

**PRIVATE HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION
"INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY OF ECOLOGY AND
MEDICINE"**

Department of Surgery

WORKING PROGRAM OF EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE

" Forensic medicine. Medical Law of Ukraine "

LEVEL OF HIGHER EDUCATION Second (master's) level

DEGREE OF HIGHER EDUCATION Master's degree

BRANCH OF KNOWLEDGE 22 Healthcare

SPECIALTY 222 Medicine

Reviewed and approved
at the meeting of the Academic Council
Protocol No. 1, dated August 01, 2016

Kiev 2016

Working program of education discipline „Forensic Medicine. Medical Law of Ukraine” for the preparation of students of higher education of the second (master’s) level of higher education in specialty 222 Medicine.

Introduction

The program of the discipline "Forensic medicine.Medical Law of Ukraine" is composed according to the educational-professional program for training specialists of the second (master's) level of specialty 222 Medicine, field of knowledge 22 Healthcare, the Law of Ukraine "On Higher Education" from 01.07.2014 № 1556-VII (Article 13, item 7), the provision "On the organization of the educational process in the PHEE" International Academy of Ecology and Medicine ", methodological recommendations approved by the Central Methodical Cabinet of Higher Medical Education of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine on curriculum development standards of higher education. The discipline "Forensic medicine" belongs to the section of the General preparation of the curriculum for the preparation of higher education applicants of the second educational (master's) level.

Description of the discipline

The structure of educational discipline	Branch of knowledge, training direction, specialty, education level	Characteristics of educational discipline
		Full day learning
Credits ECTS – 3	Field of knowledge: 22 Healthcare	Year of the education: The 3rd
Modules - 2		
Amount of hours - 90	Specialty: 222 Medicine	Semester: The 5th -
		Lectures
		30 h. -
		Practical classes
		40 h. -
		Self-education (individual work)
		20 h. -
		Type of control: Current and final (diff.credit)

“ Forensic medicine. Medical Law of Ukraine ” as a discipline

Forensic science is a branch of science that studies the issues of medical, biological and medical forensic nature that arise in the practical work of justice.

Modern forensic science has gone far beyond applied knowledge. Its separate sections are designed in accordance with criminal and civil law and are only taught in forensic medicine.

The need to have a sound knowledge of the theory and practice of forensic medicine is conditioned by the fact that, according to the current legislation, law enforcement agencies have the right to involve in the expert functions of a doctor of any specialty, regardless of the faculty in which he received medical education. In this regard, forensic knowledge is important for any physician who, when necessary, should correctly apply it in practice.

Economic and social and social conditions testify to the necessity of changes in the system of organization of medical and preventive help to the population.

There are many problems in the healthcare sector in Ukraine that need immediate resolution:

- lack of proper legal acts regulating relations related to the provision of medical care;
- insufficient knowledge and understanding of the content of legal norms, which reflect the rights of citizens in the field of health care;
- poor legal training of healthcare professionals;
- low level of legal culture of medical professionals.

In this regard, there was an urgent need to radically change the quality of legal training for students of higher medical institutions. The reform of the health care system in Ukraine depends on a number of factors. Of these, the legal education of future physicians is important.

One of the main objectives of this program is to improve the legal framework of the industry in accordance with international standards; implementation of legal, economic, administrative mechanisms, ensuring the constitutional rights of citizens to health care; therefore, medical law is an important discipline for any physician who, when necessary, should correctly apply the knowledge gained in practice.

The program of forensic medicine, medical law for students of medical faculties of HEE is made taking into account the current state of forensic science, related medical and legal disciplines and the legal framework in medical activity.

1. THE PURPOSE AND TASKS OF THE EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE

1.1. The purpose of teaching the discipline " Forensic medicine. Medical Law of Ukraine "consistent with objectives of the educational-professional training program for applicants for the second educational (master's) level of higher education and are determined by the content of those systemic knowledge and skills that must be mastered by a doctor. The knowledge that students receive from the discipline " Forensic medicine" is basic for the block of disciplines that provide scientific and professional training.

1.2. The main tasks.

- to present legal and ethical background of physician's work
- to provide knowledge about modern possibilities of forensic medical examination and structure of forensic medical service, and also functions of bureau and its divisions;
- to provide knowledge about the organizational and procedural principles of forensic examination;
- to teach students to diagnose the fact of biological death of a person;
- to learn to describe injuries;
- to learn to determine the type of injury and the mechanism of its occurrence;
- to learn to use criteria to determine the severity of injury;

- to know the requirements that must be met when removing physical evidence of biological origin;
- definition of types of legal liability for offenses in the field of health care; legal practice in the field of medical law, including European Court of Human Rights;
- mastering the legal conditions of certain types of medical practice and their legal regulation;
- assessment of trends in rule-making and public policy in the field of health care;
- analysis of defects in the provision of medical care, their legal qualifications.

1.3. Competencies and learning outcomes, the formation of which is facilitated by the discipline " Forensic medicine. Medical Law of Ukraine "

In accordance with the requirements of the Standard of higher education discipline provides for students ' acquisition of competencies:

Integrated: ability to solve common and complex specialized tasks and practical problems in the process of learning that involves the research and/or implementation of innovation and is characterized by complexity and uncertainty of conditions and requirements

General:

- knowledge and understanding of the discipline " Forensic medicine. Medical Law of Ukraine ";
- ability to apply knowledge of forensic medicine and medical law of Ukraine in practical situations;
- ability to select a strategy of communication;
- ability to work in a team;
- interpersonal skills;
- ability to communicate in the state language, both orally and in writing;
- ability to communicate in another language;
- skills in using information and communication technologies;
- ability for abstract thinking, analysis and synthesis, capacity to learn and to be trained modern;
- ability to evaluate and ensure the quality of work performed;
- certainty and persistence regarding tasks and responsibilities taken.

Special (professional):

- to know the conceptual-categorical apparatus in the field of medical law; the sources of medical law;
- to know the types of legal liability for offences in the sphere of health care; legal practice in the areas of health law, including the European court of human rights;
- ability to assimilate legal conditions for the execution of certain types of medical practices and their legal regulation;
- ability to assess trends in rule-making and public policy in the field of health;
- ability to analyze defects of rendering of medical aid, their legal qualification.

