

Assessment tools for certification

in the discipline "Forensic Medicine" for students of 2019 admission to the educational program specialty 31.05.01 General Medicine (specialist level), full-time education, 2024-2025 academic year.

Intermediate assessment in the discipline is carried out in the form of a test and includes the following types of assignments: testing, interview and assessment of the acquisition of practical skills (abilities).

Test tasks: _____

Tested competencies: OPK-3; OPK-4; OPK-5, OPK-6; OPK-9; PC-5, PC-6; PC-7.

BLOCK 1. Subject of forensic medicine. Procedural and organizational foundations of forensic medical examination in the Russian Federation.

Section 1. Subject, tasks and content of forensic medicine. Procedural and organizational foundations of forensic medical service in the Russian Federation.

Forensic examination of mechanical

1. The right to collect evidence is granted by the Code of Criminal Procedure:

a) The person conducting the inquiry b)

The investigator

c) To the prosecutor

d) To the expert

d) To the court

e) A), B), C) and D) are correct.

g) All are correct.

2. The legislator grants the person conducting the inquiry, the investigator, the prosecutor and the court the following rights:

a) To summon any person for questioning

b) Call to give an opinion as an expert

c) Conduct inspections, searches and other investigative actions d) Demand the provision of items and documents

d) Demand an audit e) Everything is

correct

3. The types of evidence provided for by the Code of Criminal Procedure

are: a) Testimony of witnesses

b) Testimony of the victim and the accused; c)

Expert opinion.

d) Material evidence

d) Protocols of investigative actions and other documents e)

Everything is correct

4. According to the Code of Criminal Procedure, evidence may be presented: a) by the suspect

b) The accused and his lawyer; c) The prosecutor.

d) The victim d)

The expert

e) Everything is correct

g) Correct a) , b) , c) , d)

5. The prerogative to evaluate evidence belongs to:

- b) Prosecutor c)
- Investigator d)
- Expert
- d) To the lawyer
- e) All is correct
- g) Correct a) , b) , c)

6. The following may be called as an expert:

- a) Any person who has the necessary knowledge to give an opinion b) An expert of the relevant expert institution
- c) Another specialist appointed by the person conducting the inquiry, the investigator, the prosecutor and the court

d) Everything is correct

7. According to the Code of Criminal Procedure, a forensic medical examination is mandatory: a) To establish the cause of death and the nature of bodily injuries

b) To determine the mental state of the accused or suspect in cases where doubts arise regarding their sanity

c) To determine the mental or physical state of a witness or victim in cases of doubt as to their ability to correctly perceive circumstances

d) To establish the age of the accused, suspect and victim d) All are correct

e) Correct a), b), c)

g) Correct a), c), d)

8. The Code of Criminal Procedure grants the expert the following rights:

a) To become familiar with the case materials related to the subject of the examination; b) To submit motions for the provision of additional materials to him

c) With the permission of the person conducting the inquiry, the investigator, the prosecutor, the court, to be present during interrogations and other investigative actions

d) When several experts are appointed to conduct an examination, they have the right to consult among themselves before giving their opinion.

d) Receive remuneration for the performance of his duties in cases where these duties are not performed in the course of his official assignment

e) Everything is correct

9. The duties of the expert, as provided for by the Code of Criminal Procedure:

a) To appear when summoned by the person conducting the inquiry, the investigator, the prosecutor and the court; b) To provide an objective opinion on the questions put to him/her.

c) Submit the conclusion in writing and sign it.

d) Keep the preliminary investigation or inquiry data confidential

d) If the presented material is insufficient and the questions posed go beyond the scope of specialized knowledge, report in writing that it is impossible to provide an opinion

e) Everything is correct

10. Types of examinations provided for by the Code of Criminal

Procedure: a) Primary

b) Additional c) Repeated

d) Group of experts d)

Commission

e) A), B), C), D) are correct.

g) All are correct.

c) Correct a), c), d), e)

11. Investigative actions in which a forensic expert may participate

as a specialist:

a) In the inspection of objects and documents

b) During inspection of the scene of the incident, area, premises; c)

During inspection of the corpse at the scene of the incident

(discovery); d) During removal of the corpse from the burial site.

d) During examination, investigative experiment, interrogation, search and seizure and when obtaining samples for comparative study

e) Everything is correct.

12. Duties of a forensic medical specialist called to participate in investigative actions:

a) Appear when summoned and participate in the investigative action

b) Assist the investigator in detecting and securing seized evidence; c) Provide explanations regarding the actions he is performing.

d) Enter into the protocol data related to detection, securing and seizure evidence

d) Give a conclusion e)

Correct a), b), c), d)

g) True b), c), d), e) h)

All are true

13. The examination of the body at the place of its discovery is carried out by:

a) Doctor

b) Investigator

c) A medical specialist in forensic medicine d) A forensic

expert

14. The investigator is obliged to examine the body at the place of its discovery in the presence of: a)

Attesting witnesses:

b) A specialist in forensic medicine; c) Another specialist.

d) Witnesses

d) Suspect e) Correct

a), b), c) g) All are

correct

c) Correct c), d), e)

15. The following may be subject to examination:

a) Accused

b) Suspect c) Witness

d) The victim d) All

are correct

16. The following persons have the right to receive (remove) biological samples for comparative research:

a) Forensic medical examiner

b) Mid-level medical worker of the Bureau of Forensic Medical

Examination c) Investigator

17. Preliminary investigation bodies have the right to obtain samples for comparative examination from:

a) Suspect b) Accused

c) Witness

d) The victim

d) Everything is correct

18. The measures that may be applied to a forensic medical expert for refusal or evasion of the performance of his duties are as follows:

- a) Of a criminal nature
- b) Administrative nature c) Disciplinary nature
- d) Fine
- d) Public censure e) True a), d), e)
- g) Correct c), d), e)
- h) All are correct

19. Measures that may be applied to a forensic expert for knowingly making a false conclusion and disclosing preliminary investigation data:

- a) Criminal b) Fine
- c) Public censure
- d) Of a disciplinary nature
- d) Of an administrative nature

BLOCK 2. Forensic thanatology.

Section 2. Dying and Death. Forensic examination of the corpse.

1. The terminal state is characterized by:

- a) Critical drop in blood pressure b) Impaired excretory function
- c) Severe disruption of gas exchange
- d) Metabolic disorders
- e) Correct a), c), d) f) All correct
- g) Correct a), b), c)

2. The preagonal state is manifested by:

- a) Weak, rapid pulse
- b) Sudden lethargy or coma
- c) Low or undetectable blood pressure d) Deep, slow breathing
- d) Signs of peripheral circulatory disorders e) All are correct
- g) Correct a), b), c), d)
- c) Correct a), c), d), e)

3. The preagonal state is observed during:

- a) 8-10 hours
- b) Does not have a specific duration c) Can be very short
- d) May be absent d) True b), c), d)
- e) A), B), C are correct.
- g) All are correct.

4. The transition period between the preagonal state and agony is: a) The period after cardiac arrest

- b) Period of cessation of respiratory activity c) Terminal pause

5. The clinical picture of agony is a consequence of:

- a) Cardiac arrest
- b) Radical change in the state and function of the central nervous system; c) Cessation of metabolism.

6. The terminal pause continues:

- a) A few seconds b) Up to 2-4 minutes
- c) Up to 6-8 minutes d) All correct
- d) Correct a), b)

7. Electrical activity in the myocardium can be detected after death in flow:

- a) 10-15 minutes
- b) 20-30 minutes
- c) 40-50 minutes
- d) All correct
- d) Correct a), b)
- e) True b), c)

8. The period of clinical death, depending on the initial state of the body, can last:

- a) 4-7 minutes
- b) Up to 1 hour
- c) Up to 2-3 hours
- d) Up to 15-20 minutes

9. Objective signs of biological death are:

- a) Cadaveric spots
- b) Decrease in body temperature to 23 degrees c) No reaction of pupils to light
- d) Rigor mortis d) Correct
- a), b), d)
- e) Everything is correct
- g) True b), c), d)

10. The clinical criteria for "brain death" are considered to be:

- a) Complete and persistent absence of consciousness
- b) Persistent absence of spontaneous breathing
- c) Disappearance of any kind of reflexes and reactions to external stimuli d) Acute mental disorders
- d) Atony of all muscles e)
- Correct a), b), c)
- g) True b), d), e) h)
- All are true

11. The environmental factors that influence the dynamics of the development of postmortem processes and changes include:

- a) Precipitation
- b) Temperature
- c) Air humidity
- d) Degree of solar activity d) Air movement
- e) Everything is correct
- g) Correct a), b), c), d)
- c) Correct a), c), d), e)

12. In the first hours after death at room temperature, the temperature of the body:

- a) Decreases
- b) Remains unchanged
- c) Increases with some types of death d) True a), c)
- d) All are correct
- e) A), b) are correct

13. In the first hours after death, when the body is in conditions of high (32-40o C) temperature, body temperature:

- a) Decreases
- b) Remains unchanged c)
- Increases slightly d) Correct
- b), c)
- d) All are correct
- e) A), b) are correct

14. To carry out thermometry of a corpse, sensors are inserted into

- a) The cranial cavity
- b) Esophagus
- c) Abdominal cavity (liver) d) Rectum
- d) Spinal canal e) All are correct
- g) Correct a), b), c), d)
- z) True b), c), d), e)

15. Early cadaveric changes include: a) Cadaveric desiccation

- b) Cooling
- c) Supravital reactions d)
- Cadaveric spots
- d) Rigor mortis e) Correct
- a), b), d), e)
- g) True b), c), d), e) h)
- All are true

16. Late cadaveric changes include: a) Putrefaction

- b) Autolysis
- c) Mummification
- d) Peat tanning
- d) Formation of adipocere e)
- All are correct
- g) Correct a), c), d), e)
- c) Correct a), b), c), d)

17. Signs of cadaveric desiccation are found in: a) The transitional border of the lips

- b) Scrotum c)
- Sclera of the eyes
- d) The mucous membrane of the oral cavity
- d) All are correct
- e) Correct a), b), c)
- g) True b), c), d)

18. Poorly developed subcutaneous fat tissue on a corpse:

- a) Promotes cooling of the body
- b) Does not affect body cooling
- c) Delays body cooling

19. The corpses of newborn children, compared to the corpses of adults: a) Cool more slowly

- b) Cool to the same extent
- c) Cool faster

20. The optimal number of body temperature determinations of a corpse over time:

- a) Single
- b) Double
- c) 2-3 definitions
- d) True b), c)

d) Everything is correct

Section 3. Fundamentals of forensic thanatology. Fundamentals of forensic examination (research) of a corpse.

