotation of the course, relevance.** The course "Forensic Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence" consists of two main units. Forensic medicine is a clinical discipline that studies medical, biological and forensic issues that arise in the practice of justice and the judiciary. Carrying out criminal and civil proceedings requires, in cases provided by current legislation, expert consideration of issues in the field of medicine and biology. The need to acquire knowledge of the theory and practice of forensic medicine is due to the fact that, according to current legislation, law enforcement agencies have the right to involve in the performance of expert functions of a doctor of any specialty, regardless of which faculty he received medical education. In this regard, forensic knowledge is important for every doctor, who, if necessary, must correctly apply them in practice.

The main objectives of the study of forensic medicine are to master the modern possibilities of forensic examination and the structure of the forensic service, the functions of the bureau and its units; organisational and procedural principles of forensic examination; diagnostics of the fact of occurrence of biological death of the person; corpse phenomena as absolute signs of death; forensic significance and substantiation of expert research of objects of forensic medical research; description of injuries according to existing algorithms; determination of types of bodily injury and the mechanism of its occurrence; use criteria to determine the severity of injuries; requirements that must be met when withdrawing physical evidence of biological origin and the concept of forensic research methods. to inspect the corpse at the scene.

The second unit of the course is medical jurisprudence. The main task of the course of medical jurisprudence is to develop competence in the field of medical law, to form a sufficient level of legal culture to maintain a balance of relations between the subjects of medical legal relations and respect for human rights in the field of health care.

According to the curriculum, the study of medical jurisprudence includes lecturing and conducting practical classes on the main issues of interaction between subjects of medical legal relations. During the analysis of certain topics, the materials of judicial practice of the judgement of the European Court of Human Rights are used. Lectures on medical law cover the problematic issues of medical legal relations, the status of subjects of medical law of the health care organisation system of legal responsibility of medical workers.

The unit's program is structured into one module, which includes three content modules. The credit transfer system of organising the educational process encourages students to study systematically during the school year.

The task of the medical jurisprudence is to obtain knowledge by students, in particular regarding: the history of the formation of legal regulation of medical activity; constitutional regulation of human rights in the field of health care; general and special legislation in the field of health care; types of legal liability for professional offences in the outlined area; rights and obligations of subjects of medical legal relations (patients, medical workers, legal representatives of the patient, etc.); defects

in the provision of medical care; iatrogenic pathology and its medical and legal significance; mechanisms for controlling the quality of medical care; legal aspects of prevention and treatment of infectious diseases; legislative support for donation (blood, tissues, reproductive cells); regulation of expert activity under the legislation; features of the legal provision of the population with medicines.

**Prerequisites** – the discipline "Forensic Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence" is based on the study of medical biology, human anatomy, histology and embryology, normal physiology, pathological anatomy, pathological physiology, operative surgery and topographic anatomy, microbiology, infectious diseases, biochemistry, respiratory diseases vascular system, "Life Safety", "Civil Protection", "Fundamentals of Bioethics and Biosafety", "Ethical Problems in Medicine", which implies the ability to apply knowledge of medical law in the process of further training and professional activity.

**The purpose of the course and its significance for professional activities.** Providing modern knowledge on procedural and organisational bases of examination, forensic examination of living persons, corpses, material evidence, materials of criminal and civil proceedings, participation in the inspection of the scene as a specialist in forensic examination, as well as the acquisition of skills and abilities to conducting forensic expert examinations; the professional training of students in order to form and develop their competence in the field of medical law, aimed at obtaining the necessary amount of theoretical medical and legal knowledge, acquiring practical skills in the field of health care, mastering a sufficient level of legal culture and legal consciousness to maintain a balance of relations between subjects of medical legal relations and respect for human rights in the field of health care.

**Postrequisites** – knowledge gained during the course of Forensic Medicine is further used by students in the study of clinical disciplines (therapeutic profile, surgical profile, including traumatology, neurosurgery and other narrow disciplines, which are primarily associated with injuries from the action various factors) and courses "Protection of the rights and interests of medical and pharmaceutical workers. Legal responsibility in the field of professional activity", "Social medicine, public health" for the development of clinical, morphological and expert thinking, as well as the solution of diagnostic and expert problems.

