

Topic №1

ORGANIZATIONAL AND STRUCTURE OF FORENSIC EXAMINATION IN UKRAINE

1. What tasks are not executed by medico-legal examination?

- establishment of reasons of death
- establishment of character of bodily harms
- establishment of category of death
- establishment of gender of death

2. What basic document regulates working as of separations the bureau of medico-legal examination:

- "Order №6" ratified in 1995
- "Order №81" ratified in 1996
- "Order №10" ratified in 2000
- "Order №71" ratified in 1980

3. What document is processed by a medico-legal expert after completion of medico-legal research of dead body:

- medico-legal diagnosis and conclusions
- medical death certificate
- pathological diagnosis
- medico-legal epicrisis

4. What document is processed by a medico-legal expert after research of dead body and receipt of additional information of laboratory researches:

- medical death certificate
- pathological diagnosis
- medico-legal epicrisis
- medico-legal diagnosis and conclusions

5. In what the term the expert must complete the examination according to the "Order №6":

- 1 week
- 1 year
- 30 days
- 6 months

6. How many parts distinguish into "Forensic Medical Diagnosis":

- 3 parts
- 2 parts
- 1 part
- 4 parts

7. How many parts distinguish into "Medical death certificate":

- 1 part
- 2 parts
- 4 parts
- 3 parts

8. What do you must write in the first subsection (a) into "Medical death certificate":

- basic disease (trauma)
- accompanying pathology
- time of death
- main cause of death
- complications of the basic injury or disease

9. What do you must write in the second subsection (b) into "Medical death certificate":

- complications of the basic disease or injury

- accompanying pathology
- time of death
- main cause of death
- basic disease (trauma)

10. What do you must write in the third subsection (c) into "Medical death certificate":

- accompanying pathology
- time of death
- main cause of death
- basic disease (trauma)
- complications of the basic disease or injury

11. What do you must write in the first part of the "Forensic Medical Diagnosis":

- complication of damage or disease
- basic damage or diseases
- accompanying pathology
- time of death

12. What do you must write in the second part of the "Forensic Medical Diagnosis":

- accompanying pathology
- time of offensive of death
- basic damage or diseases
- complication of damage or disease

13. What do you must write in the third part of the "Forensic Medical Diagnosis":

- accompanying pathology
- time of offensive of death
- basic damage or diseases
- complication of damage or disease

14. What part does not enter in the complement of «Report of medico-legal examination».

- prologue including a summary of circumstances of case
- additional part
- descriptive (research) part
- diagnosis and conclusions

15. What kind of establishment does the bureau of medico-legal examination submits in administrative questions:

- to the main bureau of medico-legal examination of Ministry of health protection of Ukraine
- Ministry of justice
- Organs of health protection
- Ministry of health protection

16. What kind of establishment does the regional bureau of medico-legal examination submits in a science-practical and organizationally-methodical relation:

- Ministry of justice
- Ministry of health protection
- Organs of health protection
- to the main bureau of medico-legal examination of Ministry of health protection of Ukraine

17. What document is writing by an expert by data primary examination?

- conclusions
- report of medico-legal research
- medical death certificate
- medico-legal diagnosis

18. Who does the secondary medico-legal examination?

- to other expert or a few experts
- to the chief of bureau of medico-legal examination
- to the expert which conducted primary examination
- by the experts of main bureau of medico-legal examination of Ministry of health protection of Ukraine

19. Who does of the repeated medico-legal examination?

- to the chief of bureau of medico-legal examination
- by the experts of main bureau of medico-legal examination of Ministry of health protection of Ukraine
- to the expert which conducted primary examination
- to other expert or a few experts

20. In what cases the secondary (additional) examination is appointed?

- is carried out in cases of incomplete initial examination, also with the appearance of new data of preliminary investigation
- is the first examination of object
- can be appointed in the cases when «Expert`s conclusions» is doubtful, disagrees with the results of preliminary investigation or is groundless
- takes place in difficult criminal cases with participation of several specialists in medical field
- is carried out with the participation of experts of different branches of knowledge

21. In what cases the repeated examination is appointed?

- is carried out in cases of incomplete initial examination, also with the appearance of new data of preliminary investigation
- takes place in difficult criminal cases with participation of several specialists in medical field
- can be appointed in the cases when «Expert`s conclusions» is doubtful, disagrees with the results of preliminary investigation or is groundless
- is carried out with the participation of experts of different branches of knowledge