Matrix of competencies

№	Competence	Knowledge	Skills	Communica tion	Autonomy and responsibility
1	2	3	4	5	6
General competence					
Ability to apply knowledge of forensic medicine and medical law of Ukraine in practical situations					
Special competencies					

1.	Ability to evaluate the results of forensic examination.	Modern scientific data and possibilities of forensic examination; provisions of the current legislation on forensic examination.	To make a forensic medical examination of the victim. To make forensic medical examination based on the materials of investigative or court cases and draw up a document.	To communicate with the relatives of the victim correctly.	To be responsible for deciding on legal liability for health care.
2.	Ability to reasonably assess the results of the severity of injuries during the examination of victims, accused and others.	Procedure for forensic medical examination of victims, accused and other persons.	To evaluate the results of the severity of injuries during the examination of victims, accused and others. To establish the mechanism of prescription and survival of the injury. To describe the damage and diagnose the action of blunt, sharp objects, vehicles and firearms by their characteristic properties.	To communicate with the victim correctly.	To be responsible for deciding on legal liability for health care.
3.	Ability to reasonably assess the results of defects in the provision of medical care, their legal qualifications.	Basic laws governing the activities of health professionals. Basic laws governing the activities of health professionals.	It is reasonable to evaluate the results of defects in the provision of medical care, their legal qualifications	To explain goals and methods assessment of the results of defects in the provision of medical care, their legal	To be responsible for deciding on legal liability for health care.

				qualifications in foreign and Ukrainian languages.	
4.	Ability to assess the legal conditions of certain types of medical practice and their legal regulation.	Duties, rights and responsibilities of medical workers for professional misconduct, as well as the basic laws governing the activities of medical workers.	To be able to analyze legal conditions for conducting certain types of medical practice and their legal regulation.	To explain the results of conduction certain types of medical practice and their legal regulation.	To be responsible for deciding on legal liability for health care.

Expected detailed learning outcomes. As a result of studying the academic discipline, the student must:

know:

- up-to-date scientific data and forensic capabilities;
- provisions of the current legislation on forensic examination, duties, rights and responsibilities of medical professionals for professional offenses, as well as the basic laws that regulate the activities of medical professionals;
- methods of conducting scientific research;
- legal obligations of the doctor concerning pronouncement of death;
- legal regulations concerning transplantation, artificial procreation, abortion, aesthetic procedures, palliative treatment, mental illness,ect;
- the concept of violent and sudden death and the difference between the concepts of injury and damage;
- legal grounds and rules of doctor's conduct during examination of the body at the place of its disclosure and judicial and medical examination of the body;
- principles of court-medical diagnostics and opinions in cases concerning infanticide and reconstruction of circumstances of a road accident;
- principles of judicial and medical opinion on the ability to participate in procedural activities, biological effect and health impairment;
- the concept of medical error, the most common causes of medical errors and the principle of giving opinions in such cases;
- principles of material collection for toxicological and hemogenetic tests;
- legal grounds and rules for conducting judicial and medical autopsy, applying in specific cases additional techniques of autopsy and post-mortem imaging examinations;
- legal regulations concerning the provision of health services, patient's rights, grounds for practicing the profession of doctor and functioning of medical self-government;

- basic legal regulations regarding the organization and financing of health care, general health insurance and the principles of organization of units performing medical activities;
- legal grounds and rules of doctor's conduct during examination of the body at the place of its disclosure and judicial and medical examination of the body;
- rules for estimating the time of death on the basis of death signs;
- the importance of environmental xenobiotics, including their exogenous transformation and the role of biomarkers (exposure, effects, vulnerability) in the diagnosis of environmental and occupational diseases;
- rules of preparation of opinion of expert witness in criminal matters;
- the conceptual and categorical apparatus in the field of medical law; sources of medical law; trends in rule-making and state policy in the field of health care; mechanisms for exercising the rights and obligations of the subjects of medical relations; legal conditions for conducting certain types of medical practice and their legal regulation; state and legal guarantees and mechanisms for the protection of human rights in the field of health care; defects in the provision of medical care, their legal qualifications; types of legal liability for health offenses; legal practice in the field of medical law, including European Court of Human Rights;
- principles of pharmaceutical law;
- legal obligations of the doctor concerning pronouncement of death;
- legal regulations and basic methods of medical experimentation and other medical research, including basic methods of data analysis;
- legal regulations concerning transplantation, artificial procreation, abortion, aesthetic procedures, palliative treatment, mental illness, etc.
- legal regulations concerning medical confidentiality, keeping medical records, criminal, civil and professional liability of a doctor;
- situations in which there are conflicts between values and principles relating to the medical profession and the provision of health services, and provide a justification for the decisions taken.

To be able to:

- work independently with the legislation of Ukraine and international and regional standards in the field of health care; to know the mechanisms of exercising the rights and obligations of the subjects of medical legal relations; prepare the necessary legal documents; to analyze the legal nature of certain types of medical practice; to apply the practice of law for law enforcement activities, incl. the legal positions of the European Court of Human Rights; make effective use of an arsenal of expertise and quality control mechanisms for health care; correctly evaluate the consequences of the professional activities of medical and pharmaceutical workers;
- plan own learning activities and constantly learn in order to update own knowledge;
- recognise the behaviors and symptoms indicating the possibility of violence against the child during the examination of the child;
- act in a manner that avoids medical errors;
- communicate with the patient and his family in an atmosphere of trust, taking into account the needs of the patient;
- explain basic rights and the legal basis for the provision of medical services to recipients of medical services;
- cooperate with other professions in the field of health protection;
- take blood for toxicological tests and protect the material for hemogenetic tests;
- identify the relevant legislation containing standards for the provision of health services and the medical profession;

- when providing emergency aid, make efforts not to destroy important forensic evidence which does not interfere with the primary objective of medical intervention (saving lives / health);
- identify the relevant legislation containing standards for the provision of health services and the medical profession;
- apply legal regulations regarding the issue of medical certificates for the needs of patients, their families and other entities;
- carry out forensic examination of the victim;
- inspect the corpse on the scene;
- identify the causes of death during forensic examination of the corpse in cases of violent and non-violent death.

Is ready to:

- *to be guided by the well-being of a patient*
- *to establish and maintain deep and respectful contact with patients and to show understanding for differences in world views and cultures*
- *respect medical confidentiality and patients' rights*
- *take actions towards the patient on the basis of ethical norms and principles, with an awareness of the social determinants and limitations of the diseases*
- *perceive and recognize own limitations and self-assessing educational deficits and needs*
- *promote health-promoting behaviors*
- *use objective sources of information*
- *respect medical confidentiality and patients' rights*
- *formulate conclusions from own measurements or observations*
- *implement the principles of professional camaraderie and cooperation in a team of specialists, including representatives of other medical professions, also in a multicultural and multinational environment*
- *formulate opinions on the various aspects of the professional activity*
- *assume responsibility for decisions taken in the course of their professional activities, including in terms of the safety of oneself and others*

2. CONTENTS OF EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE.

Module 1: Forensic Medicine.

SPECIFIC GOALS:

- To analyze the stages of development of domestic forensic medicine, the contribution of individual scientists at each stage.
- To explain the principles of forensic organization in the country.
- To know the function of the structural units of the Forensic Bureau
- To analyze the legal support for medical activities.
- To interpret the legal rules regarding the appointment and conduct of forensics.
- To know the legal regulations governing the activities of healthcare professionals and legal relationships in the healthcare sector and be able to analyze them.
- To know the causes of adverse effects in medical practice, medical errors, accidents.
- To be able to characterize and evaluate the offenses of healthcare professionals.
- To be able to state the fact of biological death.
- To conduct a forensic dissection of the corpse, to formulate the cause of non-violent death and to issue a "Medical Certificate of Death".

