

# Thanatology + Bomb blast + Analytical Toxicology

Q13) Detection of organic poisons is done by following procedure

- a) Reinsch test
- b) Stas otto test
- c) Thin layer chromatography
- d) Steam distillation
- e) Immunoassay

Q14) Suspended animation is seen within 24 of the following except:

- a) Electrocution
- b) Hanging
- c) Drowning
- d) Hypothermia
- e) Overdose of hypnotics

Q15) On a post mortem examination of the dead body of a female, neck of the body was stiffened, postmortem staining was present in patches and a bunch of hair was firmly clenched in the hand of the dead body, this condition was due to

- a) Rigor mortis
- b) Cold stiffening
- c) Heat stiffening
- d) Gas stiffening
- e) Cadaveric spasm

Q16) Air pressure is necessary to endanger human being is above:

- a) Above 300 ibl/in<sup>2</sup>
- b) Above 200 ibl/in<sup>2</sup>
- c) 100 ibl/in<sup>2</sup>
- d) 50 ibl/in<sup>2</sup>
- e) 10 ibl/in<sup>2</sup>

Q17) Primary blast injuries is direct impact of

- a)  Steep pressure wave
- b) Primary missiles
- c) Secondary missiles
- d) Deceleration effect
- e) Acceleration effect

Q18) Tertiary bomb blast injury is:

- a) Flame effect
- b) Pressure wave at high speed
- c) Secondary missiles
- d) Primary missiles
- e) Indirect injury under the effect of pressure wave.

Q19) Shape of arsenic crystals is \_\_\_\_\_ on microscopic examination.

- a) Globulin
- b) Circular
- c) Octahedral
- d) Oval
- e) Hexagonal

Q20) The maximum time limit to remove muscular tissue for transplantation after death is,

- a) Immediately after death
- b) 6 hours after death
- c) 12 to 24 hours after death
- d) 24 to 28 hours after death
- e) 3 to 6 hours after death

Q21) Secondary bomb blast injury is due to:

- a) Impact of debris by the blast
- b) Explosion in the form of flame
- c) Blunt injuries by building material
- d) Sharp injuries
- e) Suffocation

Q22) Molecular death is

- a) Complete and irreversible cessation of brain
- b) Death of individual tissues and cells after somatic death
- c) Total loss of EEG activity but heart is functioning
- d) Vitals functions are at low pitch that cannot be detected by clinical examination
- e) Complete and irreversible cessation of heart

Q23) A dead body of a 21 year old male stabbed in the chest was brought for postmortem examination. Rigor mortis was fully developed in whole body. The time since death was

- a) 6-12 hours
- b) 12-24 hours
- c) 24-36 hours
- d) 36-48 hours
- e) 48-72 hours

Q24) When heart stops functioning without medical suppo brain can remain alive for

- a) 3 to 5 minutes
- b) 5 to 7 minutes
- c) 7 to 9 minutes
- d) 10 to 12 minutes
- e) 12 to 15 minutes

Q25) TLC technique is used to separate \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Volatile mixture
- b) Non-volatile mixture
- c) Organic poisons
- d) Metallic poisons
- e) Organophosphorus compounds

DEPARTMENT OF FORENSIC MEDICINE & TOXICOLOGY  
**AZRA NAHEED MEDICAL COLLEGE**

Name: .....  
 Roll#: .....

Q1) A foul smelling dead body recovered from an open place shows color changes of whole body and creamy coloured maggots in body orifices. The time since death is

- a) Within one day
- b) 1-2 days
- c) 3-4 days
- d) 7-10 days
- e) 10-12 days

Q2) Postmortem changes are

- a) Stiffness of muscles
- b) Metabolic changes
- c) Ductular changes
- d) Ergast changes
- e) Archaic changes

Q3) Forensic Entomology is useful in giving information about

- a) Time since death
- b) Cause of death
- c) Manner of death
- d) Mode of death
- e) Place death

Q4) Which of the following is not a poison

- a) Arsenic
- b) Phosphorus
- c) Glycosides
- d) Cyanide
- e) Glycerin

Q5) According to CASPER DICTUM the rate of putrefaction in air is

- a) Twice than in soil
- b) Thrice than in soil
- c) 4 times than in soil
- d) 6 times than in soil
- e) 8 times as rapid as in soil

Q6) If color of hypostasis is black then it is due to

- a) Asphyxia
- b) Hydrogen sulphide
- c) Opates
- d) Aniline
- e) Chlorates

Q7) After somatic death molecular death is completed within

- a) 3 to 4 hours
- b) 4 to 5 hours
- c) 4 to 6 hours
- d) 5 to 8 hours
- e) 20 to 12 hours

Q8) Suspended animation  
 a) Apparent death when no signs of life are discovered as the functions are reduced to minimum  
 b) Signs of death are irreversible  
 c) Only signs of brain death are present  
 d) State of molecular death  
 e) Deep sleep

