The Role of Forensic Medicine in the Criminal Investigation

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Abstract

This study deals with the role of forensic medicine in the criminal investigation of crimes affecting human rights through a statement of the concept of forensic medicine, explanation of the fields of forensic medicine and the role of forensic medicine in crimes and the relationship of forensic medicine to justice, and a statement of the legal framework for the work of the forensic doctor, and his role in the search for crimes / and an explanation of his role in sexual crimes, establishing evidence and preliminary investigation. So, the obligation to investigate serious human rights violations is enshrined in legislation. The use of forensic experts also plays a role in identifying victims of serious human rights violations. It is a reliable tool. The use of forensic experts occupies a high place in conducting the investigation, as it is important and necessary in the investigations. Forensic medicine is “the science that represents the relationship between medicine and law, and this relationship is based on what the law needs from medicine and what medicine needs from the law. The forensic doctor intervenes in a social context by studying the relationship between medical facts and the texts of the labor or social security law.

Keywords: Forensic Medicine, Pathologist, Justice, and Judiciary.

Introduction

This study deals with the role of forensic medicine in the investigation of crimes affecting human rights through a statement of the concept of forensic medicine by explanation of the fields of forensic medicine and the role of forensic medicine in crimes and the relationship of forensic medicine to justice, and a statement of the legal framework for the work of the forensic doctor, and his role in the search for crimes and an explanation of his role in sexual crimes, establishing evidence and preliminary investigation and explaining the value of the forensic evidence. So, the obligation to investigate serious human rights violations is enshrined in legislation. The use of forensic experts also plays a role in identifying victims of serious human rights violations. It is a reliable tool. The use of forensic experts occupies a high place in conducting the investigation, as it

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is important and necessary in the investigations. Forensic medicine is “the science that represents the relationship between medicine and law, and this relationship is based on what the law needs from medicine and what medicine needs from the law. Therefore, this study aims to clarify what is meant by forensic medicine and the forensic doctor, and the forensic doctor’s relationship with the justice system through a statement of the legal framework for his work, as well as an indication of his relationship with the judiciary and criminal justice and his role in the search for crime, specifically abortion and sexual crimes.

**Definition of Forensic Medicine**

Forensic medicine is a term that consists of two parts: medicine and forensic medicine, while medicine is the science that deals with everything related to the human body, whether dead or alive, and forensic medicine is an intermediary specialty between the medical profession and the social body, and as a link between medicine and law (Al-Maaytah, 2007). Both jurists and doctors together defined definitions that differed in the way they were formulated, but they met in their content. Some researchers mentioned that forensic medicine is “the science that represents the relationship between medicine and law, and this relationship is based on what the law needs from medicine and what Medicine needs him from the law.”

The jurisprudence also defined the forensic profession as the use of medical and biological knowledge when applying the laws regulating the rights and duties of people living in society. And it was stated in the book “Forensic Medicine and its Technical Evidence and its Role in the Search for Crime” by Counselor Abdel Hamid Al-Mentawai, (Al-Minshawi, 2013), that forensic medicine is a branch of medicine, specialized in clarifying medical issues that are considered before the judiciary. Forensic medicine, then, studies the relationship that can exist between medical facts and legal texts, and it is called by several names in the Arabic language, such as forensic medicine, forensic medicine, and forensic medicine (Al-Maaytah, 2007). It shall include the freedom to seek, to receive, and to communicate information and thoughts of all kinds irrespective of the boundaries, whether orally, in writing, or print, in form of art, or through all other media of its choice (Gilani1, 2021).

**Fields of Forensic Medicine**

In the past, forensic medicine was called “medicine of the dead”, because part of its activities is the examination of death and the autopsy of corpses, and perhaps this is what distinguishes it from other medical specialties, whose first and last goal remains the treatment or prevention of diseases. However, describing
forensic medicine as necrology does not express the true value of the status of forensic medicine in the health system on the one hand, and in the lives of individuals on the other, because the examination of death and autopsy represent only 10% to 20% of the activities of the forensic doctor. Whose fields of intervention expanded due to scientific developments and their impact on the scientific evidence, in addition to the development of the concept of human rights and the protection of victims’ rights in the legal arena (Al-Minshawi, 2013).

