



**PA 7.5.1  
PROGRAMA ANALITICĂ**

RED:	02
DATA:	20.12.2013
PAG. 1/9	

**Approved**

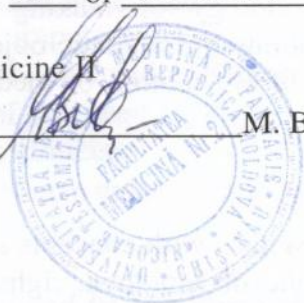
by the meeting of the Council of Faculty of  
Medicine II minutes no. 3 of 25.02.14

Dean of Faculty of Medicine II  
PhD, Professor M. Bețiu

**Approved**

By the meeting of the Department of Forensic  
Medicine minutes no. 4 of 28.01.14

Head of Department of Forensic Medicine,  
PhD, Assoc. Professor A. Pădure



**SYLLABUS FOR STUDENTS OF  
FACULTY OF MEDICINE No. 2**

Name of the course: **Forensic Medicine and Medical Law**

Code of the course: **S.10.O.067**

Type of the course: **Compulsory discipline**

**Total number of hours – 80**

**lectures – 24 hours, practical lessons – 56 hours**

Number of credits provided for the course: **3**

**PhD, Associate Professor Andrei Pădure**

**PhD, Associate Professor Vasile Șarpe**

**Lecturer Anatolii Bondarev**

**Chisinau 2014**



## PA 7.5.1 PROGRAMA ANALITIC

RED: 02

DATA: 20.12.2013

PAG. 2/9

### ***I. Aim of the discipline Forensic Medicine:***

The aim of the course is to study specific examination and description of injuries in persons subjected to aggression and in cadavers. Methodology of making clinical diagnosis and determination of mechanisms causing injuries depending on traumatic object is taught. The role of clinical and paraclinical information in the process of elaboration of medical-legal conclusions is discussed.

### ***Aim of the discipline Medical Law:***

The aim of the course is to familiarize future physicians with concepts and principles of medical law. Laws regarding medical activity in the Republic of Moldova, rights and responsibilities of medical staff and patients are discussed. Methods and mode of obtaining the informed consent or voluntary refusal of medical assistance are presented. Deficiencies in medical practice, juridical responsibility, conditions to implead medical personnel are studied.

### ***II. Objectives obtained in teaching the discipline Forensic Medicine:***

#### At the level of knowledge and understanding:

- to know the importance of forensic medicine and its position in the structure of medical disciplines;
- to know the object and subjects of forensic medicine;
- to know the procedural bases of forensic expertise;
- to identify mechanisms causing injuries;
- to distinguish and describe morphological characteristics of lesions due to mechanical, physical, chemical and biological agents;
- to know reasons for person's examination and qualification criteria of the degree of injury severity;
- to define notions of death, cause of death and to know early and belated cadaveric changes;
- to know reasons for forensic examination of cadaver and principles of forensic autopsy;
- to know types of biological samples and problems solved during their forensic examination;
- to know the principles of examination a cadaver at a death scene.

#### At the level of application:

- to determine mechanisms causing injuries;
- to differentiate injuries according to the vulnerable agent and to make and reason the diagnosis;
- to describe correctly morphological characteristics of lesions due to multifarious vulnerable agents;
- to conduct a forensic examination of injured person;
- to assess correctly the degree of injury severity;
- to perform a forensic autopsy;
- be able to determine the cause of death according to the autopsy findings and the circumstances of the case;
- be able to assess the causal relationship between various medical phenomena, including trauma and death;
- be able to examine the body at the death scene on the request of law enforcement;
- to know the procedure of the forensic examination of biological samples;



## PA 7.5.1 PROGRAMA ANALITIC

RED: 02

DATA: 20.12.2013

PAG. 3/9

- to evaluate the results of laboratory investigations and to make medical-legal conclusions and diagnosis.

### At the level of integration

- to assess the importance of forensic medicine in the context of general medicine and its integration with legal and medical related disciplines;
- to be aware of the need to acquire of knowledge and practical skills in the field of forensic medicine for a clinician;
- to obtain knowledge in theory and practical skills in forensic medicine.