- To know the peculiarities of forensic examination of a corpse of a newborn and a dying person.
- Review the corpse at the scene of the event, find, describe and remove material evidence of biological origin.
- To be able to describe the material evidence of biological origin, especially the traces of blood at the scene.
- To know the rules for removing material evidence of biological origin from their location.
- To formulate issues that can be resolved during forensic examination of physical evidence of biological origin.
- To be able to carry out a personal injury examination.
- To be able to describe injuries.
- To determine the severity of personal injury, the percentage of loss of overall performance.
- To know the specifics of forensic examination regarding disputable sexual acts and sexual offenses.
- To be able to determine the type of personal injury.
- To be able to describe bodily injuries resulting from mechanical factors.
- To be able to identify the cause of a violent death and write a 'Medical Certificate of Death'
- To formulate issues that can be resolved during forensic examination of a corpse in cases of death from blunt objects.
- To be able to diagnose and evaluate the damage inherent in different types of transport injuries.
- To formulate section diagnosis in cases of transport injury.
- To draw and justify conclusions in typical cases of car, rail and motorcycle injuries.
- To formulate issues that can be resolved during forensic examination of the corpse in cases of death from sharp objects.
- To describe fire damage to clothing, skin, bones and internal organs.
- To diagnose gunshot distance and wound canal direction.

Topic. The subject and objectives of forensic medicine. The history of its development, the procedural and organizational foundations of forensic medical examination. Medical legislation in the system of medical knowledge.

Forensic medicine, definition of the concept, its content and tasks. The importance of forensic medicine in the higher medical education system. Forensic expertise, its role in law enforcement and health care. Becoming forensic and forensic expertise. Stages of forensic medicine development, features of modern V stage. Contribution of prominent Ukrainian and Ukrainian forensic physicians.

Forensic examination as one of the varieties of forensics and evidence in litigation. Legal acts regulating forensic examinations - Law on Forensic Expertise, Fundamentals of the Legislation of Ukraine on Health Care, Codes, Amendments and Amendments to the Law on Entrepreneurship, Order # 6 "On Forensic Organization examination in Ukraine" / 1995 /. The concept of forensic examination, its mandatory appointment. Types of expertise, single, commission and its comprehensive conduct. Structure of forensic service in Ukraine.

The concept of intentionnot state forensic service. The Bureau is judicial-medical examination as the organizational unit of the state forensic service, its structure and departmental functions. The concept of forensic expert, forensic expert, expert in the field of forensic medical examination, their duties, rights and responsibilities. Guarantees of independence of a forensic expert. The role of a forensic expert in the pretrial investigation, inquiry and his participation in the trial. Objects it is judicial-medical examination of the corpses, victims, defendants and other

persons, physical evidence, medical records. Regulation of the forensic medical examinations and forensic research, documentation, structure the order of drawing.

Legal assessment of adverse patient outcomes. A medical error. Accidents. Examination of defects of rendering of medical aid. Iatrogenic pathology: definition, relevance and the main causes of iatrogenic; classification of iatrogenic, place atrogena pathology in the structure of the adverse results of medical intervention. General issues of legal responsibility of medical workers. Civil liability of medical institutions. Administrative and disciplinary responsibility of medical workers. Criminal responsibility of medical workers for committing professional crimes. Malfeasance in the health sector. The concept of crime officers and officials in the health sector. The abuse of office. Bribery. Obtaining of illegal remuneration. Forgery. Negligence.

Topic. Forensic thanatology. The basics of transplantology. Inspection of a corpse at the scene.

The concept of tonatology. The doctrine of death in forensic medicine. Concepts of death: death of a cell, organ, organism. Forensic classification of death. Death is violent and nonviolent. The role and limits of competence of the forensic expert in determining the type of violent death. Categories of corpses subject to forensic examination. Rules and technique of forensic examination of corpses. Legal regulation of forensic examination of corpses. Issues that are resolved during the opening of corpses. Features of forensic autopsy. Dying and its stages. Terminal status and its forensic significance, brain death. The statement of the fact of death, its signs and their definition, imaginary death. Diagnosis of clinical and biological deaths, probable and probable / absolute / signs of death. Changes that occur in organs and tissues after death. Tissue experience and forensic significance of supravital reactions. Early cadaveric signs: body cooling, cadaveric drying, cadaveric spots: stages and period of their development, research methods. Late cadaveric signs. Forensic prescription of death.

Transplantology and its legal principles.

Inspection of the corpse at its location. Legal regulation of the scene inspection. Organization of the review, its participants. The review stages are static and dynamic. Tasks and functions of the forensic expert during the examination of the corpse at the place of its identification. Procedure and methodology for inspection of the corpse. Detection, description, seizure and packaging of material evidence of biological origin for further investigation. Documentation made during the inspection of the scene. Forensic examination of the corpse (demonstration). Features of the study of bodies of unknown persons / anthropometry, verbal portrait, special features, fingerprinting, dental formula, etc. /, dissected, skeletal corpses and bone remains. Sudden death. Forensic examination of infant corpses. Features of autopsy in case of suspected lesions of radioactive substances, war poisonous substances, diseases of particularly dangerous infections and HIV. Features of the study of exhumed corpses. Issues to be addressed in the study of corpses.

Topic. Forensic medical examination of victims, accused and other persons.

Reasons for forensic examination of victims, accused and other persons, its organization, features of carrying out and documentation. Forensic examination of the presence of injuries to the victim. Determination of types of damages, limitation of application and their severity.

Legal classification of injuries according to their severity in accordance with the Criminal Code of Ukraine. Severe bodily injury. Injury of moderate severity. Light injuries. Criteria for the severity of personal injury in accordance with the applicable "Rules of Forensic Determination of the Severity of Personal Injury". Beatings, snorting. Features of the examination to determine the presence and degree of disability.

Examination of a state of health: simulation, agration, dissimulation, artificial diseases, self-injury / mutilation of members /. The value of medical documents, investigative materials in

establishing the conditions under which the injury was caused. Examination of age, the reasons and criteria for determining age, methods of research.

**Topic. Forensic examination of injuries and deaths caused by mechanical factors.
Damage from blunt objects. Transport injury.**

Definition of 'trauma', 'injury'. Classification of damage according to the active factor, nature and severity. Anatomical and functional injuries. Features of the description of injuries. Damage to blunt objects, their classification. The mechanism of action of blunt objects and the nature of the damage resulting from their action. Sadna, bruises, tissue slaughter, bruised wounds, bone fractures, ruptures and detachments of internal organs, separation and crushing of body parts, their morphological characteristics and forensic significance. Damage to the tissues of the face, bones, teeth, oral cavity. Tooth damage. Possibilities of determining the type of blunt solid object and its mechanism of action based on the characteristics of the damage. Features of damage that occur in the event of a fall from a height, to the plane - with and without acceleration. Their differential diagnosis.

