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**THE 5TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE
ISLAMIC COUNTRIES FORENSIC MEDICINE ORGANIZATION (ICFMO)**

"Innovations in Forensics to fight the crime"

1st - 4th April, 2013 - JCLEC, SEMARANG - INDONESIA



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SECTION

D2

SCHEDULE: SCIENTIFIC PRESENTATION

regard to literary and cultural differences in different countries, especially Islamic countries led us to use different specialized committees on areas of ethical, legal and jurisprudence and attempts to implement and develop, Professional principle of ethics as mentioned above. Team members of crime scene investigation at the beginning of their activities should respect ethical rules and principles and should commit to moral, social and cultural values and make their knowledge and skills in order to attain higher level of justice; in addition, they should be actively present in the crime scene investigation and considered it among their main and obligatory responsibilities and they should have in mind the role of team investigation cooperation, coordination, and expanding cultural values and their services and activities in order of to more clarification; they should, also, consider their colleagues as the most important elements and avoid of non-professional and immoral behavior and protecting human dignity at their first priorities. Finally, respecting ethical charter spread trust, responsibility and help develop a more scientific study of crime scene investigation and will lead to more clarification of the case. **Acknowledgements:** Thanks to all 60 scientific committee members from different organizations (judiciary, law enforcement, medical and law universities, and Legal medicine organization of Islamic republic of IRAN) whom cooperated unconditionally for six months, in twelve group sitting sessions to edit the draft of Ethical Principle of Crime Scene Investigation.

Key words: C.S.I, forensic specialist, team working, professional ethic

SL 4

THE CONCEPT OF GOOD AND BAD IN MEDICINE: THE RELATION BETWEEN RELIGION, PHILOSOPHY, AND SCIENCE

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The concept of science, philosophy, religion actually interrelated in particular to reveal the meaning of truth and goodness. Truth is defined in Arabic as Al-Haq also referred to the concept of Shidiq which has the same meaning of honest. Truth refers to the conformity between words and facts or become natural. Religion consists of creed, ritual and ethics making a form of meaning braid of the truth meaning of God as al-Haq opposite the void and took the consequences of heaven and hell. God acts in accordance with His Scripture or His word to become a sign in term of natural process. Natural process in the universe contains the benefits and disadvantages to humans as natural law as reflection of His existence. Benefit or harm in human has given the option to choose the good and bad as the embodiment of the concept of ethics. Philosophy as source of science has given a logical explanation of the good and the bad called the philosophy of ethics, right or wrong explanation called the philosophy of science as well as an explanation of beautiful or not beautiful called aesthetics. The development of the philosophy of science which consists of ontology, epistemology and ethics has lead medical disciplines to the best practices that are true/right and good in the present and future. Shari'a law, customary law or state law or intellect or mind law and sometimes disciplines law have a conflict that raised the dilemma in determining good and bad based on the rules. Therefore people especially medical practitioner need a new, more enlightened approach to integrate philosophy, religion and science. The Philosophy of good had the plural meaning for the most important concept i.e. happy, free will, equity, to meet the obligation, do no harm, benefit and the pleasure of

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Allah/God. In practice medical practitioners had dilemma to make priority of the concept of good by prima facie. Islam as holistic religion had much more meaning of good in term of arabic culture such as ma'ruf, ihsan (hasanah), khoir, Ar-rohman, Ar-rohlim, al-birru, sholeh, and thoyyib. Explanation of the concept of good and bad in three viewpoints, namely religion, philosophy and science especially in medicine will give the meaning of good and bad more resolute, consistent and functional in the present and the future.

Key words: good concept, religion, philosophy, science

SL 5

MEDICAL ETHICS & THE NEED OF STATUTES IN THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD

Abdur Rasheed Mian

Ethics and statutes are the opposite sides of the same coin. Complex relationship of the ever-changing world demands increased reliance and further strengthening of statutes rather to depend on ill-defined ethical codes. The relationship amongst physicians and patients has changed considerably with the passage of time. The patient has transformed into a client and the ethical codes including documentation aspects have converted to a mere show rather than the implementation in their true spirit. It is of paramount importance to be vigilant regarding matters of medical ethics or related medical statutes pertinent to patients with special reference to legislation aspects. The presentation covers different interpretations and views of ethics ranging from the colonial era to various monarchs and religious clergy to accreditors.

SL 6

ALLEGED MEDICAL MALPRACTICE: A RETROSPECTIVE STUDY OF FORENSIC EVALUATION OF CASES IN CAIRO AND GIZA REGIONS (2009 - 2011)

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The best available data source on lethal cases is in the files of the institutes of forensic medicine. The medico-legal autopsies are ordered by the public prosecutor when a case of alleged medical malpractice comes to his attention. A multicentre retrospective analysis of many autopsies carried out due to suspicion of medical malpractice in Egyptian institutes of forensic medicine from 2009 to 2011. This study showed that hospital doctors were more affected by medical malpractice claims than doctors in private practice. It also showed that although surgery is the discipline with most accusations of medical malpractice the rate of confirmed medical malpractice with approved causality is low. The data were made completely anonymous. Medico legal malpractice assessments have been an important part of the work of forensic pathologists. Not only botchers are concerned but also physicians of all clinical subjects, especially malpractice charges claiming a malpractice leading to death. Single long articles and book chapters have been published about malpractice assessments since the end of the 17th century by forensic pathologists. After World War II systematic studies of malpractice charges first were published in the 1960s. Meanwhile the attention