### ***Objectives obtained in teaching the discipline Medical Law:***

#### At the level of knowledge and understanding:

- to know the concept of medical law, its subjects, principles and sources;
- to know fundamental principles of health system organization in the country;
- to know the rights and obligations of a physician, the legal regulations to practice medicine;
- to define the main concepts of medical law (patient as a consumer of health services, medical act, consent, medical information and medical confidentiality, medical error and mistake, iatrogenic disease, responsibility etc.);
- to know patient's rights, and the conditions of their constraint;
- to know the requirements before giving an informed consent or voluntary refusal of medical intervention;
- to know the types of juridical responsibility and their presumption;
- to know law-breakings of medical staff and pharmaceutical workers stipulated by the Penal Code;
- to know the requirements elaboration before working with patient's medical files;
- to know the notion of clinical diagnosis, its structure, and the principles of its making and formulation.

#### At the level of application:

- to explain to a patient his/her rights, to respect and ensure them during medical professional activity;
- to apply the anti-paternalistic relationship to a patient;
- to be able to inform a patient of law requirements;
- to use the principle of confidentiality related to medical secrecy;
- to be able to obtain and write correctly the patient's informed consent;
- to be able to obtain and write correctly voluntary patient's refusal of medical intervention;
- to elaborate the medical documentation according to submitted requirements;
- to assess the presence of deficiencies in medical work;
- to identify circumstances and conditions stipulated by the Criminal Code as elements of offenses related to exercise the medical profession;
- to formulate correctly a clinical diagnosis.

#### At the level of integration

- to understand the importance of mastering the knowledge and practical skills in the field of medical law;
- to comply with the principles of ethics and deontology in medical activity.



**PA 7.5.1  
PROGRAMA ANALITIC**

RED: 02

DATA: 20.12.2013

PAG. 4/9

**III. Provisional terms and conditions:**

Forensic medicine is a complex medical science that supplies the law enforcement with medical and biological information in order to ascertain juridical truth. Learning it as a university discipline allows acquisition of knowledge needed to make the morphological diagnosis of an injury (on persons and cadavers); describe correctly changes and injuries caused by an external agent; assess a causal relationship between trauma and death; determine the degree of injury severity of assaulted persons; acquire practical skills to solve emergency situational problems in case of law enforcement call; know physician's tasks at the scene of death.

Medical law is a set of legal rules which control the property and non-property professional relationship between medical staff and patients, or specific relationships of healthcare institutions, and it is characterized by the legal equality of participants in these relations. Its studying at the university level will allow to gain the necessary knowledge for the further activity of future doctors, promote anti-paternalistic relations with patients, protect their rights, obtain correctly the informed consent and patient's refusal, prepare adequate medical documentation, and to understand the conditions to implead medical personnel.

**IV. Basic contents of the course:**

**A. Lectures:**

No.	Theme	Number of hours
<b>Forensic Medicine</b>		
1.	Introduction to forensic medicine. Subject, organization and basis of procedure of forensic expertise.	2
2.	Forensic thanatology. Medical-legal examination of cadaver.	2
3.	General medical-legal traumatology. Injuries due to blunt and sharp objects.	2
4.	Mechanical asphyxias.	2
5.	Fire-arm wounds.	2
6.	Road traumatism. Injuries from falls.	2
7.	General medical-legal toxicology.	2
Total for Forensic medicine		14
<b>Medical Law</b>		
8.	Medical law: subject, content, sources. Constitutional rights to health and health care of the population. The Healthcare Law of the Republic of Moldova.	3
9.	Fundamental rights of a patient. Consent to medical services and the right to information about health. The exercise of the medical profession in the Republic of Moldova.	3
10.	Iatrogenic disease, error and mistake in medical practice. The expertise of medical professional deficiencies.	2
11.	Juridical responsibility of the medical staff.	2
Total for Medical law		10
<b>Total lectures</b>		<b>24</b>



