

**COMMISSION FORENSIC EVALUATION OF MEDICAL CARE DEFECTS IN
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Annotation The changes implemented in the healthcare system in our country in recent years are aimed at ensuring the right of citizens to directly use qualified medical services, especially the health care of babies is a priority task of the state. Improvement of medical service requires a complex of various measures. At the moment, it should be noted that the identification of deficiencies in the provision of medical care and their elimination is the simplest, convenient, and effective way to improve the quality of this activity.

Key words: iatrogeny, defects of medical care, commission forensic medical examination, infants

Introduction. The changes implemented in the healthcare system in our country in recent years are aimed at ensuring the right of citizens to directly use qualified medical services, especially the health care of babies is a priority task of the state [4]. Improvement of medical service requires a complex of various measures. At the moment, it should be noted that the identification of deficiencies in the provision of medical care and their elimination is the simplest, convenient, and effective way to improve the quality of this activity.

The problem of iatrogenicity has become relevant not only in the practice of adults in treatment and prevention institutions, but also in neonatology and pediatrics. In this regard,

reducing infant mortality is one of the important tasks of the state, and according to WHO recommendations, this indicator is one of the leading indicators not only of the health and living standards of the population, but also of the quality of the health care system.

Medical care is a complex form of professional activity. It requires deep special knowledge, practical skills, high moral qualities. However, a medical professional can make a mistake, because he deals with the most complex object of nature - the human body, especially the body of a child.

The purpose of the study: further improvement of commission forensic assessment of medical care defects in infants.

Research materials and methods: clinical of the conclusions of the forensic medical examination of the commission conducted for the purpose of evaluating 35 iatrogenic cases during 2020-2023 at the Khorezm Regional Branch of the Republican Forensic Medical Expertise Scientific and Practical Center. Anamnestic, logical, didactic and statistical analyzes were carried out.

Results of the research: The materials of the conclusions of the commission of forensic medical expertise, conducted in 2020-2023 in connection with the provision of medical care to infants (0-40 days) at the Republican Scientific-Practical Center of Forensic Expertise, Khorezm, served as a research object. 18 of them (51.4%) were boys, and 17 (48.6%) were girls (table2.2).

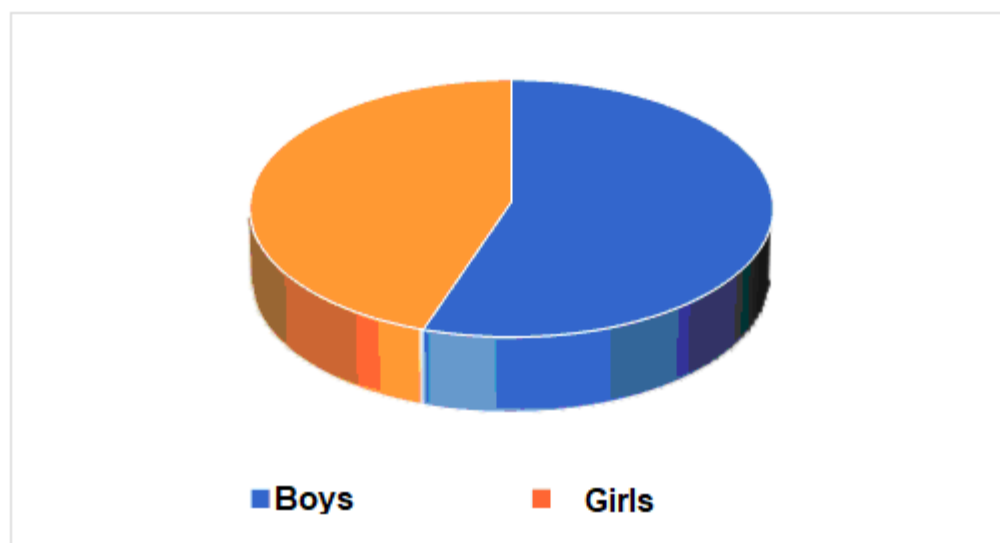
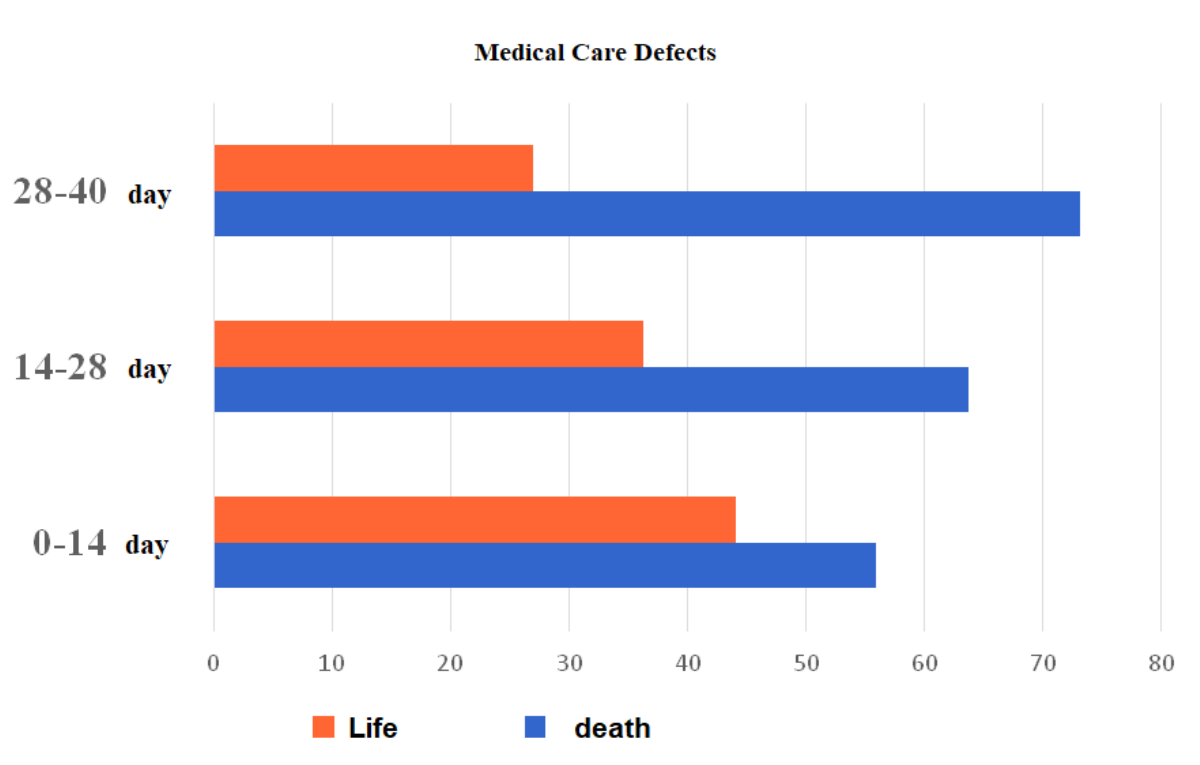