Traumatism and its types. Forensic features of different types of injuries. Classification of a transport injury. Automobile injury and its basic types. Relationship of phases of automobile injury with the mechanism of occurrence of damages. Location overview features

Accident. Trauma from a collision of a person with a moving car. Injury from moving a car wheel. Trauma in the car; injury from falling from the body; trauma caused by a body squeeze between a car and a stationary object. Motorcycle injury, features of damage. Railway trauma, its types and features of damage.

**Topic. Forensic examination of injuries and death from mechanical factors.
Damage by sharp objects. Gunshot injury: forensic examination and diagnosis.**

Kinds of sharp objects, mechanism of causing damage. Morphological features of cut, stab, stab-cut, chopped and saw wounds. Issues arising from forensic examination of these injuries. Possibility of establishing mechanism of action and identification of sharp objects. Features of damage caused by own and third hand. Life-threatening response to damage / local and general /; current methods for determining the survival and limitation of damage. Addressing the possibility of mortally wounded to self-directed action. Causes of death from mechanical trauma caused by the action of dull and sharp objects, their forensic definition.

The concept of gunshot damage. Firearms, their types. The cartridge and its components. Shot mechanism: ballistic main wave, ball killing force. Belts of action of balls depending on their kinetic energy; hydrodynamic action of the ball. Ammunition, mechanism of action of the projectile on clothing, tissues and organs depending on the distance of the shot. Additional Shot Factors. Signs of shot close. The value of the muzzle cut and the mechanism of its formation. Shot at close range, its features. Shot at close range. Determination of inlet and outlet openings for shots at different distances on clothing and leather. Features of fire damage on clothing made of synthetic material. Hunting weapon damage.

Features of a gunshot wound canal / blind, through, displaced, semicircular, circular / in the case of its passage through various organs and tissues. Possibilities of establishing the direction of the shot when passing the ball through flat, tubular bones and parenchymal organs. Diagnosis of firearm damage from modern firearms. Damage from gas weapons. Damage from grenades, ignitions, mines, shells, explosives. Possibilities of determining the type of weapons, ammunition by the nature of the damage. Special methods of investigation used in the examination of gunshot injuries: histological, chemical, radiological, photographic, spectrographic, contact-diffusion, direct microscopy, photographing in infrared rays and the like. Features of the site inspection and the significance of the investigative experiment to address questions raised by investigative bodies in investigating cases related to firearms expertise.

Module 2: Medical law of Ukraine.

SPECIFIC GOALS:

- to know the necessary conceptual minimum, without which it is impossible to form a general idea of the legal regulation of medical activity and responsibility for violations of legislation in this field;
- to know the legal acts that regulate the activities of healthcare professionals and legal relationships in the healthcare sector and be able to analyze them;
- to learn the causes of adverse effects in medical practice, medical errors, accidents;
- to be able to characterize and evaluate the offenses of healthcare professionals.

Topic: The concept and system of medical law.

Legal nature of medical law (branch of law, institute of law, branch of law). The place of medical law in the system of law and system of legislation of Ukraine.

Medical law of Ukraine as a branch of law: concepts, tasks, subject matter and methods.

Medical relationships: concepts, types and composition.

Principles and Functions of Medical Law of Ukraine.

The medical law system of Ukraine.

Sources of medical law of Ukraine.

Medical law as a discipline and branch of science.

Topic. Medical law of Ukraine in the systems of law and legislation. Legal nature of medical care and medical services.

Concepts, signs and types of medical care.

Medical service as an object of medical legal relations. Types of medical services.

General characteristics of the contract for the provision of medical services and its main features.

The subject matter and content of the medical service agreement.

Essential terms of the medical service contract.

Newest technologies in the field of health care.

Topic. Legal regulation in the field of healthcare.

International standards in the field of health and human rights.

Regional standards in the field of health and human rights.

Genesis of Healthcare Legal Regulation in Ukraine.

Health care legislation in Ukraine: current state and prospects for development.

Constitutional regulation of health care in Ukraine

Sectoral legislation of Ukraine in the field of health care.

The EU-Ukraine Association Agreement on Health.

The role and importance of the case law of the European Court of Human Rights in the field of health. National medical practice.

Topic. The legal status of subjects of medical legal relations. Personal non-property rights in the field of health.

Legislative support for patient rights: international standards and national instruments.

The rights of the patient in certain types of medical practice.

Regulatory regulation of patient responsibilities in Ukraine.

Legal regulation of the professional rights of medical professionals.

Legal regulation of the professional duties of medical professionals.

Legal status of legal representatives and other legal entities.

Legal status of medical practitioner under national law.

Professional ethics and medical deontology in medical practice

Human rights in the health sector: concept, classification, general characterization.

The human right to life and medical practice: the issue of correlation.
The human right to health.
Human right to health care. The right to consent and to refuse medical intervention.
Human right to health information: general characteristics and legal support.
The human right to medical secrecy: general characteristics and legal support.
Human rights inpatient care in a healthcare facility.
The procedure for processing personal data in the healthcare sector.

Topic. Legal regulation of certain types of medical activities. Violations in health care and legal liability.

Concept and types of legal responsibility of subjects of medical legal relations. Exemption from legal liability: the legal basis.
Criminal responsibility of medical workers for committing professional crimes.
Civil liability in the field of health.
Administrative responsibility of medical workers.
Disciplinary responsibility of medical workers.
Concept and types of forms of protection of the rights of subjects of medical legal relations.
Judicial protection of the rights of subjects of medical legal relations.
Extrajudicial protection of the rights of subjects of medical legal relations.
Neurontin forms of protection of the rights of subjects of medical legal relations: self-defense; alternative conflict resolution; assistance to the independent public associations; appeal to professional medical associations.
Legislative support of family medicine in Ukraine.
The legal status of the ambulatory General practice – family medicine.
The legal status of the family doctor.
Legislative support for the industry folk medicine (healing) in Ukraine.
The conditions of the legality of the implementation of activities in the field of folk medicine (healing).
Legal status of subjects of folk medicine (healing).
Legal responsibility in the field of folk medicine (healing).
General characteristics of legal regulation in the field of health regarding the protection of population from infectious diseases.
Legal status of subjects of medical legal relations in terms of the treatment of infectious and venereal diseases.
Legal regulation of preventive vaccinations in Ukraine.
Tuberculosis control: the legal aspects.
Features of the socio-legal protection of persons infected with HIV or individuals who suffer from the disease caused by HIV.
A General characteristic of legislative providing of functioning of State service of Ukraine on issues of food safety and consumer protection.
The rights and duties of citizens on ensuring sanitary and epidemic wellbeing.
Legal liability for violation of sanitary legislation.

