



Mansoura University Faculty of Medicine

Log Book

Forensic Medicine Department
2017 - 2018

ختم القسم

إيصال تسليم Log Book

اسم الطالب :

الفرقة :

رقم الجلوس :

تاريخ التسليم :

توقيع المستلم :



رسالة الكلية

"تقديم مستوى عال التميز في التعليم والتدريب الطبي
وتقديم خدمات صحية متميزة للمجتمع
عن طريق المراكز الطبية المتخصصة
وكذلك الإرتقاء بالبحث العلمي"

رؤية الكلية

"أن نصنف إقليميا ونحقق التميز في التعليم الطبي
والبحوث وخدمة المجتمع"

**Template for
Course Specification**

Faculty : Mansoura Faculty of Medicine
Department : Forensic Medicine and Clinical Toxicology

Course Specification

Programme(s) on which the course is given : M.B.B.ch
Department offering the course : Forensic Medicine and Clinical Toxicology
Academic year / level : 2015/2016, 4th year
Date of specification approval : 26/10/2015

A- Basic information

Title: Forensic Medicine and Clinical Toxicology Code: FNST
Lecture: 80 h Tutorial: Practical 64 h Total: 144 h

B- Professional Information

1 - Overall Aims of Course is to:

- 1) Provide basic knowledge, skills and attitude of forensic medicine for general practitioners.
- 2) Provide basic knowledge, skills and attitude to diagnose-and manage intoxicated patients.
- 3) Acquire basics of ethics, medicolegal aspects of health problems, malpractice and common medical errors.

2 – Intended Learning Outcomes of Course (ILOs)

a- Knowledge and Understanding

By the end of the course the student will be able to:

- A1 Discuss different parameters used in identifications of collection of bone, living or dead persons for medico legal aspects
- A2 Identify Thanatology and explain medicolegal importance of postmortem changes.
- A3 Describe different types of wounds and explain their medicolegal aspects.
- A4 Recognize the different medico-legal (ML) aspects of head injuries.
- A5 Identify basics of firearm weapons.
- A6 Discuss medico-legal (ML) aspects of firearm injuries.
- A7 Indicate the medicolegal importance of disputed paternity and blood grouping.
- A8 Classify thermal injuries and identify discuss medico-legal (ML) aspects of thermal injuries.
- A9 Classify different types of asphyxia and identify the medicolegal aspects of different types of violent asphyxia.
- A10 Identify the different types of sexual offences.
- A11 Indicate medicolegal importance of virginity.
- A12 Define different types of child abuse and discuss the medicolegal aspects of physical child abuse.
- A13 Explain medicolegal aspects of medical ethics, consents and legal aspects of malpractice.
- A14 Identify medicolegal aspects of pregnancy, delivery and abortion.
- A15 List classification of poisons and factors affecting their action.
- A16 Identify drug dependence and its biological, social and psychological basis.
- A17 Discuss dependence of common illicit substances.

b- Intellectual Skills

By the end of the course the student will be able to:

- B1 Determine causes of death of different injuries and toxins.
- B2 Determine postmortem interval in different criminal incidents.
- B3 Analyze case scenario of forensic medicine cases.

- B4 Appraise cases of malpractice and ethical aspects of the medical practice.
 B5 Integrate results of history, physical and laboratory investigations into a meaningful diagnostic formulation.
 B6 Construct an appropriate management plan of acute or chronic intoxicated patient.
 B7 Assess mental status for intoxicated patients.

c- Professional and Practical Skills

By the end of the course the student will be able to:

- C1 Examine collection of bones to identify its sex, age and race.
 C2 Estimate age by X ray examination.
 C3 Identify characters of different types of wounds.
 C4 Demonstrate characters different types of head injuries.
 C5 Recognize different parts of firearm weapons.
 C6 Demonstrate different types firearm injuries.
 C7 Predict the causative instruments, survival period and causes of death of different types of injuries.
 C8 Demonstrate different toxic capsules, seeds and roots and explain their medicolegal aspects.
 C9 Predict the intrauterine fetal ages.
 C10 Assess uteri of illegal abortion and interpret the cause of death and survival periods after abortion.
 C11 Construct a proper primary wound report.
 C12 Elicit findings of medico-legal importance through demonstration of forensic case photograph.
 C13 Demonstrate a thin layer chromatography plate and calculate rate of flow for the unknown substance
 C14 Insert a nasogastric intubation (skill lab).
 C15 Diagnose and treat different virtual toxic cases.

d- General and Transferable Skills

By the end of the course, the student should be able to;

- D1 Adopt principles of life-long learning in medical professionalism.
 D2 Use information and communication technology effectively.
 D3 Perform a good power point presentation.