The forensic doctor practices his profession and performs several activities within specific legal frameworks, according to the fields that vary in the diversity of problems related to forensic medicine. The forensic doctor intervenes in a social, professional, or judicial framework.

a. Social Forensics

The forensic doctor intervenes in a social context by studying the relationship between medical facts and the texts of the labor or social security law. The Social Security Authority or insurance companies carry out work related to forensic medicine while carrying out their work with these bodies.

b. Professional Forensic Medicine

It relates to the profession of physician itself in terms of its organization, the illegal practice of this profession, and the ethics of the profession (Al-Maay tah, 2007).

c. Forensic Medicine

The people who are vigilant in the application of the law are the most in need of the opinions of the forensic doctor, as the large part of the work of the latter takes place in the framework of his assistance to the justice system, and whenever the forensic doctor intervenes in this framework, he is in the process of practicing judicial forensic medicine, which is divided into:

Forensic medicine is concerned with studying and diagnosing the traces left by the offender at the crime scene (blood spots, semen, hair...) and contributes to revealing the identity of the body.

Forensic medicine for the study of the various biological and social aspects of death, as well as the autopsy of the body. Forensic medicine for bruises and bruises (examines wounds, mechanical suffocation, experience of bodily injury and burns. Sexual forensic medicine (topics of sexual assault and crimes, criminal abortions, newborn infanticide. Mental forensic medicine (studies the relationship of mental illness to criminal responsibility, and the extent to which the criminal’s mental state affects the moral element of the crime. Forensic medicine: its topics are cases of poisoning, whether by chemicals such as carbon oxide or food poisoning (Al-Maay tah, 2007).
What is the role of the pathologist?

In the eyes of justice, the forensic doctor is an expert charged with giving his opinion on issues of a medical nature concerning the victim, whether he is alive or dead, as well as the accused individual in terms of his psyche and soundness of mind. As for the medical staff, the forensic doctor is the legal advisor, who benefits it through his knowledge of medical law and his experience with information about legal applications in daily medical practice, as well as providing it with his opinion on the legal aspects of a medical problem. The forensic doctor therefore performs a dual function: - The medical advisor to the administrative and judicial authorities. - Legal advisor to the medical authority. In addition to the medical knowledge that the forensic doctor acquires during training, he must, during the practice of his work, have a scientific spirit and follow the methodological methods of analysis, and this is based on the following principles. Scrutiny and doubt in the simplest matters presented to him, as cases that seem simple can be more complex (Al-Minshawi, 2013).

Avoid rushing into a decision and not entering complicated assumptions.

- Proficiency and accuracy during the autopsy of a cadaver because the error in the autopsy cannot be corrected (Al-Maaytah, 2007).

Observing clarity, brevity and accuracy in the results submitted to the judiciary or other administrative bodies. The task of the forensic doctor differs from the task of the doctor practicing his work in the clinic or hospital, and one of the most important things that the forensic doctor is examining the victims of beatings and intentional wounds, the victims of wrongful wounds, and estimating the percentage of disability. - Examining victims of sexual assaults. - Previewing injuries that occur during sports activities and work accidents. - Previewing acts of violence against children and the elderly. - Lifting the body and examining the signs of death, in addition to the judicial autopsy. Detection of poisoning cases. Examination of vital spots (blood, semen, urine, food remains). Detecting the identity of a person from his body (Al-Maaytah, 2007).

The relationship of the forensic physician to the justice system

Forensic medicine represents the relationship between medicine and law, this relationship must take place within a specific legal framework in which the forensic doctor is known, and the forensic doctor's contact with the judiciary is done through legal tools to reach certain goals (Al-Maaytah, 2007).

The legal framework for the work of the forensic doctor

A forensic physician exercises his or her activities within a specific legal framework
The forensic doctor employed by the judiciary is not bound by professional secrecy when providing information to the judge regarding the subject matter of the expertise he is required to complete, but he only provides information related to the questions put to him, and he must maintain the confidentiality of information that he may discover on the occasion of performing his work, which is not subject to the question of the judge, he is bound by professional secrecy in this case. The doctor must refrain from conducting an experiment that is the subject of a person from his relatives or who was his treating physician according to Article 97 of the Code of Medical Ethics, which states: “No one can be at the same time an expert physician, treating physician, or expert dental surgeon, and dental surgeon treating the same patient. The physician or dental surgeon may not accept a mission that jeopardizes the interests of one of his clients, one of his friends, one of his relatives, or a group requesting his services, and the same is the case when his interests are himself exposed at risk.” Medical ethics is defined as the set of principles, rules, and norms that every doctor, dental surgeon or pharmacist must observe and draw upon in the practice of his profession.