3. THE STRUCTURE OF EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE.

Names of modules and topics	Amount of hours					
	Daily learning					
	Total	including				
Lectures		Practical classes	Seminars	Individual work	ISW	
Module 1: Forensic Medicine.						
Topic: Procedural and organizational basis of forensic examination and forensic dentistry in Ukraine. Forensic medical thanatology.”		2	3	-	-	1
Topic: Forensic examination of the physical evidence of biological origin. Forensic medical and criminalistics methods of examination.		3	4	-	-	2
Topic: Forensic medical (dental) examination of establishing the severity of injuries, health status and age.		2	3	-	-	2
Topic: General questions of forensic traumatology. Blunt force trauma. Forensic justification for mechanism of injury and the cause of death from the effects of blunt objects. Injuries of the oral mucosa and teeth. Injuries caused by teeth. Fractures of the facial bones. Falls from height (katatrauma).		3	4	-	-	3
Topic: Sharp force trauma.		2	4	-	-	1
Topic: Forensic medical examination of sudden and unexpected death. Autopsy.		2	3			2
Module 2: Medical law of Ukraine.						
Medical law of Ukraine in the systems of law and legislation		2	2			
Medical law of Ukraine in the systems of law and legislation. International and regional standards in the field of health and human rights.		2	2			1
Legal nature of medical care and medical services		2	2			
The human rights system in the health sector. Personal nonproprietary human rights in the field of health		2	3			1
Legal nature of medical care and medical services. The human rights system in the health sector.		2	4			1
Legal status of subjects of medical legal relations		2	2			1
Legal status of subjects of medical legal relations. Medical examination for the legislation of Ukraine.		2	1			
Legal liability in the field of health care. Procedures and mechanisms for the protection of the rights of subjects of medical relationships		2	1			2
Topic: Final control (Diff.credit)		-	2	-	-	3
Total		90	30	40	-	20

4. THEMES OF LECTURES

The 5th semester

№	Theme
	MODULE 1. FORENSIC MEDICINE
1.	The subject and objectives of forensic medicine. The history of its development, the procedural and organizational foundations of forensic medical examination. Medical legislation in the system of medical knowledge.
2.	Forensic thanatology. The basics of transplantology. Inspection of a corpse at the scene.
3.	Forensic medical examination of victims, accused and other persons. Forensic examination of injuries and death from mechanical factors. Damage from the action of blunt objects. Traffic injury.
4.	Forensic examination of injuries and death from mechanical factors. Damage by sharp objects. Gunshot injury: forensic examination and diagnosis.
5.	Forensic examination of injuries from biological factors. Poisoning by different groups of poisons.
6.	Medical law and its place in the system of Ukrainian law and legislation of Ukraine.
7.	Legal nature of medical care and medical services.
8.	Legal liability in the field of healthcare.

5. THEMES OF PRACTICAL LESSONS

The 5th semester

№	Theme
	MODULE 1. FORENSIC MEDICINE
1.	Procedural and organizational basis of forensic examination and forensic dentistry in Ukraine. Forensic medical thanatology.”
2.	Forensic examination of the physical evidence of biological origin. Forensic medical and criminalistics methods of examination.
3.	Forensic medical (dental) examination of establishing the severity of injuries, health status and age.
4.	General questions of forensic traumatology. Blunt force trauma. Forensic justification for mechanism of injury and the cause of death from the effects of blunt objects. Injuries of the oral mucosa and teeth. Injuries caused by teeth. Fractures of the facial bones. Falls from height (katatrauma).
5.	Sharp force trauma.
6.	Forensic medical examination of sudden and unexpected death. Autopsy.
7.	Medical law of Ukraine in the systems of law and legislation. International and regional standards in the field of health and human rights.
8.	Legal nature of medical care and medical services. The human rights system in the healthcare sector.

9.	Legal status of subjects of medical legal relations. Medical examination for the legislation of Ukraine.
10.	Legal liability in the field of healthcare. Procedures and mechanisms for the protection of the rights of subjects of medical relationships.
11.	Finale control.

6. THEMES OF INDEPENDENT WORK OF STUDENTS

The 5th semester

№	Theme
	Preparation for practical classes.
1.	Forensic medical examination of mechanical asphyxia. Strangulation. Suffocation. Obstruction. Compression. Forensic medical examination of drowning.
2.	Forensic medical thanatology.
3.	Forensic medical examination of the corpse of newborn. Infanticide due to commission and omission.
4.	Forensic medical examination of injury due to the action of high and low temperature.
5.	Forensic medical examination of injury due to action of electricity.
6.	Forensic autopsy. Determining the time of death.
7.	General information about poisons, mechanism of action and the basis of forensic medical diagnosis of poisoning.
8.	Preparation for practical training - theoretical preparation and practical skills development
9.	Independent study of topics that are not included in the classroom plan:
10.	Defects of care. Medical examination and quality control of medical care under the laws of Ukraine.
11.	Legal regulation of family medicine in Ukraine. Traditional medicine (healing) under the laws of Ukraine.
12.	Legislative support for prevention and treatment of infectious diseases. Legal support of sanitary and epidemiological welfare in Ukraine.
13.	Legal support of reproductive health and reproductive technologies in Ukraine. Correction of sex.
14.	Legal regulation of pharmaceutical proceedings and providing population with medical drugs and medical products in Ukraine.
15.	International standards and national regulating authorities intellectual health. Legal regulation of care to vulnerable populations.
16.	Preparation for the final control of the assimilation of discipline "Medical law of Ukraine"
	Preparation before Finale control.

7. LIST OF QUESTIONS TO FINAL CONTROL

MODULE 1:

1. Forensic medical examination and its types. Duties, tasks and responsibilities of the forensic medical examiner.
2. Medico-legal systems in the world.

3. Structure of the medical serves in Ukraine. Bureau of the forensic medical expertise, subsections.
 4. Definition of the “thanatology”. Cellular and somatic death.
 5. Forensic medical examination of the dead body.
 6. Death. Classification.
 7. Pathophysiology of dying.
 8. Forensic medical significance of the terminal stage of dying. Clinical and biological death.
 9. Application of the organs and tissues for the corpses for transplantation.
- Legal, ethical and medical aspects of transplantation.
10. Diagnostic criteria for determination of the brain death.
 11. Euthanasia.
 12. Cause, mechanism and manner of death.
 13. Plausible and absolute signs of death. Early changes after death.
 14. Late changes after death. Natural conservation of the body.
 15. How to “read” nommogram?
 16. Forensic medical determination of the time of death. Supravital reaction.
 17. Sudden death. Definition and signs.
 18. Risk factors of sudden death.
 19. Diagnostics of the death from cardiovascular disease.
 20. Diagnostics of the death from respiratory system disease.
 21. Diagnostics of the death from disease of the digestive system, central nervous system, the genitourinary system.
 22. Sudden death of the children. Sudden Infant Death Syndrome.
 23. The estimation of maturity of a newborn baby or fetus.
 24. Procedural position and organization of forensic autopsy.
 25. General rules, procedures and phases of the forensic autopsy.
 26. Forensic medical records, which is filled during and after the autopsy.
 27. Death certification.
 28. Examination of the death or crime scene.
 29. Duties of a specialist in forensic medicine at the examination of the corpse at the death or crime scene.
 30. The methods of determination of the time of death at the death or crime scene.
 31. Forensic medical capabilities of the identification an unknown person.
 32. The value of the dental status for the identification an unknown person.
 33. Identification by DNA profiling
 34. Examination of the dead body of the newborn.
 35. Medico-legal questions in case of the examination of the dead body of the newborn.
 36. What is infanticide? What are the risky factors of SIDS?
 37. Causes of death of the newborn.
 38. Forensic medical examination of the living persons.
 39. Forensic medical examination in case of the sexual assault.
 40. The concept of "injury." Classification of injuries, types of injuries. Questions that resolve with mechanical trauma. Mechanism of action of a blunt object on the human body.
 41. Abrasion and contusion. Their forensic medical significance.
 42. Bone fractures. Their forensic medical significance.
 43. Laceration. Characteristics, definition and signs.