1. The corpse, provided that it is kept at an air temperature of 32-40° C by the end of the first day after death:

- a) Cools completely
- b) The temperature drops by 3-4 degrees
- c) Under certain conditions the temperature increases by 1-2 degrees
- d) All are correct
- e) True b), c)

2. To establish the time of death, determine the temperature of the corpse in the armpit:

- a) It has practical significance
- b) Has no practical significance
- c) Has only a guideline value
- d) Has practical significance under certain conditions

3. The presence of cadaveric spots on the carved surfaces of the body and at different stages of development allows us to determine:

- a) Time since death occurred
- b) Fact of change in the position of the corpse
- c) Timing of change in the position of the corpse
- d) Fact of death
- e) True b), c)
- f) All are true
- g) Correct a), b)

4. Different causes of death can:

- a) Accelerate the development of livor mortis
- b) Slow down the development of livor mortis
- c) Have no effect
- d) Correct a), b)
- e) True b), c)
- f) All are true

5. When examining cadaveric spots to determine the time of death, the following can be used: a) Livorometer

- b) Photometer
- c) Dynamometer

- d) Colorimeter
- d) Correct a), b), c)
- e) True b), c), d)
- g) All are true

6. Under room temperature conditions, cadaveric spots are detected on average: a) In the first 30-40 minutes after death
b) 2-4 hours after death; c) 7-12 hours after death; d) 18-24 hours after death.

7. Under conditions of high (32-40° C) temperature, cadaveric spots are detected on average: a) In the first 30-40 minutes after death
b) 2-4 hours after death; c) 7-12 hours after death; d) 18-24 hours after death.

8. The influence of the state of the central nervous system before death on the rate of development of rigor mortis of the muscles:

- a) Premortal excitation accelerates rigor mortis b) Premortal inhibition slows down rigor mortis c) Has no effect
- d) a), b) d) All are correct

9. Rigor mortis in the first 30 minutes after death develops in: a) Pancreas

- b) Heart
- c) Duodenum d) Lung

- d) Kidneys
- e) True b), c)
- g) a) True, d)
- h) All are true

10. Rigor mortis in people of athletic build develops: a) Faster than usual

- b) Slower
- c) Within the usual timeframes

11. Rigor mortis in elderly people, children and people who died from debilitating diseases develops:

- a) Faster than usual
- b) Slower
- c) Within the usual timeframes

12. In cases of death from heatstroke, sunstroke and electrical shock, rigor mortis develops:

- a) Faster than usual
- b) Slower
- c) Within the usual timeframes

13. In cases of death from sepsis and drug poisoning, rigor mortis develops:

- a) Faster than usual
- b) Slower
- c) Within the usual timeframes

14. The following requirements apply to the signs used to establish the time of death:

- a) They should be constantly found on the corpse
 - b) Their identification should not cause any difficulties
 - c) The timing of appearance, change and disappearance should not be subject to significant fluctuations
 - d) Their development should occur regardless of the characteristics of the organism, the cause of death, the influence of the conditions of the environment surrounding the corpse
 - e) No instruments or special devices are required for their expert assessment.
- e) Correct a), b), c), d)
g) True b), c), d), e) h) All are true

15. Supravital reactions of organs and tissues that have expert significance for determining the time of death:

- a) Pupillary reaction
 - b) Sperm motility
 - c) Mechanical excitability of muscles
 - d) Electrical excitability of muscles
 - e) Secretory functions of sweat glands
- e) Correct a), c), d), e)
g) Everything is correct
z) True b), c), d), e)

16. Idiopathic tumor is caused in skeletal muscle of a corpse under room temperature conditions:

- a) Within 9-10 hours after death
- b) 10-13 hours after death
- c) 13-18 hours after death
- d) 18-24 hours after death

17. Idiopathic tumor occurs in the skeletal muscle of a corpse under conditions of high temperature (32-40 °C) through:

- a) 3-4 hours after death
- b) 4-6 hours after death
- c) 6-8 hours after death

d) 8-12 hours after death e) True a), b)

- e) Correct c), d)
- g) All are correct

18. Electrical excitability of muscles is caused by exposure to:

- a) Direct current
 - b) Alternating current
 - c) High frequency current
 - d) Ultra-high frequency current
- d) All correct
e) Correct a), b)
g) Correct c), d)

19. The reaction of the intraocular muscles to the action of current can be induced on a corpse at room temperature within the following time periods:

- a) Up to 10 hours after death
- b) 12-16 hours after death
- c) 17-20 hours after death
- d) 21-30 hours after death

d) Everything is correct

20. The reaction of the intraocular muscles to the action of current can be induced on a corpse at a high (32-40° C) air temperature within the following time periods:

- a) Up to 10 hours after death
- b) 12-16 hours after death
- c) 17-20 hours after death
- d) 21-30 hours after death
- e) Correct a), b)

- e) All is true
- c), d) are true

Section 4. Inspection of the scene of the crime and the corpse at the place of its discovery. Peculiarities of the examination of corpses of newborns, dismembered.

1. In forensic medicine, a newborn is considered to be an infant who has survived after birth:

- a) More than a day
- b) About a day
- c) Three days

2. Newborn status is determined by the presence of the following in the infant:

- a) Birth tumor
- b) Meconium
- c) Cheesy grease
- d) Umbilical cord
- e) Unclosed oval foramen
- f) Correct a), b), c), d)

- g) True
- b), c), d), e) h) All are true

3. Evidence of newborn status is:

- a) Wet, juicy umbilical cord
- b) No signs of a demarcation ring on the umbilical cord
- c) Presence of a placenta
- d) Intact connection of the umbilical cord with the placenta
- e) All are correct
- f) Correct a), b), d)
- g) Correct a), b), c)

4. The maturity of the fetus is determined by:

- a) Body length
- b) Body weight
- c) The presence of a developed subcutaneous fat layer
- d) The presence of vellus hair only in the shoulder girdle area
- e) The presence of hair on the head 2-3 cm long

e) Everything is correct

5. Resorption of the birth tumor occurs within:

- a) 2-3 days
- b) 4-6 days
- c) 7-10 days
- d) 12 or more

6. A forensic medical expert who participated as a specialist in the examination of a corpse at the place where it was found may continue to participate as a forensic medical expert:

a) Right under certain circumstances b) Right

c) Not entitled

7. At the scene of the discovery of the body, a forensic medical specialist must: a) Draw up a protocol for the inspection of the scene of the crime

b) Assist the investigator in detecting and seizing traces and other material evidence evidence

c) Advise the investigator on issues related to the examination of the corpse and the subsequent conduct of a forensic medical examination

d) Give explanations about the actions he performs d) True b) ,c) ,d)

e) Everything is correct

g) Correct a) , c) , d)

8. At the scene of the incident, in the absence of reliable signs of death in the victim, a medical specialist in forensic medicine is obliged to:

a) Call an ambulance

b) Personally take measures to restore the basic, vital functions of the body c) Participate only in the inspection of the scene of the incident

d) Correct a), b)

d) True b), c) e)

All are true

9. At the scene of the incident, a forensic medical specialist may perform the following manipulations with the corpse's clothing:

a) Take off clothes

b) Unbutton and lift clothes

c) In some cases, cut clothes and shoes, making a corresponding entry in protocol

d) Everything is correct

d) True b) ,c)

e) Correct a) , b)

10. The following stages of examination of a corpse at the scene of a crime are distinguished: a) Static

b) Intermediate c)

Dynamic d) Final

e) Correct a) ,c)

f) All correct

g) True b), c)

11. The signs used to establish death at the scene of the incident include: a) Orienting (probable)

b) Reliable (absolute) c) Late

d) Early

d) All are correct

e) A), b) are correct

g) Correct c), d)

12. The following are not considered to be signs of death: a)

Paleness of the skin

b) Absence of tactile, olfactory sensitivity c) Absence of consciousness, breathing, pulse, heartbeat

d) Fibrillary contractions of skeletal muscles

d) No pupillary response to light and no corneal reflex

13. Reliable signs of death established at the place where the body was discovered, are:

- a) Decrease in body temperature below 30° C
- c) Cadaveric spots and cadaveric end
- d) Decrease in body temperature below 20° C
- d) Late cadaveric changes
- e) True b), c), d), e)
- g) All are true
- c) Correct a), c), d), e)

14. At the scene of the incident, a forensic medical specialist can only: a) Probe the wound canal

- b) Take smears from the genitals of a woman's corpse
- c) Determine the presence of metallization of the skin d)
- Conduct preliminary tests for the presence of blood
- d) Excise the edges of skin wounds for subsequent laboratory testing

15. At the place where the body was found, the following signs of blood traces are described:

- a) Color and condition
- b) Type of traces
- c) The location of traces on furnishings in relation to the body d) The number of traces
- d) The degree of impregnation of the object e) True b), c), d)
- g) Correct a), b), d)
- h) All are correct

16. The main methods for determining the time of death at the scene of the incident are:

- a) Reaction of striated muscles to mechanical action b) Thermometry of the body of a corpse
- c) Study of cadaveric spots and rigor mortis d) Study of enzymes in internal organs
- d) Determination of electrical excitability of striated muscles e) Correct a), b), c), d)
- g) Correct a), c), d), e)
- h) All are correct

17. In cases of death as a result of a fall from a height, the following are subject to external examination: a)

The corpse and its clothing

- b) Place of discovery of corpses
- c) Traces of blood at the place where the victim's body fell
- d) Protruding objects along the proposed trajectory of fall d) All correct

18. When examining a corpse at the scene of a traffic accident, a specialist doctor in the field of forensic medicine must record:

- a) The position of the body in relation to parts of the road and surrounding objects b) The location of the alleged collision of the car with the pedestrian
- c) Locations of material evidence (blood, brain matter, clothing, etc.)
- d) The relative position of individual vehicles
- d) The position of the body in relation to the car and its tracks e) All correct
- g) Correct a), c), d)

c) Correct b), c), d)

19. At the scene of a traffic accident in the event of a collision between a vehicle and a pedestrian, the following may be found:

- a) Car wheel tread pattern
- b) Traces-imprints of headlights, car radiators c) Parts of damaged clothing
- d) Traces-imprints of protruding parts of the bottom of the car d) All correct
- e) True b), d)
- g) Correct a), c)

20. It is advisable to take the following from the scene of a traffic accident for laboratory and forensic medical examination:

- a) Particles of car paintwork b) Glass fragments
- c) Particles of internal organs from car parts and the road d) Traces of blood
- d) Correct c), d)
- e) a), b) g) All are correct

BLOCK 3. Forensic traumatology.

