MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Government-run educational institution of higher professional education
Kyrgyz-Russian Slavic university named after the first President of the Russian Federation
B. N. Yeltsin

УТВЕРЖДАЮ
Директор ИКМиБТ
Абилова С.С.
04.11.2026 г.

FORENSIC MEDICINE

Course Outline (Module)

Assigned to Department of Forensic Medicine
Academic Curriculum 31050150_26_ЛД ин.
ин.plx 31.05.01 – RF, 560001 – KR

Specialty 560001 – Kyrgyz Republic General medicine (for foreign students)

Qualification	Specialist
Mode of Study	**Intramural**
Total Credit Value	__3___**credit point**

Course Hours	90
including:	
in-class learning	48,3
individual work	41,7

Scope of Testing Semesters:
exams 0
credits 3

Course Hours Scheduling (per semester)

Semester (<Course>. <Semester on the course>)	**11 (6.1)**		Total	
Weeks	19			
Type of occupation	UP	RPD	UP	RPD
Lectures	16	16	16	16
Practical	48	48	48	32
Contact work during semester	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3
Including Interactive Session	2	2	2	2
Total Aud.	48	48	48	48
Contact	48,3	48,3	48,3	48,3
Itself. Work	41,7	41,7	41,7	41,7
Total	90	90	90	90

The Course outline developed by:

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НЕР Турганбаев К.М.

The Course Outline

Forensic medicine

Developed in accordance with Federal State Education Standards FSES 3+ +:

Federal State Education Standards of Higher Professional Education for students trained for specialty 31.05.01 General Medicine (Order of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation № 988 of 12 august 2020)

Drawn up on the basis of the curriculum:

Specialty 31.05.01 - Russian Federation, 560001 – Kyrgyz Republic General Medicine

Approved by the university's Academic Council on 26 June 2026, № 11

The Course Outline endorsed by Pathology and forensic medicine department Meeting

The syllabus was approved at a meeting of the Department of pathology and forensic medicine of Institute of clinical medicine and biomedical technologies

Record of _26__ ___08_____ 20_26___ г. №_1__

Programme valid for: 20_26__-20_31___ academic year

The Head of Department: Kakeev Bakir Askarovich_____

1. OBJECTIVES OF DEVELOPMENT OF DISCIPLINE	
1.1	Training a doctor on theoretical and practical issues of forensic medicine in the amount of cumulative mastery of knowledge, skills and abilities providing the necessary competence to successfully fulfill the duties of a specialist in the production of initial investigative actions, familiarizing them with the morphological features of the course of pathological processes during mechanical trauma and some extreme conditions (terminal conditions death and cadaveric changes, poisoning, mechanical asphyxiation)
1.2	Legal regulation and the organization of forensic medical examinations, the main problems of medical bioethics, questions of the responsibility of doctors for causing harm to health and for professional and professional offenses.

2. PLACE OF DISCIPLINE IN OOP STRUCTURE	
OOP cycle (section):	B1.B
2.1	**Requirements for the preliminary training of the student:**
2.1.1	Jurisprudence
2.1.2	Physics mathematics
2.1.3	Computer Science Basics
2.1.4	Biology
2.1.5	Anatomy
2.1.6	Psychiatry, medical psychology
2.1.7	Public health and healthcare, health economics
2.1.8	Pathological anatomy, clinical pathological anatomy
2.1.9	Pathophysiology, clinical pathophysiology
2.1.10	Histology, embryology, cytology
2.1.11	Topographic anatomy and operative surgery
2.1.12	History
2.1.13	Chemistry
2.1.14	Latin language
2.1.15	History of medicine
2.1.16	Foreign language
2.1.17	Philosophy
2.1.18	Psychology and pedagogy
2.1.19	Stressology
2.1.20	Normal physiology
2.1.21	Microbiology, Virology
2.1.22	Medical informatics
2.1.23	Manasology
2.1.24	Bioethics
2.1.25	Biochemistry
2.1.26	Life safety
2.1.27	Emergency Medicine
2.1.28	Life Safety and Disaster Medicine
2.1.29	Pharmacology
2.1.30	Propaedeutics of internal diseases
2.1.31	First Aid Basics
2.1.32	general surgery
2.1.33	Radiation diagnostics
2.1.34	Epidemiology
2.1.35	Hygiene
2.1.36	Faculty surgery
2.1.37	Faculty therapy, occupational diseases
2.1.38	Faculty therapy
2.1.39	Urology

2.1.40	Occupational diseases
2.1.41	Neurology, medical genetics, neurosurgery
2.1.42	Otorhinolaryngology
2.1.43	Pediatrics
2.1.44	Ophthalmology
2.1.45	Research work
2.1.46	Infectious diseases
2.1.47	Hospital surgery
2.1.48	Obstetrics and gynecology
2.2	**Disciplines and practices for which the development of this discipline (module) is necessary as the previous one:**
2.2.1	Anesthesiology, intensive care, intensive care
2.2.2	Gerontology
2.2.3	Gerontology
2.2.4	Hospital therapy
2.2.5	Hospital Surgery, Pediatric Surgery
2.2.6	Pediatric surgery
2.2.7	Oncology, radiation therapy
2.2.8	Outpatient therapy
2.2.9	Gerontology
2.2.10	Hospital therapy
2.2.11	Hospital therapy, endocrinology
2.2.12	Outpatient therapy
2.2.13	Psychotherapy
2.2.14	Dentistry
2.2.15	Traumatology and orthopedics
2.2.16	Dermatovenerology
2.2.17	Evidence based medicine
2.2.18	Medical rehabilitation
2.2.19	Sports medicine
2.2.20	Diagnostic and treatment standards
2.2.21	Phthisiology
2.2.22	Hospital therapy, endocrinology

3. TRAINED COMPETENCE FORMED BY THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE DISCIPLINE (MODULE)	
	OPK-6: readiness for maintaining medical records
Know:	
Level 1	Legislation of the Russian Federation and the Kyrgyz Republic in the field of healthcare. Fundamentals of the legislation of the Russian Federation, the Kyrgyz Republic and regulatory documents of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation and the Kyrgyz Republic governing the activities of a medical specialist in the field of forensic medicine.
Level 2	Fundamentals of current legislation: criminal; criminal procedure; civil and civil procedure; laws on health care and forensic services, the procedure for conducting forensic medical examinations.
Level 3	The concept of a forensic diagnosis, the principles of constructing a clinical and forensic diagnosis and clinical anatomical comparison.
Be able to:	
Level 1	Correctly encode morbidity and mortality data (ICD-X).
Level 2	To substantiate the conduct or refusal to conduct forensic medical examinations.
Level 3	To analyze: clinical data (medical history, outpatient records); autopsiyno- morphological data (forensic act concluded the expert, protocol inspection of the corpse) by applying the laws of formal logic.
Own:	
Level 1	Own the principles of formulating and compiling clinical and forensic diagnoses , taking into account the requirements of ICD-X

Level 2	Macro and microscopic forensic diagnosis of pathological processes.
Level 3	Rules of drawing up forensic act, conclusion of expert, protocol inspection of the corpse, the principles of mapping and design of clinical and forensic diagnoses.