Q9) Postmortem rigidity first starts in

- a) Small muscles of hand
- b) Sternocleidomastoid
- c) Orbicularis oculi
- d) Rectus abdominus
- e) Quadriceps femoris

Q10) In primary bomb blast injuries the organs which are damaged most are:

- a) Heart and lung
- b) Lung and middle ear
- c) Liver and lung
- d) Spleen and middle ear
- e) Kidneys

Q11) On external examination of a dead body postmortem staining was fully developed, rigor mortis was present in upper half of body, the probable time since death is

- a) 2-4 hours
- b) 4-6 hours
- c) 6-8 hours
- d) 8-10 hours
- e) 10-12 hours

Q12) On microscopic examination, the shape of dhatura seeds is

- a) Kidney shape with convoluted surface
- b) Circular shape with rough surface
- c) Oval shape with smooth surface
- d) Irregular shape with rough surface
- e) Regular shape with convoluted surface

T #03  
F16108

Thanatology

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

Date: 12-03-2019

MBBS 3<sup>rd</sup> Year Test august

Topics: *Thanatology, Bomb Blast, Analytical Toxicology*

Time Allowed: 30 min

Question #1

- a) Write down the principle of TLC and give examples? 3  
2
- b) Define RF value? 2

Question #2

Define Hypostasis. Give 5 important differences between P.M lividity & Bruise? 5-4

Question #3

Write short note on

- a) Casper dictum <sup>2 time in soil</sup> 2  
" " " water
- b) Difference between cadaveric spasm & Rigor Mortis 3-2

Question #4

Describe the injuries sustained by a victim of bomb blast? 5-4

Question #5

Write down putrefaction in detail? 5-2

2019

# DEPARTMENT OF FORENSIC MEDICINE & TOXICOLOGY AZRA NAHEED MEDICAL COLLEGE

Name.....  
Roll#.....

Thanatology  
Toxicology  
Blast injuries

Time 30 mins  
Total Marks 25

Q1) A foul smelling dead body recovered from an open place shows color changes of whole body and creamy coloured maggots in body orifices. The time since death is

- a) Within one day
- b) 1-2 days
- c) 3-4 days
- d) 7-10 days
- e) 10-12 days

Q2) Postmortem coloricity is seen in

- a) Strychnine poisoning
- b) Mercury poisoning
- c) Dhatura poisoning
- d) Ergot poisoning
- e) Alcohol poisoning

Q3) Forensic Entomology is useful in giving information about

- a) Time since death
- b) Cause of death
- c) Manner of death
- d) Mode of death
- e) Place death

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- a) Arsenic
- b) Phosphorus
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- d) Cyanide
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2019

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6

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

Date: 09-04-2019

MBBS 3<sup>rd</sup> Year Test

Topics: General toxicology, Autopsy

Time Allowed: 30 min

Question #1

- a) Classify poisons according to their mode of action with examples 3 - 4
- b) Write down the site of actions with examples? 2

Question #2

- X What are the criteria of diagnosis of poison in dead body? 5

Question #3

Discuss Autopsy protocol in detail? 5 - 3

✓ Question #4

Discuss Negative Autopsy? 5 - 2

Question #5

Autopsy is a dialogue with dead body discuss? 5 - 3

12  
11  
23

**DEPARTMENT OF FORENSIC MEDICINE & TOXICOLOGY**  
**AZRA NAHEED MEDICAL COLLEGE**

Name Ahika

Roll No. \_\_\_\_\_

Time 45 mins  
 Total Marks 25

<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 period of postmortem changes is</p> <p>a) Autolysis              b) Experimental autolysis              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 action 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 medicolegal 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              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>a) AIDS              b) Hepatitis              c) Encephalitis              d) Meningitis  <input checked="" type="radio"/> e) Typhoid</p>
<p>Q9) Resuscitatory artifacts may misinterpreted as</p> <p>a) Choking  <input checked="" type="radio"/> b) Violence              c) Incised wounds              d) Head injury              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 local and systemic actions</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> a) Oxalic acid              b) Hydrochloric acid              c) Hydrocyanic acid              d) Sulfuric acid              e) Arsenic</p>



Q. 13

- various reasons may lead to:
- a) Incomplete autopsy
  - b) Complete autopsy
  - c) External negative autopsy
  - d) None of the above
  - e) Minimal perturbation of results

- If a patient dies three days after being exposed to the poison, it is called:
- a) Delayed
  - b) Immediate
  - c) Fatal
  - d) Terminal
  - e) None of the above

- 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

- 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 fluorescence
  - d) red light
  - e) ultraviolet light

- Q17) Corrosive agents when taken in their dilute forms can act as
- a) Stimulate
  - b) irritant
  - c) Corrosives
  - d) Antidotes
  - e) None of above

- 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

- Q19) If a radioactive material is more than 30 milli 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

- 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

- 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.

