



THE IMPORTANCE OF FORENSIC MEDICINE IN DETERMINING THE CAUSE OF DEATH

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Abstract

The article emphasizes the importance of forensic medicine in determining the cause of death, and provides some examples of the historical use of medical knowledge in cases related to human death.

Keywords: forensic medicine, violent death, human death, crimes against life, crime detection, premeditated murder, suicide, negligence.

Under the direct initiative and leadership of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev, the "Uzbekistan-2030" strategy has been developed to ensure our people's desire to build a free, prosperous, and strong New Uzbekistan. This strategy aims to create opportunities for every citizen to develop their potential, raise a healthy, educated, and spiritually developed generation, form a strong economy that has become an important part of global production, and guarantee justice, the rule of law, security, and stability.

The rule of law is achieved by ensuring the fair and legal resolution of each issue, and the institution of expert examination plays a crucial role in ensuring the fair and legal resolution of cases.

Forensic medicine comprises a complex of specialized knowledge and research methods, which are used to address issues of a medical and biological nature that occupy an important place in law enforcement activities. As a combination of chemical, physical, biological, and medical knowledge, forensic medicine serves to assist law enforcement agencies in the administration of justice. This science is inextricably linked to the science of criminal procedure law. Modern forensic medicine closely aids law enforcement agencies in solving crimes. The objects of forensic science primarily consist of three categories: living persons, corpses, and material evidence.[1]

Without forensic medicine, a person's guilt cannot be resolved in connection with a person's death, including other types of crimes related to inflicting physical harm on a person without causing a person's death. Because the degree of severity of physical harm inflicted on a person, and in the case of death - the cause of a person's death, is determined as a result of the examination and the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan provides for the appointment and conduct of an examination in order to determine the cause of death and the degree of bodily harm.

Also, crimes against health cannot be prosecuted against a person without a forensic medical examination. That in all cases related to injuries to a person, it is impossible to make a reasoned conclusion on the case without an expert opinion.

In cases where there is a doubt that the cause of a person's death was the use of violence, or in cases where the importance of conducting a forensic medical examination of

the deceased is clearly evident, a forensic medical examination of the corpses is carried out in order to establish the cause of death and the degree of injury.

The necessity of conducting a forensic medical examination of the corpse may be the following reasons:

- unnatural death (death caused by the use of violence, killing people, suicide, accidents at the production or transport, mechanical injuries, suffocation, electrocution and other external influences);
- in cases of suspicion of an unnatural death, regardless of the place of its occurrence (even if it occurred in the hospital);
- in case of the murder of a child (infant), the mother suspects the newborn in the murder;
- corpses of persons hospitalized and not diagnosed;
- persons suspected of having committed a criminal abortion;
- when receiving a complaint of a patient's death due to incorrect treatment.[2]

As a result of this type of survey, the following are determined:

- the presence of injuries on the human body (strangling, other bodily injuries and other cases) and the severity of these injuries;
- time of injury and death;
- whether these injuries caused human death or not;
- what injuries caused a person's death.

If bodily injury is inflicted on the victim (deceased) after his death in order to conceal the consequences of his action or inaction that caused the death of another person, the expert shall distinguish between bodily injury inflicted on the victim before his death and bodily injury inflicted after his death. For example, a person who has caused a person's death as a result of a traffic accident (and other causes, etc.) throws the deceased into the water in order to hide the consequences of this action or inaction, etc.

An expert's reasoned conclusion that he has established that a person's death was caused by physical harm is an important evidence for initiating a criminal case against a person who caused a person's death under the relevant article of the Criminal Code.

According to the rules of Sharia, depriving someone of life was considered the most serious sin and a severe punishment was imposed, as the historical source "Avesto" states that "no one has the right to deprive a person of his life." In the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, it is specifically noted that attempting to kill a person is a most serious crime.

In 460 B.C. Among other studies in the practice of expertise, Hippocrates studied the severity of various injuries and the causes of death. It is evident that the world has long relied on medical knowledge to determine the truth about the cause of death. Among the non-medical specialties, forensic medicine is related to forensic science, jurisprudence, criminalistics, criminal, civil and administrative law, as well as mathematics, physics, chemistry, the theory of material resistance, mechanics, destruction, tribology and other natural and technical sciences. [6].

The birthplace of forensic medicine can rightfully be considered China in 1975. When excavations were carried out here, the world's oldest records of forensic medicine, made on bamboo about 2,000 years ago, were found. They describe the place of the crime, various injuries, blood stains, fingerprints and other crime traces. In the written monuments of

Ancient Rome, Ancient Greece, India, there are separate reports about the occasional involvement of people who are knowledgeable in medicine to participate in the resolution of individual conflicts related to health disorders and human death.[7]

Forensic medicine is of great importance in the swift and complete disclosure of crimes related to human death, and in the future, it will be possible to conclude the importance and necessity of the role of forensic medical examination in ensuring justice and the rule of law in our country.

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