E- Professional attitude:

By the end of the course, the student should be able to;

- E.1. Work effectively in a team with colleges and other health care professions.
 E.2. Be aware of the National Code of Ethics issued by the Egyptian Medical Syndicate.

3 – Contents

I- Forensic Medicine

TOPIC	No. OF HOURS		
	TOTAL	LECTURES	PRACTICAL
1. Medicolegal aspects of Identification of collection of bones, dead persons and living persons.	12	4	8
2. Thanatology and Medicolegal aspects of Postmortem changes	6	6	-
3. Medicolegal aspects of wounds and Report.	12	6	6
4. Medicolegal aspects of head injuries	10	4	6
5. Medicolegal aspects of firearm injuries.	10	4	6
7. Medicolegal aspects of thermal injuries	3	3	-

TOPIC	No. OF HOURS		
	TOTAL	LECTURES	PRACTICAL
8. Medicolegal aspects of disputed paternity	1	1	-
9. Medicolegal aspects of Violent asphyxia	4	4	-
10. Medicolegal aspects of pregnancy, abortion, and delivery. - Diagnosis of abortion in living and dead females.	4	2	2
11. Medicolegal aspects of child abuse & SIDS	2	2	-
12. Medicolegal aspects of Sexual offenses	2	2	-
13. Medicolegal aspects of Medical Ethics Consent and Malpractice	2	2	-
14. Forensic photographs	2		2
15. Forensic cases discussion	2		2
TOTAL	72	40	32

II. Clinical Toxicology

TOPIC	No. OF HOURS		
	TOTAL	LECTURES	PRACTICAL
1.General toxicology	14	4	10
2. Corrosives and carbolic acid	3	3	
3. Irritant poisons	6	4	2
4. Pesticides	6	4	2
5. Analgesics Poisoning	2	2	
6- CNS depressant & Carbamazepines Poisoning	2	2	
7. Atropine Poisoning	2	1	1
8. Digitalis Poisoning	3	2	1
9. Cannabis Poisoning	2	2	
10. CO- Poisoning	1	1	
11.Theophylline Poisoning	1	1	
11. Opium Alkaloids	2	1	1
12Ethanol & Methanol Poisoning			
12. Hydrocarbon Poisoning	1	1	
13. Cocaine	2	2	
14- Drug dependence	6	4	2
15. Food poisoning & Botulism	2	2	
16. Animal poisons	4	2	2
17. Toxic Seeds & capsules	4		4
18. Thin Layer Chromatography	4		4
19. Toxic cases	2		2
TOTAL	72	40	32

Matrix of ILOs

	A																	B							C															D			E						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1	2	3	1	2					
Identification	√																√		√					√	√					√											√	√	√	√					
Death		√															√	√	√											√													√	√	√	√			
Wounds			√														√	√	√							√				√						√							√	√	√	√			
Head injuries				√													√		√								√			√													√	√	√	√			
Firearm injuries					√	√											√	√	√											√	√	√											√	√	√	√			
Disputed paternity							√										√		√											√													√	√	√	√			
Thermal injuries								√									√	√	√											√													√	√	√	√			
Violent asphyxia									√								√	√	√											√													√	√	√	√			
Sexual offenses										√	√						√		√											√													√	√	√	√			
Child abuse.											√						√		√											√													√	√	√	√			
Medical ethics												√					√		√	√		√																					√	√	√	√		√	
Pregnancy, abortion & delivery.																	√	√	√											√		√	√											√	√	√	√		
Forensic photographs																																				√													
Forensic cases discussion																	√													√																			



	A										B							C										D			E																		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1	2	3	1	2					
General toxicology															√																								√	√	√	√							
Corrosives and carbolic acid																																									√	√	√	√					
Irritant poisons																																									√	√	√	√	√				
Pesticides																																										√	√	√	√				
Plant poisons																																											√	√	√	√			
Volatile poisons																																												√	√	√	√		
Gaseous Poisons (CO)																																												√	√	√	√		
Synthetic Drugs																																													√	√	√	√	
Drug dependence																																												√	√	√	√		
Food poisoning & Botulism																																													√	√	√	√	
Animal poisons																																												√	√	√	√	√	
Toxic Seeds & capsules																																													√				
Thin Layer Chromatography																																													√				
Toxic cases																																													√	√	√		

4 – Teaching and Learning Methods

Method	Tools
4.1.Lectures	Power point presentations.
4.2.Practical demonstrations	Forensic Photography cases <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Museum specimens - Skill laboratory facilities - Computer Labs - Power point presentations and Photographs. - Radiographs - TLC Plates.
4.3.Clinical demonstrations in Toxicology Unit in Mansoura Emergency Hospital	- Toxicology unit group discussion and equipment
4.4.Self learning	Self learning through giving them certain topics to search, collect data and present the in front of senior staff

