Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic

Ministry of Education and Science of the Kyrgyz Republic

Educational and Methodological Association for Higher Medical and

Pharmaceutical Education at the MES KR.

Catalog of competencies

in the specialty

"Forensic medical expert”

Postgraduate level

Bishkek 2019

Catalog of competences (postgraduate lesson) in the specialty "Forensic medical expert" was developed by a working group consisting of: MD, Professor Mukashev M. Sh., Associate Professor Aitmyrzaev B. N., Acting Associate Professor Turganbayeva A. E. and assistant Matsakov T. T.;

Materials were used in the development of the competence catalog The Law on "Protection of the Health of citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic" and the Law on" Forensic expert activity in the Kyrgyz Republic", the standard plan and program of training in clinical residency in the specialty "Forensic Medical Expertise".

The catalog was reviewed by the Head of the Department of Pathanatomy of the I. K. Akhunbaev KSMA, Doctor of Medical Sciences, Professor I. Zh. Satylganov, Associate Professor of the Department of Pathanatomy of the B. N. Yeltsin KRSU, Candidate of Medical Sciences.Turganbaev Zh. T. and Director of the Republican Center for Forensic Medical Examination MH KR Koshokov D. Zh.

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Content

Explanatory note

Since the late 1960s, the country has established a system of postgraduate training of professional forensic medical experts, which significantly affected the quality of forensic medical examinations and virtually eliminated the need to attract for production examinations and examination of the corpse at the place of its discovery by doctors of other specialties. Nevertheless, Article 178 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Kyrgyz Republic provides for the involvement of other doctors to examine the corpse.

The need to expand and improve postgraduate training in clinical residency in the specialty “Forensic Medical Expertise”, firstly, is determined by the Laws of the country (CPC, CPC, The Administrative Code, the Law on Public Health Protection of the Kyrgyz Republic, the Law on Forensic Expert Activity in the Kyrgyz Republic), which determine the mandatory appointment and production of forensic medical examinations as in criminal cases, so it is in civil cases. Secondly, the establishment of the causes of death in cases of sudden, violent, maternal death, etc., their analysis contributes to the improvement of in vivo diagnostics, medical examinations, and primary medical care for the population and contributes to the improvement of the health system as a whole.

The role of forensic medical experts and expert opinion becomes almost central in proving the guilt or innocence of suspects, persons under investigation, defendants and determining the genesis of death, the cause of death, the severity of harm to health, etc.

The task of healthcare educational organizations within the framework of the reforms carried out in the system of medical education in the Kyrgyz Republic is not only to increase the number of medical personnel, but also to improve the quality medical services provided, including forensic medical services.

When developing this catalog of competencies of a forensic medical expert, the standard plan and training program are taken as a basis in the clinical residency of the I. K. Akhunbaev KSMA, the Law on "Protection of Citizens’ Health of KR" (2005-2013), the Law on “Forensic activities in the KR” (2013), Criminal Code, Civil Code, Criminal Procedure Code.

When developing the document, the fact was taken into account that the duration of postgraduate training in the specialty “forensic medical expert" is 2 years in accordance with the new “Strategy for the development of postgraduate and continuing medical education in the Kyrgyz Republic for 2014-2020”, approved by the Order of the Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic dated 18.05.2015 for No. 248.

Chapter 1. General provisions

1.1. Definition of the concepts “Forensic medicine" and "Forensic medical examination”

Forensic medicine is a medical discipline that represents a system of scientific knowledge about the mechanisms of occurrence, research and expert evaluation of medical and biological facts that serve as a source of evidence for the investigation and the court.

Forensic medical expertise is a set of methods for the practical use of scientific data on injuries, death and identification of an individual.

1.2. Basic principles of forensic medical expertise.

The forensic medical expert uses the following principles in his work:

- compliance with the principle of competence

- compliance with the principle of legality

- compliance with the principle of medical confidentiality

- compliance with the principle of preserving judicial and investigative secrecy

- humanity and respect for the rights of under-experts

- respect for the principle of independence (when drawing up an expert opinion).

