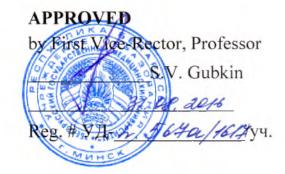
MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION BELARUSIAN STATE MEDICAL UNIVERSITY





FORENSIC MEDICINE Curriculum of higher educational institution in the educational discipline for the specialty: 1-79 01 07 Dentistry

Minsk, BSMU 2016

Curriculum is based on the standard educational program "Forensic medicine", approved <u>31.08, def</u>registration # <u>78 d. 564/mun</u>

COMPILER:

L.N. Grishenkova, M.D., PhD, Associate Professor V.A. Chuchko, M.D., Ph.D., Professor

RECOMMENDED FOR APPROVAL:

by the Department of Forensic Medicine of the Educational Institution "Belarusian State Medical University" (protocol # <u>10</u> of May,25,2016);

by the Methodological Commission of Biomedical Disciplines of the Educational Institution "Belarusian State Medical University" (protocol #10 of June,14,2016). "Forensic Medicine" is the educational discipline containing systematized scientific knowledge and techniques in the field of Forensic Medicine, studying medical and biological issues which arise in the course of enquiry, preliminary investigation and court proceedings, as well as the problems connected with improvement of medical aid quality in health care institutions.

The curriculum of Forensic Medicine includes the latest scientific data about procedural and organizational bases of medico-legal examinations in the Republic of Belarus, forensic thanatology, mechanical asphyxia, injuries due to action of physical and chemical factors, forensic traumatology, firearm injuries, medico-legal examination of living persons, human identification and medico-legal examination in cases of professional and official offenses of medical professionals.

The objective of study and teaching of Forensic Medicine is to shape skills and provide the students with the scientific knowledge about forensic medical examination of the dental system, the amount and quality of dental care and personal identification by the dental status in order to perform forensic specialist duties under the mandate of judicial and investigating authorities.

The tasks of studying the discipline are to develop the students' academic competences, based on the ability to self-search educational and information resources, as well as acquire and understand the knowledge of:

- Legislative and departmental standard legal acts regulating the actions of state forensic medical expert-specialist in the Republic of Belarus and establishing the limits of their competence;

- General methodological approaches to conducting forensic medical examination of corpses, living persons and material evidence;

- Tasks solved by forensic medical expert-specialist at the incident scene;

- Specific features of the diagnosis and assessment of injuries of facial soft tissues, maxillo-facial bones and teeth in cases of mechanical trauma, gunshot injuries, exposure to physical and chemical factors;

- Possibilities of modern forensic dentistry identification;

- Issues of legal responsibility of physicians for professional offenses.

The tasks of teaching the discipline include the formation of students' social, personal and professional competences, based on the knowledge and application of:

- Theoretical positions and skills, contributing to the formation of clinical thinking according to medical ethics and deontology rules;

- The procedural rules relating to the legal liability of health professionals in relation to their professional activities;

- Methods for conducting of different types of forensic medical examinations (examinations of corpses, living persons and examinations based on criminal or civil cases' papers).

Specific features of training doctors in the specialty 1-79 01 07 Dentistry require purposeful study of legal and medical issues for high-quality performance by future doctors of their duties of a forensic medical expert under the mandate of law enforcement authorities.

Teaching and successful learning of Forensic Medicine discipline is carried out on the basis of the knowledge and skills previously acquired by the students in the following disciplines:

Human anatomy. International Anatomical Terminology. The structure of the human body, its organs and systems. Topographical features of the maxillofacial region. The projection of the internal organs on the body surface.

Histology, Cytology, Embryology. International histological terminology. Features of the structure and function, age-related changes of the main types of tissues. Spatial relationships of tissues as part of organs. The development and timing of the eruption of permanent and temporary teeth. Specific features of obtaining material for histological examination.

Biological Chemistry. The molecular basis of the development of pathological processes in the body. Changes in metabolism in the pathogenesis of violent and non-violent death. Basic principles of biochemical diagnostics.

Normal physiology. Basic principles of formation and regulation of physiological functions. The physiology of the cardiovascular system. The blood coagulation system. Blood groups, types and other isoserological systems, blood group and type determination. Respiratory physiology. Different types of hypoxia.

