

Made By
MIRZA ABU BAKAR

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**ABU BAKAR
BHINDER**

Q72 Multiple irregular deep incised wounds on front of neck suggest

- a) Suicide
- b) Homicide
- c) Accident
- d) Attempted suicide
- e) Fabricated wound

Q72 Multiple irregular deep incised wounds on front of neck suggest

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- Q. Which of the following is a false statement?
- a) Arsenic
 - b) Phosphorus
 - c) Glycosides
 - d) Cyanide
 - e) Glycerin

<p>Q7) For toxicological examination the viscera's are preserved in</p>	<p>Q31</p>
<p>a) 10% formalin</p>	<p>follo</p>
<p>b) Absolute alcohol</p>	<p>a) A</p>
<p><input checked="" type="radio"/> c) Saturated saline</p>	<p>b) B</p>
<p>d) Normal saline</p>	<p>c) C</p>
<p>e) 5% potassium oxalate</p>	<p>d) D</p>

Q.23) Nitric acid is an does not matter at all.

- a) Organic acids
- b) Mineral acids
- c) Vegetable acids
- d) Strong alkalis
- e) Volatile poisons

Q.25) During PM exam garlic like smell is due to which poison:

- a) Cyanide
- b) Isopropanol
- c) Hydrogen sulfide
- d) Hydrocarbons
- e) Organophosphate toxicity

itis
of

Q8) Perforation of stomach occurs in one of the following poisoning cases

- a) H_2SO_4
- b) Snake bite
- c) Heroin
- d) Atropine
- e) Carbolic acid

Q10) A R M P h - 11

e) 48-72 hours

Q2) TIC technique is used to separate

a) Volatile mixture

b) Non-volatile mixture

c) Organic poisons

d) Metallic poisons

e) Organoboronic compounds

Q15) A 20 years old male after dispute with her fiancé ingested a solution of crystalline salt, which tasted acidic with in few minutes he developed burning in throat and abdomen and started vomiting then his pulse became weak and he died in 20 to 30 minutes. The poison ingested was

- a) Carbolic Acid
- b) Oxalic acid
- c) Phenols
- d) NaOH
- e) H₂SO₄

Q17) Antidote of oxalic acid is

- a) Calcium gluconate
- b) B.A.L
- c) Demulcents
- d) Milk of magnesia
- e) EDTA

Q19) Which of the following is an example of chemical antidote?

- a) Morphine and atropine
- b) Ethanol and mercuric chloride
- c) Naloxone and strychnine
- d) Tannic acid and acronite
- e) All of the above

Q21) During hearing of a case of road traffic accident a fruit seller stated in front of the court that he saw a car running over a pedestrian causing him severe bodily injuries. This type of evidence is called

- a) Circumstantial evidence
- b) Direct evidence
- c) Hearsay evidence
- d) Opinion of an expert
- e) Documentary evidence

Q23) A 25 year old female complains of sour taste and vomiting with a continuous and black in color. There is numbness, tingling, spasms, twitching of muscles of face and extremities followed by convulsions. The likely diagnosis is

- a) Oxalic acid
- b) Carbolic acid poisoning
- c) Hydrochloric acid poisoning
- d) Hydrocyanic acid poisoning
- e) Nitric acid poisoning

d) Idiopathic
e) Ischemic ulc

Q16) A young female in department of Mayo I face. On examination face with facial disfigurement. The likely cause is

- a) Prussic acid
- b) Muriatic acid
- c) Oil of vitriol
- d) Acid of sugar

Q18) Leading question

- a) Cross-examination
- b) Examination
- c) Questioning
- d) Re-examination
- e) documentation

Q20) a Lunatic who is relative. he wants a printed form is given

- a) Medical certificate
- b) Administrative certificate
- c) Magistrate certificate
- d) Police certificate
- e) Nursing certificate

