

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.

Marchenko (1961-1988), prof. V.O. Tatarenko (1988-1998; 2000-2003), assoc. prof. P.A. Kaplunovskiy (1998-1999), prof. Y.O. Krapivkin (2000), prof. V.A. Olhovskiy (2003 – present time).

The most significant events of Department are following: November 1806 - the first anatomical theater (morgue) was created at the Department; January 1813 - prof. I.D. Knyhin announces the first physiological work in Ukraine called "About breathing"; early 1830 - prof. I.F. Leonov for the first time began to lecture on hygiene and medical police; 1850 - prof. I.A. Svyrydov for the first time began to care about forensic diagnostics of mentally ill people; 1850-60 - prof. I.F. Lyeonov and prof. A.S. Pitra for the first time published data of forensic examination of death caused by asphyxia; 1866 – prof. O.S. Venedyktov first among Kharkiv scientists proposed a method of corpses embalming; 1866 (F.V. Gan) and 1886 (M.O. Obolonskiy) for the first time began forensic investigation of physical evidences; 1870 - prof. M.L. Zaleskiy for the first time in Ukraine initiated forensic toxicological researches; 1886-1887 - prof. V.K. Anrep for the first time published "Collection of works performed at the laboratory of the department. T. I and T. II »; late 1880 - early 1900 – under the guidance of prof. F.O. Patenko 3 doctoral dissertations have been defended at the Department by E.F. Bellin (1888), S.P. Dvornychenko (1893) and M.S. Bokarius (1902); 1910-1931 - prof. M.S. Bokarius directed the construction of the first separate corpus building of the Department (1913) that later got the status of the Institute of Forensic Medicine. M.S. Bokarius created the first major textbooks, manuals and scientific journals of forensic medicine and became the first head of Forensic Service of Ukraine (1920). He initiated establishment of Kharkiv Research

Institute of Forensic Examination at 1923, and held 1st Ukrainian Congress of Forensic Experts in Kharkiv at 1925. M.S. Bokarius was the first among professors and doctors Ukraine awarded by the title of Distinguished Professor of USSR at 1925. During 1930 - 2000 works of professors M.M. Bokarius, M.P. Marchenko and V.O. Tatarenko about the remoteness of death and expertise of physical evidence put forward their authors in a number of leading Ukrainian experts at corresponding sections of forensic medicine. Since 2003 Department continues to improve the educational process, including teaching the subject for international students in English (assoc. prof. P.A. Kaplunovskiy, M.V. Hubin, V.K. Sokol, ass. V.V. Bondarenko, P.O. Leontyev). The training of interns by the specialty "forensic examination" (2006) was renewed.

In 2005, 2006 and 2009, the Department held 3 scientific conferences of forensics and criminologists of Ukraine with an international participation.

Historical researches of prof. V.O. Olhovskiy about formation and development of Kharkiv forensic medical school are well known. In recent years, a final point was put in the dates of the Department foundation (1805) and Kharkiv Forensic Medical Service foundation (1797). During the celebration of the 200th anniversary of Kharkiv National Medical University at 2005 Museum of the Department and Kharkiv Regional Forensic Bureau History was found at the department. In the 2005 department honorably named honored. prof. M.S. Bokarius by the decision of the Academic Council of KhNMU. The title of Honorary Professor was given to F.O. Patenko in 2009. Today department conducts research in various areas of forensic science. During last 10 years members of the department defended and approved 10 candidate rank dissertations

(Yu.V.Dovzhenko, V.V.Bondarenko, A.O.Pletenetska, A.K. Kis'), and published about 400 scientific papers.
V.V.Hyzhnyak, M.V.Hubin, M.Yu.Mishyn, V.K. Sokol, L.M.Babiy, O.D.Boyahina,

**MUSEUM OF FORENSIC MEDICINE AND MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE
DEPARTMENT OF KHARKIV NATIONAL MEDICAL UNIVERSITY**

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Kharkiv National Medical University

Educational Museum of the Department starts its foundation began with the foundation of the Department in 1805. But its organizational formation started only after receiving first permanent building of the Department in a specially constructed building (1887) used for expertise on corpses. By that time the Department was headed by prof. F.O. Patenko who was a specialist of museums matter.

New qualitative and quantitative level of educational museum development was received after displacement of department in a separate accommodation built in 1913 that later became known as the Institute of Forensic Medicine.

By that time the department was headed by prof. M.S Bokarius who reformed forensic science, practice and teaching process toward clarity feature.

Educational Museum became a ranking place of the department and until the demolition of the building in 1931 was replenished with new objects each year.

Unfortunately, not all museum exhibits of that time preserved to present date. However, with the help of prof. M.M. Bokarius, M.P. Marchenko, V.A. Tatarenko, the most valuable exhibits have survived to the present date and formed the basis of the Educational Museum of the Department.

It is about 2000 original natural human body preparations (skin, bones,

skeleton, organs) placed in the two study rooms of Department. They demonstrate morphological features of damaged organs and tissues of the human body as result of the various environmental factors (mechanical, physical, chemical, etc.) influence on the body. Preparations also used to teach students a special circle of medical knowledge and skills designed to clarify specific issues in the investigative and forensic practice.

The most interesting exhibits are shot perforated heart of famous Kharkiv physicist professor M.D. Pilchikov who died under mysterious circumstances from a gunshot injury in 1908; original skull bones with gunshot, obtuse and sharp objects injuries timed at the First World War, the Civil and Second World Wars.

In addition to the Educational Museum, there is a Museum of the Forensic Department and Kharkiv Regional Forensic Bureau History in the Department since 1933. The Museum was opened on September 14, 2005 on the occasion of the International Scientific-Practical Conference of Forensic Medics and Criminologists of Ukraine confined to 200th anniversary of the Department and naming it after the name of honorary professor M.S. Bokarius. Head of the Department V.O. Olhovsky was the initiator of the museum foundation. Central part of museum exhibited with wax sculpture of honored professor M.S. Bokarius at his