

relevant. However, supravital reaction were not investigated at all. As a result, forensic experts preferred protocol data from the crime scene to resolve the remoteness of death issues. At some cases with relevant issues of death remoteness, investigators did not provide protocol of crime scene inspection and experts did not ask for the petition of their provision.

Usually experts used one or two diagnostic criteria, such as cadaveric lividity and cadaveric rigidity, so there was no comprehensive approach in remoteness of death evaluation. Some conclusions contained vague expert opinions regarding remoteness of death. Sometimes the experts indicated only date of death without any justification. It seems that the issue of death remoteness is a conventional by nature, and forensic expert thorough response is not required by investigative agencies. Accordingly, forensic experts provide template approach to such issue which leads

to the neglect of methods for death remoteness evaluation. Sometimes forensic experts didn't provide an answer for question of time of death. This fact is contrary to the requirements of paragraph 7 Article 102 of Criminal-Procedural Code of Ukraine due to mandatory provision of reasonable statements on each question noted in expert conclusion.

In our view stated deficiencies mostly caused by the absence of a national regulatory framework that could regulate the activities of a forensic expert as a specialist during corpse examination at the crime scene. Such framework could also regulate algorithm of using techniques for death remoteness determination and expert evaluation of obtained data. Need of development modern complex algorithm of death remoteness forensic diagnostics due to European expertise experiment and the latest scientific advances in the form of national guidelines remains as relevant issue in forensic science and practice.

TORTURE AND ABUSIVE TREATMENT FROM A PERSPECTIVE OF FORENSIC MEDICINE

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Modern Ukrainian society began a radical transformation of its relations based on the principles and values of the European Union. The mass-media persistently interferes in all spheres of life, and also pay attention to the facts of torture and abusive treatment of individuals. The relevance of such scientific and practical issues in forensic medicine demonstrated in the works of V.D. Mishalov et al (2015) and S.V. Kozlov et al (2014).

We are proposing the development of the torture classification that includes such forensics objects forensics as torture and torments for further enlargement of such relevant topic.

Tortures can be divided into four main types: tortures provided with methods of violation human physiology, tortures provided by excessive consumption, inquisitions and torments.

Tortures provided by methods of violation human physiology divided into two

types: 1) violation of physiological requirements, for example, in sleep, food, heat, water etc; 2) alteration of physiological functions such as heart rate, blood pressure, respiratory rate, peristalsis and so on. Tortures provided by excessive consumption use water, food, positioning of person of human body parts in a corrosive liquid. Tortures provided in the form of inquisitions usually leaves no visible traces and caused by the deprivation of sleep, fresh air, warmth, food, water, ability to move. They also can be conducted by being in a confined space or in an uncomfortable position, forced standing, dysfunction of the central nervous, respiratory, or complications of the musculoskeletal system.

Tortures provided in the form of torments determined by the visible signs of tissues and organs damage. Environmental factors such as chemical, biological, physical and mental are often used for their realization. Chemical agents for torture are acids, alkalis, salts, solids (e.g., cement), aggressive substances, gases, including smoke. Biological agents for torture are divided into botanical (e.g., stinging nettle) and zoological using dogs, rats, flies, bugs,

ants, snakes and so on. The physical agents for torture are divided into electrical, thermal, high or low temperature, barometric, sound, lighting, pumping with water, air, sewage, construction foam and others agents. Mechanical methods of torture related to physical agents. Depending on the type of weapon they can be obtuse, sharp and gunshot. Depending on the way they act they can be divided into agents that causing hit, compression, friction, stretching, shaking, or combination of several of them.

A special kind of torture is mental tortures. They are carried out by intimidation of discreditable materials, using animals to inflict pain, simulating shooting execution, or by mockery of human feelings, family and other people close to victim.

1) Torture and abusive treatment became observantly studied aspects of forensics. 2) A modern classification of torture was proposed. 3) Inquisitions and torments are perspective differential diagnostic issues of forensics medicine. 4) Glossary unification and standardization of research methods for torture and torment investigation are necessary.

210 YEARS OF THE FORENSIC MEDICINE AND MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE DEPARTMENT AT THE KHARKIV NATIONAL MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

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There are 210 years of one of the oldest Departments of forensic medicine in Ukraine at Kharkiv National Medical University (KhNMU) marks at 2015. Since its establishment Department was consistently headed by following professors: prof. L.I. Vannoti (1805-1811), honored. prof. I.D. Knyhin (1811-1826), prof. O.S.

Venedyktov (1826-1835), prof. I.F. Leonov (1835), prof. R.H. Dabelov (1835-1843), prof. I.A. Svyridov (1843-1862), prof. A.S. Pitra (1862-1875), prof. M.L. Zaleskiy (1875-1884), prof. V.K. Anrep (1884-1887), prof. F.O. Patenko (1887-1910), honored prof. M.S. Bokarius (1910-1931), prof. M.M. Bokarius (1931-1961), prof. M.M.