

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

April

Name: Ali Zain-ul-Abidin

Roll No: MBBS-FM-049

Total Marks: 50

Time Allowed: 50 min

<p>Q 1: A fact or information after its presentation to the court of law is called</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Evidence <input checked="" type="radio"/> b) Testimony c) Oath d) Summon e) Inquest 	<p>Q 8: Notification of infectious or contagious diseases is example of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Absolute privilege <input checked="" type="radio"/> b) Qualified privilege c) Privilege communication d) Res Ipsa Liquotor e) Novus actus interveniens
<p>Q 2: 25 year old male hit by a car and died. Close by there are some broken wind screen pieces and two tyre marks. These facts offer which type of evidence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Direct evidence b) Hearsay evidence c) Oral evidence <input checked="" type="radio"/> d) Circumstantial evidence e) Indirect evidence 	<p>Q 9: A surgeon while operating for fracture left eye electric cautery unattended on his patient which resulted in to burn. Situation comes under</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Therapeutic misadventure b) Medical mal occurrence c) Error of judgment <input checked="" type="radio"/> d) Civil negligence <input checked="" type="radio"/> e) Res Ipsa Liquotor <p style="text-align: right;">E</p>
<p>Q 3: Which of the following is not a primary document?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="radio"/> a) Printing b) Lithography <input checked="" type="radio"/> c) Photography d) Attested copies e) Both a and d <p style="text-align: center;">h C</p>	<p>Q 10: All of the following are true about dying deposition except</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Made to a magistrate <input checked="" type="radio"/> b) Oath is not necessary c) Made in presence of the accused d) Cross-examination is permitted e) Remain valid even after recovery of declarant
<p>Q 4: Death occur as a result of police shooting, the inquiry would be conducted by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Police <input checked="" type="radio"/> b) Magistrate <input checked="" type="radio"/> c) Coroner's inquest d) Judge e) Witness <p style="text-align: center;">h B</p>	<p>Q 11: Perjury is</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="radio"/> a) Willful utterance of falsehood b) Grievous injury <input checked="" type="radio"/> c) Contributory negligence d) Criminal negligence e) Civil negligence <p style="text-align: right;">A</p>
<p>Q 5: Amount of drug has to be increased to produce the desired initial effect. This phenomenon is called</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Craving <input checked="" type="radio"/> b) Tolerance c) Physical dependence d) Psychological dependence e) Habituation 	<p>Q 12: Leading questions are NOT permitted in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Cross-examination <input checked="" type="radio"/> b) Examination in-chief c) Questions by the judge d) Re-examination e) Testimony
<p>Q 6: Failure to give anti tetanus vaccine after injury comes under</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="radio"/> a) Civil negligence b) Criminal negligence c) Third party negligence d) Professional misconduct e) Contributory negligence 	<p>13: Repeated advertisement in newspaper by a medical practitioner is an example of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="radio"/> a) Professional misconduct b) Ethical negligence c) Privileged communication d) Criminal negligence e) Therapeutic misadventure
<p>Q 7: Tailing signifies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Gaping of wound <input checked="" type="radio"/> b) Direction of wound c) Elasticity of skin d) Healing of wound <input checked="" type="radio"/> e) Wrinkling of skin <p style="text-align: center;">h</p>	<p>Q 14: Where does a lacerated wound appear in an incised wound?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Abdomen b) Thorax c) Hand <input checked="" type="radio"/> d) Forehead e) Spine

Q 15: Undisplaced fracture of radius bone falls under section

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

E

Q 22: The medicolegal exam of a victim of shows that bruises are brownish in color, lacer shows pus formation and abrasion have reddish scab. The time between examination and infliction injuries is

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

C

Q 16: On examination of a victim of physical assault there was a lacerated wound 5cm x 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) Jurh jaifah

D

Q 23: Clean incised wound heals by

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

Q 17: 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) Spindle shaped

Q 24: In deep incised wounds, Langer's lines determine

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

Q 18: 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

Q 25: Bruise present on the following area does not show typical color changes

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

Q 19: A dead body was brought to mortuary for autopsy with H/O firearm injury. At the entry wound there was visible mark of powder but the particles were not embedded in the skin, the phenomenon is called

- a) Contusion collar
- b) Dirt collar
- c) Stippling
- d) Burning of skin
- e) Soiling