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

- Q23) nitric acid is an
- a) Organic acids
  - b) Mineral acids
  - c) Vegetable acids
  - d) Strong alkalis
  - e) Volatile poisons

- 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

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

5

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

Date: 08-01-2019

MBBS 3<sup>rd</sup> Year Test august

FL6-108

Topics: Trauma, Drowning and Radiology

Time Allowed: 30 min

Question #1

A 20 years male came to emergency with multiple injuries on the body and a large area of blue discoloration on upper part of left forearm?

- a) What are the colour changes in bruise and how it helps in calculating the age of bruise? 3
- b) Define coup and counter coup injuries? 2

Question #2

Write down the factors affecting the appearance of wound? 5

Question #3

Write differences between fresh water and sea water drowning? (5)

Question #4

Write differences between postmortem emersion and drowning? (5)

Question #5

A child with numerous bruises on the body, was brought to the hospital. The caretaker gave the history that the child has fallen from the stairs. X-rays showed spiral fracture of elbow along with multiple rib fractures.

- a) Define the phenomenon? 2
- b) What is the most distinctive radiological finding to confirm the diagnosis? 2
- c) What are the most commonly X-rayed areas in a child for the estimation of age? 1

T # 2

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

MBBS 3<sup>rd</sup> Year Test

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Roll No: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Total Marks: 25

Obtain Marks: \_\_\_\_\_

Time Allowed: 25 min

# Traumatology

Q1-Number of carpal bones ossified below 2 years of age

- a)  2
- b) 3
- c) 5
- d) 8
- e) None

Q2-Bruise attains green discoloration by

- a) A day
- b) 2-3 days
- c) 5-6 days
- d) 3-4 days
- e) 6-7 days

Q3-Accuracy of sex identification if both skull & pelvis are available

- a) 92%
- b) 95%
- c) 98%
- d) 100%
- e) 70%

Q4-Determination of sex by radiological analysis is mainly based upon

- a) Appearance of ossification centers
- b) Fusion of ossification centers
- c) Complexity of bones
- d) Dimorphism of bones
- e) Radiology doesn't help in determination of sex.

Q5-Where does a lacerated wound appear like an incised wound

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

Q6-Fatal period is short in

- a) In fresh water drowning
- b) In sea water drowning
- c) Submersion of unconscious
- d) Secondary drowning syndrome
- e) Atypical drowning

Q7-Confirmatory sign of death by drowning (during autopsy) is the presence of drowning medium

- a) In trachea and alveolar spaces
- b) In the clothes
- c) In the stomach
- d) Blood, liver and bone marrow
- e) In the ear

Q8-In run over accident the tyres of heavy truck dragged away skin from the deeper tissues. The injury is known as

- a) Split laceration
- b) Cut laceration
- c) Contusion
- d) Tear
- e) Stretch laceration.

Q9-Tearing of the skin and subcutaneous tissue is called as

- a) Abrasion
- b) Bruise
- c) Laceration
- d) Incised wound
- e) Punctured wound

Q10-Stretch laceration are caused due to

- a) Tangential impact
- b) Horizontal crushing impact
- c) Irregular direct impact
- d) Blunt perpendicular impact
- e) Sharp edged weapon

Q11-Scab is formed over an abrasion in about

- a) 4-6 hours
- b) 6-12 hours
- c) 12-24 hours
- d) 2-3 days
- e) 4-5 days

Q12-Most common anatomical structure used for comparison of antemortem & postmortem X-rays

- a) Frontal sinus
- b) Maxillary sinus
- c) Ethmoid bone
- d) Pisiform bone
- e) Only anomalies can be used for comparison.

Q13-A girl married a 21 years old boy against the will of her parents her father reported the matter to police to nullify marriage as her daughter was minor. The police brought the girl to mayo hospital for Medicolegal examination . On examination secondary sexual characteristic were well developed . Radiological data revealed that all epiphyses at wrist, knee, crest of ileum and lateral end of clavicle were united, Acromion process was fused with scapula . The age of girl was.

- a) 13-14 years
- b) 15-16years
- c) 16-17 years
- d) 18-20 years
- e) 22-25 years

Q14-A 21 year old male with H/O street fight was brought to the emergency for M/L examination. Multiple bruises were found on the face and chest .Their color was blue ,so the age of bruise was

- a) 1 day
- b) 2-4 days
- c) 5-7 days
- d) 7-10 days
- e) 10-15 days

Q15-Greenish color in a contusion is due to

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

Q16-During autopsy important findings in case of typical drowning

- a) Soaking of clothes with drowning medium
- b) Multiple bruises on the body
- c) Fluid blood coming out of natural orifices
- d) Fine froth coming out of nostrils and mouth
- e) Chloride content of blood

Q17-At autopsy table and during histology most prominent difference between hypostasis and bruise is

