

Post MCQ's

AZRA NAHEED MEDICAL COLLEGE
DEPARTMENT OF FORENSIC MEDICINE AND TOXICOLOGY
MONTHLY TEST (April) 3RD YEAR MBBS

TIME: 25 Minutes

Name Rowshan Roll No 12186

TOTAL MARKS: 25

(a) (2)

1. A 50yr. Old was found dead in his room with finger marks on left side of his neck. obstruction of air passage in an unnatural way either from within or by exerting pressure from outside is

- a) mechanical asphyxia
- b) pathological asphyxia
- c) toxic asphyxia
- d) enviromental asphyxia
- e) iotrogenic asphyxia

18/29

e) autoerotic asphyxia

5. During wrestling match, the player compressed his opponent's neck by his forearm. in order to be released from his grip. during this struggle, he killed him. the cause of death was

- a) smothering
- b) mugging
- c) garroting
- d) throttling
- e) banagle

2. A full term fetus born with cord around the neck, dead. carotid artery blockage results in

- a) cardiac arrest
- b) unconsciousness
- c) congestion
- d) cyanosis
- e) petechial hemorrhage

6. Police found a dead body of a psychiatrically ill 24 yr old male hanging from ceiling of his room with rope with feet well above the ground and saliva dribbling from left corner of mouth, the ligature was placed in lower part of the neck above the thyroid cartilage. the cause of death was

- a) typical hanging
- b) atypical hanging
- c) partial hanging
- d) complete hanging
- e) lynching

3. A child was playing with plastic bag and suffocated to death. mech. of death in suffocation is

- a) hypoxic anoxia
- b) anoxic anoxia
- c) cerebral anoxia
- d) vagal inhibition
- e) asphyxia

7. Suddenly fire started in a shopping mall due to short circuiting. people rushed towards emergency exit doors and many were killed in this stampede. these asphyxial deaths can be classified as

- a) iotrogenic
- b) enviromental
- c) mechanical
- d) pathological
- e) toxic

4. A dead body of a young girl was recovered from Lahore canal. on autopsy, signs of sexual assault were noted. in addition to the general signs of asphyxia, marks of abrasion & bruises on neck were observed. U.R.T contain fluid. laryngeal cartilage & hyoid bone were fractured. the case lies in jurisdiction of

- a) dry drowning
- b) strangulation
- c) smothering
- d) gagging

8. A dead body is brought from a river, you are working as a medical examiner. The relatives narrated that he has died due to drowning. The surest thing corroborating the claim of relatives is

- a) police inquiry
- b) wet clothes
- c) fine persistent profuse froth at mouth and nose
- d) exclusion of other injuries
- e) positive diatom test

9. Manual strangulation is another name for

- a) garrotting
- b) lynching
- c) gagging
- d) throttling
- e) bandsdola

10. On autopsy table the body of a female shows congestion of face and conjunctiva and chest shows fractured ribs and a clear line of demarcation of skin colour, the cause of death is

- a) burking
- b) autoerotic asphyxia
- c) traumatic asphyxia
- d) mechanical asphyxia
- e) environmental asphyxia

11. Hemodilution, hemolysis and hyperkalemia is seen in

- a) salt water drowning
- b) fresh water drowning
- c) dry drowning
- d) immersion syndrome
- e) none of the above

12. The findings on the neck area are extensive laceration of neck structure, tears in sternomastoid and fracture dislocation of C2-C3 vertebra. These findings are present in

- a) accidental hanging
- b) autoerotic hanging
- c) incomplete hanging
- d) suicidal hanging

13. Judicial hanging

Outer 1/3rd of greater cornu of hyoid bone is displaced. It happens in death due to

- a) hanging
- b) strangulation
- c) throttling
- d) garrotting
- e) burking

14. Cafe coronary is

- a) asphyxia due to coronary artery displacement
- b) choking
- c) coronary artery attack
- d) death in cafe
- e) mech. asphyxia

15. In judicial hanging the "KNOT" is placed at

- a) back of neck
- b) below the chin
- c) side of neck
- d) on the left side of neck
- e) on the right side of neck

16. In which test crystals of hemochromogen are formed

- a) phenolphthalein
- b) teichmen
- c) benzidine
- d) takayama
- e) spectroscope

17. For conformation of species the following test is performed

- a) chemical test
- b) microscopic test
- c) spectroscopic test
- d) precipitin test
- e) immunological test

Maria

Maria

AZRA NAHEED MEDICAL COLLEGE
DEPARTMENT OF FORENSIC MEDICINE AND TOXICOLOGY
MONTHLY TEST 3RD YEAR MBBS

3

TIME: 25 Minutes

Name Posto Meos Roll No 12172

TOTAL MARKS: 25

Encircle the correct answer from each of the following multiple choice questions.

- In Gustafson's method of age determination from teeth the most reliable criteria is:
 - Cementum opposition.
 - Root reabsorption.
 - Secondary dentile deposition.
 - Root transparency ✓
 - Dentile reabsorption.
- Most reliable identification method used by police to identify criminal is:
 - Photography.
 - Galton's system.
 - Burtillon system.
 - Superimposition method.
 - Finger printing ✓
- Crown rump length of 6 months old fetus would be:
 - 20cm.
 - 25cm.
 - 30cm. ✗
 - 36cm.
 - 18cm.
- Most reliable method of identification of a person is done by:
 - Scars.
 - Anthropometry.
 - Finger printing.
 - Photography. ✗
 - DNA profiling.
- If the angle of mandible is obtuse, it means that bone belongs to:
 - Adult male.
 - Adult female.
 - Young female child.
 - Elderly person. ✓
 - Young male child.
- The age of a 16 year old female is best determined by radiograph of:
 - Lower end of radius and ulna.
 - Upper end of humerus.
 - Upper end of radius and ulna.
 - Xiphisternum. ✗
 - Lower end of fibula.
- Best method to determine age up to 14 years is:
 - Ossification center.
 - Dentition. ✗
 - Anthropometry.
 - Head circumference.
 - DNA profiling.

