

**MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND HIGHER EDUCATION
RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

**FEDERAL STATE AUTONOMOUS EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION OF
HIGHER EDUCATION
NORTH-CAUCASUS FEDERAL UNIVERSITY**

Methodological Guidelines
for Students on arranging and performing independent work
in the Discipline of **Forensic medicine and sectional course**
for Students majoring (Specialty) in 31.05.01 General Medicine

Methodological Recommendations for Studying Theoretical Material

When performing the independent study of theoretical material, the student must follow the rules as set below. The working curriculum of the respective academic discipline shall be recommended to be used as the basis for such activity. According to the schedule of classroom lessons and independent work, a different number of hours is to be allocated for studying individual topics. A significant portion of the student's independent work should be allocated to mastering the material on the covered topic, writing a summary (notes) on the specified theoretical blocks, and searching for additional literature based on the NCFU library and via the Internet system. The lecture material shall not cover all theoretical material; the greater part of it must be mastered through independent work. Given the above, working with the recommended literature is mandatory. Special attention must be paid to the content of the main provisions and conclusions, the explanation of phenomena and facts, and the understanding of the practical application of the theoretical issues under consideration. In the process of this work, the student should strive to understand and memorize the main provisions of the material being considered, the examples illustrating it, as well as to understand the illustrative material. Preparation should be completed by drawing up a plan (summary/notes) on the material (issue) being studied. This allows for the creation of a concentrated, concise representation of the issues being studied. First, studying the recommended literature is to be done. Special attention must be paid to the content of the main provisions and conclusions, the explanation of phenomena and facts, and the understanding of the practical application of the theoretical issues under consideration.

During this work, the student should strive to understand and memorize the main provisions of the material being considered, the examples illustrating it, as well as to understand the illustrative material. Preparation should be completed by drawing up a plan (summary/notes) on the material (issue) being studied. This allows for the creation of a concentrated, concise representation of the issues being studied. If necessary, one should seek (advice) consultation from the instructor. When going to a consultation, it is necessary to thoroughly think through the questions that require clarification. Keeping records contributes to turning reading into an active process, mobilizing motor memory along with visual memory. The following should be born in mind: a student who systematically keeps records creates their own individual stock of auxiliary materials for a quick review of what has been read and for the mobilization of accumulated knowledge. Records are especially important and useful when they reflect the thoughts that arose during independent work.

It is important to develop the students' capacity to compare sources and to think through the material being studied.

Improving note-taking skills among students is of great importance.

The instructor may recommend the following main forms of recording to students: a plan (simple and detailed), excerpts, and theses (abstracts).

The results of note-taking can be presented in various forms.

- A plan is an outline of the read material, a brief (or detailed) list of questions reflecting the structure and sequence of the material.
- A detailed plan fully replaces a summary.
- A summary (notes) is a systematized, logical presentation of the source material. Four types of summaries are distinguished:
 - Outline-summary (Plan-notes) – this is an expanded, detailed plan in which sufficiently detailed records are provided for those points of the plan that need explanation.
 - Textual summary – this is the reproduction of the most important provisions and facts of the source.
 - Free summary – these are clearly and briefly formulated (stated) main provisions resulting from a deep understanding of the material. It may contain excerpts, quotations, and theses; part of the material may be represented by a plan.

- Theme-based summary – this is compiled on the basis of studying a number of sources and gives a more or less exhaustive answer according to a certain scheme (issue).

Methodological Guidelines for the Preparation for Practical Activities

When preparing for practical activities, the recommendation implies studying the control questions for the given lesson and the theoretical material from one's own notes.

The main form of work during the lessons is an interview (discussion). Each student must be ready to speak on all issues raised in the plan and demonstrate maximum activity during their consideration.

The speech must be constructed freely, convincingly, and with arguments. The instructor ensures that the speech is not reduced to a reproductive level (simple reproduction of the text); simple reading of the summary is also not allowed.

It is necessary for the speaker to show their own attitude towards what they are talking about, express their personal opinion and understanding, substantiate it, and be able to draw the correct conclusions from what has been said. In doing so, the student may refer to the entries in the summary, directly to the primary sources, use knowledge of previously studied disciplines, etc. In addition, to obtain a grade at an advanced level, students solve situational tasks based on the results of the mastered topics.

During the execution of practical works, a defense of practical skills is provided, the full list of which is specified in the fund of assessment tools.