5- Student Assessment Methods :

Weighting of Assessments

Examination	Description	Marks	Total	%
Mid-term examination	MCQs	25	40	20
	Virtual lab.	5		
	Log book	5		
	Student's activities (presentation)	5		
Final written examination Short essay questions, problem solving and MCQ	Written Toxicology Paper	35	100	50
	MCQ Toxicology Paper	15		
	Written Forensic Paper	35		
	MCQ Forensic Paper	15		
Objective Structured Practical exam	Final Practical Exam (Museum specimens, TLC)	25	40	20
	Skill lab Exam	5		
	Reports for wounds	5		
	Forensic photography	5		
Structured oral exam	Forensic Medicine Clinical Toxicology	20	20	10
Total		200	200	100

Assessment Schedule:

Method of assessment	Description
MCQs	At the end of the round
Virtual lab.	At the end of the round
Log book	At the end of the round
Student's activities	The student will present the topic in front of senior staff at the end of the round
Final written examination	At the end of the academic year
Final Practical Exam (Museum specimens, TLC)	At the end of the academic year
Skill lab Exam	At the end of the round
Reports for wounds	At the end of the academic year
Structured oral exam	At the end of the academic year

Assessment- ILOs Matrix

Assessment Methods	A														B							C										D			E														
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1	2	3	1	2					
Written & MCQ	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√																										
Structured practical exam																								√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√								
Log book & self learning activities.	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√								√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√			√	√	√	√		
structured oral	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√																										√

6 – List of References

Basic:

1. Department books
2. Museum Atlas

Suggested Readings:

(1) Forensic Medicine:

- Sauko, P. and Knight, B., (2004): Knight's Forensic Pathology, 3rd Edition. CRC Press.
- Payne-James, J., Mc Govern, C., Jones, R., Karch, S. and Manlove, J. (2011): Simpson's Forensic Medicine, 13th Edition: Irish Version. CRC Press .
- Biswas, G. (2012): Review of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology. 2nd edition, Jaypee Brothers Medical Publishers Ltd.

(2) Clinical toxicology:

- Olson, K.R. (2011): Poisoning & Drug Overdose. 6th Edition. McGraw-Hill Education
- Haddad and Winchester's Clinical Management of Poisoning and Drug Overdose (2007): Michael Shannon, Stephen W. Borron, Michael Burns. 4th ed., Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data by Saunders, an imprint of Elsevier Inc

7 – Facilities Required for Teaching and Learning

1. Department lectures halls (3 halls) containing audiovisual facilities (data show & Computers)
3. Toxicology Unit in Mansoura Emergency Hospital.
4. Forensic Museum Specimens
5. Skills Laboratory with equipment for nasogastric intubation.
6. Computer Lab for virtual cases.

* Students of each group are divided into 3 subgroups each receives its practical lectures because of their large number which is not compatible with the capacity of our museum and laboratory.

Course Coordinator : Lecturer: Hend Abo El-Atta

Head of Department : Prof. Dr.: Sahar abd El Aziz El Dakroory



كلية الطب - جامعة المنصورة



الطب الشرعي والسموم الإكلينيكية

Student's Logbook

Forensic Medicine and Clinical Toxicology

For
Fourth Year Students

2017-2018

Student's name:

Student's number:

Starting date:

رسالة الكلية

تقديم مستوى عال التميز في التعليم والتدريب الطبي وتقديم خدمات صحية
متميزة للمجتمع عن طريق المراكز الطبية المتخصصة وكذلك الإرتقاء
بالبحث العلمي

رؤية الكلية

أن نصنف إقليميا ونحقق التميز في التعليم الطبي والبحوث وخدمة
المجتمع

تم إعتداد الكلية في 24 أغسطس 2011

Preface

Dear students

Welcome to Forensic Medicine and Clinical Toxicology Department. This logbook aims to accomplish Intended Learning Outcomes (ILOS) and enable undergraduate medical students to enrich their intellectual and practical skills in Forensic Medicine and Clinical Toxicology. We think that it will meet your needs in your future practical career by training especially how to write traumatic wound or toxicological reports that will help you to avoid common mistakes in the medical practice later on. Also, our curricula will be a useful guide for developing your knowledge about different aspects of medical ethics and malpractice encountered in daily your future life. We wish you all studying for the Forensic and Toxicology subjects that will satisfy your interest, creation, thinking and accomplish interactive learning and activities.