And the forensic doctor can be considered one of the persons qualified to conduct examinations in the medical field “If signs or traces of death are observed by violent or other methods that raise suspicion, the burial cannot be carried out except after the police officer, with the assistance of a doctor, prepares a report on the condition of the body and the circumstances related to the death. As well as the information he was able to gather about the names and surnames of the deceased person, his age, his profession, his mother's place, and his residence.

The competent person also moves to the place if he deems it necessary and takes with him people who can estimate the circumstances of death..." The person who is able to estimate the circumstances of death is the forensic doctor, and it must be noted that the doctor is delegated in this case as a qualified person and not as an expert, as he takes the oath On the one hand and on the other hand, the appointment of experts is within the competence of the ruling or investigation authorities: to take the oath if he is not registered in the expert list - To perform his task under the supervision of the judge - To abide by the time limit specified for him to conduct the expertise. Contacting the judge and informing him of the developments of his work. - He may seek the assistance of technicians named in their names and take the oath. - He may receive statements from persons other than the accused. - He may question the accused in the presence of the judge. He shall be presented in the session upon requesting his appearance as a result of his actions after taking the oath.¹
The forensic doctor’s contact with the judiciary

The legal means for the forensic doctor’s contact with the judiciary is “armour” and it is an order issued to the doctor in order to carry out “legal medical” work that is necessary on a living or dead person, and in some cases, it is intended to aid a sick person, such as persons detained for consideration (what is meant here is judicial force and not the administration. And any doctor can be mocked within the limits of his competence, regardless of whether he is a forensic doctor or not, except in some cases where the intervention of the forensic doctor is necessary, such as an autopsy of a dead body to find out the cause of death. The judicial police during the preliminary investigations or on behalf of the prosecution judges, as for the investigative judges, the accusation chamber and the ruling authorities, orders or decisions are issued to appoint a forensic doctor as an expert to perform legal medical work. Thereafter, the obligated physician is obliged to comply with the bondage issued by the judicial authority, “Physicians, dental surgeons and pharmacists must comply with the orders of bondage issued by the public authority.

The obligated physician may refrain from carrying out the task assigned to him except in some cases, including:

- The case of force majeure that prevents him from doing his work is like a disease
- Lack of technical competence.
- Moral incapacity, such as if he is a relative of the victim, or if he is the doctor treating this victim. Out of respect for the human nature of the medical profession in general, the expert physician must, before embarking on any expert process, notify the person concerned of his mission. In most cases, the subject of forced labor is: - Examining the body of a person and determining the cause of death and performing an autopsy (if necessary. Examination of victims of violence and determining the percentage of disability. Examination of victims of sexual assaults. - Examination of the mental state of a particular person. Conducting laboratory analyzes for biological stains or some toxic substances - Determining the percentage of alcohol in the blood. The harness is usually delivered in the form of a single piece of paper not attached to anything that can be directed to the forensic doctor.

Observations: The position of the corpse, the surroundings in which it was found, the spots on it, and any tear or change in it. - What happened to the corpse of changes: cadaveric cyanosis, stiffness of throwing or disintegration and decomposition. Distinctive signs for identification: gender, age, and stature. Signs of suffocation. Traumatic injuries: bruises, scrapes, and cuts, always starting from the head all the way down to the toes. Anatomy: Anatomy according to the rules:
The Role of Forensic Medicine in the Search for Crime

The forensic doctor, through the forensic medical report that he completes, is the one who shows the material and moral pillars of crimes that affect the physical integrity of a person. Thus, the medical report becomes a tool that enlightens the judge on the way to a proper adaptation of the facts that constitute the crime. And to show the role of forensic medicine in highlighting the elements of crimes related to the safety of the human body,

The role of the forensic doctor in the event of death and injuries.