**PA 7.5.1  
PROGRAMA ANALITIC**

RED: 02

DATA: 20.12.2013

PAG. 5/9

***B. Practical lessons:***

No.	Theme	Number of hours
<b>Forensic Medicine</b>		
1.	Forensic thanatology. Medical-legal examination of cadaver. Demonstrative autopsy.	6
2.	Single-handed autopsy. Examination of death scene. Expertize of biological samples.	7
3.	General medical-legal traumatology. Injuries due to blunt and sharp objects.	5
4.	Medical-legal examination of a person. Forensic clinic. Infanticide.	7
5.	Fire-arm wounds. Examination of sexual states and crimes.	6
6.	Particular forensic toxicology.	5
Total for Forensic medicine		36
<b>Medical Law</b>		
7.	Fundamental rights of a patient. The consent to medical services and the right to information about health.	5
8.	Juridical value of medical documents and requirements to them.	5
9.	Iatrogenic disease, error and mistake in medical practice. Expertise of medical professional deficiencies.	5
10.	Juridical responsibility of medical staff.	5
Total for Medical law		20
<b>Total practical sessions</b>		<b>56</b>

***V. Recommended literature:***

***A. Compulsory:***

1. Sheperd R. Simpson's Forensic Medicine. London: Arnold, 2003.
2. Şarpe V. Medico-legal examination of the person. Chişin u, 2013.
3. Şarpe V. Medico-legal examination of the cadaver. Chişin u, 2013.
4. Gramma R., Dodon I., Novac T. Health and Human Rights. Chişin u, 2011.
5. Law of healthcare (nr.411). Posted: Monitorul Oficial al Republicii Moldova, 22.06.1995, nr.34.
6. Law regarding patient rights and responsibilities (nr.263). Posted: Monitorul Oficial al Republicii Moldova, 30.12.2005, nr. 176-181.
7. Law regarding the exercise the profession of doctor (nr.264). Posted: Monitorul Oficial al Republicii Moldova, 23.12.2005, nr. 172-175.

***B. Additional:***

1. DiMaio V.J. M., DiMaio D.J. Forensic Pathology (second edition). Boca Raton, Florida, USA: CRC Press, 2001.
2. Catanese Ch. Color Atlas of Forensic Medicine and Pathology. CRC Press, 2009.
3. Shiffman M.A. Ethics in Forensic Science and Medicine: Guidelines for the Forensic Expert and the Attorney. Charles C Thomas Pub Ltd, 2000.



## PA 7.5.1 PROGRAMA ANALITIC

RED: 02

DATA: 20.12.2013

PAG. 6/9

### ***VI. Teaching and learning methods:***

Forensic Medicine and Medical Law are taught in a classical manner: lectures, seminars and practical sessions. Some theoretical issues are discussed at seminars based on situational problems. At practical sessions students assist at the autopsy and autopsy independently with drafting an autopsy report, take part in the examination of persons, subjected to aggression, study wet and dry museum preparations, and obtain patient consent or refusal in role plays. The department reserves the right to carry out some practical work in an interactive manner.

### ***VII. Suggestions for individual activity:***

From the pedagogical point of view, one of the least effective methods of learning is passive attending classes, even when they are structured and illustrated very thoroughly.

If you want to succeed in acquiring forensic medicine and medical law, it is necessary to work actively with the material. What this means:

1. First read the material. Make notes. Try to formulate the main moments. Study the schemes and pictures from the book.
2. Come to lectures and practical sessions, but not for attendance! Doing otherwise it's unlikely that you reach the requirements. Abstract carefully. Process information and ask yourself: Do you agree with the teacher? Do you understand what it is? Is the taught material the same as in the book?
3. Ask questions! Ask the teacher, each other, yourself. Ask in the lecture room, in the classroom, in the hallways, teachers' offices. Asking means that you try to understand and process the taught material and it can only be welcomed.
4. Organize students into groups and discuss regularly the material. Small work groups are more efficient than individual work. Besides, the ability to explain the acquired material to colleagues is very useful for future.

### ***VIII. Methods of assessment***

The course of Forensic Medicine and Medical Law ends with examination. Students can be admitted to exam if they do not have absences and their mark is positive – 5 and over.

Examination in Forensic Medicine and Medical Law is a combined test and it consists of the multiple-choice test (the variant "Test Editor" of SUMP "Nicolae Testemi anu"), practical part and oral test.

The multiple-choice test is a variant of 100 tests and it consists of 40 simple tests and 60 multiple test questions on Forensic Medicine and Medical Law course. The student has to do them in 120 minutes. The result is assessed with a mark from 10 to 0.

The practical part of the exam consists in providing each student with a macroscopic specimen. The student must identify it and describe it, make a correct diagnose and to answer the teacher's question. The result is assessed with a mark from 10 to 0.

