

MSc Forensic Medical Sciences (Including International Perspectives)

TAUGHT MODULE COURSE CONTENTS

Within the taught modules, both essential forensic medical sciences knowledge will be delivered, together with the international basis of practice, taking into account a number of global issues relevant to forensic medicine.

- 1. Legal and Ethical aspects (including Medical Law) relevant to Forensic Medical Sciences**
 - a. Ethics in forensic medical and science practice including attitudes to euthanasia throughout the World.
 - b. The types of legal systems and courts of law at national and international level relevant to forensic medicine including humanitarian and human rights law.
 - c. Death investigation systems throughout the World, e.g. Coroners, Medical Examiner and Investigative Magistrate system
 - d. Preparation of statements for court and giving evidence in court; types of witnesses.
 - e. The role of regulating medical bodies and good medical practice including issues of consent and confidentiality; medical malpractice

- 2. Forensic Medicine and Pathology**
 - a. Examination of persons in custody; examination of torture victims; the Istanbul Protocol
 - b. Sexual offences and including international guidelines on their investigation of sexual offences.
 - c. Child abuse
 - d. Examination of persons in relation to mental health issues.
 - e. Clinical aspects of alcohol and drug abuse
 - f. Harmonisation of autopsy practice (ECLM); practices in different cultures
 - g. Categories of death; classification of trauma
 - h. Investigations, including histology, imaging, toxicology etc.
 - i. Health and safety in the mortuary, local and worldwide perspective.

- 3. Forensic Toxicology and Biochemistry**
 - a. Analytical methods in toxicology
 - b. Drugs and Poisons; Pathology of Drug Abuse
 - c. Alcohol: Toxicology; pathology of alcohol abuse; alcohol, drugs and driving
 - d. CBRN. Use of chemical weapons.
 - e. Global aspects of the misuse of drugs and other substances

- 4. Forensic Identification**
 - a. Legal issues in identification
 - b. Concept of personal Identification and biological identification
 - c. Identification in Mass Disasters. The role of Interpol and other relevant agencies.
 - d. Identification of buried remains including mass graves. Genocide investigation.
 - e. Forensic DNA analysis, osteology, odontology
 - f. Identification in the living including facial identification, ear prints, finger prints, podiatry. Their use in different countries.