Section 5. Forensic medical traumatology. Forensic medical examination of injuries caused by blunt and sharp objects.

1. Types of shock:

- a) Hypovolemic b) Traumatic
- c) Anaphylactic d) Cardiogenic
- e) Septic f) All are correct

2. Determine the amount of blood loss with the following indicators: specific gravity of blood - 1.051-1.054; hemoglobin - 65-62%; hematocrit value - 44-40; blood pressure and pulse rate are normal.

- a) Up to 1000ml
- b) Up to 500ml
- c) Up to 1500 ml

3. Determine the amount of blood loss with the following indicators: specific gravity of blood -1.044 and below, hemoglobin below 43%, hematocrit - below 23, threadlike pulse

- a) More than 1500 ml b) Up to 1000 ml
- c) 0t 500 to 1000ml

4. The greatest amount of blood loss is observed in the following locations of pelvic bone fractures

- a) Fractures of the bones of the anterior semicircle
- b) Fractures of the bones of the anterior semiring with significant displacement
- c) Fractures of the bones of the posterior semicircle with damage to the ligaments of the iliosacral articulations
- d) Fractures of the bones of the posterior and anterior semirings
- d) All are correct
- e) True a), b), d) g) True c), d)

5. Morphological features reflected in the abrasion, used to establish its beginning and end, i.e. the direction of the force:

- a) Bottom depth
- b) Presence of angular ruptures of the epidermis
- c) The presence of small triangular abrasions, with their apex oriented towards the place of its beginning
- d) The presence of foreign particles and accumulation of scales of exfoliated epidermis at the end of the abrasion
- d) All are correct
- e) True b), c), d)

6. The most common localization in the direction of lacerated wounds on the head when it is compressed between two hard, blunt, wide objects in the lateral direction are the following:

- a) Parietal region longitudinal direction
- b) Frontoparietal region, longitudinal direction c) Parietal region, transverse direction
- d) Everything is correct
- d) Correct a), c)

7. Classification of damage to subcutaneous fat by nature: a) Hemorrhages

- b) Tears c)
- Rip-offs d)
- Breaks
- d) Crush injuries
- e) True b), c), d), e)
- g) Correct a), b), d), e)
- h) All are correct

8. Classification of muscle damage by nature:

- a) Hemorrhages b)
- Wounds
- c) Gaps.
- d) Crush injuries
- d) Tears
- e) Everything is correct
- g) Correct a), b), c)
- c) Correct a), c), d), e)

9. Remote hemorrhages into soft tissues are most often localized in: a) The eyelid area

- b) Lumbar region c) Inguinal region
- d) Anterior surface of the thighs d)
- Popliteal fossa
- e) A), B), C), D) G) All are correct
- z) True b), c), d), e)

10. Late manifestation of hemorrhages on the skin depends on: a) Depth of location

- b) Features of the affected tissues c)
- Amount of hemorrhage
- d) Timing of occurrence
- d) The area in which it is located
- e) Everything is correct
- g) Correct a), b), c), d)
- z) True b), c), d), e)

11. Conditions that determine the shape of a bruise on the skin:

- a) The shape, structure and dimensions of the contact surface of the object's impact b) The area of the body with which the object collides
- c) The angle of impact of the object with the skin
- d) The shape of the object
- d) Correct a), b)
- e) A), B), C are correct.
- g) All are correct.

12. Factors that determine the change in color of a bruise:

- a) Depth of bruise
- b) The area of the body where it is located
- c) The degree of decay of hemoglobin of erythrocytes
- d) The degree of decay of hematin
- e) All are correct e) Correct c), d)

13. Indicate as a result of which transformations of hematin a bruise on the skin acquires a green color:

- a) Removal of iron from hematin and formation of bilirubin b) Oxidation of bilirubin and formation of biliverdin
- c) Oxidation of iron and formation of hemosiderin d) All are correct

14. Form of intradermal hemorrhage on the back when exposed to a hard blunt object with a cylindrical elongated surface:

- a) Round
- b) Oval
- c) Rectangular

15. Form of intradermal hemorrhage on the thigh when exposed to a hard blunt object with a rectangular elongated surface with ribs:

- a) Round
- b) Oval
- c) Rectangular
- d) Elongated oval d) All correct
- e) Correct a), c)
- g) Correct c), d)
- c) Correct a), b)

16. Form of intradermal hemorrhage on the back when exposed to a hard blunt object with a spherical surface:

- a) Round
- b) Rectangular c) Oval

17. Form of intradermal hemorrhage on the back when exposed to the end part of a hollow, closed, round, hard, blunt object at an angle of 90 degrees:

- a) Oval b) Round
- c) Semicircular

18. Form of intradermal hemorrhage on the back when exposed to the end part of a hollow, closed, round, hard, blunt object at an angle of 45 degrees:

- a) Round
- b) Semicircular

c) Oval

19. The shape of intradermal hemorrhage on the back when exposed to the end of a rectangular, hard, blunt object with edges at an angle of 45 degrees:

- a) Rectangular
- b) In the form of two parallel lines
- c) In the form of one line with 2 rays at each end
- d) Arched

20. Classification of wounds from the impact of hard blunt objects by nature: a) Contused

- b) Torn
- c) Cut
- d) Sawn
- d) Bitten
- e) Correct c), d), e)
- g) Correct a), b), c), d)

Section 6. Forensic medical traumatology. Forensic medical examination of gunshot and explosive trauma.

1. Gunshot injuries are divided into: a) Penetrating

- b) Blind
- c) Encircling
- d) Tangent
- d) Intermittent
- e) All are correct
- g) Correct a), b), c), d)
- c) Correct a), c), d), e)

2. Names of shooting distances:

- a) Point blank
- b) Very close
- c) Close
- d) Average
- d) Not close
- e) A), B), D) G) All are correct
- c) Correct b), c), d)

3. Types of support when firing a firearm: a) Firm support

- b) Loose stop
- c) Stop at an angle
- d) Touching the obstacle with the muzzle
- d) Stopping with the compensator
- e) Everything is correct
- g) Correct c), d), e)
- c) Correct a), b), c)

4. The close shooting distance is within: a) Up to 10 cm

- b) Up to 25 cm
- c) Explosive action of powder gases
- d) Thermal action of powder gases
- d) Actions of additional factors of the shot

e) Everything is correct

g) Correct c), d), e)

c) Correct a), b), c)

5. The mechanical action during firing is provided by:

a) Projectile

b) Shot soot c)

Gunpowder gases

d) Muzzle of the weapon, compensator d)

Powder grains and their particles

e) Everything is correct

g) Correct a), c)

c) True d), e)

6. The thermal effect during firing is exerted by:

a) Projectile

b) Shot soot c)

Gunpowder gases d)

Shot flame

d) Burning particles of powder grains and their particles e) All

are correct

g) Correct a), b), c)

c) Correct c), d), e)

7. The chemical effect when fired is exerted by:

a) Shot soot b)

Gunpowder gases c)

Shot flame

d) Particles of gunpowder grains d)

Drops of gun grease

8. The main signs of a zero entry gunshot wound are: a) Round shape

b) Straight edges

c) Fabric defect

d) Belt of abrasion and rubbing d) Gaping

e) True b), c), d)

g) Correct a), d), e)

h) All are correct

9. The main signs of an exit zero gunshot wound are: a) Round shape

b) Slit-shaped form c)

Tissue defect

d) Outwardly turned edges d) Gaping

e) True b), d), d) g)

All are true

c) Correct a), b), c)

10. The main signs of a shot with a tight stop are: a) Skin ruptures in the area of the entry wound

b) Imprint of the muzzle of the weapon

c) Tissue defect in the area of the entry wound

d) Deposition of soot from a shot and gunpowder grains in the area of the entry wound

d) Scarlet staining of tissues in the area of the entry gunshot wound

e) Everything is correct

g) Correct a), b), c), d)

c) Correct a), b), c), d)

11. The main signs of damage from a shot with a loose stop are: a) Skin ruptures in the area of the entry wound

b) Imprint of the muzzle of the weapon

c) Tissue defect in the area of the entry wound

d) Deposition of gunshot soot in the area of the entry wound d)

Scarlet staining of tissue in the area of the entry wound e) All

are correct

12. The main signs of damage from a point-blank shot at an angle are: a) Skin ruptures in the area of the entry wound

b) Imprint of the muzzle of the weapon

c) Oval-shaped deposits of soot on the skin d)

Tissue defect in the area of the entry wound

d) Scarlet staining of tissues in the area of the entry wound e)

All correct

g) Correct a), c), d)

c) Correct b), c), d)

13. The main signs of damage from a shot with a compensator stop are: a) Skin ruptures in the area of the entry wound

b) Imprint of the front end of the weapon compensator c)

Deposits of soot and gunpowder grains in the form of figures

d) Scarlet staining of tissues in the area of the entry wound d)

Tissue defect in the area of the entry wound

e) Everything is correct

g) Correct c), d)

c) Correct a), b)

14. Skin ruptures in the area of the entry wound when fired at point-blank range most often occur in the area of:

a) Heads, faces

b) Chests

c) Abdomen

d) Back

d) Limbs

15. The "air" (gas) impact zone is formed under the following conditions: a) Shot with a tight stop

b) Within the limits of mechanical action of powder gases

c) Localization of the entry wound in the chest, abdomen, back area d)

Drying of damaged skin

d) True b), c), d)

e) A), B), D) are correct

g) All are correct

16. When shooting at point-blank range from a weapon with a silencer, additional factors in the area of the entry wound:

a) None

b) Sometimes postponed c)

Postponed

17. The hydrodynamic action of the bullet is manifested:

a) Delamination and rupture of tissues along the wound channel

- b) Ruptures of hollow internal organs in various directions c) Ruptures of hollow internal organs along the bullet's path
- d) Multiple fractures of the cranial vault with the brain being thrown out through ruptures in the skin d) Multiple fractures of the base of the skull
- e) True b), d)
- g) True b), c) h)
- All are true

18. Gunshot bullet damage to the flat bones of the cranial vault has the character perforated fracture in the form of:

- a) Tunnels
- b) Funnels
- c) "Hourglass"

19. A gunshot entry bullet injury to tubular bones has the appearance of a perforated fracture with the following extending from it:

- a) Longitudinal and transverse additional fracture lines b) Radial fracture lines

20. A gunshot exit bullet injury to a tubular bone has the appearance of a perforated fracture with the following extending from it:

- a) Additional longitudinal and transverse fracture lines b) Additional radial fracture lines

Section 7. Forensic medical traumatology. Forensic medical examination of transport trauma and trauma from falling from a height.

