

SEND UP EXAMINATION: MBBS, 3RD YEAR.

FORENSIC MEDICINE AND TOXICOLOGY DEPTT, KEMU

TOTAL MARKS: 60

1. a) Compare and contrast incised and lacerated wound on the skull.

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b) What is ricochet phenomenon?		3
2. Enumerate the conditions necessary for a valid contract for medical treatment.

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3. Classify antidotes giving examples for each type. Write mechanism of action of chelating agents.

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4. A dead body of a middle aged, stout man is brought in the forensic medicine and toxicology dept with history of gunshot wound at the right temple. How will you proceed with the examination to determine

a) The distance of discharge of weapon	10	
b) Manner of death		5
c) Whether it is an entry or exit wound	5	
5. A skeleton was presented by the local police in the city morgue for autopsy examination:
 - I. What should be the protocol for autopsy examination of this skeleton?

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 - II. How will you establish the identity of this skeleton?

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MCQs

Time: 45 Minutes

Marks: 30

CHOOSE THE SINGLE BEST ANSWER FROM THE FOLLOWING:

1. CADAVERIC SPASM INDICATES:
 - a) LAST ACT BEFORE DEATH
 - b) CAUSE OF DEATH
 - c) MODE OF DEATH
 - d) FATAL PERIOD
 - e) POSTMORTEM PERIOD

2. A DEAD BODY IS FOUND FLOATING IN BRB CANAL DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE. THE PROBABLE TIME TAKEN BY THE BODY TO COME TO THE SURFACE OF WATER AFTER DEATH IS:
 - a) 6-----8h
 - b) 10-----12h
 - c) 22-----24h
 - d) 2-----4 DAYS
 - e) MORE THAN 4 DAYS

3. A PERSON IS HIT BY A MAN ON THE LEFT SIDE OF THE FACE AND LOST A MOLAR TOOTH. UNDER QISAS& DIYAT ORDINANCE THE NATURE OF THE INJURY IS:
 - a) SHAJJAH KHAFIFA
 - b) JURH JAIFA
 - c) ITLAF-E-UDW
 - d) ITLAFE SALAHAT-UDW
 - e) SHAJJAH MUNAQQILA

4. THE COMMONEST WOUND FOR CLAIMING A FALSE CHARGE IS A (AN):
 - a) STAB
 - b) BRUISE
 - c) ABRASION
 - d) GUNSHOT WOUND
 - e) INCISED WOUND

5. COLLECTION OF INJURED EPITHELIUM, DRIED BLOOD AND LYMPH IS:
 - a) PUS
 - b) SCAB
 - c) TRANSUDATE
 - d) EXUDATE
 - e) HAEMATOMA

6. TO INDUCE EMESIS APOMORPHINE IS GIVEN IN A DOSE OF:

- a) 6mg im
- b) 5mg im
- c) 5mg iv
- d) 6mg sc
- e) 5mg orally

7. THE GREATER AMOUNT OF THE INGESTED POISON IS ELIMINATED BY:

- a) PERSPIRATION AND RESPIRATION
- b) EXCESSIVE SALIVATION
- c) RESPIRATION
- d) VOMITING
- e) VOMITING AND DIARRHOEA

8. BARTONIAN LINES ARE PRESENT IN POISONING WITH:

- a) PHOSPHORUS
- b) LEAD
- c) IODINE
- d) CHLORINE
- e) NITRIC ACID

9. RES IPSA LOQUITRE MEANS :

- a) SERIOUSLY ILL PATIENT
- b) THINGS SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES
- c) SKIN CHANGES IN DROWNING
- d) NEGLIGENCE ON PART OF THE ANESTHETIST
- e) MALPRAXIS

10. PRESENCE OF DIATOMS HELPS IN DIAGNOSING DEATH DUE TO:

- a) ELECTROCUTION
- b) ASPHYXIA
- c) DROWNING
- d) OPIUM INGESTION
- e) SNAKE BITE

11. MACERATION IS SEEN WHEN THE:

- a) DEATH IS INTRAUTERINE
- b) DEAD BODY IS BURNT
- c) CAUSE OF DEATH IS DROWNING
- d) PERSON IS STARVED BEFORE DEATH
- e) BODY IS DEEPLY BURIED