*Staff members of Forensic Medicine and Clinical
Toxicology Department
2017-2018*

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Instructions for the 4th year undergraduate students

1. Attendance should be within 15 minutes from the starting time of section or lecture (i.e 9 – 9.15 am).
2. Attendance in Skills Lab or Virtual Lab must be on schedule.
3. Students should attend clinical rounds in the emergency hospital according to the scheduled tables.
4. Students will be divided into groups distributed on department staff members for their self learning activities and there will be a competition for best student activity at the end of the round and a ceremony will be held at the end of the year, to honor the winners.
5. **By the end of the round, all students should** deliver their practical books (logbook), forensic reports and student activities (self-learning), to secretary office and sign in front of their names.

Prerequisites for mid-year MCQ exam

1. Attendance rate: 75%.
2. Fulfilling the formative exam one week before mid-year MCQ exam on "Faraby system".

** Subjects included in mid-year exam are: Identification – Wounds – Head injuries – Firearm injuries- Pregnancy, abortion, and delivery - Seeds & capsules- General toxicology – Corrosives – Pesticides.

Skills lab

Location: Block D – Ground Floor.

Laboratory No.: Lab (1) & Lab. (2).

Objectives: How to perform the technique of gastric lavage.

Method of assessment: practical exam according to checklist.

Time of exam: at the end of the clinical round.

Virtual lab

Location: Block D – Ground Floor.

Laboratory no.: Lab (1)

Objectives: How to approach for diagnosis and treatment of toxicological case.

Method of assessment: MCQ examination.

Time of exam: at the end of the clinical round.

Intended Learning Outcomes of Course (ILOs)

a- Knowledge and Understanding :

By the end of the course the student will be able to:

- A1 Discuss different parameters used in identifications of collection of bone, living or dead persons for medico legal aspects
- A2 Identify Thanatology and explain medicolegal importance of postmortem changes.
- A3 Describe different types of wounds and explain their medicolegal aspects.
- A4 Recognize the different medico-legal (ML) aspects of head injuries.
- A5 Identify basics of firearm weapons.
- A6 Discuss medico-legal (ML) aspects of firearm injuries.
- A7 Indicate the medicolegal importance of disputed paternity and blood grouping.
- A8 Classify thermal injuries and identify discuss medico-legal (ML) aspects of thermal injuries.
- A9 Classify different types of asphyxia and identify the medicolegal aspects of different types of violent asphyxia.
- A10 Identify the different types of sexual offences.
- A11 Indicate medicolegal importance of virginity.
- A12 Define different types of child abuse and discuss the medicolegal aspects of physical child abuse.
- A13 Explain medicolegal aspects of medical ethics, consents and legal aspects of malpractice.
- A14 Identify medicolegal aspects of pregnancy, delivery and abortion.
- A15 List classification of poisons and factors affecting their action.
- A16 Identify drug dependence and its biological, social and psychological basis.
- A17 Discuss dependence of common illicit substances.

b) Intellectual Skills:

By the end of the course the student will be able to:

- B1 Determine causes of death of different injuries and toxins.
- B2 Determine postmortem interval in different criminal incidents.
- B3 Analyze case scenario of forensic medicine cases.

- B4 Appraise cases of malpractice and ethical aspects of the medical practice.
- B5 Integrate results of history, physical and laboratory investigations into a meaningful diagnostic formulation.
- B6 Construct an appropriate management plan of acute or chronic intoxicated patient.
- B7 Assess mental status for intoxicated patients.

- B1 Determine causes of death of different injuries and toxins.
- B2 Determine postmortem interval in different criminal incidents.
- B3 Analyze case scenario of forensic medicine cases.
- B4 Appraise cases of malpractice and ethical aspects of the medical practice.
- B5 Integrate results of history, physical and laboratory investigations into a meaningful diagnostic formulation.
- B6 Construct an appropriate management plan of acute or chronic intoxicated patient.
- B7 Assess mental status for intoxicated patients.

c- Professional and Practical Skills:

By the end of the course the student will be able to:

- C1 Examine collection of bones to identify its sex, age and race.
- C2 Estimate age by X ray examination.
- C3 Identify characters of different types of wounds.
- C4 Demonstrate characters different types of head injuries.
- C5 Recognize different parts of firearm weapons.
- C6 Demonstrate different types of firearm injuries.
- C7 Predict the causative instruments, survival period and causes of death of different types of injuries.
- C8 Demonstrate different toxic capsules, seeds and roots and explain their medicolegal aspects.
- C9 Predict the intrauterine fetal ages.
- C10 Assess uteri of illegal abortion and interpret the cause of death and survival periods after abortion.
- C11 Construct a proper primary wound report.
- C12 Elicit findings of medico-legal importance through demonstration of forensic case

photograph.