1. Local injuries to a pedestrian that occur during the first phase of a frontal collision between a truck and a person are located in the area of:

- a) Torso b) Head c) Pelvis
- d) Shins d) Thighs
- e) Everything is correct
- g) True b), c), d), e)
- z) Correct a), b), c), d)

2. Local injuries to a pedestrian that occur in the second phase of a frontal collision of a passenger car are localized in the area of:

- a) Hips
- b) Legs c) Torso d) Head

- d) Upper limbs e) True b), c), d)

- g) Everything is correct
- c) Correct c), d), e)

3. Indicate whether the second phase of injury is observed in a frontal collision of a truck with a person:

- a) It is observed
- b) Not observed

4. The human body falls from the hood of a car onto the road when: a) The car stops abruptly

- b) Maneuvering to the sides
- c) Increasing the speed of movement

- d) Rectilinear motion d) Smooth braking
- e) Correct a), b)
- g) Correct c), d)
- h) All are correct

5. Indicate the areas of the body where remote injuries occur in the first phase of a frontal collision of a passenger car:

- a) Pelvis
- b) Cervical spine c) Cervical spine

- d) Chest and abdomen
- d) Lower limbs e) All are correct

- g) True b), d), e)
- c) Correct a), b), c)

6. Specify the phenomena that cause the occurrence of remote damage from the indirect action of the impact during a frontal collision of a passenger car with

by a person:

- a) Flexion and extension b) Torsion

- c) Concussion d)

Compression

- d) Stretching e)

True b), c), d) g)

All are true

- c) Correct a), b), c)

7. Variants of collision between a passenger car and a person, in which the second phase - the fall of the body onto the car - is absent:

- a) Tangential median collision b) Tangential rear collision

- c) Frontal central collision d) Frontal edge collision

- d) Tangential frontal collision e) Correct a), b), d)

- g) True b), d), e) h)

All are true

8. Variants of collision of a truck with a person, in which the second phase is there is no body falling on the car:

- a) Frontal central b) Frontal marginal

- c) None in all variants d) Tangential front

front

- d) Tangential rear

9. Damage in the second phase of a tangential median collision of a truck with a person - when the body is thrown and falls onto the road - occurs from:

- a) Direct impact of the body on the car b) Direct impact of the body on the road

- c) Phenomena accompanying the impact of a body on the road

- d) Friction of a body on the road

- d) Repeated friction of the body against the road

- e) All are correct

- g) True d), e)

c) True b), c)

10. Damage from concussion caused by the indirect action of impact on vehicle parts manifests itself in the form of:

- a) Skin abrasions
- b) Hemorrhages in the ligamentous apparatus of the liver
- c) Hemorrhages in the ligamentous apparatus of the kidneys
- d) Hemorrhages in the area of the root of the lungs
- d) Bullous emphysema of the lungs
- e) True b), c), d)
- g) Everything is correct
- c) Correct a), b), c)

11. Remote bone damage in a collision between a moving train and a person occurs due to deformation:

- a) Bending
- b) Torsion
- c) Shear
- d) Compression
- d) Stretching
- e) All are correct
- g) Correct a), b), d)
- c) Correct b), c), d)

12. Damage caused by shaking of the body includes:

- a) Hemorrhages in the suspensory and fixing apparatus of internal organs
- b) Ruptures of organs
- c) Organ ruptures
- d) Movement of organs
- d) Detachment of skin and subcutaneous fat
- e) Correct c), d), e)
- g) Correct a), b), c)
- h) All are correct

13. Local damage occurring in the second phase of the collision of a moving train with a person (when the body is thrown and falls onto the road surface) is located in the area:

- a) Torso
- b) Head
- c) Upper limbs
- d) Lower limbs
- e) All are correct

14. Types of traumatic impacts that lead to the formation of injuries during a collision between a moving train and a person:

- a) Strike
- b) Compression
- c) Friction
- d) Strain
- d) Concussion
- e) All are correct
- g) Correct a), c)
- c) True b), d)

15. In the second phase of a collision between a moving train and a person, injuries occur from: a) Direct impact on the body by parts of the train

- b) Direct impact of the body on the road surface
- c) Indirect impact of the impact

- d) Compression of the body
- d) Friction of the body against the road surface e) Correct a), b)
- g) True b), c) h)
- All are true

16. In the 2nd phase of a collision between a moving train and a person, the resulting damage is mainly located:

- a) On the side opposite to the primary impact b) On the side of the primary impact

17. Phases of injury when a body is run over by a rail vehicle wheel: a) Impact of a wheel with a body

- b) Movement of the body along the road surface
- c) Rolling and rolling of the wheel over the body d) Collision of parts of the locomotive and the body
- d) Secondary, the movement of a body or its parts along the road surface e) True a), b), c), d)
- g) Everything is correct
- z) True b), c), d), e)

18. When rolling over the body of a rail vehicle wheel, damage is caused by: a) Rail head

- b) Rolling surface (tire) of the wheel c) Flange
- d) Side surfaces of the wheel and rail head d) Details of fastening the rail to the sleepers
- e) Everything is correct
- g) Correct a), b), c), d)
- z) True b), c), d), e)

19. In the 1st phase of a body being run over by a wheel of a rail vehicle, the following occurs: a) Local damage

- b) Remote damage
- c) Simultaneous local and distant damage

BLOCK 4. Injuries and death from various types of external influences.

Section 8. Forensic examination of mechanical asphyxia. Examination of injuries and death from exposure to extreme temperatures and electricity.

1. Types of lifetime effects of high temperature on the body: a) Short-term

- b) Long-term c) Local
- d) General
- d) All are correct
- e) A), b) are correct
- g) Correct c), d)

2. Burns occur due to the action of: a)

- Hot gases
- b) Hot objects c) Thermal radiation
- d) Flame
- d) Hot liquids e) All are correct

3. Number of burn degrees:

- a) Three
- b) Four c)
- Five

4. In case of a 1st degree skin burn, morphological changes occur in: a) Epidermis

- b) Thicker than the dermis
- c) Subcutaneous fat and skin d) Deep tissues

5. In case of a 2nd degree burn, morphological changes occur in: a) Epidermis

- b) Thicker than the dermis
- c) Dermis and subcutaneous fat tissue d) Deep tissues
- d) All are correct
- e) A), b) are correct

6. In case of 3-A and 3-B degree burns, morphological changes occur in: a) Epidermis

- b) Thicker than the dermis
- c) Dermis and subcutaneous fat tissue d) Deep tissues
- d) A), B), C) e) All are correct

7. With a 4th degree burn, morphological changes occur in: a) Epidermis

- b) Thicker than the dermis
- c) Dermis and subcutaneous fat tissue d) Deep tissues
- d) Everything is correct

8. Burns heal without scarring:

- a) 1st degree
- b) 2 degrees
- c) 3 degrees
- d) 4 degrees
- d) All are correct
- e) Correct a), b)

9. The components of the mechanism of development of burn shock are: a)

- Painful irritation
- b) True hypovolemia c) Blood thickening
- d) Toxemia
- d) Septicemia
- e) A), B), D), E) G) All are correct
- c) Correct a), b), c)

10. The severity of a burn injury depends on: a)

- The depth of the burn
- b) Burn areas
- c) Localization of the burn
- d) Degrees of the burn

d) Type (origin) of the burn e) Correct a),
b), d)
g) Correct a), b), c) h)
All are correct

11. At the scene of the incident, in the event of death by hanging with the complete entry of the body, the following is recorded in the report:

a) Distance from the soles to the saw surface
b) The position of the stand relative to the legs of the corpse
c) The presence of overlays and traces of shoe soles on the stand d) Traces of the deceased's feet
d) Traces of a stand on a soft surface e) Correct a),
b), c), d)
g) Everything is correct
c) Correct a), c), d), e)

12. At the scene of the incident, when examining the noose on the neck of the corpse, note: a)

The location of the noose
b) Loop characteristics c) Number
of turns
d) Loop material
d) Loop contamination e) All
correct

13. The following may be found under the noose around the neck of the corpse:

a) Soft fabric pads b) Soil particles

c) Pinched hair d) Parts of
clothing
d) The fingertips of a corpse e) Correct
a), c), d), e)
g) Correct a), b), c), d) h)
All are correct

14. When examining a corpse at the place where it was found in cases of hanging, the following is noted: a)

Localization of cadaveric spots
b) Complexion
c) Presence of pinpoint hemorrhages on the mucous membranes d) Position of the
eyelids
d) Position of the tongue e)
All are correct
g) Correct a), b), c), d)
z) True b), c), d), e)

15. In the case of death from strangulation with hands or a noose, the following is found during an external examination of the body:

a) Severe cyanosis and puffiness of the face b) Liquid state of the
blood in the cavities of the heart
c) Trapping of the tongue between the teeth
d) Ecchymosis in the connective tissue of the eyelids, mucous membrane of the vestibule of the mouth d)
Ecchymosis on the skin of the face, white membranes of the eyes
e) A), B), D), E) G) All are
correct
c) Correct a), b), c), d)

16. In the case of strangulation with hands, the following can be found on the neck of the corpse: a) Traces of the finger patterns of the attacker.

- b) Sweat and grease stains from the attacker's hands
 - c) Glove fibres
 - d) Metal particles d)
- True b), c)
 e) a), b) g) All are correct

Section 9. Forensic toxicology.