16/25

MBBS 1st Year Test Nov

Name: _____
Roll No: _____
Date: _____

Asphyxia

Total Marks: 25

Obtain Marks: _____

Time Allowed: 30 min

- Q No. 1 Incremental lines can be seen on
- a) Gums
 - b) Histological sections of hair
 - c) Gross examination of teeth
 - d) Histological section of teeth
 - e) Teeth

Q No. 7 The police brought fragmentary remains of a victim killed in a bomb blast for identification. While determining sex, pelvic bones were examined which showed that the victim is female. The % accuracy of this result was

- a) 82 %
- b) 92 %
- c) 95%
- d) 98%
- e) 100%

Q No. 2 The person is being examined for age certification. On examination of x ray skull the closure of the sagittal suture has started. The approximate age is

- a) 20-25 yrs
- b) 25-30 yrs
- c) 30-35 yrs
- d) 40-45 yrs
- e) 45-50 yrs

Q No. 8 On examination of a boy it was observed that growth of pubic hair has started but mustaches have not appeared. On Xray examination, the pisiform bone has ossified. What is the most probable age of the boy?

- a) 8-10 years
- b) 10-12 years
- c) 12-14 years
- d) 16-18 years
- e) 18-20 years

Q No. 3 A baby girl presented with bilateral inguinal masses thought to be hernias but is found to be testes in the inguinal canals. Karyotype expected in the child:

- a. 46 XX
- b. 46 XY
- c. 47 XXY
- d. 47 XYY
- e. 45XO

Q No. 9 All are included in gustafson's method, except:

- a. Transparency of root
- b. Attrition
- c. Cementum aposition
- d. Primary dentition
- e. Root resorption

Q No. 4 A skull was found which had an oval nasal opening, horseshoe shaped palate, round orbits and a cephalic index greater than 80. The race to which it belongs is:

- a. Negroes
- b. Mongols
- c. Caucasians
- d. Aryans
- e. Europeans
- a. Skull

Q No. 10 A mandible on autopsy shows its ramus at right angle with the bud, condyloid process elongated and projecting above coronoid process, and mental foramen midway between upper and lower border belongs to

- a) infant
- b) Child
- c) Adolescent
- d) Adult
- e) Old age

Q No. 5 The minimum age at which an individual is responsible for his criminal act is:

- a. 7 years
- b. 12 years
- c. 16 years
- d. 18 years
- e. 21 years

Q No. 11 Elliptical scar will be of

- a) Stab wound
- b) Bullet wound
- c) Lacerated wound
- d) Gaping wound
- e) Punctured wound

Q No. 6 Temporary dentition begins at about

- a) 6 months
- b) 1 year
- c) 2 year
- d) 5 years
- e) 8 months

Q No. 12 For a girl of 18 years site for X-ray to determine her age is:

- a. Elbow
- b. Sternum
- c. Vertebra
- d. Skull
- e. Hand



12/8/2018

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Q No. 13 Brachycephalic or short headed

- a) Black
- b) Chinese
- c) European
- d) Mongoloids and Black
- e) Mongoloid

Q No. 14 A 25 yr old male was taking his meal at a five star hotel. Suddenly he collapsed and died. On autopsy face was cyanosed and edematous. In the trachea a food bolus was found, in the chest and abdomen visceral congestion was seen and petechial hemorrhages were seen in the parietal pleura. The correct diagnosis is

- a) Mechanical asphyxia (café-coronary)
- b) Pathological asphyxia
- c) Environmental asphyxia
- d) Toxic asphyxia
- e) Iatrogenic asphyxia

Q No. 15 In a case of asphyxial death the fractured end of hyoid bone is displaced inwards. Which is the most probable pathology?

- a) Hanging
- b) Strangulation
- c) Throttling
- d) Mugging
- e) Bansdola

Q No. 16 During a wrestling match, the player compresses his opponent's neck by his forearm in order to be released from his grip. During this struggle he killed him. The cause of death was:

- a) Smothering
- b) Mugging
- c) Garroting
- d) Throttling
- e) Bansdola

Q No. 17 On autopsy of an aborted fetus the wt was 2kg, nails were nearly at the end of the fingers and toes, scalp hair were thicker and softer and ossification centre lower end of femur was present. Age of fetus is

- a) 4-5 months
- b) 5-6 months
- c) 6-7 months
- d) 7-8 months
- e) 8-9 months

Q No. 18 In hanging post-mortem lividity occurs on

- a) Distal half of upper and lower limbs
- b) Anywhere on the body
- c) Head and chest
- d) Posterior aspect of body
- e) On posterior side of heart

Q No. 19 The post-mortem finding seen in smothering is

- a) abrasions & bruise on the inner side of lips & mouth
- b) Fracture body of hyoid
- c) Curved marks on the neck
- d) Thyroid fracture
- e) Fracture of cricoid

Q No. 20 What of the following is NOT true for female pelvis

- a) Less massive & smooth
- b) Symphysis is higher
- c) acetabulum is small & anterolaterally directed
- d) obturator foramen small & triangular
- e) Ischiopubic rami everted strongly

Q No. 21 A dead body of a young girl was recovered from Lahore canal. On autopsy signs of sexual assault noted. In addition to the general signs of asphyxia, marks of abrasions and bruises on the neck were observed. Upper respiratory tract contained fluid. Laryngeal cartilage and hyoid bone were fractured. The case lies in the jurisdiction of

- a) Dry drowning
- b) Strangulation
- c) Smothering
- d) Gagging
- e) Autoerotic asphyxia

Q No. 22 Decreased oxygen tension and increased reduced hemoglobin level in blood is called

- a) Pallor
- b) Anemia
- c) Cyanosis
- d) Jaundice
- e) Hyperemia

Q No. 23 Suddenly fire started in a shopping mall due to short circuiting. People rushed towards emergency exit doors and many were killed in this stampede. These asphyxia deaths can be classified as