- a) Oozing of blood
- b) Swelling of tissues
- c) Damage to cuticles
- d) Sepsis
- e) Vital reaction

Q18-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) Injury is antemortem

Q19-Hemodilution , Hemolysis and Hyperkalemia are seen in

- a) Salt water drowning
- b) Fresh water drowning
- c) Both a and b
- d) Marshy water drowning
- e) Dirty water drowning

Q20-Other name for contusion is

- a) Abrasion
- b) Bruise
- c) Lacerated wound
- d) incised wound
- e) Avulsion

Q21-A dead body is brought from a river. You are working as a medical examiner. The relatives narrate that he has died due to drowning. The surest thing corroborating the claim of relatives is

- a) Police inquiry
- b) Wet clothes
- c) Exclusion of other injuries
- d) Positive diatoms test
- e) Fine, persistent, profuse froth at the mouth and nose

Q22-During examination of victim of rape superficial teeth bite marks and finger nail & scratches were seen. These injuries are example of

- a) Moving abrasion
- b) Imprint abrasion
- c) Friction abrasion
- d) Tears
- e) Grinding compression

Q23-Multiple irregular deep incised wounds on front of neck suggest

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

Q24-in emergency practice crush syndrome and fat embolism is common in cases of

- a) Tears
- b) Avulsions
- c) Grinding compression
- d) Split laceration
- e) Imprint Abrasion

Q25-In drowning hemoconcentration is a feature of

- a) Dry drowning
- b) Sea water drowning
- c) Fresh water drowning
- d) Laryngeal spasm
- e) Submersion of unconscious

24/7  
F16108

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

Date: 09-07-2019

MBBS 3<sup>rd</sup> Year Test august

Topics: Sexual offence- Metallic- Non- metallic poison- Transportation injuries

Time Allowed: 30 min

Question #1

- ✓ a) Write in detail the steps of local examination in victim of Rape? 3
- ✓ b) Write down medicolegal cases in which question of pregnancy arises both civil and criminal? 2

Question #2

- ✓ a) An unmarried girl 25 years of age brought by police to forensic expert with H/O zina bil jabar 10 days ago. Is there any use of having vaginal swabs in this case? If not, why discuss? 2
- ✓ b) Give list of specimen you will collect from suspected assailant of rape? 3

✓ Question #3

A 19 years old male is referred from motor vehicle licensing branch of police for medical examination, which diseases and disabilities causing disqualification for driving license will you see? 5

✓ Question #4

A dead body of a driver of a bus brought for autopsy. Its autopsy examination will be similar to routine postmortem examination, which additional points will you note in this case? .5

Question #5

- a) Write down salient features of arsenic poisoning? 2
- b) Write a note on Plumbism? 2
- c) What is phossy jaw? 1

Sexual offence + Metallic  
+ Non-metallic poison +  
Transportation Injuries

**DEPARTMENT OF FORENSIC MEDICINE & TOXICOLOGY**  
**AZRA NAHEED MEDICAL COLLEGE**

NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
ROLL# \_\_\_\_\_

TOTAL # 25  
TIME 25 MINTS. (09-07-2019)

<p>Q1) A 16 year old unmarried girl is brought to hospital with profuse bleeding P/V and luminaries tent present in vagina. Luminaries tent is used to</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> a) Dilate cervix b) To kill fetus c) To contract uterus d) To stop uterine bleeding e) To stimulate uterine contraction</p>	<p>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</p> <p>a) Dilute ethyl alcohol b) Formalin c) Saturated solution of NaCl <input checked="" type="radio"/> d) Dilute iodine e) 5 % potassium permanganate sol</p>
<p>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</p> <p>a) Red lead b) White lead c) Lead sulphide d) Lead tetraoxide <input checked="" type="radio"/> e) Tetra ethyl lead</p>	<p>Q4) "Tail-gating or under-running" refers to</p> <p>a) Run over of a pedestrian by a vehicle b) Run over of the motorcyclist by the vehicle <input checked="" type="radio"/> c) Motor cyclist Driving into the back of a large vehicle d) Occupant ejection from the vehicle e) Motor cyclist jumping over the vehicle</p>
<p>Q5) Which of the following is characteristic of whiplash injury</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> a) Dislocation of the upper cervical spine b) Fracture of skull c) Contusion of the midbrain d) Laceration of the cerebrum e) Concussion of cerebellum</p>	<p>Q6) Glister keen glass rod is used to determine</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> a) Hymeneal tears b) Vaginal tears c) Cervical tears d) Stage of pregnancy e) Poisoning</p>
<p>Q7) Anal opening in habitual catamite is</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> a) Funnel shaped b) Stellate shaped c) Tunnel shaped d) Puckered e) Elliptical</p>	<p>Q8) Defloration is</p> <p>a) Loss of smell from breath b) Loss of sense of smell <input checked="" type="radio"/> c) Loss of virginity d) Loss of tone of uterus e) Loss of rigidity of vagina</p>
<p>Q9) A 25 year old pedestrian is crossing the road at zebra crossing. A high speed vehicle struck on his legs causing fracture of tibia and fibula. These injuries are classified as</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> a) Primary impact injuries b) Secondary impact injuries c) Run over injuries d) Concussion injury e) Tertiary impact injuries</p>	<p>Q10) Contrecoup injury is most commonly seen</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> a) Brain b) Lungs c) Pancreas d) Liver e) Stomach</p>
<p>Q11) A 50 year old pedestrian is crossing the road at zebra crossing. A high speed vehicle struck him and threw him on the ground and he is dragged along the road resulting in friction burn on his both knee joints. These injuries are classified as</p> <p>a) Primary impact injuries b) Secondary impact injuries c) Run over injuries d) Concussion injury <input checked="" type="radio"/> e) Tertiary impact injuries</p>	<p>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.</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> a) Acute phosphorous poisoning b) Chronic phosphorous poisoning c) Acute arsenic poisoning d) Acute organ phosphorus poisoning e) Acute lead poisoning</p>