Microbiology, Virology, Immunology. Rules and methods of sampling, labeling, transportation, registration of directions to the study of the biological material. Microbiological methods of diagnostics of infectious diseases

Pathological anatomy. General pathological processes. Disorders of the circulation. Inflammation. Compensatory and adaptive processes. Immunopathology. Special pathological anatomy of internal organs diseases. Diagnosis of pathological changes of the oral cavity, maxillofacial area, the teeth.

Pathological physiology. General theory of disease. Concepts and categories of pathology. Classification and nomenclature of diseases. Characteristics of the main properties of pathogenic factors. Typical pathological processes. The pathogenesis of diseases and death due to exposure of various damaging factors.

Topographic anatomy and operative surgery. Interposition of organs and tissues, blood vessels and nerves. Access and anatomical cuts on the face and neck.

Radiation diagnostics and radiotherapy. The diagnostic capabilities of radiation visualization means of various organs. Classification and principles of radiological research methods. Radiation signs of traumatic injuries and their consequences. Radiation injury.

Pharmacology. The toxic properties of various pharmacological agents and their mechanisms of action on the human body. The concept of poisons.

General hygiene. The impact of the environment on the occurrence and course of pathological processes in organs and tissues of the oral cavity.

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Occupational hazards and their effect on the organs and tissues of the mouth. Hypoxia and the hypoxic conditions. Occupational hygiene. Trauma.

Maxillo-facial and oral surgery. Wounds, fractures of the vault and skull base, fractures of maxillofacial bones and teeth.

As a result of studying the discipline Forensic Medicine the student should

know:

- procedural bases of forensic medical examination in the Republic of Belarus,
- the basic principles of civil and criminal law

be able to:

- apply certain methods of study of objects of forensic medical examination,

- prevent violations of legal relationship "physician-patient", "doctor-Head of the institution" etc

master:

- the methods of pronouncing death,

- the method of describing of bodily injuries,

- the method of inspection of victims and corpses at the scene (place of detection),

- basic skills of registration of the main forensic medical documentation.

The structure of the curriculum in Forensic Medicine includes 7 chapters.

Total number of hours for the study of the discipline is 42 academic hours. Classroom hours according to the types of studies: lectures - 12 hours, (practical classes - 15 hours. Student independent work (self-study) - 15 hours.

Final assessment is carried out according to the syllabus of the specialty in the form of a credit (7semester).

Form of higher education – full-time.

ALLOCATION OF ACADEMIC TIME ACCORDING TO SEMESTERS OF STUDY

			Num				
				including		self-studies	Form of current assessment
Code, name of the specialty	semester	total	in-class	lectures	lectures laboratory studies (practical classes and seminars)		
1-79 01 07 Dentistry	7	42	27	12	15	15	credit

THEMATIC PLAN

		Number of class hours		
Section (topic) name	lectures	practical (laboratory or seminars)		
1. DISCIPLINE "FORENSIC MEDICINE". PROCEDURAL and Organizational Bases of Forensic Medical Examination in the Republic of Belarus.	2	-		
2. FORENSIC THANATOLOGY	•••	4		
2.1. Dying and death. Postmortem changes. Medico- legal autopsy (training demonstration).	-	3		
2.2. Corpse examination at the incident (crime) scene (place of detection)		1		
3. HEALTH DISORDERS AND DEATH FROM ACUTE ANOXIA AND DUE TO EXPOSURE TO CERTAIN EXTERNAL (PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL) FACTORS	2	4		
3.1. Mechanical asphyxia	2	species (parties for Appendix for Landaux for Landau for Landau for Landau for Landau for Landau for Landau for		
3.2. Injuries due to physical agents	_	4		
3.3. Injuries due to chemical agents				
4. MEDICO-LEGAL EXAMINATION OF MECHANICAL INJURIES	6	4		
4.1. General issues of forensic traumatology	2			
4.2 Injuries caused by blunt subjects. Transportation injury.	2	4		
4.3. Sharp force injuries	-			
4.4. Firearm injuries	2	· · ·		
5. MEDICO-LEGAL EXAMINATION OF LIVING PERSONS	-			
6. Personal identification	-			
7. LEGAL ASPECTS OF THE PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY OF MEDICAL PROFESSIONALS. MEDICO-LEGAL EXAMINATION IN CASES OF PROFESSIONAL AND OFFICIAL CRIMES OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSIONALS	2 3			
Total hours	12	15		

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CONTENT OF THE EDUCATIONAL MATERIAL

1. DISCIPLINE "FORENSIC MEDICINE". PROCEDURAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL BASES OF FORENSIC MEDICAL EXAMINATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

The subject and content of educational discipline "Forensic medicine". Discipline "Forensic Medicine", its content and objectives. Interrelations of Forensic Medicine with other sciences. Research methods in Forensic Medicine. Place of Forensic Medicine in the system of higher medical education.