- a) Iatrogenic
- b) Environmental
- c) Traumatic
- d) Pathological
- e) Toxic

Q No. 24 Hanging, with feet touching the ground is seen in

- a) Partial hanging
- b) Complete hanging
- c) Homicidal hanging
- d) Suicidal hanging
- e) Judicial hanging

Q No. 25 The most specific feature of death due to hanging is

- a) Tardieu spots
- b) Fracture of thyroid cartilage
- c) Dribbling of saliva
- d) Ligature mark
- e) cyanosis



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 Department of Forensic Medicine & Toxicology
 Azra Naheed Medical College, Lahore

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Year Test November
 Name: Ahmed Zakeem
 Roll No: F14-004
 Date: _____

7/20

Total Marks: 20

Obtain Marks: _____

Time Allowed: 20 min

(1 × 20 = 20)

Forensic Anatomy & Asphy

Provide appropriate answers to the following statement (MCQ's)

Q1- Which of the following is not a pathological parameter of subjective examination

- a) Scars
- b) Fibroids
- c) Nailing/platting
- d) Dental filling
- e) Arcus senilis

Q6- Saggital suture fuses at the age of

- a) 25-30 years
- b) 30-35 years
- c) 35-40 years
- d) 40-60 years
- e) Above 60

?

Q2. According to Hess's Rule, length of fetus at 3rd month of gestation will be

- a) 2.5cm
- b) 4cm
- c) 1.25cm
- d) 9cm
- e) 4.5cm

Q7- A girl married a 21 years old boy against will of parents, her father reported the matter to the police to nullify the marriage as her daughter was minor, police brought her to Jinnah Hosp for medicolegal examination, on examination secondary sexual characteristics were well developed, radiological data reveal all epiphysis of wrist, knee, crest of ilium and lateral end of clavide are united, acromion fused with scapula, the age of girl was

- a) 13-14 years
- b) 15-16 years
- c) 16-18 years
- d) 18-20 years
- e) 20-22 years

Q3. Which of the following statement is TRUE?

- a) Female skull is small and rugged
- b) Orbit of male skull is rounded with sharp margins
- c) Forehead of female skull is steeper and less rounded
- d) Cheek bone of female is large and lateral
- e) Mandible of male is large and U shaped

Q8- An adult came to you for age certificate. Name the sites you will order for x ray

- a) Wrist
- b) Sternum
- c) Skull
- d) Elbow
- e) Both b and c

Q4. Which of the following is NOT TRUE for male pelvis?

- a) Its pelvic brim is heart shaped
- b) Symphysis is high
- c) Suprapubic angle is broad and U shaped
- d) Ilium is high and vertical
- e) Sacrum is larger and narrow

Q9- Barr bodies are present in

- a) Mitochondria
- b) Plasma
- c) Cell wall
- d) Nucleus
- e) Nuclear membrane

Q5. Second bicuspid teeth erupt at the age of

- a) 8 years
- b) 9 years
- c) 10 years
- d) 11 years
- e) 12 years

Q10- Internal and external genitalia of both sexes are present in which of the following condition

- a) Klienfelter syndrome
- b) True hermaphrodite
- c) Pseudo hermaphrodite
- d) Turner syndrome
- e) None of the above

it happening during life
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Q13- Ossification centers of which of the following bone is not present at birth

- a) Upper end of femur
- b) Cuboid
- c) Talus
- d) Clavicle
- e) Calcaneum

Q16- During excavation, archeologists dug out a skull. Cephalic index was 72.2. It belonged to

- a) Aryans
- b) Europeans
- c) Negroes
- d) Asians
- e) Mongols

Q17- Which of the following statement is NOT TRUE?

- a) Star shaped configuration of all lower molars of blacks
- b) In Mongolian upper central incisor have shovel shape lingual surface
- c) Negroids are long headed
- d) Cephalic index of Mongols is above 80
- e) Cephalic index of Euro, ans is 70-74

Q17- Latent prints can be made visible by

- a) Silver nitrate
- b) Iodine method
- c) Potassium iodide
- d) Both A and B
- e) Rectified spirit

Q18- sternal index is

- a) Males > females
- b) Females > males
- c) Males = females
- d) Double in females
- e) Half in females

Q18- UV light helps in detection of all of the followings except

- a) Faded tattoo marks
- b) Scars
- c) Finger prints
- d) Stains
- e) Illegible ink

Q19- vertical distance from top of head to tip of chin is

- a) 1/8th of stature
- b) 1/7th of stature
- c) 1/6th of stature
- d) 1/5th of stature
- e) 1/3th of stature

Q19- Which of the following test is not performed for dating of bones?

- a) Fluorescence test
- b) Radioactive carbon
- c) Precipitin test
- d) Immunological activity
- e) Blood pigments

Q20- Fingerprints start to form from which week of IUL

- a) 8 week
- b) 9 week
- c) 10 week
- d) 11 week
- e) 12 week

Q20- Contraction of scar occurs at

- a) 1-2 weeks
- b) 3-4 weeks
- c) 1.5 months
- d) 2 months
- e) More than 2 months

ing during the process of

happening during life
performance with process
its essential ingredients
per understanding of
giving information.

