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FORENSIC MEDICAL ASSESSMENT OF MEDICAL CARE AND PATHOMORPHOLOGICAL CHANGES IN PREGNANT WOMEN (LITERATURE ANALYSIS)

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Abstract

The article examines the issue of forensic medical assessment of medical care for pregnant women and pathomorphological changes based on literature analysis. The study analyzed international and domestic scientific sources, examined medical shortcomings arising in the field of obstetrics and gynecology, their pathomorphological consequences, and assessment methods in forensic medical examination. The obtained results indicate the relevance of the assessment in forensic medical practice based on the principles of "standard of care" and evidence-based medicine. At the same time, in the process of assessing the care provided to pregnant women, the importance of an integrated approach to pathomorphological and clinical data is emphasized. The article presents scientific and practical conclusions aimed at improving forensic medical examination, developing methodological recommendations for experts, and enhancing the quality of medical care for pregnant women.

Keywords

pregnant women, medical care, pathomorphological changes, forensic medical examination, standard of care, evidence-based medicine.

Аннотация

В статье на основе анализа литературы изучен вопрос судебно-медицинской оценки оказания медицинской помощи беременным женщинам и патоморфологических изменений. В исследовании проанализированы международные и отечественные научные источники, рассмотрены медицинские недостатки, возникающие в области акушерства и гинекологии, их патоморфологические последствия и методы оценки в судебно-медицинской экспертизе. Полученные результаты свидетельствуют об актуальности оценки в практике судебно-медицинской экспертизы на основе принципов "standard of care" и доказательной медицины. Вместе с тем, в процессе оценки оказываемой помощи беременным подчеркивается важность интегрированного подхода к патоморфологическим и клиническим данным. В статье представлены научно-практические выводы, направленные на совершенствование судебно-медицинской

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экспертизы, разработку методологических рекомендаций для экспертов и повышение качества медицинской помощи беременным женщинам.
Ключевые слова
беременные женщины, медицинская помощь, патоморфологические изменения, судебно-медицинская экспертиза, стандарт ухода, доказательная медицина.

Relevance of the topic. Forensic medical assessment of medical care and pathomorphological changes provided to pregnant women is one of the complex and urgent issues of modern medicine and forensic medicine. Medical defects arising in obstetric practice pose a threat to the life of the mother and fetus and are one of the most common objects in litigation. International and national studies show the central importance of assessing compliance with "standard of care," evidence-based medicine, and national clinical protocols. However, in the context of the CIS and Uzbekistan, unified standards and methodological guidelines are insufficient. Therefore, the topic has high scientific, practical, and social significance, contributing to the improvement of forensic medical examination practice, improving the quality of care provided to pregnant women, and reducing maternal and perinatal mortality.

Degree of study of the topic. Forensic medical assessment of medical care provided to pregnant women is one of the most complex scientific problems of modern forensic medical examination, obstetrics and gynecology, and medical law. In a number of international studies, it is noted that obstetric practice is one of the most frequently recorded areas of litigation related to medical defects and negative consequences (Studdert D.M. et al., 2006; ACOG 2015).

Scientists from the United States of America (Saks M., Studdert D.M., Mello M.M.) emphasize that the concept of "standard of care" is central in assessing the medical care provided during pregnancy. Delay in diagnostic and therapeutic measures or deviation from clinical protocols in obstetric cases poses a direct threat to the life of the mother and fetus and is a decisive factor in determining the medical error in forensic medical examination. At the same time, determining the cause-and-effect relationship is complex due to the individual and dynamic nature of clinical cases.

Scientists from European countries (Knight M., Drife J., Bajanowski T., Madea B.) indicate that the main criterion in the forensic medical assessment of medical care provided to pregnant women is compliance with evidence-based medicine and national clinical guidelines. Shortcomings in the maintenance of medical records and insufficient monitoring make it difficult to objectively assess the consequences of adverse obstetrics from a forensic medical point of view.

Scientists from the CIS countries (Popov V.L., Klevno V.A., Shigeev S.V., Nazarov M.N.) note the main problem as the lack of unified standardized criteria and algorithms. The multifactorial nature of complications in obstetric practice, extragenital pathologies, and stress factors necessitate a comprehensive approach to forensic medical diagnostics.

Scientists of Uzbekistan (Rakhimov K.R., Nurmukhamedov A.N., Abdullaev B.B.) also prioritize the protection of reproductive health and the reduction of maternal and perinatal mortality. At the same time, it is noted that there are insufficient scientifically based criteria and special methodological guidelines for forensic medical assessment.

This research shows that it is a complex scientific issue of high social and legal significance that needs to be solved at the international and national levels. Therefore, the dissertation research is aimed at improving the practice of forensic medical examination,

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improving the quality of care provided to pregnant women, and reducing adverse outcomes in obstetric and gynecological care.

Conclusion. Forensic medical assessment of medical care provided to pregnant women and pathomorphological changes is a complex and urgent issue of modern obstetrics and gynecology and forensic medicine. Analysis of the literature shows that shortcomings in obstetric practice pose a threat to the life of the mother and fetus and are one of the most frequent subjects in litigation. In international practice, "standard of care" and evidence-based medicine are accepted as the main criteria for evaluation, however, unified standards and methodological guidelines are insufficient in the CIS and Uzbekistan. Therefore, an integrated approach to pathomorphological and clinical data is important for improving forensic medical examination, improving the quality of medical care, and reducing maternal and perinatal mortality.

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