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## **The court hearings began in a criminal case against an expert who mistakenly established the presence of alcohol in the blood of a child who died in a traffic accident in the town of Balashikha**



Today in the Zheleznodorozhny Court of the Moscow Region, hearings began in a criminal case against a doctor of the Forensic Medical Examination Bureau of the Moscow Region Mikhail Kleimenov accused of committing a crime under Part 1 Article 293 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation (negligence).

We will remind that Kleymenov conducted a forensic medical examination of the body of the child killed by a vehicle in a yard in the town of Balashikha, Moscow Region in April 2017. The results of the examination showed large amount of alcohol in the child's blood. The Investigative Committee could not ignore this fact which draws a great response.

The criminal case was taken over by one of the experienced investigators of the Investigative Committee's Head Office. It was charged to a commission of 18 experienced experts from leading scientific, educational and forensic institutions of the Helathcare Ministry and Defense Ministry, including the Russian Forensic Medical Examination Center, Russian Medical Academy of

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Uninterrupted Professional Education, Lomonosov State University of Moscow, Academician Pavlov State Medical University of Saint Petersburg, National Scientific and practical Center of Children's health, Forensic Medical Examination Bureau of the Moscow Healthcare Department, 111th main State Forensic Medical Examination Center, Academician Burdenko Main Military Clinical Hospital, and others.

The results of the examination allowed the investigators to conclude that Kleimanov had violated forensic medical examination rules and his conclusion on the state of the child at the moment of the accident had been groundless. The accused had taken the blood sample from the body in improper manner, contaminating it with alcohol-forming microflora and fermentation. This is why the examination found 2.7 ppm of ethanol in the sample. In such a situation, Considering his experience, Kleimanov should have realized that such concentration of alcohol in the blood of the child was consistent with a coma and to confirm or eliminate the fact of alcohol drinking he should have run a biochemical blood test. But he had not done it. Instead, he preferred to talk with media claiming that he was right, completely forgetting about violation of rights of the injured party. And now the investigators have evidence.

The comprehensive forensic examination confirmed that the child was not under the influence of alcohol at the moment of the accident. Ethyl alcohol found in the sample was formed postmortem. This is also confirmed by the absence of Ethyl glucuronide, a biomarker to test for ethanol use. Based on the results of the examination, the investigators also have concluded that the boy was healthy.

The investigation provided the court with a body of evidence that would allow making an impartial decision.

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