Department of Forensic Medicine & Toxicology Azra Naheed Medical College, Lahore

MBS 3rd Year Test November

Name: Ayeza Tariq

Roll No: 14112

Date: 13-12-16

Total Marks: 25

Obtain Marks: 12

Time Allowed: 25 min

Provide appropriate answers to the following statement (MCQ'S)

(1*25 = 25)

- Q 1: Manual strangulation is another name for
- Garroting
 - Lynching
 - Gogling
 - Throttling
 - Bandsola
- Q 2: During autopsy important findings in case of typical drowning
- Soaking of clothes with drowning medium
 - Multiple bruises on the body
 - Fluid blood coming out of natural orifices
 - Fine froth coming out of nostrils and mouth
 - All of the above
- Q 3: On autopsy presence of fingertip bruises, nail marks on the neck suggest
- Smothering
 - Manual strangulation
 - Traumatic asphyxia
 - Hanging
 - Lynching
- Q 4: On autopsy table the body of a female shows congestion of face with conjunctiva, chest shows fractured ribs and a clear line of demarcation of skin color. The cause of death is
- Burking
 - Autoerotic asphyxia
 - Traumatic asphyxia
 - Mechanical asphyxia
 - None of the above
- Q 5: The findings on the neck area are extensive laceration of neck structure, tears in sternomastoid and fracture dislocation of C2-C3 vertebrae. These findings are present in
- Accidental hanging
 - Autoerotic hanging
 - Incomplete hanging
 - Suicidal hanging
 - Judicial hanging
- Q 6: Iatrogenic asphyxia is due to the negligence of
- Judge
 - Medical doctor
 - Teacher
 - Psychologist
 - Forensic expert
- Q 7: Obstructions of air passage in unnatural way either from within or by exerting pressure from outside is called
- Mechanical asphyxia
 - Iatrogenic asphyxia
 - Pathological asphyxia
 - Toxic asphyxia
 - Environmental asphyxia
- Q 8: The line froth at the mouth and nose is pathognomonic of drowning. However it is not seen in case of drowning if cause of death is due to
- Bradycardia
 - Pulmonary edema
 - Hypothermia
 - Laryngeal spasm
 - Ventricular fibrillation
- Q 9: A child is playing with a plastic bag and wrapped the plastic bag around the head and died. This condition is called
- Vagal inhibition
 - Garroting
 - Lynching
 - Hanging
 - Suffocation
- Q 10: Haemodilution and haemolysis of RBCs is a feature of
- Fresh water drowning
 - Dry drowning
 - Sea water drowning
 - Laryngeal spasm
 - Submersion syndrome
- Q 11: Haemo dilution, Haemolysis and Hypertension are seen in
- Salt water drowning
 - Fresh water drowning
 - Both a and b
 - Mashy water drowning
 - Immersion syndrome
- Q 12: Asphyxia means
- Interference in the transfer of oxygen into the lungs
 - Interference in the transfer of CO₂ to lungs
 - Deep and shallow breathing
 - Defective oxygenation
 - Rapid and difficult breathing
- Q 13: Outer 1/3 of greater cornu of hyoid bone is displaced inwards in death due to
- Hanging
 - Strangulation
 - Throttling
 - Garroting
 - Burking
- Q 14: In a case of asphyxial death the fractured end of hyoid bone is displaced outwards. Which is the most probable pathology?
- Hanging
 - Strangulation
 - Throttling
 - Mugging
 - Bandsola

1/8/2018

Process of

Asphyxia

Q 13: A 20 yr old male was taking for trial at a fire station. Suddenly he collapsed and died. On autopsy, face was cyanosed and edematous. In the trachea a food bolus was found, in the chest and abdomen visceral congestion was seen and petechial hemorrhages were seen in the parietal pleura. The correct diagnosis is

- a) Mechanical asphyxia
- b) Pathological asphyxia
- c) Environmental asphyxia
- d) Toxic asphyxia
- e) Iatrogenic asphyxia

Q 16: Which of the following statements is not true about forensic radiology?

- a) It has diagnostic as well as therapeutic applications
- b) Radiology is useful in preventing drug trafficking
- c) Radiographs are the property of legal representative of hospital
- d) Use of ultrasound should be discouraged in a pregnant woman
- e) Forensic radiology has documentary value in court of law

Q 17: 18 years male dead body is brought from his apartment. His wife shows that he was living alone for the last one year. The police report states that he was laying semi naked in feminine attire with a ligature around his neck with padding under the nose. Most possible cause of death in this case is

- a) Neck strangulation
- b) Choking
- c) Homicidal hanging
- d) Autoerotic hanging
- e) Suicidal hanging

Q 18: Posterior 1/3rd of sagittal suture fuses at the age of

- a) 20-30 years
- b) 20-40 years
- c) 40-50 years
- d) 50-60 years
- e) 10-20 years

Q 19: During a wrestling match, the player compresses his opponent's neck by his forearm in order to be released from his grip. During this struggle he killed him. The cause of death was

- a) Choking
- b) Suffocation
- c) Garroting
- d) Throttling
- e) Bansdola

Q 20: Suddenly fire started in a shopping mall due to short circuiting. People rushed towards emergency exit doors and many are killed in this stampede. These asphyxial deaths can be classified as

- a) Iatrogenic
- b) Environmental
- c) Traumatic
- d) Pathological
- e) Toxic

Q 21: A dead body of a young girl was recovered from a canal. On autopsy signs of asphyxia noted. In addition to the general signs of asphyxia, marks of abrasions and bruises on the neck were observed. Upper respiratory tract contained food. Laryngeal cartilage and thyroid gland were fractured. The case lies in the jurisdiction of

- a) City Magistrate
- b) Judicial Magistrate
- c) Inspecting
- d) Magistrate
- e) District Magistrate

Q 22: A dead body was found near a deserted area. Police took it to the nearby hospital lab for identification. On radiographs of pelvis found out that iliac crest and ischial tuberosity both are fused. The age of person is

- a) 15-16 years
- b) 16-17 years
- c) 17-18 years
- d) 18-19 years
- e) 19-20 years

Q 23: Decreased oxygen tension and increment in reduced hemoglobin level in blood is called

- a) Anoxia
- b) Anemia
- c) Cyanosis
- d) Jaundice
- e) Hyperemia

Q 24: Ossification center of lower epiphysis of femur is present in which week of IUL

- a) 35 week
- b) 40 week
- c) 25 week
- d) 30 week
- e) 15 week

Q 25: greater cornua of hyoid bone fuses with the body at the age of

- a) 30 years
- b) 35 years
- c) 40 years
- d) 45 years
- e) 50 years

2016

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Forensic

Q8 : In cases of exhumation , the period should not be long enough to make examination useless. The soft tissues of dead body of adult take about