PC-5: willingness to collection and analysis of complaints of the patient, data of its history, the results of the inspection, laboratory tools, post-mortem and other studies to establish the recognition state or the presence or absence of disease	
Know:	
Level 1	Procedural and organizational basis of the forensic medical examination of the Russian Federation and the Kyrgyz Republic. Objects of forensic medical examination. The structure and content of the forensic medical examination. The main theoretical, scientific and practical provisions of the doctrine of death, the thanatogenesis of death and the mechanism of development of post-mortal changes.
Level 2	General and particular pathophysiological and pathomorphological thanato-morphological changes and their cause-effect relationships in the mechanism of development and the onset of death or pathological changes, their names in accordance with ICD-X.
Level 3	Criteria analysis most relevant forms manifestations causal relationships pathological processes, diseases, injuries, poisonings with mechanism onset of death (tanatogenesis) and tanatomorfologiey. The principles of decoding the analysis of laboratory results for the detection and differentiation of intravital and post-mortem morphological manifestations.
Be able to:	
Level 1	Adequately evaluate the literature data relating to forensic science and related disciplines.
Level 2	Evaluate material methods, documented data, and pathogenetic chains in evaluating diseases and injuries.
Level 3	Using effective modern forensic research methods, in a logical sequence, construct sound thanatogenesis for the main types of manifestations of pathological processes of diseases and injuries ending in fatal or adverse outcome.
Own:	
Level 1	Skills to demonstrate methods of researching objects in violent and non-violent death, analysis and integration of the mechanism of development of pathological processes in various types of diseases and the thanatogenesis of death from them.
Level 2	General and particular criteria for the differential diagnosis of types of thanato- and patho-morphology.
Level 3	Modern forensic methods and skills to detect, identify and determine the clinical and morphological causal relationships in the development of harm to health. Skills to locate and establish clinical and morphological, pathological and morphological tanato- chains and logical analysis of them in the preparation of the expert opinion.

PP-6: the ability to determine the patient's main pathological conditions, symptoms, disease syndromes, nosological forms in accordance with the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Health Problems, X revision	
Know:	
Level 1	The clinical picture, features of the course and possible complications of the most common diseases that occur in a typical form in various age groups.
Level 2	Diagnosis criteria for various diseases, injuries and injuries.
Level 3	Clinical symptoms of damage, methods and methods for determining the pathogenesis of diseases, especially the course of nosological forms.
Be able to:	
Level 1	Determine the status of the patient: collect an anamnesis, conduct a survey of the patient and / or his relatives, conduct an examination of the patient; Laboratory methods to determine the pathology.
Level 2	Assess the state of the patient for the adoption of decisions on the necessity of providing him medical assistance; conduct an initial examination of systems and organs.
Level 3	To formulate a clinical and forensic diagnosis; To examine patients with a variety of traumatic injuries, evaluate the severity of the condition and prospects of development of the pathological process as well as the time of occurrence of death and mechanism of occurrence.
Own:	
Level 1	Methods of general clinical examination.
Level 2	Macro and microscopic forensic diagnosis of pathological processes.
Level 3	Interpretation of the results of laboratory, instrumental diagnostic methods.

PK-7: readiness to conduct an examination of temporary disability, participate in a medical and social examination, and state biological death of a person
Know:

Level 1	Features of the organization of rendering medical aid when carrying out mass and sports events, in emergency situations and during disasters in times of peace and war time.
Level 2	The system of organization of the production of forensic medical examination in the Russian Federation and the Kyrgyz Republic
Level 3	The rights, duties and responsibilities of the doctor involved in the proceedings as a specialist or expert, the main methods and methods used in conducting forensic medical examination.
Be able to:	
Level 1	Apply the legal and medical aspects of stating a person's death.
Level 2	To ascertain biological and clinical death, to examine the corpse at the place of its discovery, to identify material evidence of biological origin and organize their referral for examination.
Level 3	Carry out a forensic examination of living persons and interpret the results of laboratory studies of forensic facilities
Own:	
Level 1	The correct management of medical records.
Level 2	An algorithm for issuing a detailed clinical and forensic diagnosis.
Level 3	Methods of work during the examination of victims, accused and other persons. The methodology for constructing a forensic diagnosis in determining permanent and temporary disability. Skills of stating the biological death of man.

As a result of mastering the discipline, the student must

3.1	**Know:**
3.1.1	Fundamentals of legislation on the protection of public health
3.1.2	Criminal procedural legislation and regulatory acts governing the appointment, conduct and documentation of examinations, the rights and responsibilities of forensic experts, the provisions on professional activities in the field of forensic medicine in the manufacture of the original investigation, the organizational structure of institutions of forensic examination.
3.1.3	The rules of forensic research of corpses, the rules of forensic medical determination of harm caused to health, the principles of building a forensic diagnosis and conclusions in cases of violent death and suspicion of it.
3.1.4	Basic scientific data on general and private forensic thanatology, general issues of forensic traumatology, examination of injuries of mechanical origin and from other types of external exposure, poisoning, mechanical asphyxia.
3.1.5	Have an idea of the laboratory methods of forensic medical examination of biological objects , examination of blood, sperm, hair, examination of identification of a person.
3.1.6	Criminal legislation in the field of responsibility for a crime against the life and health of citizens, responsibility for professional and professional-official offenses of medical workers
3.2	**Be able to:**
3.2.1	Conduct inspection of the corpse to the place of its discovery or incident, to establish the fact and the remoteness of death, help the investigator in the preparation of the protocol external examination of the corpse: the definition of posture of the corpse, the description of clothes, setting the floor and roughly (on the form) age, as well as cadaveric changes.
3.2.2	Describe damage the mechanical origin in accordance with accepted in forensic medicine schemes;
3.2.3	Assist the investigator in detecting, fixing, seizing and packing material evidence of biological origin, in the wording of questions that can be posed to an expert examining material evidence.
3.2.4	Examine the corpse and remove organs or parts thereof for laboratory research (forensic chemical, forensic histological, forensic biological, medical and forensic), fill out the directions for these studies and draw up the research part of the expert's report or the act of forensic medical examination of the corpse.
3.2.5	Fill out a medical death certificate.
3.2.6	Conduct a forensic examination of the victim, the accused and other persons, describe the damage found
3.3	**Own:**
3.3.1	Establishment of the fact of death.
3.3.2	Descriptions of clothing and cadaveric phenomena.
3.3.3	Detection, seizure and packaging of material evidence of biological origin.

3.3.4	Forensic investigation of a corpse, in that those under investigation bodies, tissues and cavities , depending on the cause and mechanism of the onset of death.
3.3.5	Seizures of organs, tissues or parts thereof for laboratory research (forensic biological, forensic chemical, forensic histological, medical and forensic).
3.3.6	Surveys during the forensic medical examination of the examined with the mandatory preparation of an expert opinion and conclusions.
3.3.7	Estimates of the severity of harm to health.
3.3.8	Works of expert analysis of the circumstances of the accident according to documentary data (case materials , medical documents).
3.3.9	Descriptions of damage when addressing the issue of his lifetime or posthumously their education, prescription appearance, consistency of application and mechanism of causing.
3.3.10	Descriptions of posthumous changes and judgments on them about the limitation of the onset of death.
3.3.11	Descriptions of morphological changes in tissues and internal organs in the study of a corpse.
3.3.12	Formulating a diagnosis, drawing conclusions and expert conclusions.
3.3.13	The application of the international classification of diseases, injuries and causes of death 10 revision (ICD-10).
3.3.14	The analysis presented by the investigative bodies of materials of cases in cases of attraction to the criminal liability of medical workers for the offense in their professional activity