1. The essence of the antagonism of poisons lies in:
 - a) Physicochemical neutralization of poisons in the body
 - b) functional neutralization of the toxic effect of poisons c) a combination of these processes

2. To confirm the diagnosis of poisoning during a forensic medical examination of a corpse, the following studies are used:
 - a) Histological b) Histochemical c) Biochemical
 - d) Physical and physicochemical d) Biological
 - e) Everything is correct

3. The most appropriate set of methods and techniques for diagnosing poisoning: a) Macroscopic and histological studies
 - b) Macroscopic and chemical studies
 - c) Macroscopic examination and general chemical analysis
 - d) Macroscopic, histological and chemical examination

4. To conduct a general forensic chemical analysis, the following is taken from the body:
 - a) Stomach and initial part of intestine with contents, blood, urine, liver, lung b) Heart, lung, kidneys, liver, brain, blood
 - c) Stomach and the initial part of the small intestine with contents, part of the large intestine with contents, kidney and urine, liver and gall bladder, brain, lung
 - d) Organs and tissues at the discretion of the forensic expert

5. To preserve objects taken for forensic chemical analysis, you can use: a) Formaldehyde solution
 - b) Ethanol
 - c) Methanol
 - d) Glycerin
 - e) Acetone

6. Caustic poisons include:
 - a) Acids b) Arsenic c) Alkalis
 - d) Metallic mercury d) Phenol
 - e) Everything is correct
 - g) Correct a), b), c)
 - c) Correct a), c), d)

7. Caustic poisons act most effectively: a) Locally
 - b) Simultaneously locally and resorptively c) Resorptively

d) Cumulatively

8. As a result of the local action of acids in tissues, the following develops:

- a) Colliquation necrosis b) Coagulation necrosis c) Purulent inflammation

9. As a result of local action of alkalis in tissues the following develops:

- a) Colliquation necrosis b) Coagulation necrosis c) Purulent inflammation

10. The resorptive effect of acids and alkalis is manifested:

- a) Burns of the mucous membrane of the digestive tract
- b) Violation of the acid-base balance in tissues and fluids of the body c) Direct action on the structures of cells and tissues
- d) Paralyzing effect on the respiratory and vascular centers

11. Causes of death with predominantly local action of caustic poison: a) Shock

- b) Asphyxia due to spasm of the glottis c) Hepatorenal failure
- d) Complications after perforation of the walls of the gastrointestinal tract organs d) Paralysis of the respiratory and vascular centers in the brain
- e) A), B), D) are correct
- g) All are correct
- c) Correct b), c), d)

12. Causes of death with predominantly resorptive action of caustic poison: a) Shock

- b) Asphyxia due to spasm of the glottis c) Hepatorenal failure
- d) Complications of infectious and non-infectious nature d) Paralysis of the respiratory and vascular centers

13. Forensic diagnostics of fatal poisoning is based on data:

- a) The circumstances of the case
- b) Macroscopic examination of the corpse
- c) Microscopic changes in organs and tissues of the corpse d) Preliminary tests
- d) Forensic chemical examination of the organs of a corpse e) All are correct
- g) True b), c), d)
- c) Correct a), b), c)

14. Destructive poisons include:

- a) Acids and alkalis
- b) Organic and inorganic compounds of arsenic c) Organic and inorganic compounds of mercury
- d) Organic and inorganic oxidizers
- d) Higher alcohols and solvents of organic substances e) Correct c), d)
- g) True b), c) h) All are true

15. Destructive poisons act on tissues:

- a) Locally
- b) Resorptive c) Cumulative d)
- True a), b)
- e) All are correct e) Correct a), c)

16. The most toxic mercury salts are those in which mercury

- is: a) Divalent
- b) Monovalent c) Pentavalent

17. When poisoned with mercury salts, the following are primarily affected:

- a) Liver
- b) Kidneys
- c) Brain
- d) Small intestine d) Large intestine e) All are correct
- g) Correct a), c)
- c) True b), d)

18. Toxic action of arsenic salts: a) Capillary toxic

- b) Inhibition of cellular enzymes c) CNS paralysis
- d) Necrotizing d) Hemolytic e) All are correct
- g) Correct a), c), d), e)
- z) True b), c), d), e)

19. Forms of acute poisoning with arsenic compounds: a)

- Gastrointestinal
- b) Pulmonary
- c) Renal
- d) Paralytic d) Hemorrhagic e) Correct
- a), d)
- g) All are correct
- z) Correct b), c)

20. Causes of death from arsenic poisoning:

- a) Irreversible disturbances of water-salt metabolism b) Uremia
- c) Paralysis of the respiratory center
- d) Primary cardiac arrest
- d) Acute liver failure e) All are correct
- g) Correct a), c)
- c) True b), c)

BLOCK 5. Forensic medical examination (examination) of victims, suspects, accused and other persons.

Section 10. General issues of forensic medical examination of living persons. Forensic medical examination of the severity of harm to health.

1. Loss of an arm or a leg means:

- a) Separation of the entire arm or leg from the body
- b) Amputation of the arm at the level of the elbow joint c) Amputation of the leg at the level of the knee joint d) Amputation of the hand
- d) Amputation of the foot e) Correct a), b), c)
- g) True b), c), d) h) All are true

2. Loss of the upper limb at the level of the middle third of the forearm is classified according to the following criteria:

- a) Dangers to life
- b) Persistent loss of general working capacity; c) Duration of health disorder.
- d) Loss of any organ

3. The loss of one testicle is classified according to the following criteria:

- a) Loss of productive capacity b) Duration of health disorder
- c) Permanent loss of general working capacity d) Danger to life

4. Impairment of hand function as a result of injury is classified according to the following criteria: a) Loss of any organ

- b) Persistent loss of general working capacity; c) Duration of health disorder.

5. Closed fractures of the cartilages of the trachea and larynx with a rupture of the mucous membrane, not accompanied by severe shock or respiratory distress, are classified according to the following criteria:

- a) Dangers to life
- b) Duration of health disorder
- c) Permanent loss of general working capacity

6. The law, providing for bodily injury, has in mind the following circumstances: a) Danger of injury to life

- b) Danger to life by the method of causing damage c) Harm caused by damage to health
- d) Everything is correct
- d) Correct a), c)

7. The outcome of the injury when qualifying its severity is taken into account: a) In life-threatening injuries

- b) For non-life-threatening injuries c) For both

8. The outcome of damage is realized in:

- a) Persistent loss of general working capacity of varying degrees b) Health disorder, long-term or short-term
- c) Dangers to life d) All are correct
- d) Correct a), b)

e) True b), c)

9. Isolated traumatic intracranial hemorrhages - epidural, subdural, intracerebral, are classified as life-threatening when they occur in

their clinical course:

a) Symptoms of brain compression

b) Signs of displacement of the brain stem

c) Disorders of vital functions of the body d) Reflex disorders of body functions

d) Everything is correct

e) True b), c), d)

g) Correct a), b), c)

10. Rape is a concept:

a) Medical b) Legal

c) Household

d) Biological

11. Beating is a concept:

a) Medical b) Legal

c) Household

d) Biological

12. Torture and torture are concepts:

a) Social b)

Medical c) Legal

d) Biological

13. Rupture of the hymen is classified according to the following criteria:

a) Persistent loss of general working capacity b) Duration

of health disorder

c) Dangers to life

14. In case of damage to a pedicle, the function of which was lost earlier (before the injury), the severity of the damage is determined according to the following criteria:

a) Actually caused by long-term and health disorders b) Permanent loss of general working capacity

c) Loss of any organ

15. Causes of subcutaneous emphysema of the chest: a) Rupture of the lung with damage to the parietal pleura b) Damage to the parietal pleura

c) Development of gas-forming phlegmon in the area of the chest wound

d) Crushing of the soft tissues of the wound walls

e) Correct a), c), d) f)

All correct

g) Correct a), b), c)

16. The penetrating nature of the chest wound is proven by the presence of: a) Hemothorax

b) Pneumothorax

c) Subcutaneous emphysema

d) Collapsed lung

d) Correct a), b), d)

e) Everything is correct

g) Correct a), c), d)

17. Determine the severity of bodily injuries only based on medical documents: a) Acceptable

b) Not allowed

c) Permissible only in the absence of a victim

18. Of the following injuries, only the following are local: a) Abrasions

b) Wounds

c) Fractures

d) Bruises

19. Determine the nature of the damage based on the scar:

a) Possibly

b) Not possible

c) Possible in some cases

20. The concept of "general working capacity" implies a) a person's ability to self-service

b) The ability of a person to perform various types of work

c) The ability of a person to perform unskilled labor

Section 11. Forensic determination of the severity of harm to health.

1. Permanent loss of working capacity is established after:

a) The determined outcome of the injury b)

Completion of outpatient treatment

c) Healing of damage

d) Closing the sick leave certificate d)

Correct a), c)

e) True b), c)

g) All are true

2. Legislative and regulatory documents governing the conduct of forensic medical examinations of living persons:

a) Criminal Code

b) Criminal Procedure Code

c) Rules for forensic medical determination of the severity of harm to health; d)

Labor Code

d) Everything is correct

e) Correct a), b), c)

g) Correct a), b), d)

3. The percentage of loss of general working capacity during examination of living persons is determined in accordance with the requirements of:

a) Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation of April 23, 1994 No. 392

b) Order of the Ministry of Health and Social Development of the Russian Federation dated April 24, 2008 N 194n

c) Table of percentages of loss of working capacity as a result of various injuries

4. If the investigative bodies establish the fact of beatings, torture or torment, the forensic expert must determine:

a) Severity of damage b) Age of

damage

- c) Repeated occurrence of their occurrence
- d) Mechanism of their formation
- d) The fact of torture or torment e)

All are correct

- g) Correct a), c), d), e)
- c) Correct a), b), c), d)

5. The severity of damage to the brachial artery in a patient who received qualified medical care and was discharged from the hospital on the 14th day:

- a) Less serious bodily injury b) Serious bodily injury
- c) Minor bodily injury

6. Open wounds of the retroperitoneal organs are classified according to the following criteria: a) Danger to life

- b) Duration of health disorder
- c) Persistent loss of general working capacity

7. Penetrating wounds of the middle section of the rectum are classified according to the following criteria: a) Duration of the health disorder

- b) Dangers to life
- c) Permanent loss of general working capacity

8. Narrowing of the esophagus or pharynx as a result of a burn, making it difficult to pass through the niche. is classified according to the following criteria:

- a) Dangers to life
- b) Persistent loss of general working capacity; c) Duration of health disorder.