44. Self-inflicted injuries.
45. Railway trauma.
46. Transport trauma. Injures in case of road accident.
47. Stab wounds. Self-inflicted injures.
48. Chop and incised wounds. Differences. Dependence from manner of death .
49. Questions what are resolved in case of stab, incised, chop wounds.
50. The main causes of death in cases of mechanical trauma.
51. Classification of the firearm weapon.
52. Components of the ammunition, mechanism of the shot.
53. Gunshot residue.
54. Kinetic energy of the projectile.
55. Specifics of the contact wounds.
56. Specifics of the intermediate distance wounds.
57. Specifics of the distant wounds.
58. Exit gunshot wounds.
59. Specifics of the shotgun wounds. Structure of the shotgun cartridge.
60. Medici-legal aspects pregnancy and abortion.
61. Examination of the scene in case of criminal abortion.
62. Causes of death in case of criminal abortion.
63. Asphyxia. Definition and classification.
64. Signs of asphyxia.
65. Hanging and ligature asphyxia.
66. Manual asphyxia. Gaging. Smothering.
67. Drowning.
68. Poison. Definition. Ways of the poison entering in the body.
69. The toxic and fatal dose.
70. Tolerance and idiosyncrasy.
71. Corrosive poison. Poisoning of the acids and alkalines.
72. Forensic medical diagnosis of poisons that form methemoglobin.
73. Poisoning with carbon monoxide.
74. Poisoning with arsenic, thallium.
75. Poisoning with sleeping pills.
76. Poisoning with ethyl alcohol and its surrogates.
77. Poisoning with cyanide compounds.
78. Agrochemical poisons.
79. Strychnine poisoning, atropine.
80. Poisoning with drugs (morphine, heroin, opium, cocaine, narcotic mushrooms).
81. Rules of the removal of internal organs for forensic toxicological studies and evaluation of their results.
82. Local effects of the heat on the body. Features of burns caused by various factors. Scalding.
83. General effect of high temperatures, overheating and sunstroke.
84. The local effect of cold. The degree frostbites and their morphological characteristics.
85. General effect of epy low temperature. Signs of death from hypothermia.
86. Features of action of electricity on the human body.
87. Forensic examination of the lesions with technical electricity.

88. Electrical lesion.
89. Death from lightning.
90. Forensic medical examination of blood.
91. Forensic medical examination of saliva, urine, sperm.
92. Forensic medical examination of hair.

MODULE 2:

1. Legal nature of medical law (branch of law, institute of law, branch of law).
2. Medical law of Ukraine as a legal entity: concept, tasks, subject of regulation.
3. Medical relationships: concepts, types and composition.
4. Principles and Functions of Medical Law of Ukraine.
5. The system of medical law of Ukraine.
6. Sources of medical law of Ukraine.
7. Medical law as a discipline and branch of science.
8. General Characteristics of Health Care Legislation in Ukraine.
9. acts in the field of health and human rights, containing mandatory rules and principles ("hard law") (in particular, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, The Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities).
10. Regional acts in the field of health and human rights, which contain binding rules and principles ("hard law") (in particular, European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, European Social Charter, European Convention on the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms) human rights and biomedicine).
11. International health and human rights instruments containing guidelines and guidelines ("soft law") (in particular, the International Standard Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, Principles for the Protection of Mentally Ill Persons and the Improvement of Mental Care, The Alma-Ata Declaration, the Lisbon Declaration of Patient Rights).
12. Regional health and human rights instruments containing guidelines and guidelines ("soft law") (in particular, the European Charter on Patients' Rights, the Declaration on Patient Rights in Europe, the Ljubljana Charter on healthcare reform).
13. The role and meaning of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and its place in the system of international standards in the field of health and human rights.
14. Patients' rights under international health and human rights instruments.
15. The rights of health professionals under international instruments in the field of health and human rights.
16. Patients' rights under regional health and human rights instruments.
17. The rights of health care workers under regional health and human rights instruments.
18. Place and significance of European Union acts in the system of regional standards in the field of health and human rights.
19. The EU-Ukraine Association Agreement on Health.
20. Constitutional regulation of health care in Ukraine.
21. The role and significance of decisions of the European Court of Human Rights in the field of health, in the system of the legislation on health care of Ukraine, as well as documents of national courts.
22. The place of medical law in the system of social regulation of medical activity.
23. Systematization of the Ukrainian legislation on health care.
24. Health care institution of Ukraine.
25. General provisions on health insurance: concepts, principles of insurance, subjects, objects and content of the legal relationship.
26. Voluntary health insurance: state of the law and practice of application.
27. Formation and development of compulsory state social health insurance.
28. Professional liability insurance of medical workers.

29. Insurance of medical and pharmaceutical workers performing their professional duties in certain fields of medical activity.
30. Concepts and features of medical care (quality, qualified, affordable, free of charge).
31. The right to medical care under the legislation of Ukraine.
32. Medical service as an object of medical legal relations.
33. Medical Services Contract: Concepts, General Characteristics and Performance Features.
34. The concept and legal nature of the health care contract.
35. Human rights in health: concept, classification, general characteristics.
36. Guarantees of human rights in the field of health care.
37. Human right to life: concept, content and general characteristics. Right to life and medical practice: the issue of correlation.
38. The concept and structure of the human right to health care under the legislation of Ukraine.
39. Human right to health information: general characteristics and legal support.
40. Human right to medical secrecy: general characteristics and legal support.
41. The human right to consent to medical intervention.
42. The right to refuse medical intervention.
43. Concepts and types of subjects of medical legal relations.
44. Patient: definitional and classification approaches.
45. General characteristics of the patient's rights.
46. Legal regulation of the patient's responsibilities in Ukraine.
47. Features of legal status of legal representatives in the field of health care.
48. Legislative support and classification of the rights of medical professionals.
49. Legal regulation of the professional duties of health care professionals.
50. Legal status of a doctor under national law.
51. Concepts and types of procedures and mechanisms of protection of rights of subjects of medical legal relations.
52. Forms of protection of rights of subjects of medical legal relations: concepts, types, means of implementation.
53. Judicial form of protection of rights of subjects of medical legal relations in the order of constitutional and administrative judiciary.
54. Judicial form of protection of the rights of the subjects of medical legal relations in the procedure of civil proceedings.
55. Judicial form of protection of the rights of the subjects of medical legal relations in the procedure of criminal proceedings.
56. Extra-judicial form of protection of rights of subjects of medical legal relations: concepts, types, general characteristics.
57. Health Offenses as a Ground for Legal Liability in Medical Law: Concepts, Signs, Composition.
58. Concepts and types of legal liability of subjects of medical legal relations.
59. Civil liability in the field of health care.
60. Disciplinary responsibility of medical professionals.
61. Administrative liability in medical law.
62. Criminal liability of medical professionals in connection with their professional activity.
63. Exemption from legal liability of medical professionals.
64. Non-jurisdictional forms of protection of the rights of subjects of medical legal relations: concepts, types, general characteristics.
65. International forms and remedies for the subjects of medical legal relationships.
66. Legal practice in the field of medical law.
67. Features of legal liability of patients under the legislation of Ukraine.
68. Expertise in the field of health care: national and foreign legislation.
69. The concept, types and meaning of medical expertise in Ukraine.
70. Expert opinion: form and content.