1.3. Purpose of the document

The list of competencies should become part of the regulations for postgraduate training and, therefore, valid for all postgraduate training programs in the specialty “Forensic medical expert".

Based on this catalog:

defined by:

- the purpose and content of postgraduate training of a medical examiner;

- the level of professional competence, knowledge and practical skills of a forensic expert.

developed by:

- medical examiner training programs;

- criteria for assessing the quality of training of a medical examiner;

- standard requirements for the certification of a medical examiner

- standards of research and examination, diagnostics and drawing up an expert opinion.

organized by:

- educational process;

- professional orientation of graduates of medical universities.

conducted by:

- attestation of medical experts

1.4. Users of the document

According to the purpose of the document, the users are:

- Ministry of Health

- Educational organizations

- Health Organizations

- Forensic medical organizations

- Medical practitioners

- Clinical residents

- Law enforcement agencies (Ministry of Internal Affairs, Prosecutor General's Office,

Supreme Court, SCNS).

Chapter 2. General tasks.

This chapter lists the general competencies that you must have a medical examiner.

A medical expert should be not only a professional in his field, but also a manager, a specialist in communication skills, a promoter of a healthy lifestyle, a researcher.

2.1. A medical expert, as a medical specialist

A medical expert is a doctor who has received special training for forensic medical expertise in accordance with the decisions and definitions of the judicial authorities to identify medical and biological facts, necessary in the investigation of criminal and civil cases.

The professional competence of the medical examiner is described in a special part of the document.

General competencies

As a specialist, a medical examiner is able to:

- comply with the rights and obligations of the medical examiner;

- know the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Civil Procedure Code of the Kyrgyz Republic on the organization and production of forensic medical examinations;

- know the responsibility of the forensic expert under the Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic;

- comply with the scope of competence;

- know the general principles of examination of victims, accused persons, suspects, etc.;

- know the general principles of forensic medical examination of corpses in various types of death;

- know the general principles of making a forensic medical diagnosis;

- know the general principles of registration of the "Medical certificate of death";

- perform various tests and tests accepted in this specialty;

- determine the need for various consultations and paraclinical examinations;

- evaluate the results of additional laboratory tests (forensic histological, forensic chemical, forensic biological, medical - forensic, etc.);

- store forensic and medical information properly;

- acquire, maintain and expand your professional competence;

- comply with the deadlines for the execution of forensic medical examinations.

2.2. Communication skills

In accordance with the situation, the medical expert manages relations with sub-experts (victims, etc.), with relatives of the deceased, and law enforcement officers.

Competencies

The medical expert is able to:

- build trusting relationships with sub-experts;

- build trusting relationships with trusted persons during the examination minors,' incapacitated citizens;

- competently and correctly conduct a conversation, collect anamnesis, especially in cases of sexual crimes.

2.3. Skills of working in cooperation (in a team)

The medical expert cooperates with the sub-experts, their Legal representatives and with other participants in the production of examinations (clinical consultants).

Competencies

The medical expertr is able to:

- cooperate with other specialists and experts of other professional groups;
- recognize differences of interests, accept other opinions;
- cooperate with justice authorities to improve quality materials submitted for examination (samples, material evidence, materials of criminal cases);
- cooperate with the bodies that have appointed the examination, for the production of expert and investigative experiments;
- cooperation with the authorities that have appointed an expert examination for the production of complex examinations (auto technical, ballistic, psychological and psychiatric examinations, etc.).

2.4. Skills in the field of health promotion and promotion of a healthy lifestyle.

A medical expert can promote a healthy lifestyle among the sub-experts, their relatives, and legal representatives. It can help sub-experts navigate the healthcare system and protect legal rights.

Competencies

The medical expert is capable of:

- describe the factors that affect the health of a person and society, promote the preservation and promotion of health;

2.5. Research scientist

During his professional activity, the medical expert seeks to acquire significant knowledge in his specialty, monitors their development.

Competencies

As a research scientist, a forensic scientist is capable of:

- constantly improve the skills aimed at his professional activity;

- critically comprehend specialized medical information and its sources and take it into account when making decisions;

- promote the development, dissemination and implementation of new knowledge and methods.