9. The forensic expert should refrain from determining the severity of bodily injuries in the following cases:

- a) Unclear clinical picture
- b) Undetermined outcome of non-life-threatening injury c) Undetermined outcome of life-threatening injury
- d) Refusal of the person being examined again
- d) Lack of medical documents from a medical institution e) All correct

- g) Correct a), b), d), e)
- z) True b), c), d), e)

10. Draw up preliminary conclusions containing a presumptive judgment about the severity of bodily injuries:

- a) Allowed
- b) Not allowed
- c) Allowed in certain cases

11. If, prior to the injury to the organ of vision, the previous correction became impossible, the percentage of loss of general working capacity is determined taking into account:

- a) The difference between visual acuity before the injury taken as 1.0 and visual acuity after the injury; b) The difference between visual acuity before the injury with correction and visual acuity after the injury, when correction became impossible.
- c) Differences between visual acuity before injury and visual acuity after injury

12. When assessing the severity of eye damage, it is possible to correct visual acuity both before and after the injury using optical lenses:

- a) Not taken into account
- b) Taken into account

d) Taken into account only in special cases

13. The permanent consequences of damage to the organ of vision include:

- a) Concentric narrowing of the visual fields
- b) Drooping eyelid
- c) Hemianopsia
- d) Paralysis of accommodation
- d) Chronic conjunctivitis e) All are correct
- g) True b), c), d), e)
- c) Correct a), b), c), d)

14. In the absence of information on the visual acuity of both eyes before the injury, when determining the percentage of loss of general working capacity, it should be assumed that it is equal to:

- a) 0.5
- b) 0.8
- c) 1.0

15. The consequences of fractures of the lower jaw in the form of malocclusion and chewing disorders are sharply classified according to the following criteria:

- a) Dangers to life
- b) Duration of health disorder
- c) Permanent loss of general working capacity

16. A life-threatening condition with neck compression is indicated by: a) Hemorrhages in the conjunctiva of the eyelids and the mucous membrane of the palate

- b) Hemorrhages in the skin of the face
- c) Cerebrovascular accident d) Loss of consciousness and amnesia
- d) A complex of the listed clinical symptoms that developed as a result of cerebral hypoxia, confirmed by objective data

17. Thermal burns of 3-4 degrees with a lesion area of 15° of the body surface are classified according to the following criteria:

- a) Permanent loss of general working capacity b) Danger to life
- c) Duration of health disorder

18. Thermal burns of the third degree with an area of damage of more than 20°C of the body surface are classified according to the following criteria:

- a) Dangers to life
- b) Persistent loss of general working capacity c) Duration of health disorder

19. Second-degree thermal burns with an area of damage of less than 30° of the body surface are classified according to the following criteria:

- a) Dangers to life
- b) Duration of health disorder
- c) Permanent loss of general working capacity

20. The concept of "self-harm" ("self-mutilation") is:

- a) Reckless self-inflicted injury
- b) Intentional, unlawful harm to one's health in the form of injuries c) Unintentional self-inflicted harm

Section 12. Fundamentals of forensic medical examination (examination) of living persons in sexual states and in sexual crimes. Fundamentals of examination of health status and ability to work.

1. Artificial "tumors" are caused by introducing under the skin: a)

Chemical substances

b) Medicines

c) Vaseline may d)

Paraffin

d) Vegetable oil e) All

correct

g) Correct c), d), e)

c) Correct a), b), c)

2. To simulate the symptoms of chronic bronchitis (cough), inhale the following substances:

a) Chlorine

b) Cologne

c) Powdered sugar d)

Caffeine

e) All are

correct e) Correct a), c)

g) True b), c)

3. To simulate an increase in arterial blood pressure, use: a) Ephedrine

b) Caffeine

c) Infusion of strong tea d)

Alcohol

d) A), B), C) e) All

are correct

g) True b), c), d)

4. Artificial conjunctivitis is caused by introducing into the conjunctival sac: a) Hydrocortisone

b) Albucid c)

Vaseline

d) Tobacco juice d)

Pepper

e) True b), c)

g) True d), e) h)

All are true

5. Among the diseases of the organ of vision, the following can be artificially induced: a) Conjunctivitis

b) Cataract c)

Blepharitis d)

Glaucoma e)

Keratitis e) All

are correct

g) Correct a), c), d)

c) Correct a), b), d)

6. Among the diseases of the genitourinary system, the following can be artificially induced:

a) Cystitis

b) Urethritis

c) Kidney stone disease

- d) Correct a), b)
- d) True b), c)
- e) All are true

7. Types of simulation:

- a) Intentional
- b) Pathological
- c) Unintentional (unconscious) d) All are correct
- d) Correct a), b)
- e) True b), c)

8. In forensic medical practice, there is simulation of symptoms and diseases: a)

- Respiratory organs
- b) Cardiovascular system c) Pathologies of urination
- d) Bleeding
- d) Visual impairment e) All are correct

9. By "aggravation" is meant:

- a) Exaggerating the symptoms of a real disease b) Portraying the symptoms of a non-existent disease
- c) Downplaying the symptoms of an actual illness

10. Forensic medical examination of the state of health is carried out: a) by a physician, a forensic medical expert alone

- b) A group of forensic medical experts together with clinical doctors; c) Clinical doctors

11. The hymen consists of:

- a) Muscle tissue
- b) Fibrous connective tissue c) Elastic muscle tissue

12. The classification of the hymen is based on their:

- a) Shape
- b) Edges
- c) Hole size
- d) Width of free edge

13. The following sections are distinguished in the hymen:

- a) Urethral b) Anterior
- c) Rectal d) Posterior
- d) Lateral
- e) Correct a), c)
- g) True b), d)
- h) All are true

14. Examination of the internal genital organs with the integrity of the hymen is performed: a) In Cusco mirrors

- b) Bimanual examination through the rectum c) Bimanual examination through the vagina

15. When examining the hymen, the forensic expert must describe: a) the shape

- b) Dimensions
- c) The nature of the free edge
- d) Height and natural recesses d)

Damage

- e) A), B), C), D) are correct.
- g) All are correct.
- c) Correct a), c), d), e)

16. Smears from the female genital tract in cases of sexual crimes must not be taken

Later:

- a) 2-3 days b)
- 5-7 days
- c) More than 7 days

17. It is possible to have sexual intercourse without breaking the hymen when

spit:

- a) Stretchable
 - b) Low
 - c) With a fleshy edge
 - d) With deep recesses
 - d) Forms a contraction ring e)
- Correct a), b)
- g) Correct c), d)
 - h) All are correct

18. Infertility in men is most often caused by the following diseases: a)

- Tuberculosis
- b) Syphilis
- c) Gonorrhoea
- d) Nephritis

19. The methods for establishing true hermaphroditism are: a) Biological

- b) Microscopic
- c) Forensic medicine

20. In passive partners who systematically commit the act of sodomy, the following is found in the area of the anus and rectum:

- a) Funnel-shaped retraction
- b) Gaping of the anus
- c) Smoothing of the radial folds of the rectum d) Relaxation
- of the sphincters
- d) Hyperemia of the mucous membrane
- e) All are correct

21. Forensic medical examination of sexual conditions in men is performed: a) by a forensic medical expert alone

- b) A group of experts, which includes a urologist and a venereologist; c) Alone
- by a urologist.
- d) A group of venereologists

BLOCK 6. Forensic examination of material evidence.

Section 13. Fundamentals of forensic examination of material evidence.

1. The objects of forensic biological research may be: a) Blood

- b) Hair
- c) Particles of organs and tissues
- d) All of the above

2. The following persons have the right to examine material evidence of biological origin: a) Any doctors

- b) Forensic experts (thanatologists)
- c) Doctors and biologists who have undergone specialization in the study of material evidence
- d) Experts from the organizational and methodological department

3. The duties of a forensic expert during the inspection of the crime scene include: a) Identification of traces of biological origin

- b) Recording of material evidence
- c) Drawing up a resolution on the examination of material evidence
- d) Assistance to the investigator in the detection, description and removal of traces of biological origin

4. What method is used to prove the presence of sperm in stains on the carrier object: a) Precipitation reaction

- b) Microcrystalline reaction
- c) Microscopic examination
- d) Polymerase chain reaction

5. When struck, dismembered and shaken, traces of blood are in the form of: a) Streaks

- b) Mazkov
- c) Fingerprints
- d) Splash stains

5. The stage of exhaustion during a stress reaction in humans is manifested by: a) Vascular disorders in the HPA system

- b) Signs of increased secretory activity
- c) Multiple dystrophies and necroses of the cells of the HPA system
- d) Multiple mitoses in the cells of the HPA system
- d) swelling of the cells of the HPA system

6. Signs of vitality and duration of damage, determined by histological examination research:

- a) Constant, in severity regardless of localization
- b) Dependent on the localization of the damage

7. Histological examination of skin from the area of cadaveric spots is carried out to: a) Confirm the presence of a cadaveric spot

- b) Clarification of the phase of development of a cadaveric spot (establishing the time of death)
- c) Diagnosis of a cadaveric spot that disappeared when the body was moved

d) Everything is correct

- d) Correct a), b)
- e) True b), c)

8. Histological examination of muscles in a state of rigor mortis: a) It is not advisable to carry it out

- b) Specifies the degree of rigor mortis
- c) Specifies the time of death

9. Histological examination of tissues that have undergone late cadaveric changes provides opportunity:

- a) Specify the type of late cadaveric changes
- b) Specify the time of death

c) It is not advisable to carry it out

10. Histological examination of abrasions, bruises, and wounds is carried out to establish: a) Whether they were present during life and how long ago they originated

b) The mechanism of injury c) Features of the traumatic object d) Identification of the traumatic object

11. For morphological diagnostics of fat embolism, pieces of lung should be taken from: a) Subpleural areas

b) Root zones

c) Superficial and deep sections

12. Methods of preparing histological sections for staining for fat: a) Embedding in paraffin, celloidin

b) On a freezing microtome c) Embedding in gelatin

d) Everything is correct

d) True b), c)

e) Correct a), c)

13. Histological examination of the brain in case of traumatic brain injury is carried out For:

a) Confirmation of diagnosis

b) Differential diagnostics of impact and anti-impact foci of brain damage fabrics

c) Establishing the lifetime and duration of the injury d)

Determining the mechanism of injury

d) Diagnosis of diffuse axonal brain injury e) All are correct

g) correct c), d)

c) a), b) are correct

14. Morphological changes in internal organs during traumatic shock are: a) Characteristic and allow for the diagnosis of shock

b) Non-specific and do not allow a diagnosis of shock c) Dependent on the severity of shock

15. Histological examination of the skin from the strangulation groove area is used to establish:

a) The fact of skin compression

b) Lifetime furrows c)

Characteristics of the loop

16. Histological examination in cases of death from drowning is performed to: a) Confirm the diagnosis

b) Clarification of the type of drowning

c) Differential diagnosis of acute pulmonary emphysema d) Detection of plankton in internal organs

d) Correct b), c)

e) All are

correct; g) Correct a), c)

17. Histological examination in cases of burns is carried out to: a) Confirm the diagnosis

b) Clarification of the degree of burn

c) Differential diagnostics of burn and putrefactive blisters

- d) Everything is correct
- d) Correct a), b)
- e) True b), c)

18. Histological examination in cases of death from hypothermia is carried out to: a) Confirm the diagnosis
b) Clarification of the degree of frostbite
c) Establishing the vitality of the local action of low temperature d) All are correct

19. For histological examination in cases of death from hypothermia, it is necessary to send pieces of:

- a) Myocardium, brain tissue b) Liver, lung
- c) Walls of the stomach and intestines
- d) The walls of the stomach, intestines, testicular tissue d) Each internal organ

BLOCK 7. Forensic medical examination of materials of criminal, civil cases, cases of administrative offences. Responsibility of medical workers for professional and professional-official offences.

