

techniques for the diagnosis of death from atherosclerotic heart disease (AHD) can not show us the diagnostic value of signs, which leads to the subjectivity of the expert conclusions about the cause of death.

The purpose of the study - the definition of the diagnostic value of signs for forensic study the cause of death due to atherosclerotic heart disease in the preparation of the conclusions of an expert.

Objectives: To determine the frequency of occurrence of AHD in the Kharkiv region, to determine the frequency of occurrence of each symptom to diagnose the cause of death as a result of the AHD, to determine the coefficient of importance of each criterion for the diagnosis of the cause of death due to AHD.

Material and methods. Used a registration method and the method of mathematical statistics. By analyzing these acts (the conclusions of experts), forensic examination of corpses carried out in the department of forensic corpses Kharkiv regional bureau of forensic-medical examination for 2011 is well known that among the deaths from cardiovascular disease the first place is the AHD and its share is - 63%.

Results. It was determined that dominates the AHD mortality among men - 66.8%. The presence of ethanol in the blood of dead bodies, which could facilitate the onset of death due to the AHD found in 10.6% of cases. Forensic medical diagnosis of cause of death from atherosclerotic heart disease can be carried out using as mathematical evaluation of the diagnostic set of macro- and micromorphological features, using a table of statistical probabilities of diagnostic features.

Conclusion. This makes it possible to increase the objectivity and accuracy of the forensic medical diagnosis of death by the AHD.

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FORENSIC-MEDICAL DEFINITION SEVERITY LEVEL OF NECK TRAUMAS

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Introduction. The analysis modern forensic-medical literature, shows, that there are no precise diagnostic criteria for objective estimation degree of gravity of neck traumas. The optimum volume of diagnostic researches for estimation outcomes of the specified trauma is not certain. At the same time the neck is the important anatomic body formation of person, damage of it vital organs (a larynx, a trachea, neurovascular fascicles), quite often lead to development of the phenomena dangerous a life. Consequences of damages of structures of a neck (a stenosis of a larynx, a trachea, an esophagus, disturbance of phonation, etc.) lead to loss of the general working capacity.

The purpose of our investigation was the analysis of a modern condition of forensic-medical diagnostics at an expert estimation of neck damages.

Tasks of investigations: 1) According to a primary part of forensic-medical examination to define frequency and character of neck damages. 2) To analyse what severity level of physical injuries was established forensic-medical experts at an estimation of the specified trauma. 3) To define, on what based it is forensic-medical diagnostics.

Material and methods. It was analysed 1956 conclusions of forensic-medical examination, which carrying out in 2007-2010 years in Kharkov regional bureau of forensic-medical examination in occasion of a neck traumas. It makes 8 % from total the expert examinations, which carrying out at this time.

Results. At forensic-medical estimation neck traumas, simple physical injuries are established in 93,4 % of observations; simple physical injuries which have served as the reason of short-term disorder of health in 2,2 % of observations; damages of moderate gravity in 3,4 % of observations, grievous - in 1,0 % of observations.

Conclusion: 1) traumas of a neck at examination of alive persons meet often enough. 2) for qualitative and objective forensic-medical estimation of traumas of a neck at alive persons, necessary precise system of forensic-medical diagnostics.