### **Learning outcomes.**

After successful study of the discipline the applicant will be able to:

*to know:* the history of the formation of legal regulation of medical activity; constitutional regulation of human rights in the field of health care; general and special legislation in the field of health care; types of legal liability for professional offenses in the outlined area; rights and obligations of subjects of medical legal relations (patients, medical workers, legal representatives of the patient, etc.); defects in the provision of medical care; iatrogenic pathology and its medical and legal significance; mechanisms for quality control of medical care; legal aspects of prevention and treatment of infectious diseases; legislative support for donation (blood, tissues, reproductive cells); regulation of expert activity under the law; peculiarities of legal provision of the population with medicines;

*be able to:* conduct external and internal examination of the corpse, forensic examination of the victim, description of skin and bone injuries; to describe bodily injuries, to examine the corpse at the scene, to establish the fact of biological death, to describe and seize material evidence of biological origin during the inspection of the scene, to describe corpse phenomena, to describe bodily injuries and determine their type, nature, severity, to conduct forensic medical examination of the corpse and to establish the cause of violent and non-violent death; independently work with national legislation and international and regional standards in the field of health care; prepare the necessary legal documents; analyse the legal nature of medical practice; apply legal practice for legal implementation activities; effectively use the arsenal of expertise and mechanisms for quality control of medical care; correctly assess the consequences of the professional activities of medical and pharmaceutical workers;

*to solve independently:* questions concerning a category and a kind of death, the characteristic of a damaging factor, questions regarding the consequences of professional activity.

### 3. Content and logistic of the discipline

Module 1 «Fundamentals of forensic medicine»	7 or 8 semester 45 h/1,5 cr	Lectures №№ 1-4 Practical classes №№ 1-13 Topics for self-study №№ 1
Module 2 “Fundamentals of Medical jurisprudence”	7 or 8 semester 45 h/1,5 cr	Lectures №№ 1-4 Practical classes №№ 1-12 Topics for self- study №№ 13-14

The course includes 36 topics, which are divided into 2 modules

#### **Module 2. The subject and tasks of forensic medicine. Forensic thanatology. Humanitarian forensic medicine.**

Topic 1. Post-mortem changes. Forensic taphonomy. Forensic aspects of transplantology.

Topic 2. Examination of the scene of death. Filling out a medical death certificate.

Topic 3. Forensic dental examination of corpses.

Topic 4. Forensic dental identification. Forensic examination of bites.

Topic 5. Forensic examination of injuries caused by sharp and blunt objects.

Topic 6. Forensic examination of automobile and motorcycle traffic injuries.

Topic 7. Forensic examination of railway, aviation and other types of transport injuries and injuries when falling from a height.

Topic 8. Forensic examination of gunshot wounds to clothing and injuries to skin and bones.

Topic 9. Forensic examination of explosive injuries, damage caused by non-lethal weapons. Forensic medical examination of terrorist acts.

Topic 10. The general concept of asphyxia. Forensic examination of mechanical asphyxia: hanging, strangulation with a loop, suffocation with hands, closing the mouth and nose.

Topic 11. Forensic examination of mechanical asphyxia: closure of the airways with foreign objects and vomit, compression of the chest and abdomen, drowning, asphyxia due to being indoors. Forensic limnology.

Topic 12. Methods of forensic medical examination of victims, accused and other persons. Forensic examination of sexual conditions. Humanitarian forensic activities (Istanbul Protocol).

Topic 13. Defence of "Expert opinion" (independent forensic examination of the corpse).

Topic 14. Differential test.

#### **Module 2. Fundamentals of Medical jurisprudence.**

Topic 1. Sources of Law.

Topic 2. International Framework for Human Rights in Patient Care.

Topic 3. Right to Health and Health Care Legal regulation of Medical Practice Care.

Topic 4. Duties/ Obligations and Rights of a Doctor. Duties of a Patient or Attendant

Topic 5. Right to Emergency Health Care.

Topic 6. HIV/AIDS and Law. Legal system and mental health

Topic 7. Patient consent to treatment legal paradigm.

Topic 8. Medical Negligence. Consumer Protection Laws and the Medical Profession

Topic 9. Confidentiality and Privacy in Healthcare

Topic 10. Legal Liability of a Doctor. Relevant provisions for doctors under penal code. White Collar Crimes in Medicine.

