

(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**

V. Olhovsky, P. Kaplunovskiy, N. Gubin, V. Khyzhnyak, V. Sokol
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

work desk. In 2006 exhibition complemented with wax sculpture of his son prof. M.M.

Bokariusa, who succeeded his father's work.

FATAL AIRGUN SHOT INJUIRES (based on Forensic Bureau materials)

I. Kozachenko

Kharkiv Medical Academy of Postgraduate Education

There is a free approach of airgun (AG) with the caliber less than 4.5 mm currently in Ukraine. This fact allows population to purchase heavy-duty AG samples with specific kinetic energy (Especific) that sometimes exceeds 200 J/cm², even though, that fire bullet guaranteed fatal damages with considered Espec = 175 J / cm² (L.F. Savran, 1979; E.I. Stashenko, 1981). Although fatal injuries caused by AG were found in forensic practice previously, such cases still do not subjected to scientific analysis, and publications on this issue in the national literature are not available.

The aim of the study it to determine the relationship between the volume of fatal injury caused by and power of AG, and to evaluate dependence of immediate death cause on the characteristics of the affected body area.

Material of research was presented by 18 "Expert Conclusion" from several Ukrainian forensic bureaus from the period of 2005-2014 that performed the examination on airguns caused fatal injuries.

All 18 people were fatally wounded by airguns with caliber 4,5 mm. Among them were 15 men aged 20-54 years, 2 boys aged 10 and 15 years, and a woman 20 years old. There was following situation by the nature of death: intentional murder – 9 cases, murder by negligence – 2 cases, suicide – 5 cases, accident – 1 case. Nature of death was

not established in 1 case. Eleven people were injured by rifles guns, including 4 heavy-duty samples (DIANA-45 (Germany) and three HATSAN (Turkey): one-mod. 125 (Especific= 225 J / cm²); two -mod. 90 and Air plast (Especific = 146 J / cm²). One murder was committed with low-power Russian rifle IZH-38 (E = 5.6 J; Especific= 35 J / cm²) and one with a pistol of unknown model. In 6 cases the AG model was not specified. Gun-shot had next distribution: close range – 10 cases, up to 5 m – 3 cases, within 5-10 m – 3 cases. The distance of shots were not determined in 2 cases.

Death of ten people occurred right at the scene. Eight wounded persons died in hospitals, where conservative (5 cases) or surgical (trepanation – 2 cases, thoracotomy – 1 case were conducted) treatment was conducted. Two of wounded persons were taken to hospital in a state of clinical death, four died during within 1-3 days, one within 14 during the days. Woman with heart wound died 4 months after because of postoperative illness. Thirteen people had single injuries, and five had injuries of multiple character. Among them one man was killed by five shots into the face, one man by three shots in the chest, and two men received two bullets into the chest. One of suicide person shot himself three times in the head.

Localization of entrance wounds was next: 15 in the head, 12 in the breast, 1 in the hip. All the wounds were nonperforating,