Figure 1. Distribution by gender

Failure to provide adequate medical care is a multifactorial condition that has many aspects. During the analysis, every aspect of the defect in KSTE materials was studied in detail. In some cases, the opinion expressed by the expert commission was retrospectively verified. First of all, the nature of the deficiency noted in the provision of medical care to children was clarified. The scope and quality of the medical care provided in a specific case were compared with the officially accepted treatment and diagnostic standards for these cases. Total defects were divided into four groups: diagnostic, treatment, preventive and other. According to the results of the analysis, in general, the most diagnostic defects are allowed in the provision of medical care to children. Prevention and other group defects were observed much less

In the studied period, 35 KSTE related to such cases were conducted, and in 19 of them (54.2%) medical assistance was not provided properly. In these cases, 23 medical care defects (MCD) were noted by the commission of experts. Cases related to the provision of medical care to infants accounted for 81.4% of all observations.



None of the 45.2% of cases that ended in death from our investigations were conducted in medical institutions.

In all studied cases, the materials presented on KSTE, including the conclusions of the expert commission, identified TYONs were analyzed based on the specially developed classification, taking into account the characteristics of providing medical care to infants. The expert, medical institution, the nature of the defect, the cause of its occurrence, and the level of impact on the child's health and life were specified.

In addition to the study of deficiencies in the provision of medical care to infants of neonatal age, in the course of the research, the state of appointment, organization and conduct of this type of forensic medical expertise and existing problems in this regard were analyzed.

The obtained results were statistically processed using the "Microsoft Excel" program, the reliability of the differences was evaluated by the Student's t-test.

In the course of the research, all the materials presented to the expert in each case were carefully studied. In particular, the details of the event given in the basis (decision, ruling) for the appointment of forensic expertise, the information recorded in the medical documents (the course of the disease and the dynamics of medical observation, the results of the conducted clinical-laboratory and instrumental examinations, consultations of various specialists) were analyzed. In cases where the death of children was observed, attention was paid to the results of macroscopic, microscopic and other laboratory examinations, clinical-anatomical conferences held in connection with this event, and various service inspections based on the report of the pathological-anatomical examination of the corpse or the conclusion of the forensic medical examination. Attention was also paid to the interrogation reports and explanatory letters of the witnesses and other persons on the submitted case materials. On the basis of the description given to the responsible medical officer, his level of training in the specialty, work experience, qualification category were studied.

All analyzed KSTEs were conducted in accordance with the current law, guidelines and relevant regulations. In particular, in all examinations, qualified clinicians-specialists in the field under consideration participated as members of the expert commission. At the moment, the requirements of the regulations regarding the need to provide information about the medical staff (description) and the service inspections conducted in connection with this incident have not

been fulfilled in all cases. The description of the medical worker on the KSTE materials was presented only in 13 (3.7%) cases, and the information on the service inspections conducted by experts in connection with this incident was presented in (29.9%) cases.

According to the results of the research, 83.7% of defects in providing medical care to children were committed by neonatologists and 17.3% by surgeons.

The occurrence of iatrogenics is an important medical, social, economic and ethical health problem. The introduction of new diagnostic and treatment methods in neonatology increased the efficiency of medical care for newborns, and at the same time led to an increase in iatrogenic pathology.

Preventive examinations create a situation in which iatrogenicism spreads not only to patients, but also to all healthy children without exception. In this case, complications can cause acute reactions, for which almost no one is to blame. They are an inevitable side effect of medicine.

When the reasons for the emergence of TYoNs were studied in terms of their essence, certain features were revealed. In particular, the share of objective and organizational reasons for late admission of patients to the hospital, and the share of subjective reasons for deficiencies in the appointment and conduct of medical procedures was greater than the general indicators. As a result of the late application of sick children to medical care, errors in diagnosis were made and children were admitted to the hospital late.

Conclusion:

In the context of the reasons for the emergence of TYONs, recommendations were made to improve the appointment, organization, and conduct of forensic examinations of the commission in these cases.

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