Topic 11. Medical Indemnity Insurance. The Employee's Compensation.

Topic 12. Reproductive Rights. The Transplantation of human organs Legal framework for safe abortion services Surrogacy Regulations

Topic 13. Legal Aspects of Starting a New Healthcare Practice

Topic 14. Legal Aspects of Medical Tourism

Topic 15. Differential test

Types of education according to the curriculum are: a) lectures, b) practical classes, c) independent work of students, d) consultations.

The lecture course discovers the problematic issues of the relevant sections of forensic and law. Practical classes provide a theoretical justification of the main issues of the topic and the acquisition of the following practical skills:

- 1) to conduct external and internal examination of the corpse, forensic examination of the victim, description of skin and bone injuries; to describe bodily injuries, to examine the corpse at the scene, to establish the fact of biological death, to describe and seize material evidence of biological origin during the inspection of the scene, to describe corpse phenomena, to describe bodily injuries and determine their type, nature, severity, to conduct forensic medical examination of the corpse and to establish the cause of violent and non-violent death;
- 2) solving situational problems on the subject of forensic medicine, relating to the autopsy, examination of the corpse at the scene and examination of victims, accused and other persons.
- 3) filling in samples of regulatory documentation;
- 4) mastering practical skills in independently solving typical problems with competent use of the legal terminological apparatus and sources of medical law and legislation.

In practical classes, students write down protocols of their research in workbooks, make a summary on the topic and solve clinically-oriented situational tasks, professionally oriented situational tasks and test tasks using legal terminological apparatus and sources of medical law and legislation.

The student's independent work involves preparation for practical classes and development of practical skills, study of topics for independent extracurricular work, preparation of presentations, tables, processing of scientific literature and writing reviews of the provided topics for individual work. Control of mastering the topics of independent extracurricular work is carried out at final control of the discipline.

Thematic plans of lectures, calendar plans of practical classes, thematic plan of independent extracurricular work, volume and directions of individual work are published on the site of the department.

The route for obtaining materials: Forensic medicine / for students / Full-time education / Dentistry / 3 course / Educational materials / or through the link <https://www.vnmu.edu.ua/> Forensic medicine and law department #58. Access to the materials is carried out through the student's corporate account [s000XXX@vnmu.edu.ua](mailto:s000XXX@vnmu.edu.ua).

#### 4. Forms and methods of monitoring academic performance

Current control in practical studies	Methods: oral or written survey, testing, electronic survey, solving situational problems, conducting laboratory studies, interpreting them and evaluating their results (drawing up a protocol in a workbook)
Final control of the discipline – Forensic medicine ( <i>credit</i> )	Methods: pre-examination testing, oral questioning (according to the Regulation of the Academic process in National Pirogov Memorial Medical University, Vinnytsya (link <a href="https://www.vnmu.edu.ua/General">https://www.vnmu.edu.ua/General</a> information))
Learning success diagnostic tools	Theoretical questions, clinically-oriented situational tasks, practical tasks, practical skills demonstration

#### 5. Assessment criteria

Knowledge assessment is carried out in accordance with the Regulations of the Academic process in National Pirogov Memorial Medical University, Vinnytsya (link <https://www.vnmu.edu.ua/General> information))

Continuous assessment	On a four-point system of traditional assessments: 5 «excellent», 4 «good», 3 «satisfactory», 2 «unsatisfactory»
Control of practical skills	According to the four-point system of traditional assessments
Final control of the discipline	Final credit grade: 71-80 points – "excellent" 61-70 points – "good" 50-60 points – "satisfactory"

	Less than 50 points – "unsatisfactory" / did not pass
Discipline assessments:	Current academic assessment – from 72 to 120 points (conversion of the average traditional assessment of practical class on a 120-point scale): 60% of the grade for the discipline Final control – from 50 to 80 points: 40% of the grade for the discipline Individual work – from 1 to 12 points From 122 to 200 points in total.