Q22) A medical professional opium alkaloids

- a) 60 grains
- b) 60 grams
- c) 3 ounces
- d) 3 pounds
- e) 5 ounces

Q24) A 45 year old patient with his physician with stage renal failure

- a) First
- b) Civil
- c) Control
- d) Civil
- e) Third

Q25) A patient with a blood alcohol level of 0.15% was found to be unconscious. The likely cause is

- d) Written consent
- e) Blanket consent

Q17) A 20 year old boy presented to emergency with gastritis, hematemesis, diarrhea and encephalopathy. He was fond of taking iron tablets. The best prescribed chelating agent is

- a) BAL
- b) EDTA
- c) N.Pencillamine
- d) Deferoxamine
- e) Versatec

Q9) Perjury is:

- a) Willful utterance of falsehood
- b) Grievous injury
- c) Contributory negligence
- d) Criminal negligence
- e) Medical witness

Q11) During an operation if a pair of scissors is left in abdomen the doctrine applicable is:

- a) Petty's method
- b) Res ipsa loquitur
- c) Res ipsa loquitur
- d) Res judicata
- e) Navius actus interveniens

- b) He did not produce original record before the court
- c) He was found guilty of perjury
- d) He could not answer the question put to him during cross examination
- e) He did not recalling his memory answer

Q8) Reformation of stomach occurs in one of the following

- a) Poisoning
- b) Snake bite
- c) Heroin
- d) Atropine
- e) Carbolic acid

Q10) A R.M.P has following statutory duties except

- a) Report births
- b) Report death
- c) Visit the scene of crime and prepare report in suspicious death
- d) Inform the contagious disease
- e) report colour blind

Q12) In nephrotoxicity caused by oxalic acid, the most significant clinical findings may be

- a) Polyuria
- b) Anuria
- c) Polyuria and oxalurea
- d) Oliguria and oxalurea
- e) Encephalopathy

Q10) Certain poisons show higher rate of absorption than their rate of elimination and they are labeled as

- a) Cumulative poisons
- b) Endogenous poisons
- c) Exhilitional poisons
- d) Stupelying poisons
- e) Iatrogenic poisons

Q11) Which of the following corrosive acids can cause local and systemic actions

- a) Oxalic acid
- b) Hydrochloric acid
- c) Hydrocyanic acid
- d) Sulfuric acid
- e) Arsenic

Q.12 Greenish color in a contusion is due to

- a) Hemosiderin
- b) Haemotoidin
- c) Biliverdin
- d) Bilirubin
- e) Hemoglobin

Q23 Nitric acid is an

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DEPARTMENT OF FORENSIC MEDICINE & TOXICOLOGY
AZRA NAHEED MEDICAL COLLEGE

Name

Time 30 mins

Roll No.

Total Marks 25

Q1) Pre autopsy temperature for longer periods should be kept around

- a) 4 C
- b) -4 C
- c) 20 C
- d) 20 C
- e) 0 C

Q2) The most important proof of poisoning in dead is

- a) Moral and circumstantial evidence
- b) Experiments on animals
- c) Post mortem lividity
- d) Chemical analysis of organ parenchyma
- e) Cyanosis

Q3) When alcohol and barbiturates are given together the final response is greater than sum of individuals. The action is called

- a) Inherent intolerance
- b) Commutation
- c) Synergism
- d) Tachyphylaxis
- e) Habituation

Q4) Which of the following is not an objective of medico legal autopsy?

- a) Estimation of fatal period
- b) Determination of manner of death
- c) Determination of mode of death
- d) Establishment of cause of death
- e) Determine the psychological condition of deceased

Q5) Death of a person occurred due to multiple bullets hitting the head. The skull and brain shattered. Brain matter is coming out. There is no injury on any other part of the body. For determination of cause of death. What will you do?