Section 14. Legal liability of medical workers for professional and professional-official violations.

1. The forensic medical expert commission for the examination of medical cases may include all of the following persons, except:

- a) Forensic expert b) Prosecutor's investigator
- c) Secretary of the commission
- d) Head of the Bureau of Forensic Medical Examination d) Consulting physician

2. Medical errors may be based on all of the following except: a) Objective difficulties in diagnosis

- a) Insufficient experience of the doctor
- b) Failure to provide assistance to the patient
- c) Individual characteristics of the course of the disease d) Lack of diagnostic and treatment tools

3. What is the basis for initiating a criminal case against a doctor under Article 122 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation: a) Negligence

- b) Forgery of official documents c) Receiving a bribe
- d) Infection of a patient with HIV

Section 15. Fundamentals of forensic medical examination based on materials of criminal, civil cases, and cases of administrative offences. Examination of cases of bringing medical workers to justice for professional and professional-official offences.

1. Of the following actions, the following are considered medical errors: a) Refusal to hospitalize a patient with symptoms of acute abdomen b) The doctor's negligent attitude towards the patient

- c) Incorrect diagnosis of the disease associated with its atypical course d) Extraction of a healthy tooth instead of a diseased one
- d) Technical defect during the performance of a large and complex operation

2. Intentional crimes in connection with medical activities are: a) Accident

b) Illegal abortion c) Medical errors

d) Failure to provide assistance to a patient

d) Violation of rules established for the purpose of combating epidemics

3. Careless actions of medical workers include:

a) Production and sale of narcotic and other potent drugs b) Accident in medical practice

c) Failure to provide assistance to a

patient d) Medical errors

List of questions for the test (interview, practical skills).

Questions for the test	Under Verification competencies
1. Normative and legal medical regulation forensic examination in the Russian Federation.	OPK – 3; OPK-4; OPK-5; OPK – 6; OPK-9; PC-5; PC-6; PC-7.
2. Organization of forensic medical service in the Russian Federation.	OPK – 3; OPK-4; OPK-5; OPK – 6; OPK-9; PC-5; PC-6; PC-7.
3. Structure of the forensic medical examination bureau of the healthcare authority of the constituent entity of the Russian Federation.	OPK – 3; OPK-4; OPK-5; OPK – 6; OPK-9; PC-5; PC-6; PC-7.
4. Tasks of the forensic medical service of the Russian Federation. The role of the forensic medical service in improving the quality of medical and preventive care for the population.	OPK – 3; OPK-4; OPK-5; OPK – 6; OPK-9; PC-5; PC-6; PC-7.
5. The procedure for appointing a forensic examination (Article 195 of the Criminal Procedure Code) RF). Mandatory appointment of a forensic examination (Article 196 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation).	OPK – 3; OPK-4; OPK-5; OPK – 6; OPK-9; PC-5; PC-6; PC-7.

6. Types of examination. Additional and repeated forensic examinations (Article 207 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation). Commission forensic examination (Article 200 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation). Comprehensive forensic examination (Article 201 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation).	OPK – 3; OPK-4; OPK-5; OPK – 6; OPK-9; PC-5; PC-6; PC-7.
7. Expert opinion (Article 204 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation).	OPK – 3; OPK-4; OPK-5; OPK – 6; OPK-9; PC-5; PC-6; PC-7.
8. Legal status of an expert (Article 57 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation). Legal status of a specialist (Article 58 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation). Responsibility of an expert (Article 307 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, Article 310 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation).	OPK – 3; OPK-4; OPK-5; OPK – 6; OPK-9; PC-5; PC-6; PC-7.
9. Expert's conclusion and testimony (Article 80 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation). Recusal of an expert (Article 70 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation). Recusal of a specialist (Article 71 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation).	OPK – 3; OPK-4; OPK-5; OPK – 6; OPK-9; PC-5; PC-6; PC-7.
10. Forensic thanatology (definition). Terminal conditions. Clinical and biological death. Certification of the fact of death. Approximate and reliable signs of death. The concept of thanatogenesis.	OPK – 3; OPK-4; OPK-5; OPK – 6; OPK-9; PC-5; PC-6; PC-7.
11. Supravital reactions, their forensic medical examination meaning.	OPK – 3; OPK-4; OPK-5; OPK – 6; OPK-9; PC-5; PC-6; PC-7.
12. Cadaveric spots, their forensic significance.	OPK – 3; OPK-4; OPK-5; OPK – 6; OPK-9; PC-5; PC-6; PC-7.
13. Rigor mortis, its forensic significance. OPK - 3; OPK-4; OPK-5; OPK - 6; OPK-9;	PC-5; PC-6; PC-7.
14. Cooling of the corpse, drying out, autolysis. Their forensic medical significance.	OPK – 3; OPK-4; OPK-5; OPK – 6; OPK-9; PC-5; PC-6; PC-7.
15. Putrefactive transformation of a corpse. Forensic its meaning.	OPK – 3; OPK-4; OPK-5; OPK – 6; OPK-9; PC-5; PC-6; PC-7.
16. Preservative cadaveric phenomena: mummification, adipocere, peat tanning. Their forensic meaning.	OPK – 3; OPK-4; OPK-5; OPK – 6; OPK-9; PC-5; PC-6; PC-7.
17. Regulation and procedure for inspecting the scene of the incident and the body at the place of its discovery in accordance with the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation (Articles 176, 177, 178, 180, 166, 167, 168, 170 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation). Organization of the inspection of the MP. Participants in the inspection of the MP, their tasks and responsibilities. The doctor's duties when examining a corpse in the medical facility. The procedure and methods for examining a corpse. Documentation.	OPK – 3; OPK-4; OPK-5; OPK – 6; OPK-9; PC-5; PC-6; PC-7.
18. Reasons, procedure, and sequence for conducting a forensic medical examination (research) of a corpse.	OPK – 3; OPK-4; OPK-5; OPK – 6; OPK-9; PC-5; PC-6; PC-7.
19. Examination of dismembered and skeletonized corpses.	OPK – 3; OPK-4; OPK-5; OPK – 6; OPK-9; PC-5; PC-6; PC-7.
20. Exhumation of the corpse.	OPK – 3; OPK-4; OPK-5; OPK – 6; OPK-9; PC-5; PC-6; PC-7.
21. Reasons for forensic examination of corpses OPK - 3; OPK-4; OPK-	

newborns. Definition of the concept of "infanticide". The concept of a newborn in the forensic aspect. Signs of newborn, full-term, and maturity of the fetus.	5; OPK – 6; OPK-9; PC-5; PC-6; PC-7.
22. Determination of live birth of a newborn, duration of intrauterine and extrauterine life, viability.	OPK – 3; OPK-4; OPK-5; OPK – 6; OPK-9; PC-5; PC-6; PC-7.
23. Features of the study of corpses of newborns. Causes of violent and non-violent death of fetuses and newborns.	OPK – 3; OPK-4; OPK-5; OPK – 6; OPK-9; PC-5; PC-6; PC-7.
24. Definition of the concept of "traumatology", "bodily injury". Tasks of forensic traumatology. Environmental factors leading to the formation of bodily damage. Traumatism and its types.	OPK – 3; OPK-4; OPK-5; OPK – 6; OPK-9; PC-5; PC-6; PC-7.
25. Mechanical damage. Types of mechanical damage. Issues resolved by forensic medical examination when examining mechanical damage.	OPK – 3; OPK-4; OPK-5; OPK – 6; OPK-9; PC-5; PC-6; PC-7.
26. Principles of describing bodily injuries.	OPK – 3; OPK-4; OPK-5; OPK – 6; OPK-9; PC-5; PC-6; PC-7.
27. Causes of death due to mechanical injuries.	OPK – 3; OPK-4; OPK-5; OPK – 6; OPK-9; PC-5; PC-6; PC-7.
28. Differential diagnostics of intravital and postmortem mechanical injuries.	OPK – 3; OPK-4; OPK-5; OPK – 6; OPK-9; PC-5; PC-6; PC-7.
29. Classification of hard blunt objects by the shape of the striking surface. Mechanism of damage from hard blunt objects. occurrence	OPK – 3; OPK-4; OPK-5; OPK – 6; OPK-9; PC-5; PC-6; PC-7.
30. Morphological characteristics of wounds caused by the action of hard blunt objects. Their forensic medical meaning.	OPK – 3; OPK-4; OPK-5; OPK – 6; OPK-9; PC-5; PC-6; PC-7.
31. Characteristics of the bruise. Its forensic medical meaning.	OPK – 3; OPK-4; OPK-5; OPK – 6; OPK-9; PC-5; PC-6; PC-7.
32. Characteristics of the abrasion. Its forensic medical meaning.	OPK – 3; OPK-4; OPK-5; OPK – 6; OPK-9; PC-5; PC-6; PC-7.
33. Fracture (definition of the concept). Types of fractures. Types of fractures of flat and tubular bones.	OPK – 3; OPK-4; OPK-5; OPK – 6; OPK-9; PC-5; PC-6; PC-7.
34. Features of bone fractures in childhood and adolescence.	OPK – 3; OPK-4; OPK-5; OPK – 6; OPK-9; PC-5; PC-6; PC-7.
35. Characteristics of transport trauma, its place in OPK-3; OPK-4; OPK-	

