

WAYS TO IMPROVE THE COMMISSION EXPERTISE ACTIVITY IN FORENSIC MEDICAL EXAMINATION INSTITUTIONS

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Abstract: This article explores the significance of commission-based forensic medical expertise, analyzes existing challenges in the system, and offers recommendations to improve the efficiency, reliability, and coordination of commission activities. The introduction of digital platforms, unified methodology, and expert training is discussed as a basis for development.

Keywords: forensic medicine, commission expertise, medical documentation, coordination, digitalization, standardization

Introduction

Forensic medical expertise plays a crucial role in legal investigations by providing objective medical conclusions. In complex cases, commission expertise—conducted by a group of specialists—ensures a more comprehensive, accurate, and unbiased assessment. However, despite its importance, several operational and structural challenges hinder commission procedures today.

Main Body

The Role and Importance of Commission Expertise

Commission expertise brings together professionals from various medical fields—neurology, surgery, pathology, etc.—to jointly assess complex cases. This interdisciplinary approach increases the validity and reliability of conclusions presented in court or investigative processes.

Current Issues in Commission Practice

- Unequal distribution and shortage of specialized experts across regions;
- Inefficient coordination and communication among expert members;
- Errors and inconsistencies in maintaining medical records;
- Lack of implementation of modern information technologies.

Statistical Analysis

According to the 2022 report by the Ministry of Health of Uzbekistan, approximately 75,000 forensic medical examinations are conducted annually across the country, of which only 12–15% are commission-based. This translates to roughly 9,000–11,000 commission cases per year. However, only about 20–25% of forensic experts have the advanced qualifications necessary to participate in complex commission assessments, with some regions lacking key specialists entirely (e.g., forensic psychiatrists or neurologists in Jizzakh and Karakalpakstan).

Moreover, digital integration remains low: only 8% of commission examinations are managed through electronic systems, and 65% of regional branches lack a functioning information infrastructure. Alarming, 13% of commission findings are returned by courts for re-examination, often due to methodological inconsistencies or documentation errors.

Recommendations for Improvement

1. Enhancing expert training and certification programs;
2. Establishing a centralized digital platform for managing commission cases;
3. Developing a national database of experts by specialization;
4. Publishing unified national guidelines for commission practice;
5. Introducing monitoring and quality control mechanisms.

Conclusion

The effective reform of commission expertise in forensic medical institutions will strengthen the legal system's reliability. Implementing the recommended measures will improve examination quality, streamline workflows, and ensure accurate, legally defensible medical opinions.

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