22. In what cases the commission examination is appointed?

- takes place in difficult criminal cases with participation of several specialists in medical field
- is carried out in cases of incomplete initial examination, also with the appearance of new data of preliminary investigation
- can be appointed in the cases when «Expert`s conclusions» is doubtful, disagrees with the results of preliminary investigation or is groundless
- is carried out with the participation of experts of different branches of knowledge

23. In what cases the complex examination appointed?

- is carried out in cases of incomplete initial examination, also with the appearance of new data of preliminary investigation
- takes place in difficult criminal cases with participation of several specialists in medical field
- can be appointed in the cases when «Expert`s conclusions» is doubtful, disagrees with the results of preliminary investigation or is groundless
- is carried out with the participation of experts of different branches of knowledge

24. In what cases the medico-legal examination is not appointed:

- cases of deaths as hospital with the diagnosis
- violent death
- cases of dead bodies of new-born, which were borne at home
- determination of presence and character, degree of gravity of bodily harms

25. Basic requirements for "Expert`s conclusions":

- completeness
- objectivity
- motivation
- scientific validity

- all of the correctly

26. What are the main types of forensics:

- primary
- secondary
- repeated
- commission
- complex
- all of the correctly

27. Does the right investigator be present during the forensic examination:

- has the right
- has no right
- in some cases

28. "Expert`s conclusions" evaluates:

- court
- investigation
- prosecutor
- all of the correctly

29. Is obliged forensic expert for the court hearing to give a written "Expert`s conclusions":

- obliged
- is not obliged
- in some cases

30. The types of evidence, according to the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine:

- protocol investigation
- material evidence
- "Expert`s conclusions"
- all of the correctly

31. Forensic expert responsible for the findings:

- personally
- not liable

32. Investigative actions, which can engage a forensic expert:

- inspection of the scene
- examination of the corpse at the site of its discovery
- investigative experiment
- all of the above is true

33. Results forensics expert documented in the form:

- "Report of medical research (examination)"
- "Help for law enforcement"
- "Expert`s conclusions"
- "Medical death certificate"

34. In the structure of the Bureau of forensic medical examination the following units:

- department of examination of dead bodies
- department of examination of alive persons
- department of commission examination
- department of examination of material evidences (forensic medical laboratory)
- department of duty forensic medical experts
- all of the correctly

35. Allowed replace "Expert`s conclusions" or "Report of medical research (examination)" on the inquiries, statements and other documents?

- allowed
- not allowed
- in some cases

36. Give away relatives, forensic medical documentation in the form "Expert`s conclusions":

- issue
- do not issue
- in exceptional cases
- all of the correctly

37. Competence forensic expert commission:

- determine the cause of death
- issues of accuracy of diagnosis and treatment of the patient
- the mechanism and sequence of formation damage
- determine type object which was caused by trauma
- all of the correctly

38. Forensic expert must give written conclusions during the inspection of the scene:

- obliged
- not obliged
- in some cases

39. Forensic examination of the corpse (research) may be carried out if the lack of documents from law enforcement:

- yes
- not

40. The kind of examination assigned for solution on matters of medical or biological character during a case investigated by the bodies of prejudicial inquiry, police department and court is called:

- forensic examination
- criminal examination
- forensic medical examination
- juridical examination
- human examination

41. What is the difference between forensic medicine and forensic examination?

- forensic medicine is a medical discipline, but forensic examination means a practical expert activity
- forensic examination is a medical discipline, but forensic medicine means a practical expert activity
- they are the same
- forensic examination doesn't have any relations to medicine
- they are different fields of sciences

42. Forensic-medical expert may investigate the following object:

- instrument that cause the injury
- blood spots
- patient card
- dead body
- all of them

43. The following sub departments are the types of forensic examination, except:

- forensic cytological
- forensic ballistic
- forensic immunological
- forensic histological

- all are true

44. The following are types of forensic examination, except:

- repeated
- initial
- additional
- special
- commission

45. An official forensic medical examination is performed by:

- a doctor of hospital
- a doctor of policlinics
- a pathologist
- an investigating police-officer
- an expert

46. A forensic medical expert has the following rights:

- to get acquainted with case materials
- to be on call of the investigating police-officer
- to draw the objective conclusion
- to carry out the expert examination
- to keep the data of inquiry

47. Which of the following below is an expert's duty:

- to apply for additional resources
- all the answers are false
- to question a law-court
- to be present during the interrogation
- to confer with another experts if they are invited by an investigator

48. Postmortem examination is indicated in the following cases, except:

- exhumation
- external examination
- internal examination
- malignancy
- informative general details

49. A pedestrian was knocked-down by a lorry. Who must assign the examination?

- chief of medical department
- a forensic pathologist
- an investigating police-officer
- a lawyer
- relatives of the victim