Evolvement of Forensic Medicine and the brief history of its development. The main directions of development of forensic dentistry in the Republic of Belarus.

Procedural and organizational bases of Forensic Medical Examination in the Republic of Belarus.

The definitions of "an expert" and "a forensic medical (medico-legal) examination". Types of practical activities of a forensic medical practitioner.

Aims, tasks and objects of forensic medical examinations. Types of forensic medical examinations. Grounds and procedure for appointing and conducting an examination. Rights and duties of a forensic medical expert. Procedural grounds for recusation of an expert. Limits of competence of a forensic medical expert.

Examination at the stage of preliminary investigation and at the court session. Participation of a forensic medical specialist in investigative actions (crime (death) scene investigation, investigative experiment, detection and withdrawal of material evidence, etc.). Legislative and institutional sources regulating the activities of a state medical forensic expert in the Republic of Belarus.

The organization and structure of the State Committee of Forensic Examinations (SCFE) in the Republic of Belarus

Structural organization of medical forensic examinations as part of the State Committee of Forensic Examinations (SCFE) of the Republic of Belarus. Structure of the Municipal/Regional Department of Forensic Medical Examinations of the SCFE. Role of the forensic medical examinations in combatting crime, defending citizens' constitutional rights and legitimate interests.

2. FORENSIC THANATOLOGY

2.1. Dying and death. Postmortem changes. Medico-legal autopsy (training demonstration).

Dying and death.

Doctrine of death. Terminal conditions. Clinical and biological death. Pronouncement of death. Presumptive and confirmatory (indisputable) signs of death. Rate of dying. Pathomorphology of acute (rapid) and agonal (slow) death. Concept of cause and genesis of death. Medico-legal classification of death (category, manner, nature of death).

Postmortem changes.

Early postmortem changes: postmortem lividity (livor mortis), cadaveric rigidity (rigor mortis), postmortem body cooling (algor mortis), postmortem partial (local) drying of tissues, autolysis, their medico-legal significance.

Late postmortem changes and their medico-legal importance. Putrefaction of

the body. Preserving modes of late postmortem changes: mummification, adipocere formation, peat tanning. Injuries and destruction of corpses by animals, insects, plants.

Estimation of time since death. The concept of supravital tissue reactions, their forensic significance.

Medico-legal autopsy (training demonstration).

Reasons for medico-legal examination of corpses. Forensic (medico-legal) versus hospital (clinical) autopsies. "Instruction on the order of conducting of a forensic medical examination of the corpse in the SCFE of the Republic of Belarus" on July 13, 2015. Research methodology for injuries of facial soft tissues, maxilla-facial bones and teeth.

Documentation of the medico-legal autopsy data: expert's autopsy report, its structure and content. Principles of the medico-legal diagnosis. Requirements imposed on expert conclusions. Specific features of medico-legal examination of the dental status of corpses of unknown persons, dismembered, skeletonized corpses and skeletal remains of the facial skeleton.

Sudden death and its causes in adults and children. Factors contributing to sudden death.

2.2. Corpse examination at the incident (crime) scene (place of detection)

Legal regulation of the incident scene investigation (ISI). Organization of investigation, its participants and their duties. Reasons and grounds for the ISI; main aims of investigation. The procedure for inspection of the corpse. Registration of the incident (death) scene investigation. The role of the dental specialist in the examination of the corpse of an unknown person. Specific features of the inspection of corpses in large-scale disasters.

3. HEALTH DISORDERS AND DEATH FROM ACUTE ANOXIA AND DUE TO EXPOSURE TO CERTAIN EXTERNAL (PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL) FACTORS 3.1. Mechanical asphyxia

Concept of hypoxia and mechanical asphyxia. Types of mechanical asphyxia and stages of its development. General morphological signs of mechanical asphyxia.

Strangulation asphyxia, specific features of thanatogenesis. Strangulation (ligature) mark (abrasion furrow) in hanging and in ligature strangulation. Determination of antermortem origin of strangulation furrow.