Methodological Recommendations for the Preparation of Presentations and Reports

The report must contain elements of novelty; along with the fundamental aspect, an analysis of the current state of the problem under study must be carried out, as well as inclusion in regional issues. The report must include an introduction, a theoretical part, a conclusion, a list of literature, and a presentation that reveals the essence of the topic in graphs, pictures, diagrams, and formulas.

The report is recommended to be submitted on 1 printed sheet. The text of the work must be printed with 1.5 line spacing on one side of a standard sheet (A4) of white paper.

The text and other printed elements of the work must be black, and the contours of letters and signs must be clear, without halos and shading. The font must be Times New Roman, size 14. The titles of chapters and paragraphs are highlighted in bold. The sheet with text must have margins: left – 30 mm, right – 10 mm, top – 20 mm, bottom – 20 mm.

Page numbering of the text is done in the lower right corner of the sheet. It is necessary to number pages starting from the page where the Introduction is printed, on which the number 3 is placed. After that, all pages, including appendices, are numbered.

A space equal to two intervals is placed between the title of the chapter and the title of the paragraph of this chapter, and the title of the paragraph must not be separated from the text of this paragraph by a space. The titles of paragraphs shall be separated from the text of the previous paragraph by a space equal to two intervals. Each chapter, as well as the introduction, conclusions, appendices, and the list of used literature, begin on a new page. The word Chapter is not to be written. Chapters have ordinal numbers within the entire work, designated by Arabic numerals (for example: 1, 2, 3), followed by a period.

The word **PARAGRAPH** or the paragraph symbol (§) is not placed in the title. Paragraphs have ordinal numbers within the chapters, designated by Arabic numerals (for example: 1.1. and 1.2.).

Headings of chapters and paragraphs in the text must be centered; a period shall not be placed at the end of the title of the chapter and paragraph. It is not allowed to hyphenate (transfer) a part of a word in a heading. 4.5. The numbering of tables and figures can be running (continuous) or relate to the number of the chapter and paragraph. For example, if a table or a figure is included in the text of the first paragraph of the second chapter, the numbering is as follows: Table 2.1.1., Fig. 2.1.1.

The last digit means the ordinal number of the table (or figure) in this paragraph.
The table is to be placed as the next page after the first mention of it in the text.

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INTRODUCTION

The purpose and objectives of mastering the discipline

The purpose of studying the discipline "Forensic Medicine" is for students to master the basics of the subject and organizational principles of providing medical and biological knowledge to legal proceedings, acquire skills and abilities to apply a doctor's special knowledge in forensic investigative actions, and master the methods of clinical and anatomical analysis of biopsy, surgical, and sectional material.

The main objectives of studying the discipline are:

- students acquire knowledge in the field of forensic medicine for an informed choice of a future medical specialty and proper self-realization in the process of their upcoming professional activities;
- formation of medical expert thinking of a doctor;
- formation of knowledge of the basics of the organization of forensic medical activities in the Russian Federation;
- development of skills in recognizing and properly documenting the nature and characteristics of damage caused by various factors (physical, chemical, biological) in medical and diagnostic practice;
- formation of skills and abilities of a doctor to participate in judicial investigative actions in the investigation of crimes against life and health, sexual integrity and sexual freedom of the individual, as well as in the legal assessment of offenses in the field of medical activity;
- improving the skills of working with scientific information;
- consolidation of professional communication skills;
- mastering the methods of clinical and anatomical analysis of biopsy, surgical and sectional material
- mastering the principles of diagnosis
- familiarization with the tasks of the pathology department

As a result of studying the discipline, the student

Must know:

- methods of diagnosis, treatment and prevention of diseases in patients of different age groups;
- indications and contraindications for surgical intervention in a polyclinic and hospital;
- types and methods of stopping bleeding, causes and diagnostic methods;
- indications for hospitalization of patients in an inpatient department (preparation of the patient for hospitalization);
- monitoring of medical treatment
- International Statistical Classification of Diseases (ICD)
- principles of classification of diseases, basic concepts of general nosology
- clinic of various diseases
- fundamentals of legislation on the sanitary and epidemiological welfare of the population
- fundamentals of the legislation of the Russian Federation, basic regulatory and technical documents on the protection of maternal and child health;
- maintenance of standard accounting and reporting medical documentation in medical and preventive institutions of the maternity and childhood protection system;
- organization of obstetric and gynecological care to the population (principles of dispensary supervision), pregnancy diagnosis, methods of pregnancy management and delivery;
- modern methods of clinical, laboratory and instrumental examination of patients (pregnant women, women in labor, women in labor);
- general principles and features of diagnosis of (prenatal, postnatal) hereditary diseases and congenital anomalies;