In the case of death: death is the cessation of the vital functions of the body represented in breathing, heart rate (blood circulation) and the work of the nervous system, and death cannot be defined as a violent cessation of life. Death is by the doctor before issuing any death certificate. After the doctor confirms the death, he determines its cause, and the death is often natural because of a disease or sudden cardiac arrest, and sometimes death is the result of an “accident or suicide, and the death may be the result of a criminal act, which is Murder of all kinds (Al-Minshawi, 2013).

In premeditated killing: Article 254 of the Penal Code defines willful killing as follows: “Killing is the willful taking of a person’s soul.” The principle is that the victim must be a living person at the time of the crime. Otherwise, the act is considered mutilation of a corpse. The victim was alive at the time of the commission of the murder or not, as the crime is supposed to be committed against someone else, as the law does not punish suicide. The forensic pathologist can determine whether the death was a criminal or suicidal act.

Poisoning

Article 260 of the Penal Code stipulates that poisoning “is an attack on a person’s life by the influence of substances that can lead to death, regardless of the use or administration of these substances and whatever results they lead to.” Through the text of the article, we note that for the crime of poisoning to occur, it is required to provide a certain means, which are substances that can lead to death, and the phrase “law” does not describe toxic substances, so the judge should seek
the assistance of experts in this regard. Those who carry out biological analyzes and detect the presence of toxic substances in the victim's body (Inas, 2004). A poison is a chemical or plant agent that can cause damage to vital tissues.

Although the criminal work using poisons has become rare due to the ease of detection and diagnosis, the intervention of the forensic doctor remains necessary to detect the existing cases, and it is he who determines the type and shape of the poisonous substance, the quantity taken, the method of its entry into the body, and the extent to which poison intake is related to the results.

The first duty of a doctor who encounters a case of poisoning is to treat the injured, then take samples and identify them, take the data of the poisoned person, and transfer them to the law enforcement officers. It should be noted that the penalty for giving substances harmful to the body varies according to the result estimated by the forensic doctor (Al-Minshawi, 2013).

The crime of poisoning can take place through sexual contact, if the person knows that he is carrying the AIDS virus and has the intention to kill. In the killing of a newborn child: Infanticide, as defined in Article 259 of the Penal Code, is “the taking of the soul of a newborn child.” It is a special crime that depends on the victim’s status, and the criminal method is only a reference element. We can say here that the criminal intent is available to the carrier of the disease (Al-Maaytah, 2007).

The crime of killing a newborn child is defined as the loss of the soul of a newly born child either through violence in any form or deliberate neglect of the fetus and lack of care for it, so that this leads to its death. The task of the forensic doctor is to search for the components of the crime to answer the questions posed by the judge in charge of the investigation: Was the body the body of a newborn? Did he live after birth? How long did he live until his death? What is the cause of the death of the newborn, is it a criminal act because of assault or negligence (Tawfeq, 2019).

The second case: the deliberate killing of the child resulting from neglecting to provide the necessary care to ensure the survival of the newborn, such as not tying the umbilical cord or not providing food. The forensic doctor can also know the period that the child lived after his birth through conducting inspections that allow him to provide an answer about this period, but with reservation, and it must be noted that it is not possible to talk about killing a newborn child for a fetus that has not completed 180 days. The killing of a newborn child by the mother is a mitigating circumstance that she can benefit from alone; In this case, the doctor has the burden of examining the accused mother and looking into whether she has all her mental powers or whether she suffers from disorders, and this is in the form of mental experience. Jurisprudence
considers that killing a newborn child is a serious problem with social and cultural dimensions that requires a comprehensive study of all its data in both the repressive and preventive frameworks. In the case of wounds: a wound is defined from a legal medical point of view as a rupture or separation of contact in any of the body tissues because of the use of force or violence. And often the differentiating factor is external violence that falls on the affected part of the body (Inas, 2004), and external violence includes beating, punching, trampling, stabbing, cutting, falling, (Review, 2019), and hitting, and other means of violence and severity. (Rogers, 2020). From a legal point of view, the Penal Code did not define a wound, and from this it is understood that a wound is “any harm, no matter how light, whose consequences are prejudice to the body or health of an individual.” On the other hand, the seriousness of the wounds is not related to the nature of violence only, but to the current and future results of it, and perhaps the result of violence is the most important factor in determining the legal description of the assault and the punishment prescribed for it. From a forensic medical point of view, wounds are divided into: Abrasions occur because of skin friction with a rough surface, which leads to damage to the outer layer, and abrasions differ according to their causes: nails, rope, collision (Abu Al-Wafa, 2013).