<p>Q13) Hatter's shake is seen in chronic poisoning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Arsenic</li> <li>b) Copper</li> <li>c) Lead</li> <li><input checked="" type="radio"/> d) Mercury</li> <li>e) Zinc</li> </ul>	<p>Q14) A 16 year old female with allegation of zina bil jabar was brought to forensic experts after 10 days. Sperms remain motile in uterine cavity for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="radio"/> a) 1-2 days</li> <li>b) 3-5 days</li> <li>c) 4-5 days</li> <li>d) 5-6 days</li> <li>e) 7 days</li> </ul>
<p>Q15) In virgins, which one of the following examination should not be done</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Digital examination</li> <li>b) Bilateral traction</li> <li>c) Specular examination</li> <li><input checked="" type="radio"/> d) Both a and c</li> <li>e) None of the above</li> </ul>	<p>Q16) A worker of luminous paint industry reported to medical ward with polyneuritis, loss of hair from head and also 2/3<sup>rd</sup> of eye brows. X-rays show high density hepatic opacity. Its most probably due to chronic poisoning of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Mercury</li> <li><input checked="" type="radio"/> b) Lead</li> <li>c) Zinc</li> <li>d) Copper</li> <li>e) Thallium</li> </ul>
<p>Q17) Hegar's sign is</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Softening of upper uterine segments</li> <li><input checked="" type="radio"/> b) Softening of lower uterine segments</li> <li>c) Softening of cervix</li> <li>d) Darkening of mucous membrane of vagina</li> <li>e) Intermittent uterine contractions and relaxations</li> </ul>	<p>Q18) Primary impact injury in road traffic accident most commonly seen on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Head</li> <li>b) Thorax</li> <li><input checked="" type="radio"/> c) Legs</li> <li>d) Abdomen</li> <li>e) Neck</li> </ul>
<p>Q19) The motor cyclist's fracture is</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Multiple fissured fracture of the orbital fossa</li> <li>b) Ring fractures</li> <li>c) Comminuted fracture of vault</li> <li><input checked="" type="radio"/> d) Dividing of the base of skull into two halves producing hinge fracture</li> <li>e) Pond fracture of skull</li> </ul>	<p>Q20) What is the most notorious poison to be detected in putrefied bodies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="radio"/> a) Arsenic poisoning</li> <li>b) Mercury poisoning</li> <li>c) Copper poisoning</li> <li>d) Iodine poisoning</li> <li>e) Nicotine poisoning</li> </ul>
<p>Q21) Examination of passive agent of sodomy is done in which of the following position</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Lithotomy position</li> <li>b) Left lateral position</li> <li><input checked="" type="radio"/> c) Knee elbow position</li> <li>d) Supine position</li> <li>e) Prone position</li> </ul>	<p>Q22) Hymnal tears due to sex are situated</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Anteriorly</li> <li>b) Posteriorly</li> <li>c) Medially</li> <li><input checked="" type="radio"/> d) Posteromedial</li> <li>e) Posterolateraly</li> </ul>
<p>Q23) Contrecoup injury of the brain is seen</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="radio"/> a) Diagonally opposite to the site of impact</li> <li>b) Adjacent to the site of impact</li> <li>c) Just underneath at the site impact</li> <li>d) Around the site of impact</li> <li>e) On the scalp</li> </ul>	<p>Q24) Contrecoup injury may be seen in</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Head injury due to firearms</li> <li><input checked="" type="radio"/> b) Head injury due to fall from running motorcycle</li> <li>c) Stab injury of the head</li> <li>d) Electrocution</li> <li>e) Burns on Head</li> </ul>
<p>Q25) A 35years old pedestrian died in RTA. During autopsy you will note all the following additional points except one.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Examination of clothes for pains and glass pieces</li> <li>b) Test for Alcohol</li> <li>c) Test for drugs of addiction</li> <li>d) Test for Medicinal drugs eg Antihistamine</li> <li><input checked="" type="radio"/> e) Specimen for Semen Analysis</li> </ul>	