death structure. Autonomous violent transport injury: Classification of traumatism. definition, types, options. Features of corpse examination at the medical facility.	5; OPK – 6; OPK-9; PC-5; PC-6; PC-7.
36. Trauma from a collision of a moving vehicle with a person. Phases of injury, mechanism of occurrence damage.	OPK – 3; OPK-4; OPK-5; OPK – 6; OPK-9; PC-5; PC-6; PC-7.
37. Trauma from running over a body by a car wheel(s). Phases of injury, mechanism of damage occurrence.	OPK – 3; OPK-4; OPK-5; OPK – 6; OPK-9; PC-5; PC-6; PC-7.
38. Trauma inside a car. Phases of trauma, mechanism of damage occurrence.	OPK – 3; OPK-4; OPK-5; OPK – 6; OPK-9; PC-5; PC-6; PC-7.
39. Trauma from falling out of a moving vehicle. Phases of injury, mechanism of damage occurrence.	OPK – 3; OPK-4; OPK-5; OPK – 6; OPK-9; PC-5; PC-6; PC-7.
by examination in cases of car accidents. forensic 40. Issues resolved Features of forensic medical examination of a corpse.	OPK – 3; OPK-4; OPK-5; OPK – 6; OPK-9; PC-5; PC-6; PC-7.
41. Railway trauma: types, morphological characteristics of injuries, definition examination of the corpse at the medical facility and forensic medical examination (expertise) of the corpse.	OPK – 3; OPK-4; OPK-5; OPK – 6; OPK-9; PC-5; PC-6; PC-7.
42. Definition and classification of sharp objects. Injuries caused by cutting objects: mechanism of injury actions, morphological characteristics of damage.	OPK – 3; OPK-4; OPK-5; OPK – 6; OPK-9; PC-5; PC-6; PC-7.
43. Injuries caused by piercing objects: mechanism of damaging action, morphological characteristics damage.	OPK – 3; OPK-4; OPK-5; OPK – 6; OPK-9; PC-5; PC-6; PC-7.
44. Injuries caused by piercing and cutting objects: mechanism damaging effect, morphological characteristics of damage.	OPK – 3; OPK-4; OPK-5; OPK – 6; OPK-9; PC-5; PC-6; PC-7.
45. Injuries caused by cutting objects: mechanism damaging effect, morphological characteristics of damage.	OPK – 3; OPK-4; OPK-5; OPK – 6; OPK-9; PC-5; PC-6; PC-7.
46. Firearms and ammunition. Classification, principles of design. Firing mechanism.	OPK – 3; OPK-4; OPK-5; OPK – 6; OPK-9; PC-5; PC-6; PC-7.
47. Damaging factors of a shot.	OPK – 3; OPK-4; OPK-5; OPK – 6; OPK-9; PC-5; PC-6; PC-7.
48. Additional factors of the shot.	OPK – 3; OPK-4; OPK-5; OPK – 6; OPK-9; PC-5; PC-6; PC-7.

49. Bullet gunshot injuries when fired at point-blank range, at close range and at long range.	OPK – 3; OPK-4; OPK-5; OPK – 6; OPK-9; PC-5; PC-6; PC-7.
50. Explosive, penetrating, wedge-shaped, contusive action of a bullet.	OPK – 3; OPK-4; OPK-5; OPK – 6; OPK-9; PC-5; PC-6; PC-7.
51. Signs of entry and exit bullet holes.	OPK – 3; OPK-4; OPK-5; OPK – 6; OPK-9; PC-5; PC-6; PC-7.
52. Through, blind, tangential gunshot wounds. Wound channel, determination of the direction of the wound channel.	OPK – 3; OPK-4; OPK-5; OPK – 6; OPK-9; PC-5; PC-6; PC-7.
53. Injuries caused by firearms shots. from shotgun	OPK – 3; OPK-4; OPK-5; OPK – 6; OPK-9; PC-5; PC-6; PC-7.
54. Explosive trauma: the concept of explosion and explosives, damaging factors of explosion and damage from them, features of forensic examination of explosive injuries.	OPK – 3; OPK-4; OPK-5; OPK – 6; OPK-9; PC-5; PC-6; PC-7.
55. The concept of mechanical asphyxia, the course of asphyxia during life.	OPK – 3; OPK-4; OPK-5; OPK – 6; OPK-9; PC-5; PC-6; PC-7.
56. General signs of asphyxia (external and internal).	OPK – 3; OPK-4; OPK-5; OPK – 6; OPK-9; PC-5; PC-6; PC-7.
57. Hanging. Peculiarities of corpse examination.	OPK – 3; OPK-4; OPK-5; OPK – 6; OPK-9; PC-5; PC-6; PC-7.
58. Strangulation with a loop. Peculiarities of corpse examination.	OPK – 3; OPK-4; OPK-5; OPK – 6; OPK-9; PC-5; PC-6; PC-7.
59. Strangulation by hand. Peculiarities of corpse examination.	OPK – 3; OPK-4; OPK-5; OPK – 6; OPK-9; PC-5; PC-6; PC-7.
60. Closing the openings of the mouth and nose. Features of the study of the corpse.	OPK – 3; OPK-4; OPK-5; OPK – 6; OPK-9; PC-5; PC-6; PC-7.
61. Compression asphyxia. Peculiarities of corpse examination.	OPK – 3; OPK-4; OPK-5; OPK – 6; OPK-9; PC-5; PC-6; PC-7.
62. Closing the airways with bulk substances, food masses.	OPK – 3; OPK-4; OPK-5; OPK – 6; OPK-9; PC-5; PC-6; PC-7.
63. Drowning. Peculiarities of corpse examination.	OPK – 3; OPK-4; OPK-

	5; OPK – 6; OPK-9; PC-5; PC-6; PC-7.
64. General and local effects of high temperature. Peculiarities of examining a corpse at the place of its discovery. Examination of a corpse found in the center of a fire. Establishment the life of the flame action.	OPK – 3; OPK-4; OPK-5; OPK – 6; OPK-9; PC-5; PC-6; PC-7.
65. General and local effects of low temperature. Death from hypothermia: conditions that promote hypothermia, features of examining a corpse at the place of its discovery, forensic diagnostics of this type death.	OPK – 3; OPK-4; OPK-5; OPK – 6; OPK-9; PC-5; PC-6; PC-7.
66. Electrical trauma. The mechanism of action of electric current on the body, conditions that contribute to electric shock. Pathophysiology, thanatogenesis, morphology of electrical trauma. Features of corpse examination.	OPK – 3; OPK-4; OPK-5; OPK – 6; OPK-9; PC-5; PC-6; PC-7.
67. The concept of poisons and poisoning. Classification of poisons by clinical and anatomical principle. Conditions of action of poisons on the body.	OPK – 3; OPK-4; OPK-5; OPK – 6; OPK-9; PC-5; PC-6; PC-7.
68. Principles of forensic medical recognition of poisoning. Features of examining a corpse at the place of its discovery if poisoning is suspected.	OPK – 3; OPK-4; OPK-5; OPK – 6; OPK-9; PC-5; PC-6; PC-7.
69. Methodology and features of forensic medical examination of a corpse in case of suspected poisoning. Laboratory research.	OPK – 3; OPK-4; OPK-5; OPK – 6; OPK-9; PC-5; PC-6; PC-7.
70. Ethanol poisoning. Pathogenesis, morphology, forensic diagnostics. The role of laboratory tests in diagnosis of death from ethanol poisoning, evaluation of research results.	OPK – 3; OPK-4; OPK-5; OPK – 6; OPK-9; PC-5; PC-6; PC-7.
71. Poisoning with narcotic poisons. 4 classes of alkaloid-narcotic poisons. Pathogenesis, morphology, forensic medical diagnostics.	OPK – 3; OPK-4; OPK-5; OPK – 6; OPK-9; PC-5; PC-6; PC-7.
72. Reasons and organization of forensic medical examination of victims, accused and other persons.	OPK – 3; OPK-4; OPK-5; OPK – 6; OPK-9; PC-5; PC-6; PC-7.
73. Forensic medical examination of the severity of harm caused to human health. Legal qualification of the severity of harm to health, provided for in Articles 111-118 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation. Criteria for establishing the severity of harm to health. Regulatory framework for examination of the severity of harm to health.	OPK – 3; OPK-4; OPK-5; OPK – 6; OPK-9; PC-5; PC-6; PC-7.
74. Forensic medical examination on issues of gender and sexual conditions. Reasons for examination (examination). Crimes against sexual inviolability and sexual freedom of the individual (Articles 121, 122, 123, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation). Regulatory framework for conducting forensic medical examination	OPK – 3; OPK-4; OPK-5; OPK – 6; OPK-9; PC-5; PC-6; PC-7.

obstetric and gynecological medical examination of male sexual conditions.	expertise and forensic	
75. Rape (definition of the concept under the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation). Forensic medical examination in case of rape.		OPK – 3; OPK-4; OPK-5; OPK – 6; OPK-9; PC-5; PC-6; PC-7.
76. Forensic evidence of biological origin. The concept of material evidence (Article 81 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation). Identification, seizure, packaging, procedure for sending for examination.	expertise material	OPK – 3; OPK-4; OPK-5; OPK – 6; OPK-9; PC-5; PC-6; PC-7.
77. Examination of blood and its traces: tasks, methods, possibilities.		OPK – 3; OPK-4; OPK-5; OPK – 6; OPK-9; PC-5; PC-6; PC-7.
78. Sperm examination: tasks, methods, possibilities.		OPK – 3; OPK-4; OPK-5; OPK – 6; OPK-9; PC-5; PC-6; PC-7.
79. Responsibility of medical workers professional and official offenses. Medical error, accident; extreme necessity, justified risk in medical practice.	for	OPK – 3; OPK-4; OPK-5; OPK – 6; OPK-9; PC-5; PC-6; PC-7.
80. Organization and tasks of forensic medical examination on "medical matters". Expert commissions, their composition, issues to be resolved, limits of competence.		OPK – 3; OPK-4; OPK-5; OPK – 6; OPK-9; PC-5; PC-6; PC-7.

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