4. STRUCTURE AND CONTENT OF DISCIPLINE (MODULE)

The code classes	Name of sections and topics / type classes/	Semester / Course	Hours	Competent tions	Literature	Int act.	Note
	Section 1. Organizational and procedural foundations of a forensic medical examination. Forensic traumatology.						
1.1	The organizational and procedural basis of forensic medical examination. General issues of forensic traumatology. Forensic medical examination of injuries, blunt and sharp objects. /Lek/	11	2	OPK-6 PC-5 PC-6 PC-7	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L2.1 L3.1 E1 E2 E3 E4	0	
1.2	The subject of forensic medicine, history, current status and development prospects. The organizational and procedural basis of forensic medical examination. /Pract/	11	3	OPK-6 PC-5 PC-6 PC-7	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L2.1 L3.1 E1 E2 E3 E4	0	Group discussion
1.3	Work with electronic educational resources posted on the educational portal of the university, department /Ind. Work/	11	2	OPK-6 PC-5 PC-6 PC-7	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L2.1 L3.1 E1 E2 E3 E4	0	Brainstorm
1.4	Forensic examination and differential diagnosis of traffic injury and fall from a height. / Lek /	11	2	OPK-6 PC-5 PC-6 PC-7	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L2.1 L3.1 E1 E2 E3 E4	0	
1.5	Forensic examination of injuries with blunt objects. /Pract/	11	3	OPK-6 PC-5 PC-6 PC-7	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L2.1 L3.1 E1 E2 E3 E4	0	
1.6	Work with literary sources on the studied sections of forensic medicine /Ind. Work/	11	2	OPK-6 PC-5 PC-6 PC-7	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L2.1 L3.1 E1 E2 E3 E4	0	
1.7	Forensic dispensary. Forensic criteria when determining the degree of severity of the injury. / Lek /	11	2	OPK-6 PC-5 PC-6 PC-7	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L2.1 L3.1 E1 E2 E3 E4	0	
1.8	Forensic examination of traffic injuries and falls from a height. /Pract/	11	3	OPK-6 PC-5 PC-6 PC-7	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L2.1 L3.1 E1 E2 E3 E4	0	

1.9	Work with literary sources on the studied sections of forensic medicine /Ind. Work/	11	2	OPK-6 PC-5 PC-6 PC-7	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L2.1 L3.1 E1 E2 E3 E4	0	
1.10	Forensic examination of injuries with sharp objects. /Pract/	11	3	OPK-6 PC-5 PC-6 PC-7	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L2.1 L3.1 E1 E2 E3 E4	0	
1.11	Work with literary sources on the studied sections of forensic medicine /Ind. Work/	11	2	OPK-6 PC-5 PC-6 PC-7	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L2.1 L3.1 E1 E2 E3 E4	0	
1.12	Forensic examination of gunshot injuries and explosive injuries. / Lek /	11	2	OPK-6 PC-5 PC-6 PC-7	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L2.1 L3.1 E1 E2 E3 E4	0	
1.13	Forensic examination of gunshot injuries. /Pract/	11	3	OPK-6 PC-5 PC-6 PC-7	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L2.1 L3.1 E1 E2 E3 E4	0	
1.14	Report preparation /Ind. Work/	11	2	OPK-6 PC-5 PC-6 PC-7	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L2.1 L3.1 E1 E2 E3 E4	0	Brainstorm
1.15	Forensic examination of explosive injury. /Pract/	11	3	OPK-6 PC-5 PC-6 PC-7	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L2.1 L3.1 E1 E2 E3 E4	0	Group discussion
1.16	Work with literary sources on the studied sections of forensic medicine /Ind. Work/	11	2	OPK-6 PC-5 PC-6 PC-7	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L2.1 L3.1 E1 E2 E3 E4	0	
1.17	The main reasons and methods of conducting a forensic medical examination of “living persons”: The grounds for establishing forensic medical criteria for the severity of health damage to suspects, accused persons and other persons. Forensic medical documentation when carrying out forensic examination of suspects, the accused and other persons. /Pract/	11	3	OPK-6 PC-5 PC-6 PC-7	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L2.1 L3.1 E1 E2 E3 E4	0	
1.18	Work with literary sources on the studied sections of forensic medicine /Ind. Work/	11	2	OPK-6 PC-5 PC-6 PC-7	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L2.1 L3.1 E1 E2 E3 E4	0	
1.19	Forensic examination of mechanical asphyxia. Features of the forensic medical examination of the effects of environmental factors. / Lek /	11	2	OPK-6 PC-5 PC-6 PC-7	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L2.1 L3.1 E1 E2 E3 E4	0	
1.20	The main reasons and methods of conducting a forensic examination of sexual conditions and sexual crimes. /Pract/	11	3	OPK-6 PC-5 PC-6 PC-7	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L2.1 L3.1 E1 E2 E3 E4	0	
1.21	Preparation for midterm control (module) /Ind. Work/	11	2	OPK-6 PC-5 PC-6 PC-7	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L2.1 L3.1 E1 E2 E3 E4	0	Brainstorm
	Section 2. Mechanical asphyxia. Forensic examination of the effects of environmental factors. Forensic Toxicology.						

2.1	Forensic examination of mechanical asphyxia. /Pract/	11	3	OPK-6 PC-5 PC-6 PC-7	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L2.1 L3.1 E1 E2 E3 E4	0	Group discussion
2.2	Work with literary sources on the studied sections of forensic medicine /Ind. Work/	11	2	OPK-6 PC-5 PC-6 PC-7	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L2.1 L3.1 E1 E2 E3 E4	0	
2.3	Forensic examination of the effects of environmental factors: extreme temperatures, barometric pressure, electricity and radiant energy. /Pract/	11	3	OPK-6 PC-5 PC-6 PC-7	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L2.1 L3.1 E1 E2 E3 E4	0	
2.4	Work with literary sources on the studied sections of forensic medicine /Ind. Work/	11	2	OPK-6 PC-5 PC-6 PC-7	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L2.1 L3.1 E1 E2 E3 E4	0	
2.5	Forensic toxicology (general and private issues). /Lek/	11	2	OPK-6 PC-5 PC-6 PC-7	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L2.1 L3.1 E1 E2 E3 E4	0	
2.6	Forensic Toxicology (General). /Pract/	11	3	OPK-6 PC-5 PC-6 PC-7	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L2.1 L3.1 E1 E2 E3 E4	0	Group discussion
2.7	Work with literary sources on the studied sections of forensic medicine /Ind. Work/	11	2	OPK-6 PC-5 PC-6 PC-7	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L2.1 L3.1 E1 E2 E3 E4	0	
2.8	Forensic Toxicology (Private). /Pract/	11	3	OPK-6 PC-5 PC-6 PC-7	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L2.1 L3.1 E1 E2 E3 E4	0	
2.9	Preparation for midterm control (module) /Ind. Work/	11	2	OPK-6 PC-5 PC-6 PC-7	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L2.1 L3.1 E1 E2 E3 E4	0	
	Section 3. Forensic thanatology. Forensic medical records. Forensic diagnosis. "Medical affairs".						
3.1	Forensic examination of material evidence. Forensic medical identification. /Lek/	11	2	OPK-6 PC-5 PC-6 PC-7	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L2.1 L3.1 E1 E2 E3 E4	0	
3.2	Inspection of the corpse at the site of its discovery or incident (UIRS). The main methods of seizing objects of material evidence. /Pract/	11	3	OPK-6 PC-6 PC-5 PC-7	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L2.1 L3.1 E1 E2 E3 E4	0	Group work
3.3	Preparation for participation in a role-playing game (interactive form) - Inspection of the corpse at the place of its discovery or incident /Ind. Work/	11	2	OPK-6 PC-5 PC-6 PC-7	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L2.1 L3.1 E1 E2 E3 E4	0	Brainstorm
3.4	Forensic doctrine of death and cadaveric phenomena (forensic thanatology). Forensic significance of cadaveric phenomena and supravital reactions. /Lek/	11	2	OPK-6 PC-5 PC-6 PC-7	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L2.1 L3.1 E1 E2 E3 E4	0	
3.5	Forensic investigation of a corpse with sudden of death. /Pract/	11	3	OPK-6 PC-5 PC-6 PC-7	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L2.1 L3.1 E1 E2 E3 E4	0	Group work

