МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОХОРОНИ ЗДОРОВ'Я УКРАЇНИ БУКОВИНСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ МЕДИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ»



МАТЕРІАЛИ

105-ї підсумкової науково-практичної конференції з міжнародною участю професорсько-викладацького персоналу БУКОВИНСЬКОГО ДЕРЖАВНОГО МЕДИЧНОГО УНІВЕРСИТЕТУ присвяченої 80-річчю БДМУ 05, 07, 12 лютого 2024 року

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Матеріали підсумкової 105-ї науково-практичної конференції з міжнародною участю професорсько-викладацького персоналу Буковинського державного медичного університету, присвяченої 80-річчю БДМУ (м. Чернівці, 05, 07, 12 лютого 2024 р.) – Чернівці: Медуніверситет, 2024. – 477 с. іл.

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У збірнику представлені матеріали 105-ї підсумкової науково-практичної конференції з міжнародною участю професорсько-викладацького персоналу Буковинського державного медичного університету, присвяченої 80-річчю БДМУ (м. Чернівці, 05, 07, 12 лютого 2024 р.) із стилістикою та орфографією у авторській редакції. Публікації присвячені актуальним проблемам фундаментальної, теоретичної та клінічної медицини.

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The improvement of the sensitivity of the method of polarization microscopic analysis of birefringence distributions is indicated by the increase in the angles of inclination of the linear dependences of postmortem changes of statistical moments of higher orders. This technique provides a fairly high level of accuracy in establishing the postmortem interval - 25-30 minutes within 24-36 hours.

Conclusions. The indicated effectiveness of the method of laser polarization microscopy emphasizes its potential as an important tool in forensic medical practice. Detailed information obtained using this method can significantly affect the understanding of the features of postmortem changes and the accuracy of determining the postmortem interval, and therefore the objectivity of expert conclusions.

Savka I.G.

PRESENTATION OF THE MODERN 3D MODELING METHOD INTO THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF FORENSIC MEDICINE BALISTICS

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Introduction. More and more frequently, cases involving the use of firearms become the subjects of forensic investigations worldwide, occurring in civilian life as well as armed conflicts in various parts of the globe. This, in turn, necessitates the development of new methods for diagnosing gunshot injuries caused by various types of firearms.

The aim: The scientific study aimed to explore the capabilities of the modern 3D modeling method for various elements of gunshot wounds in the theory and practice of forensic medicine.

Materials and methods: The research began with a series of experimental shots, during which the morphological features were examined through their 3D spatial reconstruction. The entire series of experimental shots was conducted using an automatic pistol IZH 70-01 equipped with 9.0 mm caliber bullets. The ballistic clay Roma Plastilina No.1, manufactured in the USA, was utilized as a material for conducting standard ballistic tests according to the standards of the National Institute of Justice.

Results: The research was continued during the performance of forensic examinations involving actual cases of gunshot injuries. The dimensions of individual elements of the wound channel were measured in both experimental and expert cases using conventional measuring tools, as well as after their 3D modeling, using special graphic editors.

Conclusions. In the course of presentation and studying experimental and expert 3D models, the dimensions of individual morphological elements of the wound channel were recorded with an accuracy that exceeded the results obtained through measurements using traditional measurement methods by ten times.

Shilan K.V.

FORENSIC MEDICAL DIFFERENTIATION OF CIRCULAR DIKHROISM OF BIOLOGICAL TISSUES AND LIQUIDS OF CORPSES WITH DIFFERENT VOLUMES OF BLOOD LOSS

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Introduction. The development of accurate methods for determining the degree of blood loss is of great importance for forensic medical experts, because it contributes to increasing objectivity and accuracy in assessing the consequences of blood loss in the deceased and establishing the cause of death. Accurate determination of the volume of blood loss is critically important for objectively determining the degree of traumatic injuries, the circumstances of the events, and the establishment of justice. Existing methods often do not provide a high standard of accuracy, which can lead to unreliability in court decisions. The development of new laser polarimetry methods for determining blood loss will be a key step in increasing the reliability and objectivity of forensic examinations.