2.6. Knowledge in the field of professional ethics

The medical expert carries out his practical activities in accordance with ethical norms and principles and regulatory legal acts in the field of healthcare.

Competencies

As a professional, the medical expert is able to:

- to carry out their profession in accordance with high quality standards that meet the requirements of law enforcement agencies;

- conduct examinations responsibly and ethically, objectively, observing the legal aspects of the activities of the forensic medical expert.

Chapter 3. Special tasks (professional competencies).

Types of activities of a medical expert.

The medical expert is required to master the following types of activities and their corresponding tasks for the production of forensic medical expertise in accordance with the normative legal documents (CPC, CPC, The Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic, the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On the Protection of Citizens 'Health" and "The Law on Forensic Medical Expertise of the Kyrgyz Republic" and the Rules for the production of forensic medical examinations (Order of the MH of the Kyrgyz Republic No. 59 of 09.02.22):

- diagnosis of diseases and their complications that led to sudden death;

- diagnosis of injuries that have caused various degrees of harm to health;

- performing forensic manipulations (conducting samples);

- organizational work.

In accordance with the types of activities of a forensic medical expert, professional competencies are compiled according to the following criteria:

3.1. Common signs and symptoms (list 1)

3.2. Common problems (list 2)

3.3. Common injuries and the effects of various environmental factors (list 3)

3.4. .Expert manipulation (list 4).

To indicate the level of competence that must be achieved to the end of training in the discipline, use the following gradation:

Level 1 - indicates that the resident can generally navigate in this situation, describe the damage, knows the relevance and significance of this phenomenon, knows the need for laboratory tests in a specific situation, it can collect biological objects for laboratory tests, send them to the appropriate laboratory departments.

Level 2 - indicates that the resident is focused in this expert situation puts a preliminary, then the final diagnosis differentiate various damages, provides expert rating pathomorphological changes, determines the mechanism of injury, prescription, lifetime causing, assess the results of laboratory data conducts various expert tests, sets thanatogenesis and prepares expert opinion.

Common signs and symptoms. List 1.

	Signs (symptoms, methods)	**Level**
1.	Asphyxia	
2.	Alveolar emphysema of the lungs	
3.	Algover-Burri	
4.	Abrikosova method	
5.	Amyussa	
6.	Atelectasis	
7.	Breslau	
8.	Bernarda	
9.	Bumper-fracture	
10.	Bumper-damage	
11.	Betzold-Yarisha (with a bruised heart)	
12.	Beklyara	
13.	Bokariusa	
14.	Vinogradova (phenomenon)	
15.	Vinokurova (sign)	
16.	Wet lung (syndrome)	
17.	Voyacheka (sample)	
18.	Vidmark (formula)	
19.	Vishnevsky (spots)	

20.	Glasgow (scale)
21.	Hydrostatic samples
22.	G Alain-Schreyer
23.	G oppe-Seiler
24.	Gaase (scheme)
25.	Gooseflesh
26.	D Hypostasis
27.	Desyatova
28.	Distelectase
29.	Demenchaka
30.	Zalessky (sample)
31.	Pupillary response
32.	Idiomuscular tumor
33.	Imbibition
34.	Casper (drowning)
35.	Krushevsky
36.	Carmine oedema
37.	Krayevsky
38.	Lacassagne-Martin
39.	Langer (lines)
40.	Larcher
41.	Libman (sample)
42.	Minus-fabric
43.	Medvedev (method)
44.	Mallory-Weiss
45.	Najdinga
46.	Sharpened pencil
47.	Paltauf-Rasskazov-Lukomsky (spots)
48.	Paltaufa (sign)
49.	Ponsolda (sign)
50.	Indicator of fatness of Quetelet
51.	Plankton
52.	Pupyreva
53.	Paradise
54.	Sveshnikova (sign)
55.	Sveshnikova (method)
56.	Supravital reactions
57.	Simpson (sign)
58.	Tardieu
59.	Fegerlund
60.	Fabrikantov
61.	Khizhnyakov(method)
62.	Shock index
63.	Shock kidney
64.	Electrical irritability
65.	Ecchymotic mask
66.	Fulgurites

General problems. List 2.

