

Overview of the History of the Bukhara Branch of the Republic of Judicial Medical Expertise Scientific and Practical Center

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Abstract: This article provides information on the brief history of the Bukhara branch of the Republican Center for Forensic Medical Expertise.

Key words: forensic medical examination, history, hospital, laboratory, experts.

The Bukhara Branch of the Republican Forensic Medical Expertise Scientific and Practical Center, formerly the medical forensic expert in the Bukhara region, started providing forensic medical expertise services on a non-staff basis with various specialists in 1948. The conclusion of forensic medical expertise was confirmed orally and in writing with the intervention of internal bodies and with a signature. At the same time, forensic medical examinations of living persons were conducted in different buildings. In 1948, a 2-room place was allocated for conducting forensic examination at the former regional polyclinic located in the territory of the current multidisciplinary medical center of the region, and the examination of living persons began. At that time, T.M. Tylyupa was in charge of forensic work. T. M. Tylyupa was an experienced expert in the field of forensic medical examination. T. M. Tylyupa was born in 1910 in the village of Sampur, Tambov region. In 1935, he graduated from the Tambov Medical Institute. In 1936, he was sent to work in Tajikistan by the health committee. In 1948, he started work in Bukhara region and until 1960, he managed the forensic examination bureau of Bukhara region. T. M. Tylyupa had a great reputation among the employees of the regional court medical examination. In order to strengthen the technical base of the Bureau, he often presented his presentations in front of health organizations and in meetings between internal affairs bodies. Due to the lack of a separate laboratory for conducting forensic medical examination work, excessive examinations were conducted in empty premises of the bureau. T.M.Tylyupa was active in the training of young personnel for the Regional Forensic Medical Expertise Service and in improving their qualifications. At the request of T. M. Tylyupa, three medical experts were assigned to the forensic service by the health department. Setmetov B.H., Strakhova N.P, Sattarov A.N. In 1960, Tylyupa T.M. died. In 1960, Setmetov B.K. continued to manage the Bureau of Forensic Medical Expertise of Bukhara Region, and on his initiative, 4 rooms were set aside for conducting forensic work at the Bukhara Regional Hospital. Setmetov B.Kh was an ardent supporter of his work and had great experience and theoretical knowledge in his work. By choosing young experts to conduct forensic work, the court strengthened the technical base for conducting medical examination experiments and investigations. At the initiative of Setmetov B.Kh., a 5-room building of 156 sq.m. was built, and therefore 2 rooms were allocated for the examination of corpses and provided with equipment. After that, a photo

laboratory room was also organized in order to improve the forensic medical examination service. On the initiative of Setmetov B.Kh., forensic biological department, forensic chemistry department, forensic medical forensics department and morphological departments were established in the forensic medical examination bureau, these departments are provided with trained forensic medical expert specialists. Physical evidence began to be conducted in separate forensic medical laboratories. This had a positive effect on the quality of forensic medical examinations, led to shortening of examination periods, i.e., positive evaluations. The conditions for preparing the future forensic medical experts faithfully to their work and making a correct conclusion about their honest performance, as well as wide coverage of the forensic medical expertise work among the people have improved. In 1962, on the initiative of Setmetov B.Kh., inter-district forensic bureaus were established in Navoi, Kogon. Later in these places Setmetov B.Kh., Jumaev J.J, Nodel Ts.S, Tashmetova, Strakhova N.Ts, Rakhmatov B.A, Adizov M. A and others worked. He had to work in difficult conditions. Due to the lack of morgues, cremation of corpses was carried out in roofless conditions and in the open. There was no ambulatory reception desk or transport service. They spent all their energy and strength to set up their work and serve diligently. Toshev T, Niyazov H.G, Khudoberdieva R.R, Quddusova S.F, Jabbarov G.J, started expert services in laboratory departments.

In 1969, in Rometan and Karakole districts, inter-district forensic medical examination departments were established and they were provided with qualified personnel. From 1981 to 1984, the Bureau of Bukhara Regional Court Medical Expertise was headed by A.Kh. Klichev. He was active in enriching and developing the regional forensic expertise base. From 1984, the forensic expertise bureau was headed by M.F. Rakhmonov. Headed from 1986 to 1992. Rakhmanov M.F. During the years of administration, the forensic examination building was rebuilt based on the estimate of the Bukhara regional forensic medical examination bureau. During this period, a morgue was established to open corpses and conduct forensic medical examinations, and departments for forensic medical examination and examinations of living persons were established, and the operation of these departments was investigated, investigated and proved before the court authorities. A photo laboratory and an X-ray room were organized to ensure a high level of education. Laboratory rooms were enriched with modern equipment. On the initiative of M.F. Rakhmonov, from 1987 to 1992, the said departments were newly built, departments in the morphological service were equipped with the necessary equipment. Starting from 1990, the order of round-the-clock duty was introduced. During this period, the court appointed experts and chemists during off-duty hours. the expertise bureau served 1 million 300 thousand residents of Bukhara region. The bureau's laboratory provided services to the Navoi Department of Internal Affairs on the basis of a contract. In 1992, M.F. Rakhmanov re-commissioned forensic medical examinations in the bureau. During this period, all departments of the bureau were provided with highly educated specialists. The staff of the bureau was 118 people. Of these, 43 forensic medical experts, 43 secondary medical staff, and 29 junior medical staff were organized into 5 administrative management apparatuses. The Forensic Expertise Bureau has been providing paid services since 1993, and 33 types of expertise have been performed. The Regional Forensic Expertise Bureau has 5 districts. units are organized. Most of the expertise is based on FOTA applications by drawing conclusions. Coolers for keeping corpses have been organized in 3 district forensic expertise units. Heads of departments and experienced experts analyzed the work of inter-district forensic expertise units according to the methodical plan and evaluated them for improvement. The results of forensic expertise were discussed once a month and deficiencies were eliminated.

From 1998 to 2008, A.Sh. Ortikov worked as the head of the Regional Bureau.
In 2008-2009, H.G. Niyazov worked as the head of the bureau.
In 2010-2015, Yu.K. Fayziev worked as the head of the bureau.
In 2015-2016, N.K. Aminov worked as the head of the bureau.
In 2016-2017, O. J. Koziev worked as the head of the bureau.
From 2017 to the present period, H.M. Saibov has been working as the head of the Bukhara branch of the Scientific and Practical Center of Forensic Medical Expertise of the Republic.
Based on the decision PK-4049 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the field of forensic expertise dated 04.12.2018, the bureau was transformed into a scientific and practical center of forensic medical expertise. According to the decision, the scientific and practical center of forensic medical expertise is located in the Bukhara branch, i.e. Jondor, Korakol, Olot inter-districts, Vobkent, Shofirkon, G'ijduvon. Inter-district and inter-district Bukhara city, Bukhara district, Kogon, Korovulbazar three corpse transports were organized and started to work around the clock. The districts were moved to separate buildings and provided with equipment. Rapid operational services (BNS) and morphology department were organized in the branch of RFMESAPC Bukhara. - daytime duty procedure was introduced. Since 2018, 28 different paid services have been organized. Currently, the results of the examination are discussed in the districts and branches on the last Friday of every month, and deficiencies are eliminated. Seminars are held with prosecutor's office and internal affairs officers, they are given explanations about the essence of expertise, and they attend court sessions. In the future, RFMESAPC Bukhara branch will be equipped with equipment that meets modern requirements. Plans have been made to renovate the branch building in 2024 and provide it with the necessary equipment.

A view of the building of the RFMESAPC Bukhara branch.









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