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

MBBS 3<sup>rd</sup> Year Test august

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Roll No: 216108

Date: 11-10-2018 + 2019

Topics: *Asphyxia, Forensic anatomy*

Total Marks: 25

Obtain Marks: \_\_\_\_\_

Time Allowed: <sup>40</sup>~~50~~ min

Q1:

- A) Define Mechanical Asphyxia? 1
- B) Classify Mechanical asphyxia? 2
- C) Name general pathological changes in asphyxia? 2

Q2: During autopsy of 80years old lady there were multiple bruises and abrasion around nose and mouth

- A) What is the diagnosis? 1
- B) What its mode and manner of death? 1
- C) Give its autopsy findings? 3

Q3: A serial killer was hanged publically on the demand of masses.

- A) Define complete hanging? 1
- B) What is the most common manner of death in hanging? 1
- C) Give autopsy findings of hanging? 3

Q4: Write short note on:

- A) Traumatic asphyxia 2
- B) Café coronary 1
- C) Autoerotic asphyxia 2

Q5: How age can be determined from dental data? 5



T #1

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

MBBS 3<sup>rd</sup> Year Test august

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Roll No: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: 11-12-2018

Total Marks: 25

Obtain Marks: \_\_\_\_\_

Topics: Asphyxia, Forensic anatomy

Time Allowed: 30 min

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

(1× 25 = 25)

Q1: Cephalic index is:

- a) Maximum transverse breadth of skull
- b. Maximum length of skull
- c. Ratio of A and B
- d. Sum of A and B

Q2 Iatrogenic asphyxia is due to the negligence of

- a) Judge
- b) Medical doctor
- c) Teacher
- d) Psychologist
- e) Forensic expert

Q3: Decreased oxygen tension and increased reduced hemoglobin level in blood is called

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

Q4: 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) Autoerotic
- d) Pathological
- e) Traumatic

Q5: The period of mixed dentition is between the age of:

- a. 2-5 years
- b. 6-13 years
- c) 12-14 years
- d. 12 years

Q6: The first incisors to erupt in an infant:

- a. Lower central
- b. Lower lateral
- c. Upper central
- d. Upper lateral

Q7: On autopsy table the body of a female shows congestion of face with conjunctiva, chest shows abrasion, bruises, fractured ribs and a clear line of demarcation of skin color. The cause of death is

- a) Burking
- b) Autoerotic asphyxia
- c) Traumatic asphyxia
- d) Mechanical asphyxia
- e) None of the above

Q8: Outer 1/3 of greater cornu of hyoid bone is displaced inwards in death due to

- a) Hanging
- b) Ligature Strangulation
- c) Throttling
- d) Garroting
- e) Burking

Q9: A 25 year. 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
- b) Pathological asphyxia
- c) Environmental asphyxia
- d) Toxic asphyxia
- e) Iatrogenic asphyxia

Q10: 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)  Throttling
- c) Smothering
- d) Gagging
- e) Autoerotic asphyxia

Q11: The most reliable dental change used in Gustafson's method for age estimation is:

- a)  Attrition
- b. Cementum
- c. Secondary dentin deposition
- d. Transparency of root
- e. Periodontosis

Q12: Obstructions of air passage in unnatural way either from within or by exerting pressure from outside is called

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

Q13: During a wrestling match, the player compressed his opponents neck by his elbow in order to be released from his grip, during this struggle he killed him, the cause of death was

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

Q14: In a case of asphyxial death the fractured end of hyoid bone is displaced outwards. Which is the most probable pathology?

- a) Hanging
- b) Strangulation
- c)  Throttling
- d) Suffocation
- e) Choking

Q15: On autopsy presence of fingertip bruises ,nail marks on the neck suggest

- a) Smothering
- b)  Manual strangulation
- c) Traumatic asphyxia
- d) Hanging
- e) Lynching

Q16: Earliest bone to ossify is:

- a)  Clavicle
- b. Tibia
- c. Sternum
- d. Ribs

Q17: A term child at birth is about

- a) 45-50 cm in length
- b) 30-35 cm in length
- c) 60-70 cm in length
- d) 50-60 cm in length
- e)  20-25 cm in length

Q18: Manual strangulation is another name for

- a) Garroting
- b) Lynching
- c) Gaggling
- d)  Throttling
- e) Bansdola

Q19: During autopsy of five years old female, there were multiple bruises and abrasion around mouth, nose, on buccal surface of lips and there were lacerated wound on gums. Semen was present genitalia with little bruising around genitalia. The cause of death in this case is.

