

VEER NARMAD SOUTH GUJARAT UNIVERSITY, SURAT.**S.Y. M.B.B.S.****FORENSIC MEDICINE AND MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE**
INCLUDING TOXICOLOGY**1. Goal**

The broad goal of teaching undergraduate students Forensic Medicine is to produce a physician who is well informed about Medico-legal responsibility during his/her practice of Medicine. He/She will also be capable of making observations and inferring conclusions by logical deductions to set enquiries on the right track in criminal matters and associated medico-legal problems. He/She acquires knowledge of law in relation to Medical practice, Medical negligence and respect for codes of Medical ethics.

2. Educational objectives**(a) Knowledge**

At the end of the course, the student shall be able to

- i. identify the basic Medico-legal aspects of hospital and general practice
- ii. define the Medico-legal responsibilities of a general physician while rendering community service either in a rural primary health centre or an urban health centre
- iii. appreciate the physician's responsibilities in criminal matters and respect for the codes of Medical ethics
- iv. diagnose, manage and identify also legal aspect of common acute and chronic poisonings
- v. describe the Medico-legal aspects and findings of post-mortem examination in cases of death due to common unnatural conditions and poisonings
- vi. detect occupational and environmental poisoning, prevention and epidemiology of common poisoning and their legal aspects particularly pertaining to Workmen's Compensation Act
- vii. describe the general principles of analytical toxicology

(b) Skills

A comprehensive list of skills and attitude recommended by Medical Council of India Regulation, 1997 desirable for Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (MBBS) Graduate for Forensic Medicine and Toxicology

At the end of the course, the student shall be able to

- i. make observations and logical inferences in order to initiate enquiries in criminal matters and Medico-legal problems
- a. to be able to carry on proper Medico-legal examination and documentation/Reporting of Injury and Age
- b. to be able to conduct examination for sexual offences and intoxication
- c. to be able to preserve relevant ancillary materials for medico - legal examination
- d. to be able to identify important post-mortem findings in common unnatural deaths

- ii. diagnose and treat common emergencies in poisoning and chronic toxicity
- iii. make observations and interpret findings at post-mortem examination
- iv. observe the principles of medical ethics in the practice of his profession

(c) *Integration*

Department shall provide an integrated approach towards allied disciplines like Pathology, Radiology, Forensic Sciences, Hospital Administration etc. to impart training regarding Medico-legal responsibilities of physicians at all levels of health care. Integration with relevant disciplines will provide scientific basis of clinical toxicology e.g. Medicine, Pharmacology etc.

3. Total duration of Para-clinical teaching	3 Semesters
	Total 360 teaching days
Total number of teaching hours allotted for Forensic Medicine & Toxicology	100 hours

4. Syllabus

a. *Learning methods*

Lectures, tutorials, practical demonstrations

Distribution of teaching hours

Didactic lectures should not exceed one third of the time schedule, two third schedule should **include Practicals, Demonstrations, Group discussions, Seminars and Tutorials.**

Learning process should include living experiences and other case studies to initiate enquiries in criminal matters and Medico-legal problems.

A) Theory (lectures & 40
Tutorials, seminar & allied) 20
Total 60

B) Practicals (including demonstrations) 25

..... 15
Total 40

This period of training is minimum suggested. Adjustments whenever required, depending on availability of time, be made.

b. & c. Sequential organisation of contents & their division**Topic wise distribution**

The course is designed to meet the needs of a General Practitioner and includes the following topics:

1.	Forensic Medicine	40 Hrs
2.	Toxicology	20 Hrs
3.	Medical Jurisprudence	12 Hrs
4.	Legal Procedures in Medico-Legal cases	08 Hrs
5.	Court attendance when medical evidence is being recorded	04 Hrs
6.	Integrated approach towards allied disciplines	06 Hrs
7.	Tutorial and Seminars	10 Hrs

Total: 100 Hrs

Part – 1 Forensic Medicine: (N=40)**Contents & division**

Note: Must Know (MK), **Desirable to Know (DK)** and **is Nice to Know (NK)**

A) DEFINITION, SCOPE RELEVANT TO SUBJECT

1. History of Forensic Medicine
2. **Need, Scope, Importance and probative value of Medical evidence in Crime Investigation**

B) PERSONAL IDENTITY NEED AND ITS IMPORTANCE.

1. **Data useful for Identification of Living and Dead**
2. **Age estimation and its medico-legal Importance**
3. Sex determination and its medico-legal importance
4. Other methods of establishing identity: Corpus Delicti, **Dactylography, Tattoo marks, Deformities, Scars and other relevant factors**
5. Identification of decomposed, Mutilated bodies and skeletal remains
6. Medico legal aspect of *DNA fingerprinting - a brief introduction
7. **Medico - legal aspect of blood and blood stains**

Collection, Preservation and Dispatch of Specimen for Blood and other ancillary material for identification and Medico-legal examination

C) MECHANICAL INJURIES AND BURNS

1. Definition and classification of injuries: Abrasions, Contusions, Lacerations, Incised and Stab injury, Firearm and Explosion injury, Fabricated and Defence injury
2. Medico-legal aspect of injury/hurt, simple and grievous hurts, murder, Ante -mortem, Postmortem Wounds, Age of the injury, cause of death and relevant sections of I.P.C., Cr.P.C.