- a) No need to do further examination
- b) Only cranial cavity to be opened
- c) Cranial and chest cavity to be opened
- d) Cranial and abdominal cavity to be opened
- e) Cranial thoracic and abdominal all to be opened

Q6) Doctor in charge of a government /public hospital must report to police the case of poisoning which are

- a) Suicidal and homicidal
- b) Homicidal only
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Q7) For toxicological examination the viscera's are preserved in

- a) 10% formalin
- b) Absolute alcohol
- c) Saturated saline
- d) Normal saline
- e) 5% potassium oxalate

Q8) Category B of autopsy hazards includes which of the following

- a) AIDS
- b) Hepatitis
- c) Encephalitis
- d) Meningitis
- e) Typhoid

Q9) Resuscitatory artifacts may misinterpreted as

- a) Choking
- b) Violence
- c) Incised wounds
- d) Head injury
- e) Throttling

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Cumulative Poisons

Q11) Samples collections in addition to routine autopsy in case of exhumation are

- a) Urain
- b) Liver
- c) Kidney
- d) Soil
- e) Skeleton

Q12) Which of the following corrosive acids can cause both local and systemic actions

- a) Oxalic acid
- b) Hydrochloric acid
- c) Hydrocyanic acid
- d) Sulfuric acid
- e) Arsenic

oxalic acid

Scanned by CamScanner

Scanned with CamScanner

c) Documentary evidence

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- e) Nitric acid poisoning

Q24) /
his phy
patien
stage

Q25) A surgeon under the effect of alcohol performed
during the operation she was

QW

Q 2: In which of the following conditions postmortem calorificity may be seen?

- a) Massive hemorrhage
- b) Corrosive poisons
- c) Cyanide poisons
- d) Septicemia
- e) Phosphorus

not confirms

Q 29: Characteristic

- a) Hypostatic
- b) Rigor mortis
- c) Putrefaction
- d) Cadaveric
- e) Somatic

23. poison which can be detected in burnt bones

- A) copper
- b) zinc
- c) mercury
- d) arsenic
- e) lead

24. in acute arsenic poisoning the maximum concentration of arsenic is detected in

- A) muscles
- b) liver
- c) kidneys
- d) keratin tissues
- e) hair

25. metal fume fever can be seen in poisoning

- A) arsenic
- b) lead
- c) zinc
- d) mercury
- e) iron

Q3) A child presented to the emergency with complains of headache, sleeplessness, loss of vision, hallucination and convulsions after ingestion of some petroleum product. Plain X ray abdomen shows opaque liver. Findings confirms poisoning due to

- a) Red lead
- b) White lead
- c) Lead sulphide
- d) Lead tetraoxide
- e) Tetra ethyl lead

Q5) Which of the following is characteristic of whiplash injury

L-5 cervical spine

Q20) What is the most notorious poison to be detected in putrefied bodies

- a) Arsenic poisoning
- b) Mercury poisoning
- c) Copper poisoning
- d) Iodine poisoning
- e) Nicotine poisoning

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Q5) Which of the following is characteristic of whiplash

e) 7 days

Q16) A worker of luminous paint industry reported to medical ward with polyneuritis, loss of hair from head and also 2/3rd of eye brows. X-rays show high density hepatic opacity. Its most probably due to chronic poisoning of

- a) Mercury
- b) Lead
- c) Zinc
- d) Copper
- e) Thallium ✓

Q18) Primary impact injury in road traffic accident most commonly seen on

- a) Head
- b) Thorax
- c) Legs
- d) Abdomen
- e) Neck

Q20) What is the most notorious poison to be detected in putrefied bodies

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Q12) A 16 years old girl was brought in MAYO hospital emergency with history of ingestion of rat pills. She C/O garlic taste, intense thirst, gaseous eruction, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. The vomitus was darkened by blood smelling strongly of garlic. The probable diagnosis is.