- a) Traumatic Asphyxia
- b) Garroting
- c)  Smothering
- d) Gaging
- e) Choking

Q20: Police found a dead body of a psychiatrically ill 24yr old male hanging from the ceiling of his room with a rope with feet well above ground and saliva dribbling from the right corner of mouth. The ligature was placed in the upper part of neck above thyroid cartilage, the cause of death was

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

Q21: For a girl of 6 years site for X-ray to determine her age is:

- a. Elbow
- b.  Wrist
- c. Knee
- d. Ankle joint

Q22: All of the following are general pathological changes in asphyxia except

- a) Cyanosis
- b) Congestion
- c) Edema
- d) Petechial hemorrhage
- e)  Vomiting

Q23: An 18 years male dead body is brought from his apartment. His history shows that he was living alone for the last one year. The police report states that he was laying semi naked in feminine attire along with a ligature around his neck with padding under the nose. The most possible cause of death in this case is

- a) Ligature strangulation
- b) Lynching
- c) Homicidal hanging
- d) Autoerotic Asphyxia
- e)  Suicidal hanging

Q24: For confirmation of species, following test is performed

- a. Chemical test
- b.  Microscopic test
- c. Spectroscopic test
- d. Precipitin test
- e. Immunological test

25: On autopsy findings on the neck area are extensive laceration of neck structure, tears in sternocleido mastoid and fracture dislocation of C2-C3 vertebrae. These findings are present in

- a) Accidental hanging
- b) Autoerotic hanging
- c) Incomplete hanging
- d) Suicidal hanging ✓
- e) Judicial hanging

7

## Department of Forensic Medicine & Toxicology

### Azra Naheed Medical College, Lahore

Date: 14-05-2019

MBBS 3<sup>rd</sup> Year Test august

Topics: *Law, Corrosives and Thermal Burn*

Time Allowed: 30 min

#### Question #1

✓ Tabulate the difference between Dry burn (Flame) and Wet burn (Scalds)? (5)

#### Question #2

✓ a) Discuss professional misconduct (3)

b) Write note on res ispa Loquitur (2)

#### Question #3

✓ Discuss professional Negligence (5)

#### Question #4

✓ Write down the Objectives to treat a cases of poisoning? (5)

#### Question #5

a) Write a note on Vitriolage? (2)

b) What is mechanism of toxicity in corrosives? (3)

**DEPARTMENT OF FORENSIC MEDICINE & TOXICOLOGY**  
**AZRA NAHEED MEDICAL COLLEGE**

Name.....

Roll#.....

Time 30 mins

Total Marks 25

<p>Q1) The substances which produce a firm non ionized complex with cations are called</p> <p>a) Emetics  b) Demulcent  c) Universal antidote  <input checked="" type="radio"/> d) Chelating agent  e) Chemical antidote</p>	<p>Q2) Repeated advertisement in newspaper by a medical practitioner is an example of:</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> a) Professional misconduct  b) Ethical negligence  c) privileged communication  d) criminal negligence  e) professional negligence</p>
<p>Q3) According to "Rule of Nine" the area of skin of head and neck is</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> a) 9%  b) 18%  c) 21%  d) 5%  e) 75%</p>	<p>Q4) Pugilistic attitude is due to</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> a) Coagulation of proteins  b) Coagulation of fats  c) Rigor mortis  d) Cadaveric spasm  e) Liquefactive Necrosis</p>
<p>Q5) : During cholesystectomy a person died at a private hospital. His relatives stated in the court that risks of the surgery were not fully explained before the surgery to them. This type of consent is called</p> <p>a) Implied consent  b) Oral consent  <input checked="" type="radio"/> c) Expressed consent  d) Written consent  e) Blanket consent</p>	<p>Q6) In a murder case in the Session Court during examination in chief, the court declared one of the witnesses hostile because</p> <p>a) He did not attend the court on the last date of hearing  b) He did not produce original record before the court  <input checked="" type="radio"/> 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</p>
<p>Q7) 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</p> <p>a) BAL  b) EDTA  c) N.Pencillamine  <input checked="" type="radio"/> d) Deferoxamine  e) Verse Nate</p>	<p>Q8) Perforation of stomach occurs in one of the following poisoning cases</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> a) <math>H_2SO_4</math>  b) Snake bite  c) Herpin  d) Atropine  e) Carbolic acid</p>
<p>Q9) Perjury is:</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> Willful utterance of falsehood</p> <p>a) Grievous injury  b) Contributory negligence  c) Criminal negligence  d) Medical witness</p>	<p>Q10) A R.M.P has following statutory duties except</p> <p>a) Report births  b) Report death  <input checked="" type="radio"/> c) Visit the scene of crime and prepare report in suspicious death  d) Inform the contagious disease  e) report colour blind</p>
<p>Q11) During an operation if a pair of scissors is left in abdomen the doctrine applicable is:</p> <p>a) Petty's method  b) Res ipsa forcepalis  <input checked="" type="radio"/> c) Res ipsa loquitor  d) Res judicata  e) Navus actus interveniens</p>	<p>Q12) In nephrotoxicity caused by oxalic acid, the most significant clinical findings may be</p> <p>a) Polyuria  b) Anuria  c) Polyuria and oxalurea  <input checked="" type="radio"/> d) Oliguria and oxalurea  e) Encephalopathy</p>

