

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF FORENSIC MEDICINE IN HEALTHCARE**M.A.Xaydarov
B.U.Gulmirova
S.A.Khakimov****Republican Scientific and Practical Center for Forensic Medical Examination****ABSTRACT**

In the past, students were approached from the perspective of becoming forensic medicine specialists in the future. However, recently, lectures and practical classes in forensic medicine have been focusing on the specific aspects of a general practitioner's activities.

Key words: doctor, forensic medical examination.

The protection of citizens' health is one of the priority areas of state policy, and this concept encompasses a set of political, legal, economic, cultural, social, scientific, medical, sanitary-hygienic, and epidemiological measures aimed at protecting and strengthening the physical and mental health of every citizen, ensuring a long and active life, and receiving medical and other assistance in case of health loss. Indeed, the state defines and guarantees the protection of citizens' health through relevant laws and regulatory documents. Violation of citizens' rights in this area leads to corresponding legal liability.

The establishment of a rule of law in Uzbekistan, the development of a democratic society, increased attention to the issue of protecting citizens' health, including the reform of the healthcare system in the country, necessitate clear legal regulation of the activities of all medical workers. The health and life of citizens are not only the object of medical activity but also have various aspects of legal activity. Consequently, the increase in the level of legal literacy and culture in society further emphasizes this need. Therefore, the issue of legal regulation of medical workers' activities and the protection of citizens' legal rights and interests in healthcare acquires special political, social, and economic significance.

The lack or insufficient level of appropriate legal training among medical workers causes serious harm to efforts in protecting citizens' health and reduces the level of legislative compliance in the healthcare field. This, in turn, in some cases leads to numerous objections and complaints about the activities of medical workers, putting them in difficult situations and sometimes even resulting in criminal liability.

Every medical worker, while adhering to generally accepted moral, ethical, and legal norms, must not only clearly understand and effectively perform their assigned tasks but also have a complete understanding of the potential responsibility that may arise if these tasks are not performed at all or are performed inadequately.

It should be noted that medical activity is governed not only by healthcare legislation but also, in a broader sense, falls within the scope of civil, labor, family, administrative, and criminal law. Thus, ignorance of the established responsibility in cases of legal violations does not exempt medical workers from legal liability. This makes medical practice a "high-risk area."

Thus, the required level of legal training for doctors and other medical workers forms the basis for developing their legal culture and high sense of responsibility towards the state and society, contributes to strengthening legality in the healthcare field, and enhances the role and significance of doctors and other medical workers in activities related to protecting citizens' health.

Taking into account the situation, changes and objects that serve as a source of evidence in forensic examination for obvious reasons, the characteristics of their initial state and the dynamics of their

change are of great importance. Consequently, the deficiencies made by the doctors in these areas cannot be eliminated by the expert and ultimately lead to the failure to solve the tasks set before the forensic examination. When general practitioners find traces of injuries or similar illegal actions in patients seeking medical help, they should describe these changes, taking into account the objectives of the forensic medical examination, which will be appointed later. For example, when cysts are detected, their location, color, shape, size, condition of the surrounding tissue, location, shape, size, direction, presence of a coating and its level in relation to the surrounding skin, condition of the surrounding structure, and location, shape, size, edges of the wound in wounds, tips, edge wall, bottom should be detailed in medical documents. They are very important for solving the issues of the weapon that caused the injury, the mechanism and time of the injury, and determining the severity of the injury in forensic examination. After all, after providing medical assistance, after a certain period of time, the expert will not be able to obtain this information. After 10-15 days, swelling and swelling may disappear without a trace, the primary surgeon cannot answer these questions regarding the subsequent scar.

In the cases mentioned above, failure of general practitioners to perform their duties properly will have a negative impact on the quality of the expertise that will be appointed later and the range of issues that can be resolved in it. This, in turn, is the cause of reasonable and serious objections to the activities of doctors by the law enforcement agencies conducting the investigation and investigation of the committed crime.

Thus, acquisition of knowledge and skills in the field of forensic medicine by a general practitioner ensures the provision of quality, complete medical care in cases of forensic medical expertise.

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