### Discipline Score Scale: National and ECTS

The sum of grades for all types of educational activities	Score ECTS	Score on a national scale	
		For exam, course project (work), practice	for credit test
180-200	<b>A</b>	excellent	credited
170-179,9	<b>B</b>	good	
160-169,9	<b>C</b>		
141-159,9	<b>D</b>	satisfactory	
122-140,99	<b>E</b>	satisfactory	-
120-140,99	<b>E</b>	-	credited
119-61	<b>FX</b>	unsatisfactory with the possibility of reassembly	is not credited with the possibility of reassembling
1-60	<b>F</b>	unsatisfactory with a mandatory re-examination of discipline	is not credited with mandatory re-examination of discipline

### Criteria for assessing student knowledge

#### Assessment of oral / written response during the current control

The grade "excellent" is awarded to a student who has deeply and comprehensively mastered the theoretical material and teaches it competently and logically. He can freely use Latin terminology, clearly answers non-standard questions on the topic of the lesson, knows how to connect the material of this topic with previously studied sections, which indicates mastery of the recommended literature and the ability to analyze the studied material, and also clearly demonstrates the value of the acquired theoretical knowledge for practical of medicine

The grade "good" is awarded to a student who knows and has a good command of the theoretical material, teaches it competently, does not allow inaccuracies in the answer, knows how to reveal the topic from the standpoint of its medical significance and practical application, but at the same time the answers do not go beyond the textbook and methodical recommendations.

The grade "satisfactory" is assigned to a student who knows the basic concepts and definitions of the studied topic, but makes significant inaccuracies or has difficulties in formulating an answer, does not understand the medical aspects of the topic, cannot connect theoretical material with practice.

An "unsatisfactory" grade is given to a student who does not know the theoretical foundations of the topic, makes gross mistakes when answering, does not understand basic concepts and definitions, and cannot explain the meaning of theoretical material for practical medicine.

#### Assessment of the solution of typical situational problems

The grade of "**excellent**" is awarded to a student who answered all the questions of the situational problem correctly, in full, substantiated his answer to the question in the situational problem to a sufficient extent, logically and consistently.

A grade of "**good**" is given to a student who answered all the questions of the situational problem in full, but was unable to justify his answer sufficiently.

A grade of "**satisfactory**" is given to a student who answered part of the questions of the situational problem in full, but was unable to justify his answer to a sufficient extent.

The grade of "**unsatisfactory**" is given to a student who did not answer the question of the situational problem and could not justify his answer.

#### **Evaluation of the oral answer during the final control (differential test)**

The grade "excellent" is given to the student who correctly answers all questions, during the answer reveals comprehensive and deep knowledge of a program material, closely connects theoretical concepts with practice, expresses own reasonable thoughts concerning the decision of concrete organisational and medical situations, in rendering medical care. When solving a situational problem, he not only gets the right result, but also knows how to interpret it correctly.

The grade "good" is deserved by the student who at the answer shows full knowledge of a program material, correctly uses theoretical positions at the decision of a situational problem.

A student who shows knowledge of the basic program material, but has not mastered its details, admits inaccuracies, insufficiently correct formulations, and violates the sequence in the presentation of program material deserves a grade of "satisfactory". Experiencing difficulties in performing situational tasks.

A grade of "unsatisfactory" is given to a student who does not master certain parts of the program material, is not able to solve a situational problem on his own and make fundamental conclusions and generalisations.

#### **The calculation of individual points**

The calculation of individual points is carried out on the basis of the Regulations on the organization of the educational process at National Pirogov Memorial Medical University, Vinnytsya (Vinnytsya, 2020). (link <https://www.vnmu.edu.ua/generalinformation/main-documents>) - 12 points, which are added to the assessment of the discipline - are added for prizes at inter university competitions in the discipline and interuniversity and international (foreign) scientific conferences with the availability of printed work. - 11-10 points - are added for prizes at intra-university competitions and scientific conferences with the presence of printed work. - 10 points - are given to the assessment of the discipline for participation (if took part, but did not receive a prize) in inter university competitions in the discipline and interuniversity and international (foreign) scientific conferences with the availability of printed work. - 8 points - are added to the assessment of the discipline for participation (if took part, but did not receive a prize) in intra-university competitions, scientific conferences of the institution with the presence of printed work. - up to 6 points - are added to the assessment of the discipline for the manufacture of diagrams, tables, multimedia and videos at the department – taking into account the importance of the work performed.