- C13 Demonstrate a thin layer chromatography plate and calculate rate of flow for the unknown substance.

d- General and Transferable Skills:

By the end of the course, the student should be able to:

- D1 Adopt principles of life-long learning in medical professionalism.
- D2 Use information and communication technology effectively.
- D3 Perform a good power point presentation.

E- Professional attitude:

By the end of the course, the student should be able to:

- E.1. Work effectively in a team with colleges and other health care professions.
- E.2. Be aware of the National Code of Ethics issued by the Egyptian Medical Syndicate.

**Blueprint of Forensic Medicine & Clinical
Toxicology Department
For
4th Year Students**

Total Lectures Hours:70hrs / 7 weeks.

Theoretical Total Marks:130 mark.

Total Mark distribution on the exams:

	Midyear MCQ	Final MCQ	Final written	Total
Forensic Medicine	30	15	35	130
Clinical Toxicology		15	35	

Selective Mark distribution for each topic in the exams:

I- Forensic Medicine

Topics (Midyear topics)	Teaching hours	Weight %	Mark	Midyear Exam	Final Exam
Identification	4	5.71%	8(7.43)	3	5
Death	4	5.71%	8(7.43)	-	8
Wounds & reports	4	5.71%	8(7.43)	4	4
Head injuries	3	4.29%	5(5.57)	3	2
Firearm injuries	4	5.71%	8(7.43)	4	4
Thermal injuries	2	2.86%	4(3.71)	-	4
Disputed Paternity	1	1.43%	2(1.86)	-	2
Asphyxia	4	5.71%	8(7.43)	-	8
Pregnancy, abortion, delivery. (Seeds & capsules)	2	2.86%	3(3.71)	1	2
Child abuse & SIDS	2	2.86%	4(3.71)	-	4
Sexual offenses	2	2.86%	4(3.71)	-	4
Medical Ethics	2	2.86%	3(3.71)	-	3
Total Marks				15	50

II- Clinical Toxicology

Topics (Midyear topics)	Teaching hours	Weight %	Mark	Midyear Exam	Final Exam
General toxicology	4	5.71%	8(7.43)	5	3
Corrosives	2	2.86%	3(3.71)	1	2
Irritant poisons (virtual)	4	5.71%	7(7.43)	3	4
Pesticides	3	4.29%	6(5.57)	3	3
Analgesics	2	2.86%	4(3.71)	-	4
Theophylline & Atropine	2	2.86%	3(3.71)	-	3
Opiate	1	1.43%	2(1.86)	-	2
Cannabis & cocaine	2	2.86%	4(3.71)	-	4
Digitalis	2	2.86%	4(3.71)	-	4
CO poisoning	1	1.43%	1(1.86)	-	1
Volatile poisoning (alcohols & hydrocarbon)	2	2.86%	4(3.71)	-	4
Drug dependence	4	5.71%	8(7.43)	-	8
CNS depressant TCA & Carbamazepine	2	2.86%	3(3.71)	-	3
Food poisoning & Botulism	2	2.86%	3(3.71)	-	3
Animal poisons (virtual)	2	2.86%	4(3.71)	2	2
Seeds & capsules	1	1.43%	1(1.86)	1	-
Total Marks				15	50

Total Practical Hours:42hrs / 7 weeks.

Practical Total Marks:40 mark.

Total Mark distribution on the exams:

		Final	Total
Forensic Medicine & Clinical Toxicology	Museum specimen	25	40
	Skill lab	7	
	Forensic photography	3	
	Death certificate	2	
	Wound report	3	

Topics	Hrs.	Weight %	Final Exam
Identification	8	19.05	7(7.62)
Death (death certificate)	1.5	2.38	2 (1.43)
Wounds & Reports	6	14.29	2 (1.9)
			3 (2.86)
Head injuries	4	11.90	4 (3.81)
Firearm injuries	4	9.52	4 (3.81)
Pregnancy, abortion, delivery.	2	4.76	2 (1.9)
Photography& Forensic cases	4	11.90	3 (2.86)
General toxicology& Toxic cases	9	21.43	9 (8.57)
Seeds & capsules	1.5	2.38	2 (1.43)
Thin Layer Chromatography	2	4.76	2 (1.9)
Total Marks	42		40

I-Practical Sections

Date / / 20

1- Identification (1)

1. How can you diagnose age 15?

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If female

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2. How can you diagnose age 18?

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If female

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3. How can you diagnose age 23?

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If female

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Tutor

Date / / 20

2- Identification (2)

1. Mention MLI of teeth examination.

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2. Differentiate between male and female hip-bones.

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3. Differentiate between male and female sternums.

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Tutor

Date / / 20

4- Medico-legal importance (MLI) of wounds

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1. Differentiate between cut and contused wounds.

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2. Differentiate between cut and stab wounds.