Q 26: Postmortem rigidity first starts in

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

Q 20: 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 27: The onset of rigor mortis is delayed in all of the following except

- a) Pneumonia
- b) Polio
- c) Strychnine
- d) Tetanus
- e) None

Q 21: Greenish color in a contusion is due to

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

Q 28: Marbling is noticed by

- a) 12 hr
- b) 18 hr
- c) 24 hr
- d) 36 hr
- e) 48 hr

ena of suspended animation may be seen in

utling

B) Drowning

Brain hemorrhage

d) Strangulation

e) Mugging

B by Usama Sultan

Q 36: Earliest sign of death is

a) Loss of skin elasticity

b) Corneal clouding

c) Cooling of body

d) Postmortem lividity

e) Rigor mortis

Q 30: Which of the tissue putrefies last?

a) Brain

b) Prostate

c) Liver

d) Stomach

e) Liver

Q 37: Tache noire refers to

a) PM staining

b) Flaccidity of eyeball

c) Brownish dusty sclera

d) Maggot growth

e) Hypostasis

Q 31: A dead body is having cadaveric lividity of bluish green color. Most likely cause of death is by poisoning due to

a) Hydrocyanic acid

b) Hydrogen sulphide

c) Oleander

d) Sodium nitrite

e) Carbon monoxide

Q 38: Statement NOT true about rigor mortis is:

a) Appears immediately after death

b) Affects both voluntary and involuntary muscles

c) Indicates time since death

d) Results from fusion of actin and myosin filaments

e) Results from depletion of ATP

Q 32: In which of the following conditions postmortem colority may be seen?

a) Massive hemorrhage

b) Corrosive poisons

c) Cyanide poisons

d) Septicemia

e) Phosphorus

Q 39: Contact flattening remains until

a) Hypostasis is complete

b) Rigor mortis is complete

c) Putrefaction begins

d) Cadaveric spasm occurs

e) Saponification occurs

Q 33: Color changes of putrefaction are first observed in

a) Right iliac fossa

b) Right popliteal fossa

c) Right cubital fossa

d) Left popliteal fossa

e) Left cubital fossa

Q 40: Punctured wounds have

a) Clear cut margins

b) Breadth more than length

c) Length more than breadth and depth

d) Depth more than length and breadth

e) All dimensions are equal

Q 34: For calculating time since death, which of the following factor is most reliable?

a) Cooling

b) Eye changes

c) Rigor mortis

d) Postmortem staining

e) Putrefaction

Q 41: In bullet injury, maximum tissue injury depends upon

a) Distance of the bullet

b) Velocity of the bullet

c) Shape of bullet

d) Size of bullet

e) Pressure of air

Q 35: Diagnosis of brain death dependent upon all except

a) Dilated fixed pupils

b) Cessation of cardiac contraction

c) No spontaneous breathing

d) Flat EEG

e) Loss of reflexes

Q 42: Choking is seen in

a) Revolver

b) Pistol

c) Shotgun

d) Sports fire

e) Rifle

Q 43: A case of murder with gunshot is reported. A metal bullet is recovered from body. Primary and secondary marking on a metal bullet can be used for

- a) To know the range of firing
- b) Identification of weapon
- c) Severity of tissue damage
- d) To know time of crime
- e) All of the above are true

Q 47: Postmortem changes occur progressively,

- a) Air, water, soil
- b) Air, soil, water
- c) Soil, air, water
- d) Soil, water, air
- e) Water, soil, air

Q 44: Wound extending to thoracic cavity or peritoneal cavity

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

Q 48: Offence of vitriolage under Qisas and Diyat act may result in

- a) Itlaf e udw
- b) Itlaf e salahiyat e udw
- c) Hurt falling under 337 L II
- d) Jurh jaifah
- e) Arsh

Q 45: In firearm injury, there is burning, blackening, tattooing around the wound along with cherry red color of the surrounding tissue and cruciate in shape, the injury is

- a) Close shot entry
- b) Contact shot entry
- c) Close contact exit
- d) Distant shot entry
- e) Distant contact exit

Q 49: All official notifications of birth, disease or death are examples of

- a) Qualified privilege
- b) Civil negligence
- c) Absolute privilege
- d) Criminal negligence
- e) Breach of professional secrecy

Q 46: How many bullets are fired in tandem bullets?