#### **6. Policy of discipline / course**

The student has the right to receive high-quality educational services, access to contemporary scientific and educational information, qualified tutoring during the study of discipline and mastering practical skills. The policy of the department during the providing of educational services is a student-centered, based on normative documents of the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Health of Ukraine, the Statute of the University and the Procedure for the Providing of Educational Services regulated by the main principles of the organisation of the educational process in National Pirogov Memorial Medical University, Vinnytsya and the principles of academic integrity ( link <https://www.vnmu.edu.ua/General> information).

#### **Adherence to the rules of National Pirogov Memorial Medical University, Vinnytsya, safety techniques in practical classes.**

Observance of the rules of the National Pirogov Memorial Medical University, Vinnytsya regulations, safety precautions at practical classes. Instruction on biosafety, safety of handling chemical reagents and burners is conducted at the first practical lesson by the teacher. The instructed students are registered in the Safety Instruction Journal. A student who has not been instructed is not allowed to perform practical work.

#### **Requirements for preparation for practical classes.**



The student should be prepared for a practical lesson, testing tasks for the current topic should be solved in a workbook, diagrams and tables are filled.

A student should come to class on time, without delay. A student who is more than 10 minutes late is not allowed to the practical class and must work it in the prescribed manner.

In practical classes, the student must have a work uniform (medical gown, hat). Students who do not have a work uniform are not allowed to practise in a forensic office.

The student must follow the rules of safety in practical rooms and at the department of forensic medicine office.

When discussing theoretical issues, students should demonstrate tolerance, courtesy and respect for their colleagues and the teacher; when performing practical tasks, the workplace should be kept in order and be cleaned after performing practical work.

#### **Usage of mobile phones and other electronic devices.**

The use of mobile phones and other electronic devices in the classroom is allowed by the teacher.

**Academic integrity.** When studying the discipline, the student must be guided by the Code of Academic Integrity and Corporate Ethics of National Pirogov Memorial Medical University, Vinnytsya (link: <https://www.vnmu.edu.ua/General> information)/ Code of Academic Integrity). In case of violation of the norms of academic integrity during the current and final controls student receives a grade of "2" and must work it out to his teacher in the prescribed manner within two weeks after receiving an unsatisfactory assessment).

**Missed classes.** Missed classes are working out in the manner prescribed by Regulations of the Academic process in National Pirogov Memorial Medical University, Vinnytsya (link <https://www.vnmu.edu.ua/General> information) at the time of workout schedule (published on the website of the department <https://www.vnmu.edu.ua/> Department of Forensic medicine and law #58) to the teacher on duty. To work out missed lessons students must provide a completed workbook protocol on the relevant topic, take a test and answer questions in writing or orally to the topic of the lesson. The reworking of missed lectures is carried out after providing a thesis of lecture material, or writing an abstract, or preparing own presentation on the topic of missed lecture.

**The procedure for admission to the discipline final control** is given in the Regulation of the Academic process in National Pirogov Memorial Medical University, Vinnytsya (link <https://www.vnmu.edu.ua/General> information). Students who do not have missed practical classes and lectures and received an average traditional grade of at least "3" are allowed final control.

**Additional points.** Individual points in the discipline that student can receive for individual work, is determined by the results of his individual work according to Regulation of the Academic process in National Pirogov Memorial Medical University, Vinnytsya (link <https://www.vnmu.edu.ua/General> information) and policy of the course.

**Conflict resolution.** In case of misunderstandings and complaints to the teacher because of the quality of educational services, knowledge assessment and other conflict situations, students should submit his / her claims to the teacher. If the issue is not resolved, the student has a right to apply to the head of the department according to Complaints Consideration Procedure (<https://www.vnmu.edu.ua/> General information / Basic documents).

**Politics in terms of remote learning.** Distance learning regulated by the Regulations of the elements of remote learning in National Pirogov Memorial Medical University, Vinnytsya (<https://www.vnmu.edu.ua/> General information). The main training platforms for studying are Microsoft Team and Google Meets. Practical classes and lectures, exercises and consultations during distance learning is published on the website of the department (<https://www.vnmu.edu.ua/> Department of Forensic medicine and law / Student or <https://www.vnmu.edu.ua/Department of Forensic medicine and law / News>).