Organizational, procedural bases of forensic medicine, forensic thanatology.	**Level**
The procedure for the organization and production of forensic medical examinations.	1.2
The status of a forensic medical expert. 2	2
Documentation of forensic medical examinations. Judicial Act-12 medical examination (examination). Expert opinion.	1.2
The structure of the expert opinion in the examination of "living" persons.	1.2
The structure of the expert opinion in the examination of violent and nonviolent death.	1.2
Procedural bases of the production of forensic medical expertise.	1.2
Clinical and biological death.	1.2
Diagnosis of death. Cadaveric phenomena.	1.2
Establishing the statute of limitations on death	1.2

Common injuries and consequences of exposure to various

environmental factors. List 3.

Forensic medical traumatology	
Damage. The concept. Forensic classification. Classification of damaging objects.	1.2
Damage caused by blunt, hard objects. Morphological features.	1.2
Damage caused by sharp objects. Morphological features.	1.2
Differential diagnosis of various types of damage (from the action of blunt hard and sharp objects).	1.2
Gunshot wounds. Classification. Damaging factors. The distance of the shot. Additional factors of the shot.	1.2
Signs of entry and exit gunshot wounds. Wound treatment ballistics. Differential diagnosis of input and output gunshot wounds.	1.2
Shotgun wounds. Determining the distance.	1.2
Explosive trauma. Damaging factors. Features of the forensic - medical examination.	1.2
Additional research methods for gunshot injuries, explosive trauma.	2
Transport injuries. Classification of transport injuries. Morphological signs of a hit-and-run. Differential diagnosis of various types of transport injuries.	1.2
Falling from a height. Classification. Morphological signs of falls from different heights. Differential diagnosis.	1.2
The effect of environmental factors.	
Hypoxia. Asphyxia. Concepts. Thanatogenesis. Mechanical asphyxia. Classification. General classification and species signs.	1.2
Strangulation asphyxia. Classification. General botanical and species characteristics. Thanatogenesis.	1.2
Compression asphyxia. Classification. General botanical and species characteristics. Thanatogenesis.	1.2
Obturation asphyxia. Classification. General botanical and species	1.2

characteristics. Thanatogenesis.	
Aspiration asphyxia. Classification. General botanical and species characteristics. Thanatogenesis.	1.2
Drowning. Classification. Thanatogenesis. General-purpose and species characteristics. Diagnosis of the lifetime of drowning. Thanatogenesis. Signs of a corpse in the water.	1.2
Features of drowning in fresh and salt water. Laboratory diagnostics.	1.2
High and low temperature action. Death from hypothermia. Morphological features. Establishing the lifetime of the action of high and low temperatures.	1.2
The effect of technical and atmospheric electricity. Morphological features. Thanatogenesis.	1.2
Barotrauma. Mountain and caisson disease. Morphological features. Thanatogenesis.	1.2
Forensic toxicology	
Poison. Poisoning. Concepts. Classification. Diagnostic methods	2
Poisoning with caustic poisons. The mechanism of action of the poison on the body. Local and general toxic effect. Morphological features.	1.2
Blood poisoning. Classification. The mechanism of action on the body. Thanatogenesis. Morphological features. Laboratory research methods.	1.2
Poisoning with technical liquids. The mechanism of action. Thanatogenesis.	1.2
Poisoning with narcotic and potent substances. The mechanism of action. Thanatogenesis.	1.2
Poisoning with ethyl alcohol. The mechanism of action. Stages actions. Morphological features. Thanatogenesis. Laboratory diagnostic methods.	1.2
Food poisoning. Classification. Thanatogenesis. Laboratory diagnostic methods.	1.2
Poisoning by poisonous plants. Mushroom poisoning. The mechanism of action. Thanatogenesis. Laboratory research methods.	1.2
Poisoning of the OFC. Classification. The mechanism of action. Thanatogenesis.	1.2
Forensic medical examination of "living" persons.	
Legal classification of the degree of harm to health. Serious, less serious and light harm (Articles 104, 105, 112 of the Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic). Signs. Life-threatening injuries.	1.2
Forensic medical examination of sexual conditions and sexual crimes. Classification. Reasons for expert examinations. Features of expert examinations.	1.2
Forensic medical examination of the state of health. Features of Forensic medical examination.	2
Forensic medical examination of the age. Morphological features. Methods of forensic medical examination.	2
Forensic identification of the individual. Features forensic examination of the corpses of unknown persons, transformed and skeletonized corpses.	2
Forensic medical examination of physical evidence of biological origin. Forensic examination of blood, semen, saliva, and other objects. Reasons and general methods of forensic biological examination.	1
Forensic medical examination of blood and other objects for poisons and other substances (forensic chemical examination). Reasons. General methods.	1
Medical and forensic examination of objects of biological origin. Reasons. General methods.	1