<p>Q13) Alkali agents produces more extensive penetrating damage to GIT than acids by the pathological mechanism of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="radio"/> a) Liquefactive necrosis</li> <li>b) Coagulative necrosis</li> <li>c) Gangrene</li> <li>d) Ischemia</li> <li>e) Chemical cell injury</li> </ul>	<p>Q14) Curling's ulcers in a case of burns are seen in</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="radio"/> a) Hyperacidity</li> <li>b) Burns</li> <li>c) Electricity</li> <li>d) Idiopathic</li> <li>e) Ischemic ulcers</li> </ul>
<p>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 devoted burning in throat and abdomen and started vomiting them his pulse become weak and he died in 20 to 30 minutes. The poison ingested was</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Carbolic Acid</li> <li><input checked="" type="radio"/> b) Oxalic acid</li> <li>c) Phenols</li> <li>d) Naolt</li> <li>e) H2SO4</li> </ul>	<p>Q16) A young female is brought to accident and emergency department of Mayo Hospital with history of throwing acid on face. On examination there are severe multiple burns all over face with facial disfigurement. The vision of her left eye is lost. The likely causative agent is</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Prussic acid</li> <li>b) Muriatic acid</li> <li><input checked="" type="radio"/> c) Oil of vitriol</li> <li>d) Acid of sugar</li> </ul>
<p>e) Q17) Antidote of oxalic acid is</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="radio"/> a) Calcium gluconate</li> <li>b) B.A.L</li> <li>c) Demulcents</li> <li>d) Milk of magnesia</li> <li>e) EDTA</li> </ul>	<p>Q18) Leading question are permitted in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="radio"/> a) Cross-examination</li> <li>b) Examination-in-chief</li> <li>c) Questions by the judger</li> <li>d) Re-examination</li> <li>e) documentary evidence production</li> </ul>
<p>Q19) Which of the following is an example of chemical antidote?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Morphine and atropine</li> <li>b) Albumin and mercuric chloride</li> <li>c) Charcoal and strychnine</li> <li><input checked="" type="radio"/> d) Tannic acid and aconite</li> <li>e) All of the above</li> </ul>	<p>Q20) a Lunatic was brought to mental hospital by his near relative . he wants temporary reception , the application , a printed form is given in this case to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Medical officer of the mental hospital</li> <li><input checked="" type="radio"/> b) Administrator of hospital</li> <li>c) Magistrate of the arrow</li> <li>d) Police station</li> <li>e) Nursing head of hospital</li> </ul>
<p>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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Circumstantial evidence</li> <li><input checked="" type="radio"/> b) Direct evidence</li> <li>c) Hearsay evidence</li> <li>d) Opinion of an expert</li> <li>e) Documentary evidence</li> </ul>	<p>Q22) A medical practitioner can posses how much amount of opium alkaloids derivatives under which drug rule</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="radio"/> a) 60 grains under dangerous drug rule 13</li> <li>b) 60 grains under dangerous drug rule 14</li> <li>c) 3 ounces under dangerous drug rule 12</li> <li>d) 3 ounces under dangerous drug rule 13</li> <li>e) 5 ounces under dangerous drug rule 11</li> </ul>
<p>Q23) A 25 year old female complains of sour taste and vomiting which is continuous and black in color. There is numbness, tingling, spasmodic twitching of muscles of face and extremities followed by convulsions. The likely diagnosis is</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="radio"/> a) Oxalic acid</li> <li>b) Carbolic acid poisoning</li> <li>c) Hydrochloric acid poisoning</li> <li>d) Hydrocyanic acid poisoning</li> <li>e) Nitric acid poisoning</li> </ul>	<p>Q24) A 45 year old male with H/O 20 years of diabetes presented to his physician with recent onset of polyuria and hypoglycemia. the patient didn't follow guidelines and died after 1 ½ yrs due to end stage renal failure .This is a case of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Therapeutic misadventure</li> <li>b) Civil negligence</li> <li><input checked="" type="radio"/> c) Contributory negligence</li> <li>d) Criminal negligence</li> <li>e) Third party negligence</li> </ul>
<p>Q25) A surgeon under the effect of alcohol performed laparotomy of a female patient .During the operation she was quite wreckless. As a result of this, death of the patient occurred. The surgeon is guilty of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Civil medical negligence</li> <li><input checked="" type="radio"/> b) Criminal medical negligence</li> <li>c) Ethical malpractice</li> <li>d) Therapeutic misadventure</li> <li>e) Contributory medical negligence</li> </ul>	