- a) 10 years
- b) 15 years
- c) 20 year
- d) 5 years
- e) 1 year

Q9: During autopsy of firearm case autopsy surgeon found a bullet in the body near the right lobe of the liver . He preserved that bullet as an evidence of the case . The bullet is known as

- a) Frangible bullet
- b) Test bullet
- c) Yawning bullet
- d) Jacketed bullet
- e) Crime bullet

Q 10 : The small metallic cup holding sensitive composition detonated by blow from hammer of firing pin is called

- a) Propellant
- b) Ejector
- c) Bullet
- d) Primer
- e) Breach loader

Q11 : Projectile of a rifled firearm is called

- a) Cartridge
- b) Firing pin
- c) Core
- d) Bullet
- e) Primer

Q12 :Bullet embolism is

- a) Bullet anywhere in the circulation
- b) Bullet in cranial cavity
- c) Bullet in stomach
- d) Bullet in thoracic cavity

e) Bullet in intestine

Q13:A female of 21 years died after taking unknown poison . autopsy was done . following viscerae are taken for toxicological analysis except one

- a) Stomach with contents
- b) A piece of liver , spleen and kidney
- c) A piece of small intestine with contents
- d) A piece of muscle
- e) None of the above

Q 14 : Which one preservative will you use for above viscerae in Q # 13

- a) Saturated saline solution
- b) Alkali
- c) H₂SO₄
- d) Phenol
- e) Rectified spirit

Q15. Medical autopsy is performed for the following except

- a) To establish the identity of deceased
- b) To know the medical cause of death
- c) To know the prognosis of disease
- d) For purely academic reasons
- e) For statistical reasons

Q16. Medical officer should stand near the grave during exhumation

- a) Against the blow of the wind
- b) In favour of the blow of the wind
- c) Can stand away from the grave
- d) In front of light of sun
- e) Position doesn't matter at all

Q17. Preservation of fluid for entomological studies contains.

- a) 50cc of 90% alcohol
- b) 70cc of 80%alcohol
- c) 85 of 90% alcohol

Class Test : 15-April-2016

MARKS: 20

MCQ's

Time Allowed: 20min

Jas Kati

Q1. Death of a person occurred when he was hit by revolver bullet. On postmortem examination there was deposit of soot around the entry wound. Tattooing was spread over a large area. The skin was not burnt and hair was not singed. The approximate distance of fire is :

- a) Firm contact
- b) 6 inches
- c) 1-2 ft
- d) 6-8 ft
- e) 15-20 ft

Q2. When a bullet is deviated from its path way by striking a hard object, this is called

- a) Scorching
- b) Tattooing
- c) Ricocheting
- d) Burning
- e) Choking

Q3. The deviation between long axis of bullet and the axis of path of bullet is called

- a) Recoil
- b) Trajectory
- c) Velocity
- d) Yaw
- e) Ricochet

Q4. In contact injury over scalp by a pistol, the wound would be

- a) Small and irregular

- b) Small and punched out area
- c) Cruciate
- d) Circular
- e) Abrasion

Q5. A stout paper, cardboard or plastic, impregnated with grease, which separates the projectile from the propellant is

- a) Cartridge
- b) Black powder
- c) Percussion cap
- d) Wad
- e) Primer

Q6. Exhumation was performed on a dead body of adult male. In normal circumstances in soil the body is fully skeletonised in

- a) 15 days
- b) 1 month
- c) 1.5 months
- d) 2 months
- e) 3 months

Q7. 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
- b) White light
- c) Ice blue fluorescent
- d) 6Red light
- e) Ultraviolet light

6/12
TIME: 25 Minutes

Name _____

Roll No _____

TOTAL MARKS: 25

1. Suspended animation may be found in the following condition except

- a) drowning
- b) electrocution
- c) throttling
- d) hypothermia
- e) strangulation

2. postmortem caloricity is seen in poisoning from

- a) cyanide
- b) opium
- c) arsenic
- d) strychnine
- e) phosphorous

3. fixation of hypostasis occur in about

- a) 2 hours
- b) 4 hours
- c) 6 hours
- d) 12 hours
- e) 14 hours

4. contact flattening is seen in all the parts except

- a) back of shoulder
- b) back of buttock
- c) back of trunk
- d) back of calves
- e) front and side of neck

5. first structure to show rigor mortis is

- a) eyelid
- b) lips
- c) heart
- d) intestines
- e) lips

6. first external sign of putrefaction is

- a) greenish discolouration of abdomen
- b) distention of abdomen
- c) marbling of skin
- d) protrusion of tongue
- e) stiffening of muscles

7. cherry red staining is found in death due to all except

- a) burning
- b) exposure to cold
- c) CO poisoning
- d) cyanide poisoning
- e) phosphorous poisoning

8. rate of putrefaction of a dead body in air than in buried soil is

- a) same
- b) twice
- c) four times
- d) eight times
- e) ten times

9. last organ to putrify in human body is

- a) heart
- b) kidneys
- c) prostate
- d) ovaries
- e) bladder

10. tachae noris are seen after death in the eyes in about

- a) 3 hours
- b) 6 hours
- c) 12 hours
- d) 18 hours
- e) 11 hours

11. bacteria helpful in adipocere formation is

- a) B proteus
- b) E coli
- c) staphylococci
- d) C. Welchii
- e) C. perfringens

12. all statements are true about cadaveric spasm except

- a) it occurs in all deaths
- b) stage of primary relaxation time is absent
- c) only certain groups of voluntary muscles are affected
- d) considerable force is required to break it
- e) mechanism is not known

13. foamy liver is seen in Howcombe liver occurs in:

- a) putrefaction
- b) drowning
- c) mummification
- d) adipocere
- e) morphine poisoning

14. postmortem staining gets fixed after

- a) 2-3 hours
- b) 3-4 hours
- c) 5-6 hours
- d) 6-7 hours
- e) 7-8 hours

15. Vitrolage is mostly associated with which poison

- a) phosphorus
- b) arsenic
- c) sulphuric acid
- d) oxalic acid
- e) hydrocyanic acid