71. Medical and social expertise of disability: concepts and types.
72. Forensic examination: general characteristics and role in the field of medical law.
73. Forensic psychiatric examination: general characteristics and role in the field of medical law.
74. Forensic psychological examination: general analysis and role in the field of medical law.
75. Medical examination: general characteristics and role in the field of medical law.
76. Alternative medical expertise: general analysis and role in medical law.
77. Pathological section: features of conduct, role and importance for medical affairs.
78. Defects in medical care: concepts and types.
79. Medical error and accident.
80. Quality control of medical care: concepts, types, subjects.
81. General characteristics of primary care.
82. General characteristics of secondary care.
83. General characteristics of tertiary care.
84. General characteristics of emergency medical care.
85. General characteristics of palliative care.
86. General characteristics of medical rehabilitation.
87. Legal status of primary care physician.
88. International and regional standards and national acts on intellectual property in the field of health care.

Skills to be checked in the control classes

1. To be able to describe dead body at the scene.
2. To be able to make "The forensic medical report."
3. To be able to determine the cause of death of the suddenly died person.
4. To be able to issue the "death certificate."
5. To be able to establish the fact and time of death using changes after death.
6. To be able to perform a forensic medical examination of the living person.
7. To be able to determine the severity of injury.
8. To be able to determine the type of injury and its main morphological features.

8. TEACHING METHODS

1. **Verbal** (lecture, explanation, story, conversation, instruction);
2. **Visual** (observation, illustration, demonstration);
3. **Practical** (different types of exercises, graphic works, experiment, practice).

The training process uses the following teaching methods:

- explanatory-illustrative* or informational-receptive, which provides for the ready presentation of information by the teacher and its assimilation by students;
- reproductive*, which is based on the performance of various types of tasks on the sample;
- method of a problem statement* - the teacher puts the problem and he solves it, demonstrating the contradictions that characterize the process of cognition, the task of students is to monitor the sequence of presentation, evidence of materiality, the prediction of the next steps of the teacher; the TM is implemented by teaching students to problem situations to ensure successful preliminary preparation for upcoming work in real conditions of practical medical institutions;
- partially search or heuristic*, aims at the mastery of the separate elements of search activity, for example: the teacher formulates the problem, students hypothesis;
- research*, the essence of which is to organize teacher search creative activity of students by setting new problems and problem tasks.

- methods to ensure the perception and assimilation of knowledge* by students (lectures, independent work, instruction, consultation);
- methods of application of knowledge and acquisition and consolidation of skills* (practical sessions, assignments);
- methods of verification and assessment of knowledge and skills.*

9. METHODS OF CONTROL

9.1. Current control is performed based on the control of theoretical knowledge, skills and abilities in practical classes. Independent study students are assessed in practical classes, and is an integral part of the final grade of the student. Current control is performed during the training sessions and aims at checking the assimilation of students learning the material. Forms of current control are:

- a) test tasks with a choice of one correct answer, with the definition of the correct sequence of actions, with determination of the conformity, defining the specific portion of the photo or diagram ("detection");
- b) individual oral questioning, interview;
- c) the solution of typical situational tasks;
- g) identification of pathogens and carriers of pathogens of parasitic diseases in the photographs, macro - and micropreparats;
- d) control of practical skills;
- e) the typical problems of genetics and medical genetics.

9.2. Form of final control of education is carried out in the form of the exam (written, oral) (second semester).

The semester examination is a form of final control of mastering by the student the theoretical and practical material of the discipline. The final control (exam) is held on the last control class.

To FC allowed students who attended all included in the curriculum for the discipline of classroom training and the study module scored points not less than the minimum (**72 points**). A student who for good or without good reason, had the missing classes, you are allowed to work on academic debt to a fixed term.

The form of the final control should be standardized and include control of theoretical and practical training.

10. Scheme of calculation and distribution of points received by applicants for higher education.

Evaluation of current educational activities. During the assessment of mastering each topic for the current educational activity of the student scores are set on a 4-point (national) assessment scale. This takes into account all types of work provided by the discipline program. The student must receive a score on each topic. Scores on the traditional scale are converted into points. The final assessment of the current academic activity is the arithmetic mean (the sum of scores for each lesson is divided by the number of lessons per semester) and translated into points according to **Table 1**.

The maximum number of points that a student can collect for current educational activity during semester in order to be admitted to the exam is **120 points**.

The minimum number of points that a student can collect for current educational activity during semester in order to be admitted to the exam is **72 points**.

Calculating of the number of points is based on obtained marks of student according to traditional scale while learning subject during the semester, by calculating the arithmetic mean (AM) that is rounded to two signs after comma.

Table 1. Conversion of the average score for the current activity into a multi-scale scale (for disciplines completed by credit)

4- point scale	200- point scale	4- point scale	200- point scale	4- point scale	200- point scale	4- point scale	200- point scale
5	200	4,47	179	3,94	158	3,42	137
4,97	199	4,45	178	3,92	157	3,4	136
4,95	198	4,42	177	3,89	156	3,37	135
4,92	197	4,4	176	3,87	155	3,35	134
4,9	196	4,37	175	3,84	154	3,32	133
4,87	195	4,35	174	3,82	153	3,3	132
4,85	194	4,32	173	3,79	152	3,27	131
4,82	193	4,3	172	3,77	151	3,25	130
4,8	192	4,27	171	3,74	150	3,22	129
4,77	191	4,24	170	3,72	149	3,2	128
4,75	190	4,22	169	3,7	148	3,17	127
4,72	189	4,19	168	3,67	147	3,15	126
4,7	188	4,17	167	3,65	146	3,12	125
4,67	187	4,14	166	3,62	145	3,1	124
4,65	186	4,12	165	3,6	144	3,07	123
4,62	185	4,09	164	3,57	143	3,05	122
4,6	184	4,07	163	3,55	142	3,02	121
4,57	183	4,04	162	3,52	141	3	120
4,55	182	4,02	161	3,5	140	<3	Not enough
4,52	181	3,99	160	3,47	139		
4,5	180	3,97	159	3,45	138		

Evaluation of individual student tasks. Points for individual tasks are accrued only if they are successfully completed and defended. The number of points awarded for different types of individual tasks depends on their scope and significance, but not more than 10-12 points. They are added to the amount of points gained by the student in the classroom during the current educational activity. In no case may the total amount for current activities exceed 120 points.