3.6	Work with literary sources on the studied sections of forensic medicine /Ind. Work/	11	1,7	OPK-6 PC-5 PC-6 PC-7	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L2.1 L3.1 E1 E2 E3 E4	0	
3.7	Forensic investigation of a corpse with violent death. Forensic medical records. /Pract/	11	3	OPK-6 PC-5 PC-6 PC-7	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L2.1 L3.1 E1 E2 E3 E4	0	
3.8	Work with literary sources on the studied sections of forensic medicine /Ind. Work/	11	2	OPK-6 PC-5 PC-6 PC-7	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L2.1 L3.1 E1 E2 E3 E4	0	
3.9	Forensic examination of corpses of fetuses and newborns. /Pract/	11	3	OPK-6 PC-5 PC-6 PC-7	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L2.1 L3.1 E1 E2 E3 E4	0	
3.10	Work with literary sources on the studied sections of forensic medicine /Ind. Work/	11	2	OPK-6 PC-5 PC-6 PC-7	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L2.1 L3.1 E1 E2 E3 E4	0	
3.11	Problems of the modern forensic diagnosis. Forensic examination in "medical cases". /Lek/	11	2	OPK-6 PC-5 PC-6 PC-7	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L2.1 L3.1 E1 E2 E3 E4	0	
3.12	Basic principles for the preparation of a forensic diagnosis and expert conclusions. Forensic medical documentation (execution of acts, conclusions). /Pract/	11	3	OPK-6 PC-5 PC-6 PC-7	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L2.1 L3.1 E1 E2 E3 E4	0	
3.13	Preparation of the abstract /Ind. Work/	11	2	OPK-6 PC-5 PC-6 PC-7	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L2.1 L3.1 E1 E2 E3 E4	0	Brainstorm
3.14	Forensic medical examination in cases of offenses of medical workers (medical cases). /Pract/	11	3	OPK-6 PC-5 PC-6 PC-7	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L2.1 L3.1 E1 E2 E3 E4	0	
3.15	Preparation for intermediate control (offset with assessment) /Ind. Work/	11	2	OPK-6 PC-5 PC-6 PC-7	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L2.1 L3.1 E1 E2 E3 E4	0	Brainstorm
3.16	Contact work / KrTO /	11	0,3			0	
3.17	Forensic medicine /Set off Sots/	11	2		L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L2.1 L3.1 E4	0	

5. ASSESSMENT FUND

5.1. Test questions and tasks

Test questions for current control (Know):

MODULE 1:

1. The basic law of the republic?
2. The principle of the presumption of innocence?
3. The name of the first stage of the investigation?
4. What is carried out in the second stage of the investigation?
5. The basic structure of the forensic service?
6. What is the basis for forensic medical examinations?
7. Stages of development of forensic medicine in Russia and Kyrgyzstan?
8. The structure of the forensic service of Russia and Kyrgyzstan?
9. Forensic difficulty levels ?
10. The medical and legal significance of medical records?
11. The composition of the operational investigative group?
12. Rights and obligations of an expert?

13. The grounds for the appointment of a forensic medical examination?
14. Mandatory types of forensic medical examinations?
15. Judicial investigative authorities?
16. The main types of forensic medical examination?
17. Objects of study in forensic medicine?
18. The subject and content of forensic medicine?
19. Organizational types of forensic medical examinations?
20. The concepts of "torment", "torture" and "beatings"?
21. Determination of mechanical damage?
22. Injury and its types?
23. Clinical and morphological classification of mechanical damage?
24. Forensic classification of injuries?
25. The concept of “traffic injury”?
26. Damage with sharp objects?
27. Damage to blunt objects?
28. Classification of transport injury?
29. Car injury classification ?
30. Motorcycle injury?
31. Rail injury?
32. Aircraft injury?
33. Injury to water and other vehicles ?
34. Gunshot injuries?
35. Explosive injury?
36. Classification of firearms ?
37. Cartridge device ?
38. Internal ballistics?
39. External ballistics?
40. Wound ballistics?
41. Damaging factors of the shot (mechanism of action)?
42. Signs of point-blank shot (Stants-mark)?
43. Signs of a close range shot ?
44. Signs of a long-range shot ?
45. The phenomenon of Vinogradov?
46. Gunshot injuries with shotguns ?
47. Gunshots with rifled weapons?
48. Gunshot damage from non-standard weapons?
49. Biomechanism of bone fractures and soft tissue damage ?
50. Rules for forensic examination of victims, accused and other persons?
51. Reasons for a forensic examination?
52. Laboratory research methods in the examination of "living persons"?
53. The concept of “personal injury”?
54. Criteria for grievous bodily harm ?
55. Criteria for less serious harm to health?
56. Light injury and lack thereof? Be able to:
1. To link forensic science with other medical and non-medical sciences?
2. Determine the causes of death due to mechanical damage?
3. Define the concepts of “gunshot injury” and “explosive injury”?
4. Differentiate the entrance gunshot wound, wound canal, exit gunshot wound)?
5. Determine the direction of the shot?
6. Determine the distance of the shot?
7. Determine the sequence of shots?
8. Determine the type of weapon and caliber?
9. To classify objects of tools and weapons that cause bodily harm?
10. Classify dumb items?
11. Classify sharp objects?
12. Classify bone fractures ?
13. To establish the nature, mechanism and degree of severity of the harm to health?
14. Set the age of damage? Own:
1. Research methods (general medical, pathomorphological, special)?
2. The procedural provisions of the forensic medical examination?
3. Differential diagnosis of injuries caused by one’s own and outside hands?
4. Forensic documentation during the examination of victims, accused and other persons?
5. Forensic examination of sexual offenses (rape, sodomy, depraved acts).
6. Forensic examination during sexual conditions (pregnancy examination , examination of former births, examination of abortion, examination of sex)?