16. the rate of cooling down of dead bodies in tropical climate is

- a) 0.2 degree/hr
- b) 1.0 degree/hr
- c) 0.5 degree/hr
- d) 1.5 degree/hr
- e) 2 degree/hr

17. floating of a body in water is due to

- a) flesh being eaten by fishes
- b) water logging of body
- c) presence of gasses
- d) specific gravity of water
- e) buoyancy

18. honeycombing liver is seen in liver in cases of

- a) cirrhosis
- b) rupture
- c) putrefaction
- d) hydatid disease of liver
- e) mummification

19. presence of maggots at post-mortem indicates

- a) duration since death

- b) cause of death
- c) mode of death
- d) posture of body at the time of death
- e) nature of death

20. postmortem lividity is unlikely to develop in case of

- a) drowning in well
- b) drowning in a fast flowing river
- c) post-mortem submersion
- d) drowning of chlorinated swimming pool
- e) drowning in a dirty water

21. our changes of putrefaction are first seen in

- a) iliac fossa
- b) popliteal fossa
- c) cubital fossa
- d) arm pit
- e) neck

22. marbling is noticed by

- a) 18 hours
- b) 36 hours
- c) 48 hrs
- d) 20 hours
- e) 24 hours

23. smell of bitter almond is present in

- a) prussic acid
- b) phosphorous
- c) oxalic acid
- d) arsenic
- e) carbolic acid

24. brownish discoloration of the mucosa of stomach is seen in poisoning due to

- A) hydrochloric acid
- b) nitric acid
- c) sulphuric acid
- d) mercury
- e) arsenic

25. greenish urine is seen in

- a) carbolic acid
- b) nitric acid
- c) copper sulphate
- d) hydrochloric acid
- e) hydrocyanic acid

Department of Forensic Medicine & Toxicology
Azra Naheed Medical College, Lahore

MBBS 3rd Year Test autopsy revision

Name: _____
Roll No: _____
Date: _____

S.S

Total Marks: 25
Obtain Marks: _____
Time Allowed: 30 min

Provide appropriate answers to the following statement (MCQ'S)

[1 × 20 = 20]

Q 1: Pre autopsy temperature for longer periods should be kept around

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

Q 7: Samples collections in addition to routine autopsy in case of exhumation are

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

Q 2: 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

Q 8: Vagal inhibition may lead to

- a) Negative autopsy
- b) Medicolegal autopsy
- c) Pseudo negative autopsy
- d) Mini autopsy
- e) Misinterpretation of results

Q 3: If a radioactive material is more than 30 millicurie, autopsy should be done

- a) Taking extra precautionary measures
- b) More speedily and cleanly
- c) Extra thick gloves, long instruments, towel gowns, plastic apron and plastic shoes should be used
- d) It should be delayed
- e) Geiger counter should be available

Q 9: The authorization orders in case of medicolegal autopsy of a case of death in jail are issued by

- a) Relatives
- b) The courts
- c) Investigation police officer
- d) Jail superintendent
- e) Medical officer

Q 4: 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

Q 10: Position of medical officer near the grave during Exhumation should be

- a) Against the blow of the wind
- b) In favor of the blow of the wind
- c) Can stand far away from the grove
- d) In front of sunlight
- e) Position does not matter at all

Q 5: An order for exhumation can be given by:

- a) District collector
- b) Additional district magistrate
- c) Sub-collector
- d) Police
- e) Any of the above

Q 11: Last structure to be autopsied in asphyxial death:

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

Q 6: A female of 21 years died after taking unknown poison. Autopsy was done. Following viscera's are taken for toxicological analysis except one

- a) Stomach with contents
- b) A piece of liver
- c) A piece of small intestine with contents
- d) A piece of muscle
- e) Spleen and kidney

Q 12: Inquest report in case of postmortem examination is prepared by

- a) In charge police station
- b) Investigation officer
- c) Magistrate
- d) Medical officer
- e) None of them

- e) Macrophage invasion

Q11: In deep incised wounds, Langer's lines determine

- a) Direction
b) Gaping
c) Shelving
d) Healing
e) Beveling

Q 12 : Pus formation in a wound is seen mostly around

- a) 6-12 hours
 b) 12-24 hours
c) 36-48 hours
d) 3-5 days
e) 5-6 days

Q 13: A 20 year old male was killed by dacoit. he subsequently put the body on railway track to show his death as an accident. The histochemical examination proved negative vital reaction because of absence of following enzyme activity in wounds:

- a) Creatinine kinase
b) SGOT
c) SGPT
 d) Alkaline phosphatase
e) Prostate specific antigen

Q 14: Concealed puncture wounds are found in

- a) Firearm
 b) Canthus of the eye
c) Foot
d) Hand
e) Thighs

Q 15: Bruise present on the following area does not show typical color changes

- a) Ear lobes
b) Tongue
 c) Conjunctiva
d) Genitalia
e) Nose

Q 16: When the weapon after penetrating the body tissues comes out from other side, injury is termed as

- a) Perforating wound
 b) Penetrating wound
c) Double entry wound
d) Wrinkled wound
e) Factitious wound

Q 17: Stretch laceration are caused due to

- a) Tangential impact
b) Horizontal crushing impact
c) Irregular direct impact
d) Blunt perpendicular impact
e) Vertical impact

Q18: Tentative cuts occur in which injury

- a) Homicidal
 b) Suicidal
c) Fabricated
d) Self inflicted
e) Accidental

Q 19: Postmortem differs from ante mortem wounds by

- a) Gaps on incising
b) No clots
 c) Absence of erythema and cellular changes
d) Contamination of the wound
e) Coagulation factors increases

Q 20 : An attempt of application of force or violence to any person is called

- a) Hurt
b) Assault
 c) Battery
d) Injury
e) Wound

Department of Forensic Medicine & Toxicology
ANMC, Lahore
Third revision test

45

MCQ: 20

Time allowed : 30 mins

Q 1: The medicolegal exam of a victim of physical assault shows that bruises are brownish in colour, lacerated wound shows pus formation and abrasion have reddish brown scab. The time between exam and infliction of injuries is

- a) 6-12 hrs
- b) 12-24 hrs
- c) 36-48 hrs
- d) 7-10 hrs
- e) 12-14 hrs

??