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 4
- e) None

Q 50: Under drug act 1976, the Federal Government may constitute following expert committees except

- a) Drug evaluation committee
- b) National formulary committee
- c) Advertisement control committee
- d) Curriculum committee
- e) None of the above

: The medullary index of animal hair is

- a) More than 0.3
 b) Less than 0.3
 c) More than 0.4
 d) Less than 0.4
 e) More than 0.5

C

Q 7 : On microscopic examination of cross section, the cuticular impression is absent in:

- a) Animal hair only
 b) Human hair only
 c) Both animal & human hair
 d) In fibers
 e) All of above

Q 2 : Under microscope, human RBCs are

- a) Oval & nucleated
 b) Circular & nucleated
 c) Circular, biconcave & non-nucleated
 d) Circular, biconcave & nucleated
 e) Oval & non-nucleated

Q 8 : The sensitivity of spectroscopic test is about:-

- a) 1 : 50000
 b) 1 : 500
 c) 1 : 5000
 d) 1 : 40000
 e) 1 : 30000:

Q.3 All of the following can be admitted as documentary evidence without oral evidence except:

- a) Dying declaration
 b) Deposition of a medical witness taken in a lower court
 c) Treatment record of a patient from the concerned hospital
 d) Chemical examiner report in case of poisoning
 e) None of the above

Q 9: A surgeon under the effect of alcohol performed laparotomy of a female patient. During the operation she was quite wreck less. As a result of this, death of the patient occurred. The surgeon is guilty of

- a) Civil medical negligence
 b) Criminal medical negligence
 c) Ethical malpractice
 d) Therapeutic misadventure
 e) Contributory medical negligence

Q. 4: A dead body was found on the bank of Ravi river with a firearm injury on his forehead and it was sent for autopsy. A disc of card board was found in the wound.

This thing is called

- a) Paradox gun
 b) Baton round
 c) Wad
 d) Tumbling bullet
 e) Projectile

Q 10: A medical practitioner can possess how much amount of opium alkaloids derivatives under which drug rule

- a) 60 grains under dangerous drug rule 13
 b) 60 grains under dangerous drug rule 14
 c) 3 ounces under dangerous drug rule 12
 d) 3 ounces under dangerous drug rule 13
 e) 5 ounces under dangerous drug rule 11

Q 5 : 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 11: The small metal cap holding sensitive composition detonated by blow either from hammer or firing pin is called

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

Q 6. The ABO blood grouping system divides man-kind into:-

- a) Three main blood groups
 b) Two main blood groups
 c) Four main blood groups
 d) Five main blood groups
 e) None of above

Q 12: On spectroscopic examination of old stains, Met-hemoglobin will show:-

- a) 1 - dark bands
 b) 3 - dark bands
 c) 2 - dark bands
 d) 5 - dark bands
 e) 4 - dark bands

QNO 13: A Lunatic was brought to mental hospital by his near relation. he wants temporary reception, the application, a printed form is given in this case to

- a) Medical officer of the mental hospital
- b) Administrator of hospital
- c) Magistrate of the area
- d) Police station
- e) Nursing head of hospital

Q 14: A 45 year old male with H/O 20 years of diabetes presented to his physician with recent onset of polyuria and hypoglycemia. The physician did not guide him properly about his impending renal failure and patient didn't follow even the usual guidelines and died after 1 1/2 yrs due to end stage renal failure. This is a case of

- a) Therapeutic misadventure
- b) Civil negligence
- c) Contributory negligence
- d) Criminal negligence
- e) Third party negligence

Q 15: A firearm injury in which soot and tattooing is spread out over a large area and there is singeing of hair and charring of skin and wound is circular with inverted margins will be a

- a) Distant shot
- b) Close shot
- c) Contact shot
- d) Perpendicular shot
- e) Missed shot

Q 16: 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

Q. 17: Doctor can be

- a) Common witness
- b) Expert witness
- c) Hostile witness
- d) Common and expert witness
- e) All of the above

Q 18: Name of RMP can be erased from medical register for

- a) Contributory negligence
- b) Civil negligence
- c) Criminal negligence
- d) Professional misconduct
- e) All of the above

Q 19: Rat hole phenomenon on entry wound is produced due to.