- types and methods of modern anesthesia (mask, endotracheal, intravenous) in pregnant women, women in labor;
- methods of sanitary and educational work; etiology, pathogenesis and preventive measures for the most common diseases of newborns

Must be able to:

- use the acquired knowledge to determine the optimal treatment tactics for patients
- formulate a diagnosis based on ICD-10 based on clinical and additional research methods.
- analyze the role of social and biological factors in the development of diseases, understand the pathogenesis of diseases, and their impact on the development of diseases, evaluate laboratory data for various somatic and infectious diseases and pathological processes.
- plan, analyze and evaluate the quality medical care, the state of public health and the impact of environmental and industrial factors on it;
- to justify from a microbiological standpoint the choice of research material for the diagnosis of infectious and opportunistic diseases.
- analyze and evaluate the quality of medical care, the state of health of pregnant women, gynecological patients, and the impact of environmental and occupational factors on it;
- collect an anamnesis, conduct a survey of the patient (pregnant woman, woman in labor, woman in labor), conduct her physical examination (examination, palpation, auscultation), send her for laboratory and instrumental examination, for consultation with specialists;
- interpret the results of the examination, make a preliminary diagnosis for the patient (pregnant woman, woman in labor, woman in labor), and outline the scope of additional studies to clarify the diagnosis
- formulate a clinical diagnosis;
- to provide assistance during childbirth;
- to carry out a physiological pregnancy;

Must own:

- an algorithm for performing basic diagnostic and therapeutic measures in the treatment of various diseases
- skills in determining the patient's main pathological conditions, syndromes, and symptoms in accordance with ICD-10.
- assessments of the state of public health;
- methods of general clinical examination;
- interpretation of the results of laboratory and instrumental diagnostic methods;
- basic skills of working with materials in hygienic studies containing pathogenic and opportunistic microorganisms
- methods of proper management of medical records in medical and preventive institutions of the maternity and childhood protection system;
- methods of general clinical (and special) examination of pregnant women, women in labor, fetal condition assessment.
- interpretation of the results of laboratory and instrumental diagnostic methods in pregnant women and women in labor.
- an algorithm for making a preliminary diagnosis followed by referral of pregnant women and women in labor for additional examination by specialist doctors.

Practical work No. 1
The development of the pathology service in Russia. Tasks, methods and organization of the work of the pathology service. Procedural foundations of forensic medical examination in the Russian Federation

Control questions:

1. History and subject of forensic medicine. Organizational bases of forensic medical activity in the Russian Federation.
2. A brief history of the development of forensic medicine.
3. The history of the development and current state of the forensic medical service in the Stavropol Territory and the Southern Federal District.
4. Types of medical examinations provided for by the Federal Law of the Russian Federation dated November 21, 2011 (323-FZ) "On the Basics of Public Health protection in the Russian Federation".
5. The role, organization and methods of work of the pathology service in the healthcare system.
6. Lifetime morphological examination.
7. The concept of biopsy and surgical material. Types of biopsies (incision, puncture, endoscopic; planned, urgent).
8. Types of responses during biopsy examination (final diagnosis, tentative diagnosis, descriptive response; "false negative" and "false positive" responses).
9. Methods of biopsy examination.
10. The importance of modern morphological methods (histochemistry, immunohistochemistry, electron microscopy) in the lifetime diagnosis of diseases.
11. Rules of sampling, labeling of surgical and biopsy materials, rules of registration of referral for pathohistological examination.
12. View current biopsies and surgical material.

Practical work No. 2
Forensic medical Thanatology

Control questions:

1. Examination of the corpse. Exhumation.
2. Forensic medical examination of the corpse.
3. Diagnosis of death from acute oxygen starvation (mechanical asphyxia).
4. Examination of the newborn's corpse.
5. The concept of forensic thanatology.
6. Dying and death; their general biological, medical and legal assessment.
7. The concept of thanatogenesis. Options for the transition from life to death (terminal states, agony, clinical and biological death).
8. The establishment of death. Reliable signs of death.
9. Early cadaveric phenomena (cadaveric spots, rigor mortis, cadaveric cooling, cadaveric desiccation). Late cadaverous phenomena. Methods of recording cadaverous phenomena, establishing the prescription of death.
10. The technique of examining a corpse: external examination, autopsy, examination of cavities and extraction of organs, the sequence of actions performed, general rules for describing organs.
11. Features of autopsy of the deceased after surgical interventions.
12. Rules for the removal of material for forensic chemical and forensic histological studies.

