

FORENSIC MEDICINE AND TOXICOLOGY

The subject is of practical importance to the students of homoeopathic medicine as homoeopathic physicians are to be employed by Government in areas where they may have to handle medico-legal cases, perform autopsies, apart from giving evidence in such cases. The training in forensic medicine at present conducted is inadequate to meet these needs

The course consists of a series of lectures and demonstration including:-

1. Legal procedure : Definition of medical Jurisprudence, courts, and their jurisdiction

2. Medical ethics.

Law relating to medical registration and medical relation between practitioner and the State. The Council of Homoeopathy Act, 1973 and the code of Ethics under it, the practitioners and the patients, Malpractices covering professional secrecy, the practitioners and the patients, Malpractices covering professional secrecy, the practitioner and the various legislations (Acts) Provincial and Union such as Workman's compensation Act, Public Health Act, Injuries Act, Child Marriage Registration Act, Borstal Schools Act, Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, Lunacy Act, Indian Evidence Act, etc.

3. Forensic Medicine:

Examination and identification of persons living and dead: Parts, bones, stains, etc. health: Medico-legal; purification, mummification; saponification, forms of death, causes, agencies, onset etc. Assaults, wounds, Injuries and death by violence. Asphyxial death, blood examination, blood stains, seminal stains; burns, scalds, lightning stroke etc. starvation, pregnancy, delivery, abortion, Infanticide, sexual crimes, Insanity in relation to the State life and accident insurance.

Toxicology

A separate course of lectures dealing poisoning in general, the symptoms and treatments of various poisons, post-mortem appearance and test should be given, study of the following poisons:-

Mineral Acid, corrosive sublimate arsenic and its compound alcohol, opium and its alkaloids, carbolic acid monoxide, carbon dioxide. Kerosene oil, cannabis indica, cocaine, belladonna, strychnin and nuxvomica, aconite, oleander, snake poisoning, prussic acid, lead poisoning.

4. Medico legal post-mortem:

Recording post mortem appearance, forwarding materials to chemical examiner; Interpretation of laboratory and chemical examiner's findings. Students who are attending a course of lecture in forensic medicine should avail themselves of all possible opportunities of attending medico-legal post-mortems conducted by the professors of forensic medicine. It is expected that each student should attend at least 10 post-mortems.

5. Demonstration:

- Weapons
- Organic & Inorganic poisons.
- Poisonous plants.
 - Charts, diagram, models, x-ray films etc. of medico-legal interest.