7. Forensic examination when falling from a height?
8. Forensic examination when falling on a plane?
9. Laboratory research methods used in the examination of gunshot injuries?
10. Forensic medicine in an outpatient clinic?
11. Forensic examination in a hospital?
12. Forensic examination in the office of the investigator?
13. Forensic science in prisons ?
14. Forensic examination in court?
15. Forensic examination at home of the victim?
16. Forensic examination of the establishment of disability?
17. Forensic examination of the state of health, artificial and feigned diseases? MODULE 2:
1. The concepts of asphyxia and hypoxia?
2. Pathophysiological classification of hypoxia?
3. Periods and stages of asphyxiation?
4. Classification of mechanical asphyxiation?
5. The concept and mechanism of loop pressure?
6. The concept and mechanism of closure of the respiratory tract by compact foreign bodies?
7. The concept and mechanism of closure of the respiratory tract by solids?
8. The concept and mechanism of airway closure by food masses?
9. The concept and mechanism of powdering?
10. The concept and mechanism of closing the respiratory openings with soft objects?
11. The concept and mechanism of drowning?
12. General asphyxiation signs on a corpse?
13. Forensic classification of mechanical asphyxia?
14. Intravital manifestations of mechanical asphyxia?
15. Post-asphyxial conditions?
16. Hanging, expert evidence, the mechanism of the onset of death?
17. Death from closure of the mouth and nose and its forensic diagnosis?
18. Hand pressure, expert conclusions, methods of proof.
19. The concept of compression of the chest and abdomen, the mechanism of death, forensic diagnosis.
20. The concept of sudden death in water and its causes.
21. Mechanical asphyxia from the closure of the respiratory tract by vomit ?
22. Mechanical asphyxiation from closure of the respiratory tract by solids?
23. Conditions for the damaging effects of electric current on the body?
24. The immediate causes of death under the influence of electric current on the body?
25. The concept and mechanism of freezing a corpse, features of autopsy and forensic significance?
26. The effect of ethyl alcohol on the body while cooling the body?
27. The concept and mechanism of overheating of the body?
28. The effect of heat?
29. The concept and mechanism of burn disease?
30. Morphological signs of death during hypothermia ?
31. Forensic toxicology?
32. The concept of poison and poisoning?
33. Classification of poisons and poisoning?
34. Conditions for the action of poisons (toxicodynamics, toxicokinetics, dose, amount of poison; body condition)?
35. Poisoning by poisons of local action?
36. Classification of resorptive poisons?
37. Destructive poisons?
38. Blood poisons?
39. Functional poisons?
40. Drug poisoning ?
41. Food poisoning and toxic infections?
42. Features of the inspection of the scene of poisoning?
43. Features of inspection during mechanical asphyxia?
44. Poisoning by poisonous plants, mushrooms?
45. Food poisoning. Classification. Diagnostic Methods .
46. Poisoning by process fluids?
47. Poisoning with alcohol and its substitutes?
48. Poisoning by organophosphorus poisons? Be able
to:
1. Recognize death from burns by flame?
2. Recognize fluid burn death ?
3. Recognize death from the general effect of low temperature?
4. Recognize death from the general effects of heat?
5. Classify poisons and poisoning?
6. Recognize death from the effects of technical electricity on the body?
7. Differentiate overheating of the body?

Own:
1. Forensic diagnosis of death by hanging and strangulation by a loop?
2. Forensic diagnosis of strangulation ?
3. Forensic investigation of corpses in case of poisoning?
4. Expertise in cases of death from an action on the body of a sharply altered pressure?
5. Forensic diagnosis of mechanical asphyxia from closure of the airways and openings?
6. Laboratory research methods for mechanical asphyxia?
7. Diagnosing death from drowning?
8. Laboratory methods for establishing drowning in water?
9. Additional research methods in the diagnosis of poisoning? MODULE 3:
1. The definition of "death"?
2. Terminal states?
3. The concept of euthanasia?
4. The concept of lethargy?
5. Legal and forensic problems of transplantation?
6. Category, type and kind of death?
7. Early cadaveric phenomena?
8. Late cadaveric phenomena?
9. Theoretical foundations of forensic research of a corpse?
10. Rules for forensic research of a corpse?
11. Principles of inspection of a corpse at the scene of an incident or discovery?
12. Rules for inspecting a corpse at the scene of an incident or discovery?
13. What article of the Code of Criminal Procedure regulates the inspection of the scene?
14. The role of the specialist in examining the corpse at the scene of an incident or discovery?
15. Tasks of inspection of the scene?
16. Types of inspection of the scene?
17. The main stages of dying and their forensic significance?
18. Early cadaveric phenomena and their forensic significance?
19. Forensic significance of late cadaveric events?
20. The natural conservation of corpses and its forensic significance?
21. Artificial conservation of corpses and its forensic significance?
22. The forensic significance of animal injuries ?
23. The concept of "sudden death", and its causes?
24. The mechanism of the formation of blood traces ?
25. Classification of exhumations?
26. Classification of sudden death?
27. In some cases, the doctor of general practice not can issue a medical certificate of death?
28. The structure of expert conclusions in cases of the study of the corpses of persons deceased suddenly?
29. Definition of inspection of the scene
30. Features of the inspection of the scene when detecting the corpses of fetuses and newborns?
31. Features of forensic research of corpses of fetuses and newborns?
32. Signs of a newborn?
33. Causes of death of newborn children
34. Additional research methods for the examination of corpses of infants
1. Give a definition, goals and objectives "inspection of the corpse at the scene"?
2. Organize and conduct inspection of the corpse at the scene of an incident or discovery?
3. Carry out artificial preservation of the corpse?
4. To conduct a sanitary-hygienic toilet of the investigated corpse?
5. To conduct a forensic exhumation?
6. Draw conclusions on the act of forensic research of a corpse?
7. Classify the category, gender, type of death?
8. Differentiate medical errors, accidents in medical practice and iatrogenic?
9. To determine the tasks of a forensic expert when examining a corpse at the place of its discovery or incident?
10. To compile documentation when examining a corpse at the place of its discovery or incident?
11. Distinguish classification types of sudden death?
12. Diagnose death?
13. Set the duration of extrauterine life?
14. Set the duration of fetal life? Own:
1. Documentation of forensic medical examinations?
2. Forensic medical examination of a corpse?
3. The principles of artificial preservation of the corpse?
4. The principles of inspection of a corpse at the place of its discovery or incident?
5. Features of the examination of a corpse recovered from water?
6. Forensic examination of a corpse?

7. Forensic examination of a dismembered corpse?
8. Forensic examination of the corpse of a newborn, infant?
9. Forensic examination of the bodies of unknown persons?
10. Forensic exhumation?
11. Forensic examination of evidence of biological origin?
12. Methods of packing evidence?
13. Methods of preserving evidence?
14. Diagnostic methods for the presence of blood, sperm in the stain?
15. Technical equipment (tools) of a forensic expert?
16. The stages of the inspection of the corpse at the place of its discovery or incident?
17. The sequence of description of the corpse at the place of its discovery or incident?
18. Features of the inspection of the corpse of an unknown person and with various types of death?
19. The basic principles of a forensic diagnosis in the study of the corpses of persons who died suddenly?
20. The methods and stages of the inspection of a corpse at the scene of an incident or discovery?
21. Diagnosis of full-term and maturity of corpses of fetuses and newborns?
22. Criteria for the viability and non-viability of corpses of fetuses and newborns?
23. Differential diagnosis of live births and stillbirths of corpses of fetuses and newborns?
24. Features of forensic research of corpses of unknown persons, dissected corpses?