Expert manipulations/skills. List 4.

The medical expert should be able to perform the following manipulations independently.

1. Forensic medical diagnosis of biological death.

2. Description and forensic interpretation of cadaveric phenomena.

3. Conducting supravital reactions and their forensic assessment.

4. Removal, packaging of physical evidence of biological origin.

5. Description and forensic assessment of the injuries during the examination of the corpse at the place of its discovery.

6. Help the investigator formulate expert questions.

7. Professional skills of forensic medical examination of corpses.

7.1 In case of violent death.

7.2 In case of non-violent death.

8. Preparation of an expert opinion.

8.1 In case of violent death.

8.2 Non-violent death.

9. Collection of biological material and registration of directions for:

9.1 Forensic histological examination.

9.2 Forensic biological research.

9.3 Forensic chemical investigation.

9.4 Medical and forensic research.

10. Description of clothing, weapons of crime, biological objects when examining a corpse at the place of its discovery.

11. Description of clothing, overlays on clothing during forensic medical examination in the morgue.

12. Description and compilation of a verbal portrait when examining the corpses of unknown persons.

13. Drawing up a damage diagram.

14. Description of early and late cadaveric phenomena.

15. Determination of the statute of limitations for the occurrence of death.

16. Limitation of the damage (abrasions, bruises, wounds).

17. Examination of the corpse (generally accepted methods).

18. Examination of the corpse in various types of violent death.

19. The choice of the method of examination of the corpse in various types of violent crime and nonviolent death.

20. Examination of a corpse with mechanical asphyxia.

21. Examination of a corpse in a transport injury.

22. Examination of a corpse in drowning (Sveshnikov method).

23. Examination of a corpse in case of suspected death from various poisoning.

24. Examination of a corpse in a plane crash.

25. Examination of a corpse in case of suspected criminal abortion (Method of K. I. Khizhnyakova).

26. Examination of a corpse with a craniocerebral injury (Medvedev's method).

27. Examination of the corpse of newborns.

28. Determination of newborn’s.

29. Determination of full-term and maturity.

30. Definitions of live birth and stillbirth.

31. Determination of viability.

32. Determination of the cause of death of newborns.

33. Examination of the placenta and umbilical cord.

34. Investigation and description of injuries to the bones of the skull and the substance of the brain.

35. Determination of the age of occurrence of subdural, subarachnoid, epidural, intracerebral,

intraventricular, and basal hemorrhages.

36. Differential diagnosis of the causes of basal bleeding.

37. The mechanism of formation of fractures of the skull bones.

38. The mechanism of formation of counter-shock damage.

39. Examination of the sinuses of the base of the skull (in drowning, barotrauma, purulent meningitis of otogenic, odontogenic origin).

40. Investigation and description of the strangulation furrow during hanging, strangulation with a noose.

41. Examination and description of injuries caused by hand strangulation (abrasions, bruises, fractures of the hyoid bone and laryngeal cartilage), thyroid gland injuries.

42. Study of reflexogenic zones of the neck, perineum.

43. Examination of bones, ribs, chest organs, abdominal cavity.

44. Conducting a test for air embolism, pneumothorax.

45. Examination of the heart and lungs in case of suspected thromboembolism.

46. Examination of the pelvic bones and pelvic organs (the Kuznetsov method and Khizhnyakova).

47. Examination of blood vessels, nerve trunks and plexuses (solar plexus).

48. Study of the vertebral column (Solokhin method).

49. Examination of the bones of the skull, internal organs and soft tissues to determine the sequence of damage (Method Chauvigny, Demenchak, Tishina-Nikiforova, etc.).