Evaluation of independent work of students. Independent work of students, which is provided by the topic of the lesson together with the classroom work, is evaluated during the current control of the topic in the relevant lesson. Assimilation of topics that are submitted only for independent work is checked during the final module control.

Evaluation of final control.

The maximum number of points that a student can score during the exam is **80 points**.

The final control is considered credited if the student scored at least 60% of the maximum amount of points (for a 200-point scale - at least **50 points**).

Determining the number of points that a student scored in the discipline: the number of points that a student scored in the discipline is defined as the sum of points for the current academic activity and for the final control (exam).

Conversion of the number of points from the discipline into grades on the ECTS scale and on a four-point (traditional) scale

Scores from disciplines are independently converted into both the ECTS scale and the national assessment scale, but not vice versa. **Table 2.**

Table 2. Conversion of the average score for the current activity into a multi-point scale (for disciplines completed by exam)

4- point scale	120- point scale	4- point scale	120- point scale	4- point scale	120- point scale	4- point scale	120- point scale
5	120	4,45	107	3,91	94	3,37	81
4,95	119	4,41	106	3,87	93	3,33	80
4,91	118	4,37	105	3,83	92	3,29	79
4,87	117	4,33	104	3,79	91	3,25	78
4,83	116	4,29	103	3,74	90	3,2	77
4,79	115	4,25	102	3,7	89	3,16	76
4,75	114	4,2	101	3,66	88	3,12	75
4,7	113	4,16	100	3,62	87	3,08	74
4,66	112	4,12	99	3,58	86	3,04	73
4,62	111	4,08	98	3,54	85	3	72
4,58	110	4,04	97	3,49	84	<3	Not enough
4,54	109	3,99	96	3,45	83		
4,5	108	3,95	95	3,41	82		

Criteria for establishing the assessment on the traditional 4-point and ECTS scale after passing the exam:

Points by the multi-point (200) scale	Grade by the 4-point scale (National assessment scale)	Score ECTS
180-200	5	A
160-179		B
150-159	4	C
130-149		D
120-129	3	E
50-119		FX
0-49	2	F

The criteria for the evaluation.

During assessment of the assimilation of each topic for current educational activities of the applicant higher education grades are given on a national scale (traditional) scale with regard to the approved evaluation criteria:

- “*excellent*” (5)- student flawlessly learned the theoretical material of the topic, demonstrates deep and comprehensive knowledge of the relevant topics, the main provisions of scientific sources and recommended literature, to think logically and builds a response, freely use the acquired theoretical knowledge in the analysis of practical material, expresses his attitude to certain issues, demonstrates a high level of mastering of practical skills;

- “*good*” rating (4) - the student has well learned the theoretical material of the lesson has the basic aspects of primary sources and recommended literature, convincingly expounds it; possesses practical skills and expressed their concerns about certain problems, but it is assumed certain inaccuracies and errors in the logic of presentation of theoretical content or performing practical skills.

- “*satisfactory*” (3) - the student has basically mastered the theoretical knowledge training topics, versed in the primary sources and recommended literature, but unconvincing answers,

confuses, additional issues are the student's uncertainty or lack of stable knowledge; answering questions of a practical nature, reveals inaccuracies in knowledge, does not know how to evaluate facts and phenomena linked with the future activity, allows for errors in the performance of practical skills;

- *“unsatisfactory”* (2) the student has not mastered the learning material of the topic, knows scientific facts, definitions, is almost oriented in the primary sources and recommended literature, no scientific thinking, practical skills are not formed.

Exhibited on the traditional scale are converted in points. The minimum number of points that need to recruit a student for current educational activity per semester for admission to the exam is 120 points.

11. Methodical supply:

1. Work program of the discipline.
2. Calendar-thematic plans of lectures and practical classes.
4. Examples of test tasks for classes.
5. Methodical instructions for independent work of students
6. Test tasks for the exam.

12. LIST OF TEACHING AND METHODOLOGICAL LITERATURE

Basic books:

1. DiMaio V. Forensic Pathology, 2nd ed. / V. DiMaio, D. DiMaio // Practical aspects of criminal and forensic investigation, Boca Raton, London, New York, Washington, D.C.: CRC Press, 2001, p.562.
2. Richard Shepherd - Simpson's Forensic Medicine/Twelfth Edition Senior Lecturer in Forensic Medicine Forensic Medicine Unit St George's Medical and Dental School Tooting, London, UK, 2003, p. 198.
3. Longauer A., Bobrov N., Labaj P. Practicing in forensic medicine, Faculty of Medicine, P. J. Safarik University Kosice, Slovak Republic, 2000, p.98.
4. Eckert, William G. Introduction to forensic sciences. / William G. Eckert second editon. - New York: Elsevier, 1992. – P. 385
5. DiMaio V. J. M. Gunshot wounds. Practical aspects of firearms, ballistics, and forensic techniques. Second Edition / Vincent J. M. DiMaio. – CRS Press: New York, - 1999. – 400p.
6. Medical law Ukraine: practicum / I.Y. Senyuta, I.A. Bohomazov, A. Kashyntseva, D.Y. Coarse, R.A. Maidanyk, E.E. Sichkoriz, H.Ya.
7. Health care and human rights. Resource guide / John. Koen, T. Ezer, P. McAdams, M. Milof; trans. from English by N. Shevchuk; ed. Of Ukrainian version I. Senyuta - 5th ed. Lviv: LOBF "Medicine and Law", 2011. 600 p.
8. Senyuta I. International legal standards in health care // Bulletin of the Lviv National University. Series legal. Vol. 40. Lviv, 2004. P. 24-36.
9. Modern Ukrainian medical law: monograph / ed. S.G. Stetsenko. K.: Atika, 2010. 496 p.

Supplementary literature:

1. Color Atlas of Forensic Medicine and Pathology -Edited by Charles A. Catanese, USA, 2009, p. 424.;
2. Color Atlas of the autopsy / Scott A. – Wagner Boca Raton London New York Washington, 2004, p. 226.
3. Gladun Z.S. Ukraine's legislation on health care: concept, content, problems and prospects of Ukraine // Legislation on Health Care: a collection of standard acts. - K.: YurinkomInter, 2000. P. 10.

5. Medico-Legal explanatory dictionary / compilation by I. Y. Senyuta, I.J. Tereshko, N.E. Farmers, O. Tsybak; ed. I. Y.Senyuta. Lviv: LOBF "Medicine and Law", 2010.
6. Medical Legislation: legal regulation of medical practice. Bk. 2: textbook / T.S. Gruzieva, N.V. Banchuk, V.F. Moskalenko, B.V. Mikhaylichenko, I. Khmil, A.I. Artemenko. Kyiv: VSV "Medicine", 2011.
7. Ukraine Medical law: the textbook / under total ed. Doctor of Law, Professor. S.G. Stetsenko. Kyiv: All-Ukrainian Association of Publishers "legal unity", 2008. 507 p.

Approved:



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