TYPES OF STUDENT 'S INDEPENDENT WORK

According to the goals and objectives of an independent work lesson , student learning activities can be carried out in the following forms:

1. preparation for the topic of the upcoming practical lesson with the compilation of an abstract of answers to the assignment;
2. execution of the protocol of inspection of the corpse at the place of its discovery or incident (UIRS);
3. execution of the act of forensic research of a corpse (UIRS);
4. duty at the center / bureau of forensic medical examinations;
5. participation in the development of archival material in the center / bureau of forensic medical examinations, its analysis (NIRS);
6. Development of diagnostic algorithms for violent and non-violent death in solving standard and non-standard problems (SRWS);
7. preparation of abstracts, reports and presentations (on one of the topics specified in Appendix 2) on control and actual problems, reviews and issues of forensic medicine (UIRS);
8. work in classrooms equipped with dummies, exercise machines and anatomical interactive tables;
9. participation in the preparation of teaching aids: diagrams, tables, slides, dummies and models;
10. Conducting public education work (conversations, consultations, lectures) among the population ;
11. participation in scientific seminars and conferences (departments, faculties, universities) (SRWS);
12. individual and collective research for a group of students (2-3 people) (UIRS);
13. experimental work, collection of factual material (SRWS).

5.2. Themes of term papers (projects)

Coursework on the curriculum is not provided

.3. Valuation Fund

Front-line survey (The list of questions on all current topics is presented in paragraph 5.1.). Subjects of written works (abstracts, reports, presentations):

1. The procedural basis of the forensic medical examination.
2. Forensic traumatology.
3. The act of forensic examination of victims, accused persons and other persons.
4. Expert opinion (forensic examination of living persons)
5. Forensic science and borderline theory and practice;
6. The procedural basis of the forensic medical examination;
7. The organizational basis of the forensic medical examination;
8. Structural foundations and problems of forensic medical examination;
9. The historical foundations of forensic medicine;
10. Early and late cadaveric phenomena, post-mortal reactions;
11. The problem of determining the age of death;
12. Forensic traumatology;
13. Transport injury;
14. Sharp and dull objects
15. Gunshot injuries and explosive injury;
16. Forensic toxicology;
17. Habitual poisoning;
18. Forensic entomology;
19. Poisoning with tetraethyl lead;
20. Forensic anthropology;
21. Poisoning by mushrooms;
22. Food poisoning;
23. Botulinum toxin poisoning ;
24. Aconitine poisoning ;
25. Poisonous insects;

26. Poisonous animals;
27. Poisonous plants;
28. Mechanical asphyxiation.
29. The doctrine of death - thanatology.
30. Forensic examination of a corpse.
31. Forensic medical examination .
32. The protocol of inspection of the corpse at the place of detection or incident.
33. Act of forensic investigation of a corpse.
34. Expert opinion (forensic examination of a corpse).

5.4. The list of types of assessment tools

Frontal survey (Appendix 2); Synopsis (Appendix 2); Report (Appendix 2); Abstract (Appendix 2); Presentation (Appendix 2); Situational task (Appendix 3);

6. EDUCATIONAL AND METHODOLOGICAL AND INFORMATION SUPPORT OF DISCIPLINE (MODULE)

6.1. Recommended Reading

6.1.1. Main literature

	Authors, Compilers	Title	Publisher, year
L1.1	Ismailov N.K.	Rules for conducting forensic medical examinations in the Kyrgyz Republic: Textbook	Bishkek: Publishing House KRSU 2016
L1.2	Akopov V.I.	Forensic Medicine: Textbook	Yurait 2016
L1.3	Pigolkin Yu.I., Dubrovin I.A., Gornostaev D.V.	Atlas of Forensic Medicine: Textbook	M .: GEOTAR-Media 2010

6.1.2. additional literature

	Authors, Compilers	Title	Publisher, year
L2.1	Orunkulova R.O., Ismailov N.K.	Fundamentals of Jurisprudence and Medical Law: Textbook	KRSU 2016

6.1.3. Methodical developments

	Authors, Compilers	Title	Publisher, year
L3.1	Ismailov N.K., Akunov E.U.	Procedural and organizational basis of forensic medicine: Workshop	Camila print 2017

6.2. The list of resources of the information and telecommunication network "Internet"

E1	Forensic Medicine	www.booksmed.com/
E2	Forensic Medicine	med-books.by/
E3	Forensic Medicine	https://meduniver.com/Medical/Book/
E4	Forensic Association	http://ассоциация-СМЭ.рф

6.3. List of information and educational technologies

6.3.1 Competent-oriented educational technologies

6.3.1.1	Traditional: lectures, practical exercises
6.3.1.2	Information: lectures, presentations, the use of modern computer technology and Internet resources to perform independent, practical work and laboratory studies
6.3.1.3	Innovative: role-playing games

6.3.2 List of information help systems and software

6.3.2.1	KRSU electronic library: http://www.lib.krsu.edu.kg
6.3.2.2	Electronic library of Omsk State Medical University: http://weblib.omsk-osma.ru
6.3.2.3	Electronic library system "BookFund": http://www.knigafund.ru

7. MATERIAL AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT OF DISCIPLINE (MODULE)

7.1	Lecture room for 90 seats, classrooms (4 classes for 48 seats) - Republican Center for Mental Health, ul. Baytik Baatyra 1, building 6b - pathological laboratory. Learning Tools : Microscopes; multimedia complex (laptop, projector); 4 personal computers with Internet connection. Demonstration materials: 300 macro preparations; 138 visual aids and 66 tables; multimedia presentations; training boards; audio system
7.2	Forensic Ambulatory and Forensic Morgue - Republican Center for Forensic Medical Examinations of the Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic, ul. Suerkulova 3. Equipment: refrigerator; 2 sectional halls with 4 - sectional tables; thermostat; distiller; laboratory balance; microscopes drying cabinets ; tool kits (amputation knives, cartilage knives , tweezers, clamps, needles, saws); sets of chemical glassware; centrifuges; obstetric chair
7.3	Center for Integrative and Practical Education - Building No. 12 of the Kyrgyz-Russian Slavic University, m. Alamedin-1, ul. Zvenigorod 31/1. Center equipment : operator; a room for learning practical skills (mannequins simulators 63 pcs.); Hardware-software complex interactive anatomical table "Pirogov", working in three modes: 1.module - view; 2. module - comparison; 3.module - test of knowledge.

8. METHODICAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR TRAINERS IN DEVELOPMENT OF THE DISCIPLINE (MODULE)

The discipline routines in APPENDIX 1 MODULAR CONTROL BY
DISCIPLINE INCLUDES:
Current control: the assimilation of educational material on the classroom sessions (lectures, practical, in fact including record visits and activity) and the implementation of mandatory assignments for independent work
Milestone control: checking the completeness of knowledge and skills on the material of the module as a whole. Performing modular control tasks carried out in the written form and is a mandatory component of the modular control Intermediate control - completed documented part discipline (with offset estimation) - a set of closely related credit modules.
BASIC REQUIREMENTS FOR INTERMEDIATE CONTROL
When attending the test (with an assessment), students are required to have test books with them, which they present to the teacher in the test. The teacher is given the right to set the test without a survey, to those students who scored more than 60 points for current and mid-term controls. At the intermediate control, the student must correctly answer theoretical questions - (to know), correctly perform the situational task and interpret its results (be able to own). At the time of the interim monitoring teacher sums up the results of the student in the course of the semester.
Assessment of midterm control:
In the standings with an assessment, the student can get the maximum number of points - 30. The student can get the following grades taking into account the demonstrated knowledge:
26-30 points - the student is put for knowledge when he freely uses terms in the course of forensic medicine in his answer that include categories from fundamental and clinical disciplines and knows the basic methods of forensic medical research (examination); shows excellent knowledge about the etiopathogenesis, morphogenesis of intravital and morphogenesis of post-mortal phenomena (processes), the basic laws of their development, the principles of choosing nosology according to the international statistical classification of diseases (ICD-10), is deeply versed in the characteristic changes in intravital parameters under the influence of various factors the external environment in the body and in accordance with the processes of these indicators morphology after death. Logically and consistently proves lifetime processes in accordance them with clinical manifestations and in comparing with postmortem phenomena and successfully performs comparison intravital morphology with postmortem not interrupting the logical connection between them. He possesses the skills of clinical and morphological analysis of macro- and microprocesses of forensic medical phenomena, their diagnosis and the construction of logical conclusions in an expert opinion.
21-25 points - set when a student uses terminological concepts at a good level in forensic medicine, knows the basic methods of forensic research well; He knows the etiology, pathogenesis, morphogenesis, pathomorphosis diseases, injuries, poisonings, the nature of the causal connection of a death and nosological significance of them in the International Statistical Classification of causes of death and disease (ICD -10); well versed in the nature and basic laws of the after-morphological and thanatological processes; well versed in the specific changes in organs to the offensive, either in time or soon after death; it well substantiates the nature of the pathological process and its clinical manifestations, well correlates the morphological and clinical manifestations of diseases with early thanatological phenomena. He is fluent in microscopic diagnosis of injuries and pathological processes.
16-20 points - does not use the terms well enough for the course of forensic medicine and does not know enough the basic methods of forensic medical examination of a cadaveric object and the reception of living persons; poor knowledge of the etiology, pathogenesis, thanatogenesis, morphogenesis, pathomorphism of the cause of death as a nosology, the principles of classification of diseases, injuries, poisonings; not very well versed in the essence and basic laws of general pathological processes. It does not justify the nature of the pathological process and their clinical manifestations and does not compare pathological and intravital manifestations of the causes of death and damage (poisoning). He is not good enough at the skills of decoding the results of laboratory tests (histological, chemical, physical and technical), as well as the skills of analyzing these results.
10-15 points - speaks very poorly in terms of the course of forensic medicine and does not know the basic research methods of forensic facilities; poor knowledge of the etiology, patho-morphogenesis of the causes of death as nosology; very poorly versed in the essence and basic laws of manifestation of general pathological and thanatological processes. Does not know how to justify the nature of the pathoanatological processes and to compare their morphology with

intravital manifestations.
0-10 points - the student did not answer more than one of the questions asked in the control project. After the proposed additional control and appropriate preparation for the answer, he also did not demonstrate knowledge on control issues.
Note: a student who failed to appear at the intermediate control (set-off with an assessment) receives “0” points.
I. BASIC REQUIREMENTS FOR CURRENT CONTROL
When building a practical lesson, teachers adhere to the following general indicative plan:
1) The organizational stage of the lesson (time - up to 2%):
a) roll call;
b) homework on the next topic;
c) motivation for the topic of this practical lesson;
d) familiarizing students with the objectives and plan of the lesson;
2) Control and correction of the initial level of knowledge (time - up to 20%), correction by the teacher of the theoretical knowledge of students;
3) Stage of demonstration by the teacher of thematic skills (time - up to 15%);
4) Stage of independent work of students (time - up to 45%);
5) The final stage of the lesson (time - up to 18%):
a) the final final control formed theoretically skills and abilities in that those with the means of solving situational tasks;
b) summing up the results of the practical lesson (the teacher’s description of the students' fulfillment of all the objectives of the lesson and an individual assessment of knowledge and skills).
II. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ORGANIZING STUDENT'S INDEPENDENT WORK
1. Tips for planning and organizing the time required to study the discipline. It is recommended as follows to organize the time required to study the discipline:
a) the study of the lecture notes on the same day, after the lecture - 10-15 minutes;
b) studying the lecture notes the day before the next lecture - 10-15 minutes; c) the study of theoretical material in the textbook and synopsis - 1 hour per week; d) preparation for a practical lesson - 2 hours.
Just a week - 3 hours 30 minutes.
2. Description of the student’s sequence of actions .
To understand the material and its qualitative assimilation, the following sequence of actions is recommended:
a) After listening to lectures and completion of training sessions, when preparing for lessons the next day, you need to first review and consider the text of the lecture, listen today (10-15 minutes);
b) in preparation for the next day 's lecture , you need to look at the thematic lecture plan , think over questions to the lecturer (10-15 minutes);
c) during the week, select the time (1-hour) for working with the recommended literature in the library.
In preparation for the next day’s practical exercises , you must first read the basic concepts and approaches on the topic of homework. When performing an exercise or task, you must first understand what is required in the task, what theoretical material should be used, outline a plan for solving the problem.
3. Recommendations on the use of materials of the educational complex. It is recommended to use the guidelines for the course and the text of the lectures of the teacher.
4. Recommendations for working with literature. The theoretical material of the course becomes more understandable when, in addition to listening to a lecture and studying the abstract, books are also studied . It’s easier to master a course by sticking to one textbook. and abstract. It is recommended, in addition to "memorizing" the material, to achieve a state of understanding of the topic of discipline. For this purpose , after studying the next paragraph, it is recommended to perform several simple exercises on this topic. In addition , the very useful mentally ask yourself the following questions (and try to respond to them) about what this paragraph, any new concepts introduced, what is their meaning, which gives it to practice?
5. In preparation for the intermediate and midterm controls, you need to study the theory: definitions of all concepts and approaches to assessment to a state of understanding of the material and independently perform several typical tasks.
6. Practice missed classes. Control over the assimilation by students of the material of the curriculum of the discipline is carried out systematically by the teacher of the department and is reflected in the teacher’s journal and in points. A student who receives an unsatisfactory assessment of the current material is required to prepare this section and answer for his teacher on an individual interview.
A lecture missed without good reason should be worked out by the method of oral questioning by the lecturer or by preparing an abstract based on the materials of the missed lecture within a month from the date of admission. Other methods for practicing missed lectures are also possible (interrogation at practical exercises, test control, situational task).
Testing of the practical sessions: every activity, a missing student without good reason, is fulfilled without fail, working out the theoretical part of the classes are held at the department schedule agreed with the dean's office. Missed classes must be worked in for 10 days from the day of admission. Classes missed for a good reason (due to illness, omissions with the permission of the dean's office) are worked out on thematic material excluding hours. Students who do not pass the exhaust in a timely manner, be admitted to the next lessons only with permission of the dean or his deputy in written form. For students who missed practical classes due to a long illness, training should be carried out after permission of the dean's office according to an individual schedule agreed with the department. In exceptional cases (participation in interuniversity conferences, competitions, contests, duty, etc.), the dean and his deputy, upon agreement with the department, can free students from practicing some missed classes.
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE PRESENTATION REPORT
multimedia presentations are a type of independent work of students to create visual information

manuals made using the Power Point multimedia computer program. This type of work requires coordination of the student's skills in collecting, organizing, processing information, designing it in the form of a selection of materials that briefly reflect the main issues of the topic being studied, in electronic form. That is the creation of presentation materials broadens the methods and means of processing and presentation of educational information forms the students' skills of work on the computer. Presentation materials prepared student in the form of a slide show with the use of Microsoft software the Power Point. The requirement for students to prepare a presentation and its defense in the classroom in the form of a report:

1. The topic of the presentation is selected by the student from the proposed list of FOS and should be agreed with the teacher and appropriate to the topic of the lesson;

2. Stages of preparation for the presentation:

Drawing up a presentation plan (relevance, statement of the problem and purpose of this work, discussion and results); Thinking through each slide (at first you can do it manually on paper), it is important to answer questions (how does the idea of this slide reveal the main idea of the whole presentation? What will be on the slide? What will be said? How will the transition to the next slide be made ?) ;

3. Making a presentation using MS Power Point:

Slides should be in the same style, in one font, numbered. The title page is necessary to introduce the audience to you and the topic of your report. The number of slides is not more than 30.