50. Taking biological materials for laboratory testing in cases of drowning, fat embolism, sexual crimes, etc.

51. Examination of "living" persons with various types of injuries.

52. Examination of victims and suspects of sexual crimes.

53. Determination of pregnancy, childbirth, former childbirth, virginity.

54. Determination of the degree of harm to health caused by injuries.

5 5. The formation of the percentage of permanent disability.

5 6. The formation of age.

5 7. The formation of a state of health, self-harm, simulation, aggravation, artificial disease.

58. Conducting a stereomicroscopic examination of the wounds.

59. Conducting a contact-diffusion method for determining traces metallization.

60. Evaluation of the results of laboratory research methods.

61. Evaluation of the data of medical documents and consultations of specialized specialists.

62. Determination of blood group membership (during forensic biological research).

Expert manipulations/skills.

2nd year of study

№	Manipulations	Number of assists	Number of self- performed procedures
1.	Forensic diagnostics of biological death.	15	10
2.	Description and forensic interpretation of cadaveric phenomena.	15	10
3.	Conducting supravital reactions and their forensic assessment.	20	15
4.	Removal, packaging of physical evidence of biological origin.	20	20
5.	Description and forensic assessment of the injuries during the examination of the corpse at the place of its discovery.	10	15
6.	Help the investigator formulate expert questions.	10	10
7.	Professional skills of forensic medical examination of corpses.	10	10
7.1	In case of violent death.	5	5
7.2	In case of non-violent death.	5	5
8.	Preparation of an expert opinion.		
8.1	In case of violent death.	5	10
8.2	Non-violent death.	5	10
9.	Collection of biological material and registration of directions for:		
9.1	Forensic histological examination.	5	5
9.2	Forensic biological research.	5	5
9.3	Forensic chemical investigation.	5	5
9.4	Medical and forensic research.	5	5
10.	Description of clothing, weapons of crime, biological objects when examining a corpse at the place of its discovery.	5	10
11.	Description of clothing, overlays on clothing during forensic medical examination in the morgue.	5	10
12.	Description and compilation of a verbal portrait when examining the corpses of unknown persons.	5	10
13.	Drawing up a damage diagram.	5	10
14.	Description of early and late cadaveric phenomena.	10	20
15.	Determination of the statute of limitations for the occurrence of death.	15	20
16.	Determination of the age of occurrence of injuries (abrasions, bruises, wounds).	5	10
17.	Examination of the corpse (common methods).	10	10
18.	Examination of the corpse in various types of violent death.	10	10
19.	Selection of the method of examination of the corpse in various types of violent and non- violent death.	10	10
20.	Research and description damage to the bones of the skull and the substance of the brain.	15	15
21.	The mechanism of formation of fractures of the skull bones.	10	10
22.	The mechanism of formation of counter- shock	5	10

	damage.		
23.	Examination of the sinuses of the base of the skull (in drowning, barotrauma, purulent meningitis of otogenic, odontogenic origin).	5	5
24.	Research and description of the strangulation furrow during hanging, strangulation with a noose.	10	10
25.	Investigation and description of injuries caused by hand strangulation (abrasions, bruises, fractures of the hyoid bone and laryngeal cartilage), injuries the thyroid gland.	5	5
26.	Study of reflexogenic zones of the neck, perineum.	5	10
27.	Examination of bones, ribs, chest organs, abdominal cavity.	5	10
28.	Conducting a test for air embolism, pneumothorax.	5	5
29.	Examination of the heart and lungs in case of suspected thromboembolism.	5	5