And bruises, which are the ruptures of blood vessels at the level of the layers of the skin, and they appear in the form of blue spots, and the bruise enables to know the location of the violence and the date of its occurrence by the color and the tool used and its shape. (Review, 2019).

Trauma: This type of wound is accompanied by fracture of the bones and rupture of the viscera. The bruise results when colliding with a hard object such as in a car accident or due to excessive stretching. What is meant here to collide with something solid (Inas, 2004).

Wounds caused by a cutting tool caused by a cutting tool (knives, pieces of glass) (Abu Al-Wafa, 2013).

Stab wounds or puncture wounds - caused by an instrument with a sharp cutting tip

Wounds resulting from firearms: Firearms cause bruising or circular wounds with asymmetrical ends, and these weapons release combustion materials (the latter leave their mark on the human body due to their properties (Review, 2019).

Fractures are legally considered wounds, and they are bony traumas, whether on the long bones (Abu Al-Wafa, 2013).

The most important work that the forensic doctor performs in case of injuries is the issuance of medical certificates confirming the disability, specifically estimating the duration of the temporary total disability to work (Inas, 2013).
Therefore, the role of the forensic doctor in determining the features of this crime is evident by confirming that the cause of permanent disability is the acts of violence that the victim was subjected to, and that the forensic doctor is the person The only one qualified to say that the handicap affected a member in the medical sense (Baaziz, 2011).

The Role of the Forensic Doctor in Sexual Crimes and the Crime of Abortion:

The forensic doctor is often asked to examine the victim of sexual assaults to demonstrate the validity of the assault and thus the crime. Rape ruptures the hymen when it is present, and the bloody hemorrhage that accompanies that is the main sign that helps diagnose indecent assault, even if the hymen is not always torn when Penetration, as indecent assault or indecent act may be accompanied by a semen flow, whether in the woman’s vagina or on the victim’s clothes and skin, (Baaziz, 2011), and in other cases, diagnosing the situation and estimating the period since the birth may be important eliminate(Matrook, 2004). As for abortion, it is the act stipulated punishable in the Penal Code, and this crime takes three forms, which are: Abortion of the woman herself. Abortion of a woman by others. Induction of abortion. Abortion in these cases is criminal, and in other circumstances it may be a therapeutic abortion or a heavy abortion in false labor. Abortion can be described as criminal if there are three elements. Criminal intent or intentional intent to induce an abortion. The role of the forensic doctor in the legal adaptation of the facts is very important, and the intervention of the forensic doctor is necessary in most crimes that affect the safety of the person and his body (Baaziz, 2011).

The most important of these principles is restricting the rights of belligerents, the principle of prohibiting unjustified pain, the principle of distinction between military objectives, and the principle of proportionality between them (Alsharqawi, 2021)

The Role of Forensic Medicine in Establishing Evidence

Evidence in the penal article acquires an extremely important character, and sometimes the conviction or acquittal of the accused depends on it. It must be that the evidence leads to identifying the offender and proving the incident with evidence and proof, and the evidence is generally known as the means sought in the investigations for the purpose of proving the fact of the crime accusations, and the evidence is the means that the judge uses to reach the truth that he seeks (Baaziz, 2011).

The Value of Forensic Evidence in the Preliminary Investigation
The forensic medical evidence at this stage is of great importance, as it helps to prove the occurrence of the crime and its circumstances, in addition to its role in proving its attribution to a specific person on the one hand, and on the other hand, the identification of the victim. And whether we proceed from complaints and reports about the occurrence of a crime, (Matrook, 2004), the role of the forensic doctor with the evidence he presents remains essential, but the difference lies in the fact that the draft did not provide for the use of the judicial officers with medical evidence in the first case, but there is nothing to prevent him from doing so (Baaziz, 2011).