12. DISULFIRAM IS USEFUL IN:
- a) MERCURY POISONING
 - b) ALCOHOLISM
 - c) MORPHINOMANIA
 - d) PLUMBISM
 - e) BARBITURATE AUTOMATISM
13. GASTRIC LAVAGE IS CONTRAINDICATED IN POISONING WITH:
- a) MINERAL ACIDS
 - b) PHENOL
 - c) ORGANOPHOSPHATES
 - d) ARSENIC COMPOUNDS
 - e) SALICYLATES
14. TOLERANCE IS PRODUCED WITH:
- a) MERCURIAL COMPOUNDS
 - b) DIACETYL MORPHINE
 - c) PHOSPHATES
 - d) N-ACETYL CYSTEINE
 - e) BAL
15. ABORTIFACIENTS ARE:
- a) CROTON & FOLIC ACID
 - b) ALOES & PHENOLS
 - c) OLEANDER & ACONITE
 - d) QUININE & MADAR
 - e) CASTOR OIL & QUININE
16. DYING DECLARATION IS VALID ONLY WHEN:
- a) RECORDED ON OATH
 - b) THE ACCUSED DIES
 - c) THE PATIENTS DIES
 - d) RECORDED BY THE POLICE
 - e) CROSS EXAMINATION IS CONDUCTED
17. COLOUR OF HYPOSTASIS IN CYANIDE POISONING IS:
- a) CHERRY RED
 - b) PURPLE
 - c) GREEN
 - d) BRIGHT PINK
 - e) BLUISH BLACK

18. PROFESSIONAL DEATH SENTENCE IS AWARDED BY THE:
- a) SHARIAT COURT
 - b) SUPREME COURT
 - c) HIGH COURT
 - d) PMDC
 - e) SESSION COURT
19. ACTIVATED CHARCOAL IS AN ANTIDOTE WHICH ACTS BY :
- a) INHIBITING THE RECEPTOR SITES
 - b) CHEMICAL REACTIONS
 - c) ADSORPTION
 - d) ABSORPTION
 - e) CHELATION
20. THE OSSIFICATION CENTRE IN FAVOUR OF FULL TERM FOETUS SHOULD BE IN THE:
- a) STERNUM
 - b) LOWER END OF TIBIA
 - c) CALCANEUM
 - d) LOWER END OF FEMUR
 - e) UPPER END OF HUMERUS
21. EXHUMATION IS ONLY HELPFUL WHEN THE CAUSE OF DEATH IS:
- a) IN THE SOFT TISSUES
 - b) A DISEASE
 - c) IN THE BONY TISSUES
 - d) POISONING
 - e) IN THE HOLLOW ORGANS
22. REGARDING THE USE OF SPECIFIC ANTIDOTES:
- a) PENICILLAMINE IN ZINC POISONING
 - b) DESFERROXAMINE IN COPPER POISONING
 - c) DISODIUM EDETATE IN IRON POISONING
 - d) ETHANOL IN METHANOL POISONING
 - e) NALAXONE IN CHLORINATED HC

23. THE STATEMENT RECORDED ON OATH FROM A WITNESS IS AN :
- a) AFFIDAVIT
 - b) ORAL EVIDENCE
 - c) INCEPTIVE EVIDENCE
 - d) INDIRECT EVIDENCE
 - e) DYING DECLARATION
24. CHERRY RED COLOUR OF THE BLOOD IS PRESENT IN POISONING WITH:
- a) NITRATES
 - b) ARSENIC
 - c) MORPHINE
 - d) CO
 - e)
 - f) H₂S
25. SLUD SYNDROME IS PRODUCED WITH EXPOSURE TO TOXIC COMPOUNDS LIKE:
- a) ERGOT ALKALOIDS
 - b) BEE STINGS
 - c) STRYCHNINE
 - d) ORGANOPHOSPHATES
 - e) STROMONIUN
26. LOCARD'S EXCHANGE PRINCIPLE IS CONCERNED WITH:
- a) THE DETECTION OF POISONS
 - b) DACTYLOGRAPHY
 - c) TRACE EVIDENCE
 - d) IDENTIFICATION BY THIRD PARTY
 - e) ANTHROPOMETRY
27. DIAGNOSTIC SIGN OF ANTEMORTEM DRY FLAME BURNS IS:
- a) SINGEING OF HAIR
 - b) BURNT CLOTHES
 - c) HEAT HAEMATOMA
 - d) SOOT PARTICLES IN TRACHEA
 - e) HEAT FRACTURE

28. DISQUALIFYING CONDITION FOR A DRIVING LICENSE IS:

- a) NIGHT BLINDNESS
- b) DEAFNESS
- c) WEAK EYE SIGHT
- d) TOBACCO ADDICTION
- e) USE OF ALCOHOL

29. FOLLOWING IS THE CRITERIA FOR CERTIFICATION OF DEATH EXCLUDING:

- a) BILATERAL FIXED DILATATION OF PUPIL
- b) COMPLETE ABSENCE OF REFLEXES
- c) COMPLETE ABSENCE OF RESPIRATION
- d) FLAT EEG FOR ATLEAST 3 HOURS
- e) FALLING BLOOD PRESSURE

30. ALL ARE EARLY PHYSICAL CHANGES OF DEATH EXCEPT:

- a) PRIMARY FLACCIDITY
- b) RIGOR MORTIS
- c) FALL OF BODY TEMPERATURE
- d) SHIFTING OF BLOOD WITHIN THE VASCULAR NETWORK
- e) DRYING AND HAZINESS OF CORNEA

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