- a) Acute phosphorous poisoning
- b) Chronic phosphorous poisoning
- c) Acute arsenic poisoning
- d) Acute organ phosphorus poisoning
- e) Acute lead poisoning

Q.45) A 25 years old female complains of sour taste and vomiting which is continuous and black in color. There is numbness, tingling, spasmodic twitching of muscle of face & extremities followed by convulsions. The most likely diagnosis is:

- a) Mercury poisoning.
- b) Oxalic acid poisoning.
- c) Hydrochloric acid poisoning.
- d) Hydro cyanic acid poisoning.
- e) Nitric acid poisoning.

alcoholic poisoning



37. MacEwan's sign is observed in:

→ a/c h

- a. Chronic mercury poisoning
- b. Chronic thallium poisoning
- c. Acute copper poisoning
- d. Acute barbiturate poisoning
- e. Acute alcoholic poisoning**

ER


- c. ...
- d. High voltage electrocution
- e. Railway accident

21. Yellow fatty liver is characteristic of poisoning of:

- a. Lead
- b. Phosphorus**
- c. Mercury
- d. Arsenic
- e. Datura

22. Incremental lines can be seen on:

- a. Histological section of teeth



49. "Red velvety" stomach is seen in the death due to:

- a. Acute lead poisoning
- b. Acute arsenic poisoning**
- c. Acute mercury poisoning
- d. Acute phosphorus poisoning
- e. Acute copper poisoning

✓ 17. Punctate basophilia is diagnostic of

- a) arsenic poisoning
- b) mercury poisoning
- c) lead poisoning
- d) copper poisoning
- e) zinc poisoning

TOTAL # 25

TIME 25 MINTS. (09-07-2019)

Q2) A 25 year old boy accused of case of rape is brought for medico legal examination. Immediately after the incident vaginal epithelium on glans penis can be detected by painting it with

- a) Dilute ethyl alcohol
- b) Formalin
- c) Saturated solution of NaCl
- d) Dilute iodine
- e) 5 % potassium permanganate sol

“under-running” refers to

✓ Incremental lines can be seen on

a. Gums

b. Histological section of hair

c. Gross examination of teeth

d. Histological section of teeth

e. On naked examination of hair

32. In oxalic acid poisoning the colour of vomitus is

A. Smoky green

B. Coffee ground

c. Cherry red.

d. Ink blue

e. Red velvet

33. the most important determinant of wound production

a. Mass

b. Velocity

d. Body area affected

d. Intention of assailant

e. Weapon used

47. Manner of death is not classified as, except

- a. natural
- b. suicidal
- c. asphyxial
- d. homicidal
- e. accidental

48. Gastric lavage in children is done by

- a. nasogastric tube
- b. sublimation tube
- c. Ryle's tube
- d. glass tube
- e. plastic tube

49. examination of passive agent of sodomy is done in-

- a. supine position
- b. lithotomy position
- c. knee elbow position
- d. left lateral position

50. trypsin souffle is a soft blowing murmur due to passage

... ..

27. The deviation between a long axis of

- a. Recoil
- b. Trajectory
- c. Yaw ✓
- d. Velocity
- e. Ricochet

28. Rice water stools of cholera is seen in Acute poisoning of

- a. Lead
- b. Arsenic ✓
- c. Mercury
- d. Thallium
- e. Zinc

29. Criminal negligence is punished under criminal law with manslaughter

- a. 278-A PPC.
- b. 402-A PPC
- c. 304-A PPC
- d. 404-PPC
- e. 302-PPC ✓

a. After sunset

b. Early in the morning ✓

~~c. After office hours~~

~~D. During office hours~~

~~e. Time to be decided by the relatives~~

21. Pencillanamine is

a. Oxidizing agent

b. Reducing agent

c. Mechanical antidote

d. Chelating agent ✓

~~e. physiological antidote~~

22. The rule which gives rough calculation of age repair

a. Hess's rule ✓

~~b. Rule of nine~~

~~c. Galton's rule~~

~~d. Dalton's rule~~

their rate of elimination and they are labeled as

- a) Cumulative poisons
- b) Endogenous poisons
- c) Exhibitional poisons
- d) Stupefying poisons
- e) Iatrogenic poisons