Practical work No. 3

Forensic medical examination of living persons. Examination of the severity of harm to health

Control questions:

1. Reasons for the appointment of a forensic medical examination (examination) of a living person (victim, suspect, accused, witness, etc.).
2. Reasons and organization of the examination. Examination and examination: the structure of documentation.
3. Legal qualification of bodily injuries (Articles 111,112,115,116,117 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation).
4. The concept of beatings, torment, and torture.
5. Criteria of severity of harm to health and rules of definition.
6. Issues of sexual conditions: the establishment of sex, fertility, pregnancy and childbirth, the establishment of former childbirth, abortion.
7. Examination of crimes against the sexual integrity of the individual: rape, indecent acts.
8. Determination of the severity of the injury caused.
9. Algorithm for describing injuries (bruises, abrasions, wounds), their forensic significance.
10. Methods of examination of victims.

Practical training: Demonstration examination of victims; independent examination of victims and study of medical documentation with registration of the Act of forensic medical examination.

Practical work No. 4

Forensic medical examination of victims, suspects and other persons

Control questions:

1. The reasons and organization of the forensic medical examination (examination) of victims, suspects and other persons.
2. The grounds for conducting an expert examination are mandatory.
3. Examination of the state of health. 4. Establishment of the severity of the injury caused.
5. The concept of beatings, torture and disfigurement.
6. The concept of simulation and dissimulation, aggravation and de-gravation, artificial and fake diseases, self-mutilation and self-harm.
7. Forensic medical examination of sexual conditions. The main laboratory techniques used in its production.
8. Establishing a person's true gender and productive capacity.
9. Diagnosis of former pregnancy and childbirth.
10. Expertise in cases of rape, sexual violence, and other sexual crimes.
11. The concept of sodomy and lesbianism.
12. Expertise in the case of illegal abortion.
13. Medical aspects of intentional infection with sexually transmitted diseases and HIV infection.

Practical work No. 5
Forensic medical diagnosis of death from the effects of physical environmental factors (extreme temperatures, technical and atmospheric electricity, high and low atmospheric pressure, radiant energy).

Control questions:

1. General and local effects on the body of high fever.
2. Causes of death and timing of its occurrence.
3. Morphological evidence of exposure to high temperature.
4. General overheating of the body and sunstroke. Burns and burn disease.
5. Damage caused by flames and hot liquids, incandescent gases and objects.
6. Establishing the lifetime effect of the flame. Forensic and forensic medical assessment of cremation conditions.
7. Features of the study of the remains of a cremated corpse. General and local effects on the body of low temperature.
8. Conditions conducive to death from general hypothermia of the body. Diagnosis of this type of death during the examination of a corpse.
9. Glaciation of the corpse and features of its research.
10. Frostbite and its forensic medical assessment.
11. General information about health disorders and death due to changes in atmospheric pressure.
12. Pathogenesis and morphological manifestations of mountain (altitude) disease, decompression (explosive) disease and hyperbaria (lung barotrauma) and their forensic medical assessment.
13. Electrical injury. The mechanisms of the effects of technical and atmospheric electricity on the body.
14. Pathophysiology and thanatogenesis, morphological manifestations and conditions conducive to electric shock.
15. Expert evidence of death from electric shock.
16. General information about the damaging effects of radiant energy and its effects on humans.
17. Forensic medical diagnostics of injuries and death due to radiation damage.
18. Health disorders and death due to physical overexertion and mental trauma and their forensic evidence.

Practical work No. 6-7
Forensic medical traumatology

Control questions:

1. The concepts of "traumatology", "trauma", "injury". Classification of damages. Environmental factors that lead to damage.
2. Injury and its types. Causes of death due to mechanical damage.
3. Damage caused by blunt hard objects. Classification of TTP.
4. Types of deformation.
5. Morphological characteristics of bruises, abrasions, wounds.
6. Fractures of tubular and flat bones. Signs of "compression", "stretching" of bone tissue. Local and structural fractures.
7. Damage caused by sharp objects. Definition and classification of sharp objects.
8. Mechanisms of damaging action of cutting, piercing, piercing-cutting, chopping, sawing objects.
9. Morphological characteristics and forensic significance of these injuries.
10. Gunshot injury. Classification of firearms.