The optimal number of lines on a slide is from 6 to 11.

A common mistake is to read the slide verbatim. It is best if detailed information (definitions, formulas) is written on the slide , and their meaningful meaning is told in words . The information on the slide can be more formal and rigorous than in speech.

Optimum switching speed - one slide in 1-2 minutes.

It is recommended to use more drawings, pictures, formulas, graphs, tables in the presentation . You can use animation effects .

When explaining the tables, you must say what the rows correspond to and what the columns correspond to.

Enter only those designations and concepts, without which an understanding of the main ideas of the report is impossible.

In a short speech, one and the same thought cannot be repeated , even if in other words , time is expensive. Any phrase should be spoken for some reason. Then the performance will be complete and leave a good impression. The last slide with the conclusions in short presentations is not necessary to speak .

If there are a lot of formulas on the slide , it is recommended to type it completely in MS Word (otherwise the formulas have to be placed and aligned on the slide manually). To do this, it's convenient to make a blank - an empty slide with one large Word object "Insert / Object / Microsoft Word Document ", select its dimensions once and multiply by the required number of slides. The main font in the text and formulas recommended change to Arial or him like (font Times bad from afar looks). Necessarily set in Math Type basic size font equal to the basic size of the font in the text.

Never align the size of a formula manually by pulling it by a corner.

4. The student is obliged to prepare and make a report in the strictly allotted time by the teacher, and on time.

5. Instructions to speakers:

Report new information use technical means;

known and well- guided in the theme throughout the presentation; be able to discuss and quickly respond to questions;

clearly follow the established rules (speaker - 10 minutes, discussion - 5 minutes). It must be remembered that the presentation consists of three parts:

Introduction; main part;

conclusion.

An introduction helps ensure the success of a performance on any topic. The entry should contain: the name of the presentation;

communication of the main idea;

modern assessment of the subject matter; a brief listing of the issues addressed; lively interesting presentation;

The main part, in which the speaker is to deeply reveal the essence of the affected topics, usually built on the basis of the report. The task of the main part - to present sufficient data to that to students and interested in the topic and want to learn the material. Moreover, the logical structure of the theoretical block should not be given without visual aids, audiovisual and visual materials.

The conclusion is a clear, clear summary and brief conclusions that listeners are always waiting for.

Technology of the lesson. Examination of the corpse at the place of its discovery or accident by interactive teaching methods.

Purpose: To train students to properly inspect the scene of the incident and the corpse at the place of its detection. Tasks:

- Train in the diagnosis of death.
- Teach a description of early cadaveric phenomena and their forensic assessment.
- Familiarize (teach) the basic principles for determining the limitation of the onset of death.
- Teach the principles for describing visible damage during external inspection of the corpse.
- To teach the basic principles of collecting material evidence of biological origin. The place for the lesson is the sectional hall of the morgue (the hall for training is a simulation room).

The content of the lesson:

Inspection of the corpse at the site of its discovery or incident is the most important and urgent stage of the investigation. It is carried out to clarify the situation of the crime, identify its traces (physical evidence) and establish other circumstances relevant to the investigation. This investigative action is carried out by the investigator in the presence of two understandable and with the participation of a specialist in the field of forensic medicine.
Lesson program:
The object of training is a corpse (fake simulator). Form of
study - “Game Modeling”.
The participants of the "game model" are students of the medical faculty of KRSU:
• Student - as an investigator.
• Students - cast understandable.
• Student - as a specialist in forensic medicine.
• Simulation of the scene is carried out in a morgue (simulation), the object of inspection is a corpse (simulator).
• Analysis of the procedural rules for the inspection of the corpse and the basic principles of the inspection of the scene.
• The conditions of the accident are created (traffic accident, gunshot damage, damage with sharp (blunt) objects, hanging, strangulation, sudden death).
Timeline of the lesson:
• Introduction by the teacher - 5 min.
• Checking the initial level of knowledge - 20 minutes.
• Consolidation of knowledge of the role functions of students in corpse objects - 20 min
• Development of research methods (implementation of roles by students) - 20 min.
• Formation of skills (compilation of the content of role functions for external examination of a corpse: establishing the statute of death, the fact of death, etc.) - 20 minutes.
• Final control test - 30 min.
• Summing up the lesson - 5min. TOTAL: - 120
min.
The intensification of the occupation is 60 minutes. (180-20min = 60 minutes). The
content of the above form of training (strategy and tactics of training).
For this theme as a form of educational work appropriate "game simulation" allows the creation of conditions for mastering the skills and the skills of action with the production of external examination of the corpse to the place of its discovery. It develops students' collective thought-activity and general purpose activity.
The main component of the work of the teacher is understanding of the fact that both will use received by students of knowledge and how they can be adapted to the real situation - in case the product of external examination of the corpse to the place of its discovery , and when to lead to a general direction of the interests and motivations of students role-playing groups.
The motivation of students is aimed at attracting them to the educational process and is provided through:
• explanations of the usefulness and significance of the knowledge gained ;
• the combination of theory with the practical activities of students:
• providing possible conditions for diagnosis and prescription of death;
• providing the opportunity to exchange views, freedom of communication
• use of gaming techniques.

The implementation of this form of training
The student of the role group must know the content and program of his "role" and be able to reproduce this "role". For example: a specialist doctor in the field of forensic medicine should know and be able to reproduce: according to - the rules of work of a specialist in forensic medicine during an external examination of a corpse at the place of its detection (incident):
• statement of death;
• description of the corpse;
• advising the investigator on special issues;
• assisting in the detection and seizure of evidence;
• explanations at the request of the investigator of their actions (everything else is written in the methodological development for the lesson on this topic).
A student in the role of an investigator should know and be able to:
• draw up a "protocol of inspection of the scene";
• perform actions to certify the fact of inspection of the scene;
• verify the reliability of the results;
• announce the contents of the inspection report of the scene;
• raise questions before the examination;
• sign the protocol for the inspection of the scene of the incident (everything else is done in the methodological development for the lesson on the specified topic).
The student in the role of comprehensible must know and be able to:
• participate in a simulated incident;
• certify the fact of the external inspection of the corpse
• familiarize yourself with the content of the results;
• sign the inspection protocol (everything else is written in the methodological development for a practical lesson on the specified topic);
Tactics for completing training.
At this stage of the lesson, students are offered cards on which a written survey is conducted on

pre- compiled questions. Questions are thought out by the teacher in accordance with the program of the lesson in order to get a more complete picture of the results of the form of training.
Evaluation of the effectiveness of the form of training.
The level of assimilation of students' knowledge is determined by oral questioning, or by writing tests. Assessment of knowledge is determined by the point system.
Criteria for assessing a situational task:
Situational task is a made in written form (volume 0.5-1 page format - A4) student job reproductive level, which allows to evaluate and diagnose the knowledge of the actual material and the ability to properly use the expert data in specific situations related to the implementation of professional medical activities (Appendix 3).