Tutor

Date / / 20

6- MLI of head injuries (2)

1. Define brain concussion.

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2. Define brain compression.

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3. Define lucid interval.

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Tutor

Date / / 20

7- MLI of firearm weapons

1. Define rifling marks.

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2. Define riflings.

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3. Differentiate between black and smokless gun powder.

Tutor

Date / / 20

8- MLI of firearm injuries

1. Differentiate between inlet and exit wounds.

2. Mention medicolegal importance of powder marks.

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Tutor

Date / / 20

9- MLI of pregnancy& abortion

1. Mention characters of 8th month intrauterine foetus.

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2. Mention different types of abortifacient drugs.

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Tutor

Date / / 20

10- Roots, capsules and seeds

I- Describe, mention active principle(s)& differential diagnosis (if present):

1. Strychnusnux vomica:

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2.Datura fastiosa:

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3.Cannabis

seed:.....

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II. Differentiate between aconite and Jalap roots.

III. Describe& mention active principle(s):

1. Colocynth capsule:

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2.Papaversomniferium capsule:

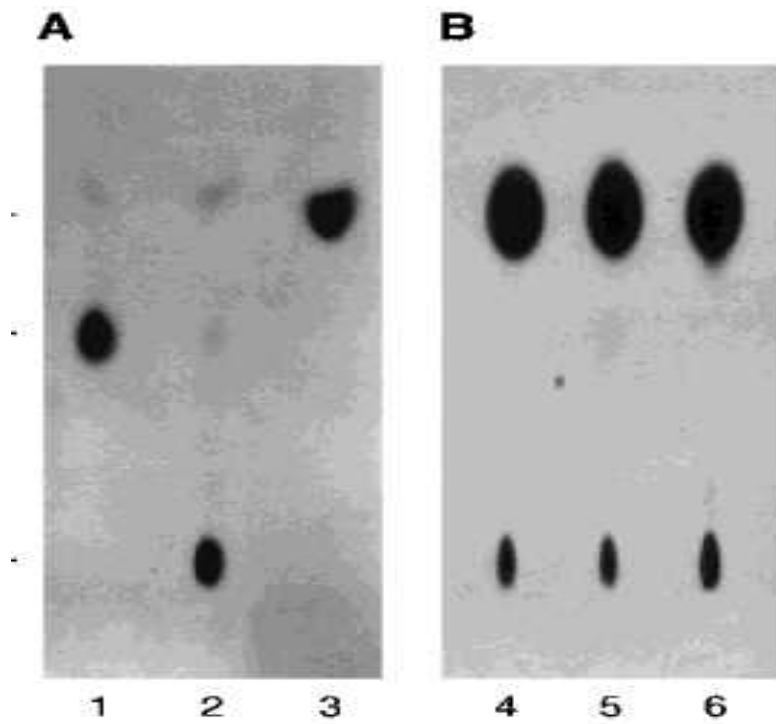
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Tutor

Date / / 20

11- Thin Layer Chromatography (TLC)

1. Define and calculate the RF



Sample No. ()

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Tutor

II - Clinical Toxicology

a- Clinical Training at Emergency Hospital

Objectives:

- 1. Demonstration of antidotes**
- 2. Demonstration of instruments used for airway support.**

b- Discussion of Case Problems

Date / / 20

Discussion of case problems

Answer the questions in your assessment model according to the problem given to you.

Case	The Answer
1- A toxicological case of	
2- A toxicological case of	

Tutor

Date / / 20

Discussion of case problems

Answer the questions in your assessment model according to the problem given to you.

Case	The Answer
3- A toxicological case of	
4- A toxicological case of	

Tutor

Date / / 20

Discussion of case problems

Answer the questions in your assessment model according to the problem given to you.

Case	The Answer
5- A toxicological case of	
6- A toxicological case of	

Tutor

Date / / 20

Discussion of case problems

Answer the questions in your assessment model according to the problem given to you.

Case	The Answer
7- A toxicological case of	
8- A toxicological case of	

Tutor

Date / / 20

Discussion of case problems

Answer the questions in your assessment model according to the problem given to you.

Case	The Answer
9- A toxicological case of	
10- A toxicological case of	

Tutor

Date / / 20

Substance abuse cases

Case1.....

Question:.....

Answer.....

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Case 2.....

Question:.....

Answer.....

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Case 3.....

Question:.....

Answer.....