11. The mechanism of the shot and its damaging factors. Determining the distance of the shot.
12. Morphology of the entrance and exit gunshot holes.
13. Damage caused by firing a blank cartridge, shotgun blast.
14. Car injury. Types, mechanisms, and phases of damage in cases of hit-and-run, run-over, and injury in the vehicle interior.
15. The concept of characteristic and specific injuries for each type of car injury. Practical training: Description and establishment of the mechanism of formation of a long tubular bone fracture.

Practical work No. 8 **Forensic Toxicology**

Control questions:

1. The concept of poisons, their classification by chemical composition and mechanisms of action.
2. General information about poisoning with caustic poisons: pathogenesis, morphological manifestations, causes of death, laboratory diagnostics.
3. Poisoning with destructive poisons: pathophysiology, genesis of death, morphological manifestations, diagnosis.
4. Poisoning with hemotropic poisons: pathophysiology, genesis of death, morphological changes, diagnosis.
5. General information about poisoning with poisons that cause functional disorders.
6. Poisoning with ethyl alcohol and alcohol-containing liquids: pathogenesis, thanatogenesis, morphology, diagnosis, the role of laboratory tests in the diagnosis of fatal and non-fatal poisoning, evaluation of research results.
7. Poisoning with toxic chemicals.
8. Food poisoning: classification, poisoning of bacterial and non-bacterial origin.
9. The concept of narcotic drugs. Groups of narcotic drugs.
10. Drug poisoning.
11. Features of forensic medical examination in cases of fatal and non-fatal drug poisoning.

Practical work No. 9 **Forensic medical examination in cases of professional and occupational offenses of medical workers**

Control questions:

1. The concept of morality and law the relationship between morality and law.
2. The concept of medical bioethics and deontology. The doctor's oath. "Fundamentals of the legislation of the Russian Federation on healthcare" on the rights, duties and responsibilities of medical workers.
3. The concept of a crime, misdemeanor, intent, negligence, case.
4. Actions of a doctor in an emergency situation.
5. Responsibility for professional and occupational offenses of medical workers under the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation.
6. Medical errors: definition, types of medical errors, their causes.
7. Cases (accidents) in medical practice.
8. Forensic medical examination in cases of bringing medical workers to responsibility for professional and professional-official offenses.
9. Expert commissions, their composition, typical issues resolved during the examination, the limits of competence.

10. The importance of forensic medical examination materials for the analysis and prevention of defects in the therapeutic and diagnostic work of medical institutions.

11. The reasons, the procedure for organizing and conducting a forensic medical examination in cases of bringing medical workers to responsibility for poor-quality diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation of a patient, commission of professional or professional-official offenses.

12. The concept of medical error and accident, extreme necessity in medical practice.

13. Legal regulation of human organ and tissue transplantation.

14. Medical and legal assessment of euthanasia.

15. The importance of forensic medical examination materials for the analysis and prevention of violations in the work of medical institutions and improving the quality of medical and social assistance to the population.

Practical work No. 10

Forensic medical examination of physical evidence of biological origin

Control questions:

1. The concept of physical evidence.

2. Identification, removal, packaging of traces of biological origin subject to forensic medical examination.

3. Examination of blood and its traces. Issues resolved during the examination of blood.

4. An idea of the methods used for laboratory diagnostics of the presence of blood, its species, group, and gender.

5. Principles and possibilities of forensic medical examination of blood in cases of disputed paternity, motherhood and replacement of children.

6. Understanding the principles and possibilities of examination of seminal fluid, saliva, hair and other biological objects; issues resolved by examination. The concept of cytological examination.

7. The concept of the examination of overlays on the instruments of injury. The concept of medical and forensic examination, the objects of its research and possibilities.