3rd year of study

№	Manipulations	Number of assists	Number of self- performed procedures
1.	Examination of a corpse with mechanical asphyxia.	10	15
2.	Examination of a corpse in a transport injury.	10	15
3.	11examination of a corpse at drowning (Sveshnikov's method).	3	5
4.	Examination of a corpse in case of suspected death from various poisoning.	5	5
5.	Examination of a corpse in a plane crash. Whenever possible Whenever possible		
6.	Examination of a corpse in case of suspected criminal abortion (Method of K. I. Khizhnyakova).	2	5
7.	Examination of the corpse in craniofacial - brain injury (Method Medvedev).	5	10
8.	Examination of the corpse of newborns.	5	10
9.	Examination of the placenta and umbilical cord.	2	5
10.	Determination of the age of occurrence of subdural, subarachnoid, epidural, intracerebral, intraventricular, and basal hemorrhages.	3	5
11.	Differential diagnosis of the causes of basal bleeding.	3	5
12.	Examination of the pelvic bones and pelvic organs (Method Kuznetsov and Khizhnyakova).	3	5
13.	Examination of vessels, nerve trunks and plexuses (solar plexus).	3	5
14.	Study of the vertebral column (Solokhin method)	3	5
15.	Examination of the skull bones, internal organs and soft tissues to determine 3 damage sequences (the Chauvigny method, Demenczak, Tishina - Nikiforov method, etc.).	3	5
16.	Taking biological materials for laboratory testing in cases of drowning, fat embolism, sexual crimes, etc.	10	10

17.	Examination of "living" persons with various types of injuries.	10	20
18.	Examination of living persons and suspects in sexual crimes, (collection of anamnesis, special medical history, examination, drawing up a conclusion)	5	10
19.	Determination of pregnancy, childbirth, former childbirth, and virginity.	5	5
20.	Determination of the degree of harm the health of the damage caused.	10	20
21.	Determination of the percentage of permanent disability.	5	10
22.	The formation of age.	2	5
23.	Establishing the state of health, self -harm, simulation, aggravation, artificial disease.	2	5
24.	Conducting a stereomicroscopic examination of the wounds.	3	5
25.	Conducting the contact- diffusion method on the limit of metallization traces.	2	3
26.	Evaluation of the data of medical documents and consultations of specialized specialists.	5	10
27.	Determination of the group affiliation of blood (when forensic biological research).	3	5

№	**Name of course blocks** **2nd year of study**	**Duration**
1.	Organizational theoretical, procedural foundations of forensic medicine. Documentation of forensic examinations. Structure of the forensic medical report.	1 month
2.	Forensic thanatology. Forensic medical classification of death, diagnosis of death. Basic principles for determining the prescription of death.	1 month
3.	Forensic traumatology.	2 months
4.	Functional diagnostics of various types of damage.	1 month
5.	Additional research methods for various types of injuries (forensic, medical and criminalistic).	1 month
6.	The effect of environmental factors (electric trauma, barotrauma, low and high temperatures)	1 month
7.	Forensic medical examination of mechanical asphyxia (strangulation, aspiration, obturation, in a closed space, compression)	2 month
8.	Forensic toxicology.	2 months
9.	Vacation	1 month
	Total	**12 months**
	3rd year of study	
1.	Forensic medical examination of poisonings (narcotic substances, industrial liquids, plants)	2 months
2.	Organizational, procedural bases of forensic medical examination. Rules for the production of forensic medical examinations in the Kyrgyz Republic. Law of the Kyrgyz Republic ”On Forensic Activity" -2013 No.	1 month

	100.	
3.	Forensic medical examination of living persons. Reasons, the basis for the production of forensic medical examinations. Rules for determining the degree of harm to health. Criteria for serious less serious, light injuries. Forensic medical examination of sexual crimes and sexual conditions. Rules of forensic obstetric and gynecological examinations and rules of forensic medical examination of the sexual states of men. Forensic medical examination of age, self-harm, artificial and fake diseases.	4 months
4.	Forensic identification of the individual	1 month
5.	Forensic medical examination of physical evidence of biological origin, (blood, semen, hair, etc.)	1 month
6.	Forensic medical examination of physical evidence of 5elegic origin. (Forensic chemical examination in cases of poisoning)	1 month
7.	Forensic medical examination of physical evidence of biological origin. (Medical and forensic examination of bones, soft tissues)	1 month
8.	Vacation	1 month
	Total	**12 months**