Traumatic asphyxia, special aspects of thanatogenesis, morphological features.

Mechanical asphyxia secondary to airway obturation, its types, forensic medical diagnostics.

Drowning, its types, forensic medical diagnosis. Natural death whilst in the water, definition, the main causes. Signs of water immersion.

3.2. Injuries due to physical agents.

Local and systemic effects of high and low temperature on the organism. Forensic medical diagnostics of burns and frostbites. Distinguishing between flame burns and scalds.

Electrocution: injuries due to household and technical electricity. Conditions affecting the outcome of electrical injury. Morphology of electrocution.

General information on the physiological effect of ionizing radiation. Radiation injury of soft tissues of the face, maxillofacial bones and teeth.

3.3. Injuries due to chemical agents.

General information on poisons and poisoning. The conditions for determining the course of poisoning. Forensic medical classification of poisons. Forensic medical examination of poisoning with caustic, blood, destructive and functional poisons. Forensic medical diagnosis of poisoning with narcotic and psychotropic drugs.

4. MEDICO-LEGAL EXAMINATION OF MECHANICAL INJURIES

4.1. General issues of forensic traumatology.

Definition of the term "bodily injury". Major injury classifications (by damaging factors, character and degree of severity). Importance of the medico-legal examinations for the prevention of various types of traumatism.

General characteristics of mechanical injuries (abrasions, bruises, wounds, dislocations, fractures, contusions of the internal organs). Methodology of description of injuries, main issues to be resolved. Specific features of self-inflicted injuries.

Injury complications, their morphological characteristics. Exacerbation of diseases associated with injury. Causes of death in cases of maxillofacial trauma.

Main laboratory methods in injuries examination.

4.2 Injuries caused by blunt subjects. Transportation injury.

Definition and classification of blunt objects. Mechanism of action of blunt subjects on human body and the types of caused damages.

Types of wounds caused by blunt objects. Specific features of facial soft tissues injuries.

Fractures of the facial bones and their types. Morphological features of the fractures depending of their mechanism and type of deformation. Dislocations and fractures of the teeth.

Medico-legal examination of the injuries caused by human and animal teeth.

Brief characteristics of the injuries from falls on the plane and from different height.

Types of the transportation trauma. Motor vehicle injuries and their types. Mechanisms of formation and features of injuries sustained in common types of crashes. Railway trauma, its types, features of the injuries. Aviation-related injuries and their types; specific features of the medico-legal examination and its value for determining the causes of aircraft accidents.

4.3. Sharp force injuries

Definition and classification of sharp objects. Mechanisms of action of sharp objects. Types of injuries and their morphological features. Possibilities of establishing

type of a sharp object and mechanism of its action by the analysis of tool marks on the body and clothing.

4.4. Firearm injuries

Classification of the firearm weapon. Ammunition. Mechanism of the shot, additional factors of the shot and their medico-legal significance. Types of bullet action.

Features of the firearm injuries sustained from different distances. Determination of the entrance and exit wounds, types of the wound tracks. Influence of the bullet design on the wound ballistics.

Injuries inflicted by birdshot or buckshot pellets. Injuries resulting from shot with blank ammunition. Specific features of gunshot injuries resulting from gas or gas powered pellet (gunshot) weapon.

Determination of the shots order, possibility of self-infliction of the gunshot wound.

Explosive (blust) trauma, its specific features and morphological characteristics.

5. MEDICO-LEGAL EXAMINATION OF LIVING PERSONS

Medico-legal examination of victims, suspects, defendants and other persons. Examination of the character and severity of bodily injuries

Reasons for medico-legal examination of victims, suspects, defendants and other persons. Organization and conducting of the medico-legal examination. Legal classification of severity of the bodily injuries. Criteria of severity.

Medico-legal examination of severity of bodily injuries. Procedure of examination, issues to be resolved.

Course, outcomes and severity assessment of the facial soft tissues, facial bones and teeth trauma. Medico-legal assessment of the teeth trauma on the background of dental system diseases.

Methodological bases of the medico-legal examination in cases of craniocerebral injuries.

Modes of bodily injuries infliction (beating, torment, torture), value of medical records in their ascertainment.

Examination of health status

Simulation, dissimulation, malingering (aggravation), demalingering, artificial diseases, self-mutilation. Simulation of the teeth trauma. Principles of the medico-legal examination of health status.

Medico-legal estimation of the age

Reasons for the forensic estimation of age. Methodology of the medico-legal examination. Estimation of the age using dental status.

6. PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION

General principles and methods of personal identification. Features of the physical characteristics of a person. Identification of unknown persons.

Modern possibilities of forensic dentistry in personal identification. Comparative methods of personal identification by dental status. Identification of a corpse by the facial skeleton bone remains. Forensic methods of identification using dental status. Personal identification by specific features of the structure of the teeth and dentition. Personal identification by traces and impression of the teeth. Determination of the gender, age and racial characteristics by teeth. Personal identification by dentures. Possibilities of personal identification by the particularity of the tongue mucous pattern and hard palate relief.

7. LEGAL ASPECTS OF THE PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY OF MEDICAL PROFESSIONALS. MEDICO-LEGAL EXAMINATION IN CASES OF PROFESSIONAL AND OFFICIAL CRIMES OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSIONALS

Legal and ethical rules governing relationships between the doctor and the patient. Professional duties and rights of medical and pharmaceutical professionals provided by the Law of the Republic of Belarus "On Health Care" June 18, 1993 N_{2} 2435-XII (as amended by the Act dated June 20, 2008 # 363-3). Medical confidentiality: legal and medical aspects. Consequences of deontological principles violations by health professionals.

Iatrogenic diseases, their types. Factors contributing to the iatrogeny.

The main causes of adverse outcomes in dentistry. Medical errors and accidents. Concept of crime and offense. Circumstances excluding criminality in cases of unfavorable outcome of medical care.

Punishable (criminal) professional offenses of health care workers.

Organization and conducting of the forensic dental examination in investigation of cases of criminal responsibility of medical professionals in connection with their professional activities. Examination boards (expert commissions), their staff, limits of competence. Typical issues resolved during examination. Legal value of medical documentation.

Revealing and analysis of medical care defects during forensic examinations. Medico-legal clinical-anatomical conferences and their main tasks. Informing of health care organizations about the revealed defects in rendering of health care. Role of the SCFE of Republic of Belarus in improving the quality of medical care.

EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE CURRICULAR CHART

		numbe	r of hours			
Section, topic #	# 51d 00 Yuon 202 Yuon 202 Yuon 202 Yuon 202 Yuon 202 Yuon 202 Yuon 202 Yuon 202 Yuon 202 Yuon 202 Yuon 202 Yuon 202 Yuon 202 Yuon 202 2		practical (laboratory or seminars)	Self-studies	Form of control	
1.	DISCIPLINE "FORENSIC MEDICINE". PROCEDURAL AND					
	ORGANIZATIONAL BASES OF FORENSIC MEDICAL		-	4	- interviews,	
	EXAMINATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS.				control oral questioning	
2.	FORENSIC THANATOLOGY	-	4			
2.1.	Dying and death. Postmortem changes. Medico-legal autopsy (training demonstration).	-	3	•	-interviews,	
2.2.	Corpse examination at the incident (crime) scene (place of detection)	-	1	3 -writing of an educational expert report		
3.	HEALTH DISORDERS AND DEATH FROM ACUTE ANOXIA					
	AND DUE TO EXPOSURE TO CERTAIN EXTERNAL (PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL) FACTORS	2	4			
3.1.	Mechanical asphyxia	2			- interviews,	
3.2.	Injuries due to physical agents		4	- 3	– control written questioning,	
3.3.					- control oral questioning	
4.	MEDICO-LEGAL EXAMINATION OF MECHANICAL INJURIES	6	4		L	

	Total hours	12	15	15	
7.	MEDICAL PROFESSIONALS. MEDICO-LEGAL EXAMINATION IN CASES OF PROFESSIONAL AND OFFICIAL CRIMES OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSIONALS	2	3	2	- control oral questioning- a credit
6.		-		ter he ferder av At	-control written questioning,
5.	MEDICO-LEGAL EXAMINATION OF LIVING PERSONS	ICO-LEGAL EXAMINATION OF LIVING PERSONS -			-interviews,
4.4.	Firearm injuries	2			- essays (writing of reviews) -situational control tasks and tests
	Sharp force injuries	-	4	3	-control oral questioning
	Injuries caused by blunt subjects. Transportation injury.	ects. Transportation injury. 2		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	-control written questioning;
	General issues of forensic traumatology	2			-interviews,

INFORMATION AND INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT LITERATURE

Basic (relevant):