Practical work No. 11

The procedure for autopsies in inpatient medical institutions and at home

Control questions:

1. Autopsy section of the work.

2. The procedure for autopsies in hospitals and at home. The technique of pathoanatomic autopsy.

3. Organization of work and documentation of PAO and PUB.

4. The procedure for autopsying the corpses of the deceased in inpatient medical institutions and at home.

5. Features of autopsy of fetuses, stillbirths, newborns.

6. Medical death certificate and medical certificate of perinatal death.

7. Pathoatomic autopsy with registration of the autopsy report.

8. The procedure for filling out a medical death certificate.

Practical work No. 12-13

Forensic medical examination of fetal and newborn corpses

Control questions:

1. Features of the study of fetal and newborn corpses.

2. Definitions of newborn, live birth, viability, full term, maturity.
3. Determination of the intrauterine age of the fetus and newborn.
4. Determining the life expectancy of an infant after birth.
5. Establishing the availability of care and assistance to the newborn.
6. Causes of death of fetuses and newborns.
7. Methods of clinical and anatomical analysis (KILI, AS, LCC). Rules for the registration and issuance of a medical certificate of perinatal death.

Practical work No. 14
Pathoanatomic autopsies. Writing the protocol of the pathoanatomic autopsy, clinical and anatomical analysis

Control questions:

1. Autopsy report: passport, descriptive, pathoanatomic diagnosis and clinical and pathoanatomic epicrisis.
2. Principles of clinical and pathoanatomic diagnosis.
3. Clinical epicrisis. Clinical and anatomical epicrisis.
4. The main objective of the pathology study. Principles of pathoanatomic diagnosis.
5. Study of the medical documentation sent with the corpse for autopsy, formulation of questions that will need to be answered during the section.

Practical work No. 15
Diagnosis, structure and logic of clinical and pathoanatomic diagnoses. International Classification and Nomenclature of Diseases (ICD-XI)

Control questions:

1. The doctrine of diagnosis. The structure and logic of the diagnosis.
2. The concept of the underlying disease, complication, concomitant disease.
3. Combined underlying disease: competing, combined, background. ICD-10.
4. Features of the formulation of the diagnosis during surgery, in cases of iatrogenism.
5. Rules for comparing the final clinical and pathoanatomic diagnoses.
6. The causes and categories of the difference in diagnoses.
7. The causes (objective and subjective) of diagnostic errors.

Practical work No. 16
Features of pathoanatomic autopsy of corpses of persons who died from infectious diseases and especially dangerous infections

Control questions:

1. The concept of the term "especially dangerous infections". Signs of particularly dangerous infections during autopsy.
2. Methods of burial after autopsy of corpses of persons who died from infectious diseases and especially dangerous infections.
3. Sets of protective clothing.
4. Features of autopsy, sequence.
5. Features of autopsy in cholera, plague, anthrax.
6. Transportation and burial of corpses.
7. Clinical and anatomical analysis of deaths.
8. The procedure for organizing and conducting the KAK, LKK, KILI in medical institutions.

9. Clinical and anatomical analysis of the death case.

8. Educational, Methodological, and Informational Support for the Discipline

8.1. List of Main and Additional Literature Required for Mastering the Discipline (Module)

8.1.1. List of Main Literature:

1. Burkhard Madea. Handbook of Forensic Medicine - Wiley, 2018. – 1341 p.
2. Pigolkin Yu.I., Dubrovin I.A. Forensic Medicine. Textbook. - Moscow: GEOTAR-Media, 2019. - 464 p.

8.1.2. List of Additional Literature:

1. Jason Payne-James Richard Jones Steven B Karch John Manlove Simpson's Forensic Medicine 13th Edition. - Hodder & Stoughton Ltd, 2011. – 264 p.
2. Reinhard B. Dettmeyer, Marcel A. Verhoff, Harald F. Schütz Forensic Medicine. Fundamentals and Perspectives. - Springer Berlin, Heidelberg, 2014. – 584 p.

8.2. List of Educational and Methodological Support for the Independent Work of Students in the Discipline (Module)

Bicheva, G.V. Methodological guidelines on the discipline "Forensic medicine and sectional course" for students of specialty 31.05.01 General Medicine [Electronic version], Stavropol: NCFU (electronic version)

8.3. List of Resources of the Information and Telecommunications Network **Internet** Required for Mastering the Discipline (Module)

1. <http://rudocor.net/> - Medical Portal
2. <http://www.e-reading.club/> - Large Online Library
3. <http://www.pubmed.com/> - database of full-text articles on medicine
4. <http://www.spravocnikpolekarstvam.ru/> - free online reference guide
5. <https://dic.academic.ru/> - Dictionaries and encyclopedias
6. <https://www.rmj.ru/> - Russian Medical Journal
7. <https://www.studentlibrary.ru/> - EBS "Student Consultant"