The oral part is based on 3 questions (2 in forensic medicine, 1 in medical law). The preparation time is till 30 minutes. Result is appreciated with a mark from 10 to 0.

Examination subjects (questions, tests, preparations list) are approved at the meeting of the department and they are given to students at least one month before the session.

The exam is considered to be passed if the student obtains a minimum mark 5 for each part; otherwise the exam is failed.

The final mark consists of 4 components: the annual average mark (coefficient 0.3) practical part (coefficient 0.2) oral test (coefficient 0.3), and multiple-choice test (coefficient 0.2).



**PA 7.5.1  
PROGRAMA ANALITIC**

RED: 02

DATA: 20.12.2013

PAG. 7/9

Knowledge is assessed with a mark from 10 to 5 with the decimal 0.5 as follows:

**Methods of mark rounding**

<b>The average of current and final marks</b>	<b>Final mark</b>
5-5,09	5
5,1-5,59	5,5
5,6-6,09	6
6,1-6,59	6,5
6,6-7,09	7
7,1-7,59	7,5
7,6-8,09	8
8,1-8,59	8,5
8,6-9,09	9
9,1-9,59	9,5
9,6-10	10

Absence on examination without good reason is recorded as “absent” and is equivalent to “0” (zero). The student has the right to re-take the exam twice.

***IX. Language of study:***

English



**PA 7.5.1**  
**PROGRAMA ANALITIC**

**RED: 02**

**DATA: 20.12.2013**

**PAG. 8/9**





**PA 7.5.1  
PROGRAMA ANALITIC**

RED: 02

DATA: 20.12.2013

PAG. 9/9

**Forensic Medicine and Medical Law**

V-year

Lectures: 14 +10 = 24 h, Practical lessons: 36 +20 = 56 h. Total: 80 hours.

**Lectures:** Forensic Medicine: Introduction to forensic medicine. Subject, organization and basis of procedure in forensic medicine. Forensic thanatology. Medical-legal examination of the corpse. General forensic traumatology. Injuries due to blunt and sharp objects. Traffic accidents. Injuries from falls. Firearm injuries. Mechanical asphyxia. General forensic toxicology. Medical Law: Subject, contents, sources, and principles of medical law. Constitutional right of the population to health and medical care. Healthcare Law. Fundamental rights of a patient. Consent to medical treatment and the right to information about health. Medical profession in Moldova. Iatrogenic disease and error in medical practice. Forensic expertise of medical professional deficiencies. Juridical responsibility of medical staff.

**Practical:** Forensic Medicine: Forensic thanatology. Medical-legal examination of the corpse. Demonstrative autopsy. Single-handed autopsy. Stages and classification of death. Positive diagnosis of death. Early and belated cadaverous changes. Crime (death) scene investigation: organization, participants, stages. Tasks of a doctor at the death scene investigation. Examination of biological samples: blood, semen, hair, tissue, saliva, urine, sweat, etc.. Forensic traumatology. Trauma due to blunt and sharp objects: lesion morphology, mechanism of production, topographic features, diagnosis. Injuries caused by unarmed person. Principles of identification of the traumatic object. General principles and methods of medical-legal examination of the person. Forensic expertise on injury severity. Examination of sexual states: sex determination, sexual maturity, virginity, deflower. Sexual crimes. Specific problems solved in case of infanticide: positive diagnosis of a newborn, fetal maturity, intrauterine and extrauterine life, viability, signs of extra-uterine life. Firearms injuries. Gunshot traumatic factors and their effect on the body. Morphological appearance of injuries (entrance, exit) due to bullet and pellets at different distances. Particular forensic toxicology. Corrosive, destructive, hematic, and functional toxics. Medical Law: Main concepts: the patient's legal representative, medical act, consent, medical error. Fundamental rights of a patient. Doctor-patient relation. Paternalistic and anti-paternalistic modes. Consent to medical treatment and the right to information about health: variety, content, mode of obtaining and documentation. Patient self-denial: way of obtaining and documenting. Iatrogenic disease and error in medical practice. Forensic expertise of medical professional deficiencies. Legal value of medical documents and requirements for their issuance. Legal responsibility of medical staff. Crimes of medical and pharmaceutical workers according to the Penal Code of the Republic of Moldova.