Notes

Q 2: Multiple irregular deep incised wounds on front of neck suggest

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

Q 3: Heaping up of epithelium in grazed abrasion denotes the

- a) Type of weapon used
- b) Direction of force
- c) Age of injury
- d) Manner of infliction
- e) Velocity of weapon

Q 4: In run over accident the tyres of heavy truck dragged away skin from the deeper tissues. The injury is known as

- a) A : Split laceration
- b) B : Cut laceration
- c) C : Avulsion
- d) D : Tear
- e) E : Stretch laceration

Q 5: The dislocation of major joints falls under section

- a) Jurh ghair jaifah munaqilah
- b) Jur jaifah

- c) Jurh ghair jaifah Mutalahimah
- d) Jurh ghair jaifah hashimah
- e) Section 337- L1

Q 6: On examination of a victim of physical assault there was a lacerated wound 5cm*2cm, lacerating the flesh on the side of the neck. The injury will be

- a) Shajjah I Mudiah
- b) Shajjah I Khafifah
- c) Shajjah I Damighah
- d) Jurh Ghair Jaifah Mutalahimah
- e) Shajjah I mutalahimah

Q 7: Where does a lacerated wound appear like an incised wound?

- a) Abdomen
- b) Thorax
- c) Hand
- d) Forehead
- e) Spine

Q 8: Greenish color in a contusion is due to

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

Q 9: Tailing signifies

- a) Gaping of wound
- b) Direction of wound
- c) Elasticity of skin
- d) Healing of wound
- e) Wrinkling of skin

Q 10: Clean incised wound heals by

- a) Primary intention
- b) Secondary intention
- c) Excessive scarring
- d) Neutrophil invasion

<p>Q 13: Exhumation was performed on a dead body of adult male. In normal circumstances in soil the body is fully skeletonised in</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) 15 days b) 1 month c) 1.5 months d) 2 months <input checked="" type="radio"/> e) 3 months 	<p>Q 17: . On autopsy of a 25yr old male there was a no soft tissue or bony trauma and the chemical and histopathological were unrewarding. Autopsy will be termed as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) pseudonegative autopsy b) Psychological autopsy c) Medicolegal autopsy d) Medical autopsy <input checked="" type="radio"/> e) Negative autopsy
<p>Q 14: Exhumation is</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Examination of the post mortem report by the magistrate b) Burial of dead body involved in a criminal case <input checked="" type="radio"/> c) Digging out of an already buried body d) Examination of a hostile witness e) Examination of burned dead bodies 	<p>Q 18: : In a remote village of Pakistan autopsy was done at night with lantern light. Cyanosis was missed. Autopsy room light should be</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Yellow light b) White light <input checked="" type="radio"/> c) Ice blue fluorescent d) Red light e) Ultraviolet light
<p>Q 15: Ant bites may be confused with</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Abrasions b) Incised wounds c) Lacerated wounds <input checked="" type="radio"/> d) Contusions e) Penetrating injuries 	<p>Q 19: What is true about modified Y shaped incision?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) It has advantage of better exposure of the neck structures b) It extends obliquely down from the point just in front of the base of each ear to meet in the midline at the supra sternal notch <input checked="" type="radio"/> c) From here it has same course as Y shaped incision d) It is a secondary incision e) All of the above are correct
<p>Q 16: Which of the following is not an objective of medico legal autopsy?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Estimation of fatal period b) Determination of manner of death c) Determination of mode of death d) Establishment of cause of death <input checked="" type="radio"/> e) Determine the psychological condition of deceased 	<p>Q 20: For opening the thoraco abdominal cavities, routine incision is</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) From symphysis menti to pubis symphysis b) From sterna to pubis symphysis c) From xiphisternum to pubic symphysis d) Y shaped incision <input checked="" type="radio"/> e) Modified y shaped incision

SEQ:

A dead body of 40 years old man is brought to mortuary for M/L autopsy. What are the objectives of M/L autopsy and its essential requirements? (5)