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Tutor

Date / / 20

**Nicotine dependence scoring
(Fagerström test)**

Questions	Answer	Scoring	Case1	Case 2
(1) After you wake up, how soon do you smoke your first cigarette?	Within 5 min.	3		
	" 6-30 min.	2		
	" 31-60 min.	1		
	After 60 min.	0		
(2) Do you find it difficult to refrain from smoking in places where it is forbidden, e.g., in bus, at the library, at the cinema, etc.?	Yes	1		
	No	0		
(3) Which cigarette would you hate most to give up?	The first one in the morning	1		
	All others	0		
(4) How many cigarettes/day do you smoke?	10 or less	0		
	11-20	1		
	21-30	2		
	31 or more	3		
(5) Do you smoke more frequently during the first hours after waking than during the rest of the day?	Yes	1		
	No	0		
(6) Do you smoke if you are so ill that you are in bed most of the day?	Yes	1		
	No	0		
Total score:				
Interpretation of the score:				

Tutor

III- Skills Lab

Technique of gastric lavage

1- Procedure of nasogastric intubation

1. Wearing of gloves.
2. Standing on the left side of the patient near to the head.
3. Positioning of the patient (awake or comatose).
4. Placing a towel across the chest up to the patient's neck.
5. Explaining the nasal intubation procedure to the patient.
6. Asking about:
 - e- Any prior nasosurgery
 - f- Nasal trauma
 - g- Difficulty in breathing through a particular nostril.
7. Asking the patient to inhale alternatively through each nostril, noting which side provides superior flow, then to blow his nose and inspecting nares for obstruction or septal deviation.
8. Applying nasal decongestant to nasal mucosa that allow easier insertion of the tube and reduce the risk of epistaxis.
9. Installing viscous lidocaine 2% into the more patent nostril with the head tilted backwards and ask the patient to sniff and swallow to anesthetize.
10. Estimating tube insertion length by measuring "ear-nose-xiphoid distance" and mark with tape.
11. Creating gentle curve in the proximal end of the tube by coiling 4-6 inches tightly around the hand.
12. Lubricating the proximal end of the tube with gel.
13. Passing the lubricated tube along floor of nose till nasopharynx then rotate the tube 180; so the curved end of the tube passes towards the esophagus.
14. Asking the patient to swallow or to sip water, to facilitate quick entry of the tube.
15. Confirming right placement by:
 - Asking the patient to talk. If the patient cannot make a sound, so the tube has passed wrongly through the vocal cords and into the trachea.

- Using a flashlight to look into the patient's mouth to view the tubing. It should appear straight in the back of the throat with no coiling into the mouth.
 - Drawing 10-20 cc of air into the syringe, place the stethoscope over the patient's stomach and quickly inject the bolus of air into the stomach. A whooshing sound should be audible over the stomach if the tube is in the stomach.
 - The most accurate way to check for tube placement is portable chest x ray.
16. Fixing the tube with tape. (The uncut end will be placed along the patient's nose and the tails wrapped around the tube in opposite directions to secure the tube to the nose after insertion.

2- Procedure of gastric lavage:

1. After confirmation of the tube position, aspirate as much as you can. This sample should be for laboratory diagnosis.
2. Pouring about 200-300 cc of warm water (only 50-100cc for infants and children). The fluid will enter the tube by gravity.
3. Allowing the stomach contents to regurgitate by gravity>
4. Washing is repeated with warm water or with a specific antidote until the fluid becomes clear and odourless.
5. Before extraction of the tube, activated charcoal should be left in the stomach to ensure adsorption of any poison.
6. Finally, the external end should be tightly closed by fingers before withdrawal to prevent the escape of any fluid from the lower end into the air passages.

Date / / 20

Skills Lab Activity

Answer the simple quiz.

1- The Question:

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Tutor

Virtual Lab Activities

Answer MCQs:

No.	The Answer	Signature
Case no. (1) Date: / /201		
Case no. (2) Date: / /201		

IV- Forensic Medicine

Objectives to teach the students the following skills:

- a- Forensic cases problem discussions.**
- b- How to write a death certificate**
- c- Applied forensic photography.** Students will be shown photographs of different forensic cases followed by discussion.
- d- Writing reports on Wounds**

The primary report must include the following:

1. Personal data and do not mention the patient name but his serial.
2. In reports on wounds, describe the injury; its location and mention the type of possible instrument, expected duration of healing (more or less than 20 days) and whether it is expected to leave a permanent infirmity or not.

a- Forensic

Case Problem Discussions

Date / / 20

Discussion of case problems

Answer the questions in your assessment model according to the problem given to you.

Case	The Answer
1- A forensic case of	
2- A forensic case of	

Tutor

Date / / 20

Discussion of case problems

Answer the questions in your assessment model according to the problem given to you.