Feedback from teachers is via messengers (Microsoft Teams) or e-mail (at the teacher's choice) during working hours.

## **7. Educational resources.**



Educational and methodological support of the discipline is published on the website of the department (<https://www.vnmdu.edu.ua/> Department of Forensic medicine and law/ To students). Consultations are held twice a week according to the schedule.

**Recommended reading:**

1. Dettmeyer, R.B., Verhoff, M.A., & Schütz, H.F. (2013). Forensic medicine: fundamentals and perspectives. Springer Science & Business Media.
2. Madea, B. (Ed.). (2015). Estimation of the time since death. CRC Press.
3. Saukko, P., & Knight, B. (2015). Knight's forensic pathology fourth edition. CRC press.
4. Narayan, K. S., & Reddy, M. (2017). Essentials of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology. Jaypee brothers medical p.
5. Relevant Bare Acts.
6. N.D. Kapoor & Rajni Abbi: General Laws and Procedures; Sultan Chand & Sons. New Delhi
7. Durga Das Basu: Constitution of India; Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi
8. G.W. Paton: A Textbook of Jurisprudence
9. Jagdish Swarup: Legislation and Interpretation
10. M.P. Tandon: Civil Procedure Code; Allahabad Law Agency, Allahabad.
11. Ratanlal & Dhirajlal: The Indian Penal Code
12. Ramaswamy Iyer: The Law of Torts; N.M. Tripathi, Private Ltd., Bombay.
13. Dr. D.K. Singh (Ed.): V.N. Shukla's the Constitution of India; Eastern Book Company, Lucknow  
Lawman's: General Clauses Act
14. V.P. Sarathi: Elements of Law of Evidence, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow
15. V.G. Ramachandran: Law of Limitation; Eastern Book Company, Lucknow
16. G.P. Singh: Principles of Statutory Interpretation; Wadhwa Publishing Company, Nagpur.
17. S.K. Roy Chowdhary & H.K. Saharay: Law of Arbitration and Conciliation; Eastern Law House, Calcutta Eastern Book Company: Code of Criminal Procedure
18. R.V. Kelkar: Lectures on Criminal Procedure, 4th Edn., Revised by Dr. K.N. Chandrasekharan Pillai, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow
19. B.M. Gandhi: Interpretation of Statutes; Eastern Book Company, 34, Lalbagh, Lucknow-226001
20. Sinha TK, Times of India. Mumbai edn, Jun 12, 2012. p. 5.
21. Henry SE, A history of medicine, Vol II, Early Greek, Hindu and Persian medicine, Oxford University Press, 1987;(2). p. 142-143.
22. Rangarajan LN, Kautilya's Arthashastra, New Delhi, Penguin Books, 1st ed. p130-131.
23. Kosambi DD. The culture and civilisation of ancient India in historical outline, New Delhi, Vikas Publication 1970:160.
24. Chattopadhyay D. Science and society in ancient India. Research India Publication, 1979 edn. p-22.
25. Ramasubban R, Public health and medical research in India: their origins under the impact of British Colonial Policy' SAREC. 1982; R.4
26. Singh J, et al. Medical Negligence and Compensation. Bharat Law Publication, 3rd edition. p.2-4.
27. Joshi SK. Quality Management in Hospitals. Jaypee Brothers Medical Publishers, 1st edition. p 368-369.

**Electronic resources:**

<https://www.uniprot.org/>  
<https://www.forens-med.ru/>  
<https://www.aic.gov.au/>  
<https://scholar.google.com>

PubMed: <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>

**The timetable and distribution of groups** with assigned teachers are published on the web page of the department (<https://www.vnmdu.edu.ua/> / Department of Forensic medicine and law / To students).

Questions to the intermediate and final semester control (credit) of the discipline are published on the web page of the department (<https://www.vnmu.edu.ua/> Department of Forensic medicine and law / To students).

The syllabus of the discipline "Forensic medicine and Medical jurisprudence" was discussed and approved at the meeting of the department Forensic medicine and law (record № 1, dated "29" 08 2022)

Responsible for the academic  
discipline



(signature)

Ass. prof. Raisa ZHARLINSKA

Head of the department



(signature)

Ass. prof. PhD Valery GUNAS,