DEPARTMENT OF FORENSIC MEDICINE & TOXICOLOGY
 AZRA NAHEED MEDICAL COLLEGE

Name: M. REHAN ATIQ
 Roll: F-16-057

Time 30 mins
 Total Marks 25

19
~~18~~

<p>Q1) Pre autopsy temperature for longer periods should be kept around</p> <p>a) 4 C b) -4C c) 20 C <input checked="" type="radio"/> d) -20C e) 0 C</p>	<p>Q2) The most important proof of poisoning in dead is</p> <p>a) Moral and circumstantial evidence b) Experiments on animals c) Post mortem lividity <input checked="" type="radio"/> d) Chemical analysis of organ parenchyma e) Cyanosis</p>
<p>Q3) When alcohol and barbiturates are given together the final response is greater than sum of individuals. the actions is called</p> <p>a) Inherent intolerance b) Commutation <input checked="" type="radio"/> c) Synergism d) Tachyphylaxis e) Habituation</p>	<p>Q4) Which of the following is not an objective of medico legal autopsy?</p> <p>a) Estimation of fatal period b) Determination of manner of death c) Determination of mode of death d) Establishment of cause of death <input checked="" type="radio"/> e) Determine the psychological condition of deceased</p>
<p>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?</p> <p>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 <input checked="" type="radio"/> e) Cranial thoracic and abdominal all to be opened</p>	<p>Q6) Doctor in charge of a government /public hospital must report to police the case of poisoning which are</p> <p>a) Suicidal and homicidal <input checked="" type="radio"/> b) Homicidal only c) Suicidal and accidental <input checked="" type="radio"/> d) Suicidal , homicidal and accidental e) Accidental only</p>
<p>Q7) For toxicological examination the viscera's are preserved in</p> <p>a) 10% formalin b) Absolute alcohol <input checked="" type="radio"/> c) saturated saline d) Normal saline e) 5 % potassium oxalate</p>	<p>Q8)) Category B of autopsy hazards includes which of the following</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> a) AIDS b) Hepatitis c) Encephalitis d) Meningitis <input checked="" type="radio"/> e) Typhoid</p>
<p>Q9) Resuscitatorial artifacts may misinterpreted as</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> a) Choking b) Violence c) Incised wounds d) Head injury <input checked="" type="radio"/> e) Throttling</p>	<p>Q10) Certain poisons show higher rate of absorption than their rate of elimination and they are labeled as</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> a) Cumulative poisons b) Endogenous poisons c) Exhibitional poisons d) Stupefying poisons e) Iatrogenic poisons</p>
<p>Q11) Samples collections in addition to routine autopsy in case of exhumation are</p> <p>a) Brain b) Liver c) Kidney <input checked="" type="radio"/> d) Soil e) Skeleton</p>	<p>Q12) Which of the following corrosive acids can cause both local and systemic actions</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> a) Oxalic acid b) Hydrochloric acid c) Hydrocyanic acid d) Sulfuric acid <input checked="" type="radio"/> e) Arsenic</p>

- Q15) Vagal inhibition may lead to
- a) Negative autopsy
 - b) Medico legal autopsy
 - c) Pseudo negative autopsy
 - d) Mini autopsy
 - e) Misinterpretation of results

- 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
- a) Taking extra precautionary measures
 - b) More speedily and cleanly
 - c) Extra thick gloves, long instruments, towel gowns, plastic apron and plastic shoes should be used
 - d) It should be delayed
 - e) Geiger counter should be available

- Q21) Position of medical officer near the grave during exhumation should be
- a) Against the blow of the wind
 - b) In favor of the blow of the wind
 - c) Can stand far away from the grave
 - 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
 - e) Volatile poisons

- Q25) During PMU exam garlic like smell is due to which poison:
- a) Cyanide
 - b) Isopropanol
 - c) Hydrogen sulfide
 - d) Hydrocarbons
 - e) Organophosphate toxicity

- 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
 - b) White light
 - c) Ice blue fluorescent
 - d) Red light
 - e) Ultraviolet light

- Q18) A test for pneumothorax is done
- a) Before opening chest cavity
 - b) After opening chest cavity
 - c) Before start of physical examination of dead body
 - d) Before opening cranial cavity
 - e) Before opening peritoneal cavity

- Q20) The authorization orders in case of medico legal autopsy of a case of death in jail are issued by
- a) Relatives
 - b) The courts
 - c) Investigation police officer
 - d) Jail superintendent
 - e) Medical officer

- Q22) Direct action on the part of body is called.
- a) Local action
 - b) Remote action
 - c) Remote & local
 - d) General
 - e) General & Remote

- Q24) On autopsy of a 25yr old male there was a no soft tissue or bony trauma and the chemical and histopathological were unrewarding. Autopsy will be termed as
- a) pseudo negative autopsy
 - b) Psychological autopsy
 - c) Medico legal autopsy
 - d) Medical autopsy
 - e) Negative autopsy

Roll # 12158

Asst. Prof. R. Pate MCQ's

(14/25)

AZRA NAHEED MEDICAL COLLEGE
DEPARTMENT OF FORENSIC MEDICINE

5

1. A body of 25yrs old female was found in a room with 100% burns. pugilistic attitude peeling of skin, heat hematoma and heat fractures of skull were found. carboxy hb was 25% and soot particles in trachea. which finding will establish that burn were antemortem in nature
- A) heat fracture of skull and peeling of skin
 - B) pugilistic attitude
 - C) heat hematoma and peeling of skin
 - D) heat ruptures
 - E) carboxy hb 25% and soot particles in trachea
2. pugilistic attitude is due to
- A) coagulation of muscle protein
 - B) loss of Na+ from muscle
 - C) loss of K+ from muscle
 - E) loss of Ca++ from muscle
3. crocodile flash burns are seen in
- A) frost bite
 - B) high voltage electric burns
 - C) chemical burns
 - D) lightning
 - E) radioactivity
4. young soldier collapsed suddenly in hot humid climate during training march. body temp. Was 106 degree apparently sweating mechanism was arrested. he most probably suffered from
- A) heat hyperpyrexia
 - B) heat stroke
 - C) heat cramps
 - D) heat exhaustion
 - E) heat stiffening
5. joule burn is
- A) flame burn
 - B) burn of liquids
 - C) burn of lightning
 - D) heat generated by electric current
 - E) burn of corrosives
- 6) the most important criteria for differentiating between antemortem and post-mortem burn is
- A) curling ulcers
 - B) pugilistic attitude
 - C) blisters
 - D) leukocytic infiltration
 - E) histochemical enzyme reaction
- 7) regarding cold exposure complete cessation of the body functions occur at
- A) 90-95 F
 - B) 85-90 F
 - C) 80-85 F
 - D) 85-88 F
 - E) 70-75 F
- 8) hold on phenomenon occurs usually on voltage around
- A) 20-40 V
 - B) 40-60 V
 - C) 60-100 V
 - D) 100-120 V
 - E) 220-240 V
- 9) areing phenomenon occurs at
- A) domestic voltage
 - B) when the person moves barefoot
 - C) when electric injury occur in bathrooms
 - D) around high voltage transmission wires
10. most vulnerable parts in the body for electric injury are
- A) soles and palms
 - B) hair and nail
 - C) bones and muscles
 - D) brain and spinal cord
 - E) upper and lower limbs
11. at voltage higher than domestic voltage the phenomenon which accounts for survival of victim is
- A) blow back phenomenon
 - B) hold on phenomenon
 - C) throw off phenomenon
 - D) areing phenomenon