- a) Rifle
- b) Pistol
- c) Smooth bored gun
- d) Air gun
- e) Revolver

Q.20: Which of the following is not the example communication?

- a) An azospermic person marrying
- b) Engine driver found to be color blind
- c) A syphilitic taking bath in public swimming pool
- d) Pilot having hypermetropia
- e) None of the above

Q.21: All of the following are true about summons except

- a) It is a document completing the attendance of a witness in a court of law
- b) It is issued by the court in writing and duplicate
- c) As the doctor is an expert witness he needs not attend the court for evidence
- d) The witness signs a copy and returns the other as acknowledgment of its receipt
- e) All of the above are true

Q. 22: A renowned businessman knowing that death is imminent made a statement in presence of duty doctor in hospital that he has been slowly poisoned by his second wife. This is called

- a) Documentary evidence
- b) Direct evidence
- c) Hearsay evidence
- d) Dying declaration
- e) Dying deposition

Q.23: 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

Q.24: The red blood cells of blood group O contains:-

- a) Both antigen A & B
- b) Antigen A only
- c) Antigen B only
- d) Neither A nor B Antigen
- e) All of above

QNO.25 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

Department of Forensic Medicine & Toxicology

Azra Naheed Medical College, Lahore

Name: Bilal Shahid

Roll No: 14003

Date: _____

Jan
1/2017

Total Marks: 25

Obtain Marks: 11

Time Allowed: 25 min

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

(1x 25 = 25)

Q 01. A fully conscious person reported to the emergency room of a tertiary care hospital. He sustained injury on the head during a fight. There was a boggy swelling measuring 6 x 4 cm on the right parietal area. On X ray examination there was fracture of parietal bone without displacement of the ends. The nature of injury is

- a) Shajjah khafifah
- b) Shajjah munaqilah ✓
- c) Shajjah damigah
- d) Shajjah hashimah
- e) Shajjah amah

Q 06. 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 ✓

Q 02. Hydrolysis & Hydrogenation of body fats by clostridium welchii occurs in:

- a) Putrefaction ✓
- b) Hypostasis
- c) Cooling of body
- d) Adipocere formation
- e) Embalming

Q 07. Multiple irregular deep incised wounds on front of neck suggest

- a) Suicide
- b) Homicide ✓
- c) Accident
- d) hanging
- e) attempted suicide

Q 03. The ideal temp for putrefaction in tropical countries

- a) 0C
- b) 4C
- c) 37C ✓
- d) 45C
- e) 60C

Q 08. Commonly employed micro chemical test on blood is

- a) Benzidine test ✓
- b) Takayama's haemochromogen test
- c) Phenolphthalein test
- d) Precipitin test
- e) Leuco malachine green test

Q 04. On external examination of a dead body, skin slip was present, marbling was prominent on shoulders and body was emitting foul smelling gases the probable time since death is

- a) 2-4 hours
- b) 4-6 hours
- c) 6-8 hours
- d) 8-10 hours ✓
- e) 24-48 hours

Q 09. Heaping up of epithelium migrated to wound denotes the

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

Q 05. What of the following organisms is most notorious for causing putrefaction

- a) Clostridium Welchii ✓
- b) Streptococcus
- c) E. Coli
- d) Staph Aureus
- e) B Proteus

Q 10. Reddish brown scab is formed over abrasion after

- a) 12-24hours
- b) 48-72 hours ✓
- c) 4-5 days
- d) 7-9 days
- e) 6-7 days

11. Postmortem lividity is useful to access:

- a) Time since death
- b) To know the weapon used
- c) Position of the body after death
- d) Type of death
- e) All of the above

Q 19. On examination of a victim of physical assault, lacerated wound 5cm*2cm, lacerating the flesh on the leg. The injury will be

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

Q 12. On examination of a medicolegal case, there was a bruise present on the surface of the lip, injury will be declared as

- a) Shajjah I Khafifah
- b) Shajjah I Hashimah
- c) Itlaf e udw
- d) Itlaf e salahiyat I udw
- e) Jurh Ghair Jaifa damiya

Q 20. For the absolute chemical analysis (positive identification of specimen) following test is performed

- a) Barberio's test
- b) Fluorescence test
- c) Lactate dehydrogenase test
- d) Thin layer chromatography
- e) Acid phosphatase test

Q 13. Depending upon size of body and temperature of atmosphere complete mummification occurs in