The presence of the forensic doctor at the crime scene is necessary to inspect the assets that may help solve their puzzles, and the most important thing he does in this case is: - The apparent examination of the body. The report confirming the death and specifying the approximate time of its occurrence initially through changes, such as hemorrhagic recession and the stiffness of throwing - Clarifying any misleading effects of medical aid procedures. Determine the nature of the death, whether it is criminal or suicidal. - After completing the examination process, the forensic doctor gives directions to transfer the body to the mortuary in a proper manner to preserve the evidence. This is done by placing the hands and head in bags (Trankell, 2014). The legislator does not require that the behavior of the electoral bribery to be positive or negative (Al-Khsailat, 2019).

The Value of Forensic Evidence at the Stage of Judicial Investigation and Trial

Judicial investigation bodies are responsible for exploiting the evidence collected by law enforcement officers at the level of preliminary investigations, based on which legal adaptation and judicial follow-up are carried out. The investigative judge shall, in accordance with the law, take all investigative measures he deems necessary to reveal the truth, by investigating accusatory and exculpatory evidence. In view of the principle established by the constitution, which is the “presumption of innocence,” forensic medical evidence plays a major role in denying crimes attributed to persons suspected of committing them or accused of them based on other data (Baaziz, 2011).

And the forensic medical evidence at the stage of the judicial investigation is subject to the principle of primacy. The parties are confronted with evidence and their defenses and observations are received regarding it (Baaziz, 2011). The investigative judge is not bound by this evidence. As for the trial stage, crimes may be proven by any method of proof, (Matrook, 2004), except in cases where the law provides otherwise, and the judge may issue his judgment according to his own conviction.” Between him and the rest of the evidence such as witness
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testimony, confession, and others, the corroborative strength of the forensic medical evidence is subject to the judge’s discretion, and this is according to his conviction based on what is going on in the court session (Abu Al-Wafa, 2013).

A distinction must be made between ruling bodies consisting of professional judges only (misdemeanors and infractions) and those consisting of professional judges and sworn popular judges (the Criminal Court). It is necessary, during his questioning, during hearing the testimony of witnesses, or immediately afterwards, or at the request of him or his lawyer, the evidentiary evidence, the minutes of seizure or acknowledgment of such evidence, as well as presenting them to witnesses, experts or jurors if there is a place for that, and the judge does not have to abide by According to the evidence, the latter is subject, in his estimation, to the absolute personal conviction of the judge (Riachi, 2006).

It was also found that thirteen universities teach (forensic medicine) as an elective course for students of the Faculty of Law. These universities are University of Jordan, Yarmouk University, Mutah University, Al Balq University, Al-Balqa Applied University, Al- Hussein Bin Talal University, University of Petra, Al-Isra University, Al-Zaytoonah University, Jerash University, Irbid National University, Ajloun National University, and Amman Arab University. The description of the course was the same in all these universities, which “This course aims to study the definition, means of requesting help from forensic medical doctors in judiciary proceedings and investigations including medical reports, inspection of dead bodies, their autopsy and reasons of death (Issa, 2021).

Conclusions

The obligation to investigate serious human rights violations is enshrined in legislation. The use of forensic experts also plays a role in identifying victims of serious human rights violations. It is a reliable tool. The use of forensic experts occupies a high place in conducting the investigation, as it is important and necessary in the investigations. Forensic medicine is “the science that represents the relationship between medicine and law, and this relationship is based on what the law needs from medicine and what medicine needs from the law. The forensic doctor intervenes in a social context by studying the relationship between medical facts and the texts of the labor or social security law. Forensic medicine is concerned with studying and diagnosing the traces left by the offender at the crime scene. In the eyes of justice, the forensic doctor is an expert charged with giving his opinion on issues of a medical nature concerning the victim, whether he is alive or dead, as well as the accused individual in terms of his psyche and soundness of mind. As for the medical staff, the forensic doctor is the legal
advisor, who benefits it through his knowledge of medical law and his experience with information about legal applications in daily medical practice, as well as providing it with his opinion on the legal aspects of a medical problem. The forensic doctor therefore performs a dual function, the medical advisor to the administrative and judicial authorities.

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Indian Journal of Forensic Medicine & Toxicology, January-March 2021, Vol. 15, No. 1 1097

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