Case	The Answer
1- A forensic case of	
4- A forensic case of	

Tutor

b- Death Certificate

شهادة الوفاة تعطى مجاناً

قسم :

اسم المتوفى: نوعه:

عمره: جنسيته:

ديانته: تاريخ الوفاة طبقاً لأقوال المبلغ:

محل الوفاة بالضبط: شارع قسم:

محافظة: محل إقامة المتوفى: شارع

ناحية مركز / قسم / محافظة / مديرية

آخر مره نظر فيها المتوفى وهو على قيد الحياة :

كشفت عليه / لم يكشف عليه بعد الوفاة :

سبب الوفاة: مدة المرض:

١- السبب المباشر للوفاة :

٢- الحالة المرضية التي نشأ عنها السبب المذكور أعلاه:

٣- المرض الأصلي :

أحوال مرضية أخرى هامة ساعدت على الوفاة ولا صلة لها بالسبب المباشر:

أشهد أنا الموقع هذا أنى أثبت البيانات كما بلغت لى وأن سبب الوفاة يتفق وأدق معلوماتي لاعتقادي ،

إمضاء الطبيب المعالج عنوانه:

التاريخ : سنة

اعتماد طبيب الصحة

ملحوظة:

هذه الصيغة تدون بمعرفة الطبيب المعالج إما على نموذج أو على رويته تحمل اسم الطبيب المعالج

c- Applied

Forensic Photography

Date / / 20

Applied forensic cases photography

Answer the questions in your assessment model according to the problem given to you.

Case	The Answer
1. A forensic case of	
2. A forensic case of	
3. A forensic case of	
4. A forensic case of	

Tutor

d- Writing Reports on Wounds

Date / / 20

التقارير الأصابية للجروح

تقرير (١)

بناء على طلب قسم الطب الشرعي والسموم الإكلينيكية بكلية الطب-

قمت أنا الطالب

بتوقيع الكشف الطبى الإصابى الإبتدائى بمستشفى الطوارى الجامعى على المريض (x) رقمه
..... المهنة

التاريخ:

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..... عليه وجدت الإصابات الآتية:

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..... العاهة المتخلفة المتوقعة:

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..... (الذى تم عمله للمصاب):

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..... أى أصابات أو جروح قديمة أو حالات مرضية :

Date / / 20

تقرير (٢)

بناء على طلب قسم الطب الشرعى والسموم الإكلينيكية بكلية الطب-

قمت أنا الطالب

بتوقيع الكشف الطبى الإصابى الإبتدائى بمستشفى الطوارى الجامعى على المريض (x) رقمه

..... المهنة

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التاريخ:

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وبالكشف عليه وجدت الإصابات الآتية:

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العاهة المتخلفة المتوقعة:

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..... أو جروح قديمة أو حالات مرضية مصاحبة:

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Date / / 20

**Wound reports (for Malaysian)
(report 1)**

At the request of Forensic Medicine and Clinical Toxicology Department.
I doctor..... performed provisional clinical and injuries
examination in Mansoura Emergency Hospital on the patient
.....Age:.....Religion.....Sex.....

Job.....

Address:.....

Date..... Hour.....serial Number.....

Circumstances of injury (according to victim story):

(Accidental/homicidal/Suicidal).....

Type of Instrument used in making the injuries (according to victim story):

(Blunt or sharp)

Level of consciousness:.....

On examination injuries were found

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Time needed for healing:.....

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..... **Expected
infirmity that would be left:**.....

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Surgical or Medical interference done to the patient.....

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Old injuries or wounds or any associated medical condition or diseases.....

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Opinion in Summary

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Tutor

Date / / 20

**Wound reports (for Malaysian)
(report 2)**

At the request of Forensic Medicine and Clinical Toxicology Department.
I doctor..... performed provisional clinical and injuries
examination in Mansoura Emergency Hospital on the patient
.....Age:.....Religion.....Sex.....

Job.....

Address:.....

Date..... Hour.....serial Number.....

Circumstances of injury (according to victim story):

(Accidental/homicidal/Suicidal).....

Type of Instrument used in making the injuries (according to victim story):

(Blunt or sharp)

Level of consciousness:.....

On examination injuries were found

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Time needed for healing:.....

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Expected infirmity that would be left:.....

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Surgical or Medical interference done to the patient:.....

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**Old injuries or wounds or any associated medical condition or
diseases.....**

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Opinion in Summary

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Tutor

Students Activities

Students' activities are a trial to achieve National Academic Reference Standards (NARS) which include knowledge, intellectual skills, practical and transferable skills. Students can do many forms of activities. Choosing any activity depends on the student himself and the supervising staff member. The aim of these activities is to achieve many scientific or social skills and community services. These activities may include one of the following:

- 1- Preparing power point presentations.
- 2- Scientific research e.g. questionnaire regarding exposure to certain pesticides in a village, questionnaire about substance abuse among students or measuring stature and foot length in relation to sex, age and race, etc.