- 1. Narayan Reddy, K.S. The Essentials of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology/ K.S.Narayan Reddy, O.P.Murty. - 33-d ed. The Health Sciences Publishers, 2014. – 689 p.
- 2. Di Maio, V.J.M. Handbook of Forensic Pathology / V.J.M. Di Maio, S.E. Dana. CRC Press: Taylor&Francis.- 2007.- 298p.
- 3. Судебная медицина. Лекции = Forensic medicine. Lectures: [учеб.пособие]/ Ю.И.Пиголкин [и др.].- М.: Практ. Медицина, 2014.- 133с.
- 4. Clinical Forensic Medicine. A physician guide/ ed. M. M. Stark. Totowa; New Jersey: Humana Press, 2005. - P.61-158.

Additional:

- 5. Forensic Dentistry/ Ed.Senn D.R., Stimson P.G. 2nd ed. CRC Press: Taylor&Francis.- 2010.- 437p.
- 6. Bowers C.M. Forensic Dental Evidence: An Investigator's Handbook.- 2nd ed. Elsevier, 2011.- 327p.

Normative regulatory acts:

7. Criminal Code of the Russian Federation (2006, amended 2012) (English version) Internet resource: mode of access: <u>http://legislationline.org/documents/section/criminal-codes/country/7</u>

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LIST OF AVAILABLE DIAGNOSTIC TOOLS

The following forms are used for competences assessment:

- 1. Oral form:
- interviews;
- control oral questioning;
- situational control tasks and tests
- oral credits;
- 2. Written form:
- control written questioning;
- essays (writing of reviews)
- writing of an educational expert report

LIST OF LECTURES

- 1. Discipline "Forensic Medicine". Procedural and organizational bases of forensic medical examination in the Republic of Belarus.
- 2. Mechanical asphyxia.
- 3. General issues of forensic traumatology.
- 4. Blunt force injuries. Traffic injuries.
- 5. Sharp force injuries. Firearm injuries.
- 6. Forensic identification of personality.

LIST OF PRACTICAL STUDIES

- 1. Discipline "Forensic Medicine". Procedural and organizational bases of forensic medical examination in the Republic of Belarus. Forensic thanatology. Medico-legal autopsy (training demonstration). Corpse examination at the incident (crime) scene (place of detection).
- 2. Mechanical asphyxia. Temperature-related injuries. Injuries due to other physical and chemical agents.
- 3. General issues of forensic traumatology. Blunt force injuries. Traffic injuries. Sharp force injuries. Firearm injuries.
- 4. Forensic medical examination of living persons. Dental forensic identification. Professional and official offenses of medical staff.

PROTOCOL OF THE CURRICULUM APPROVAL BY OTHER DEPARTMENTS¹

Title of the discipline requiring approval	Department	Amendments to the curriculum of the academic discipline	Decision of the department, which designed the curriculum (date, protocol $\#$) ²
1. Human anatomy	1. Human anatomy	None	May 25, 2016, protocol #10
2. Histology, Cytology, Embryology	2. Histology, Cytology, Embryology	\\	
3. Biological Chemistry	3. Biological Chemistry	\\	
4. Normal physiology	4. Normal physiology	\\	
5. Microbiology, Virology, Immunology	5. Microbiology, Virology, Immunology	\\	
6. Pathological anatomy	6. Pathological anatomy	\\\	
7. Pathological physiology	7. Pathological physiology	\\	
8. Topographic anatomy	8. Topographic anatomy	\\	
and operative surgery	and operative surgery		
9. Radiation diagnostics	9. Radiation diagnostics and	\\\	
and radiotherapy	radiotherapy		
10. Pharmacology.	10. Pharmacology.	\\	
11. General hygiene	11. General hygiene	\\	
12. Maxillo-facial and	12. Maxillo-facial and oral	\\	
oral surgery	surgery		

¹ The content of the curriculum should be approved by the departments for which the study of this particular discipline is required. ² If applicable.

COMPILERS/AUTHORS:

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V.A.Chuchko

Curriculum content, composition and accompanying documents comply with established requirements.

Dean of the Medical Faculty of International Students 01. 08 20/6

V.V.Davydov

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S.A.Kharytonava

M.N.Petrova

Methodologist of Educational Institution

"Belarusian State medical University" <u>01.09</u> 20/6

Head of the Foreign Languages Department 97. 98 2016

Information about the authors (compilers) of the curriculum

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