Autopsy in

12) Which of the following corrosive acids can cause both local and systemic actions

- a) Oxalic acid
- b) Hydrochloric acid
- c) Hydrocyanic acid
- d) Sulfuric acid
- e) Arsenic

the actions is

- a) Estimation of ...
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Multiple bullets hitting
brain matter is
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opened
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viscera's are preserved

Q8)) Category B of autopsy hazards includes which of the following

- a) AIDS
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poisons show higher rate of absorption than
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- d) None
- e) Misinterpretation

Q15) A group of poisons which is highly active irritant which produces inflammation and laceration of tissues is called

- a) Corrosives
- b) Irritants
- c) Neurotics
- d) Asphyxiants
- e) Cardiac poisons

Q17) Corrosive agents when taken in their dilute forms can act as

- a) Stimulate
- b) Irritant
- c) Corrosives
- d) Antidotes
- e) None of above

Q19) If a radioactive material is more than 30 mill curie, autopsy should be done

with precautionary measures

e)

Q16) In with lar should

a)

b)

c)

d)

e)

Q18)

Q20)

of a c

Q14) If a person goes to sleep after taking a poison, the action

of the poison will be

a) Delayed ✓

b) More rapid

c) Slow ✓

d) Remain same

e) None of the above

Q16) In a remote village of Pakistan autopsy was done at night

with lantern light. Cyanosis was missed. Autopsy room light

should be

a) Yellow light

- c) Can stand far away from the grav
- d) In front of sunlight
- e) Position does not matter at all.

Q23) nitric acid is an

- a) Organic acids ✓
- b) Mineral acids ✓
- c) Vegetable acids
- d) Strong alkalis
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Q25) During PM exam garlic like smell is due to

- a) Cyanide ✓
- b) Isopropanol
- c) Hydrogen sulfide

2 (15)

18. In treatment of hydrocyanic acid the aim is to convert

- a. Hb to methaemoglobin ✓
- b. Hb to carboxy haemoglobin
- c. Hb to haemoln
- d. Hb to reduced Hb
- e. Hb to haemocromogen

19. Macewan's sign is observed in

- a. Acute barbiturate poisoning
- b. Acute alcoholic poisoning ✓
- c. Ch. Mercury poisoning
- d. Ch. Thallium poisoning
- e. Acute toxicity

20. Exhumation preferably be performed

- a. After sunset
- b. Early in the morning ✓
- c. After office hours
- d. During office hours
- e. Time to be decided by the relatives

Indit tried to snatch a purse from a lad
ached her neck the lady suddenly fell
rong fear -
Intracerebral haemorrhage
anaemic anoxia
d. cerebral congestion
e. vasovagal inhibition

25. During an autopsy
a skull bone
b. piece of stern
c. any verteb
d. part of
e. hip

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- e) Volatile poisons

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mobile in uterine cavity for

- (a) 1-2 days ~~X~~
- (b) 3-5 days
- (c) 4-5 days
- (d) 5-6 days
- (e) 7 days

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12) Which of the following and systemic actions

vagina d	<p>most commonly seen on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Head b) Thorax <input checked="" type="radio"/> c) Legs d) Abdomen e) Neck
ossa ues	<p>(20) What is the most notorious poison to be detected in purified bodies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="radio"/> a) Arsenic poisoning b) Mercury poisoning c) Copper poisoning d) Iodine poisoning e) Nicotine poisoning
one in	<p>Q2)Hymnal tears due to sex are situated</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Anteriorly b) Posteriorly c) Medially d) Posteromedial <input checked="" type="radio"/> e) Posterolateralv

Q13) Hatter's shake is seen in chronic poisoning

- a) Arsenic
- b) Copper
- c) Lead
- d) Mercury
- e) Zinc

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e. Bunc-

45. All of the following are ecboic except

a. Synthetic estrogen

b. Strychnine

c. Quinine

d. Ergot

e. Arsenic ✓