- a) 3-4 months
- b) 3-5 months
- c) 3-6 months
- d) 3-8 months
- e) 3-12 months

Q 21. If there is bluish bruise, then the age of injury is:

- a) 1 hour
- b) 2 days
- c) 5-6 days
- d) 7-10 days
- e) 6-7 days

Q 14. The commonest type of abrasion seen in road traffic accidents is:

- a) Scratch abrasions
- b) Graze abrasions
- c) Contact abrasions
- d) Imprint abrasions
- e) Incised wound

Q.22. The chemical substances used in the composition of takayama's reagent are:

- a) Glacial acetic acid & Nail
- b) Glacial acetic acid + benzidine + H_2O_2
- c) $NaOH$ + pyridine + saturated glucose sol + distilled H_2O
- d) KOH + pyridine + Acetic acid + distilled H_2O
- e) Nail + pyridine + saturated glucose sol + distilled H_2O

Q 15. Brush burns refer to:

- a) Injury due to friction
- b) Injury due to electrocution
- c) Injury due to steam
- d) Injury due to burns
- e) Incised wound

Q.23. Benzidine test for Blood-stain examination is a:

- a) Confirmatory test
- b) Screening test
- c) Specific test
- d) All of above
- e) None of above

Q 16. Hesitation marks are characteristic of:

- a) Accidental injury
- b) Suicidal wounds
- c) Homicidal wounds
- d) None of the above
- e) Road traffic accidents

Q.24. The Benzidine test is highly sensitive test & give positive result with dilution of 1 part of blood in:

- a) 5000,000 parts
- b) 5000 parts
- c) 500,000 parts
- d) 10000 parts
- e) 300,000 parts

Q 17. 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 of death

Q.25. An approximate age of the blood-stain can be determined by examining the:

- a) Size & shape of blood-stain
- b) Height of fall & direction of blood-stain
- c) Colour changes in blood-stain
- d) Character of blood-stain
- e) Condition of bodies on crim-scene

Q 18. The phenomenon of suspended animation may be seen

- a) Throttling
- b) Drowning
- c) Strangulation
- d) Brain hemorrhage
- e) Heart attack

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

3rd Year Test November

Name: Ayeza Tariq

Roll No: 14112

Date: 13-12-16

Reed
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

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

Q 8: The fine froth at the mouth and nose is pathognomonic of drowning. However it is not seen in case of drowning if the cause of death is due to

- a) Bradycardia
- b) Pulmonary edema
- c) Hypothermia
- d) Laryngeal spasm
- e) Ventricular fibrillation

Q 2: 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) All of the above

Q 9: A child is playing with a plastic bag and wrapped the plastic bag around the head and died. This condition is called

- a) Vagal inhibition
- b) Garroting
- c) Lynching
- d) Hanging
- e) Suffocation

Q 3: On autopsy presence of fingertip bruises, nail marks on the neck suggest

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

Q 10: Haemodilution and haemolysis of RBCs is a feature of

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

Q 4: On autopsy 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

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

Q 11: Haemodilution, Haemolysis and Hypocalcaemia

- a) Salt water drowning
- b) Fresh water drowning
- c) Both a and b
- d) Mashy water drowning
- e) Immersion syndrome

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

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

Q 12: Asphyxia means

- a) Interference in the transfer of oxygen into the lungs
- b) Interference in the transfer of CO₂ to lungs
- c) Deep and shallow breathing
- d) Defective oxygenation
- e) Rapid and difficult breathing

Q 6: Iatrogenic asphyxia is due to the negligence of

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

Q 13: Outer 1/3 of greater cornu of hyoid bone is displaced inwards in death due to

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

Q 7: 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

Q 14: In a case of asphyxial death the fractured hyoid bone is displaced outwards. Which is the most common pathology?

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

Q 15: 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
- b) Pathological asphyxia
- c) Environmental asphyxia
- d) Toxic asphyxia
- e) Hypoxic asphyxia

Q 21: A dead body of a young girl was recovered from a canal. On autopsy signs of sexual assault noted. In addition, the general signs of asphyxia, marks of abrasions and bruises 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) Manual strangulation
- c) Smothering
- d) Gagging
- e) Autoerotic asphyxia

Which of the following statement is not true about forensic

- a) Radiology is 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 22: A dead body was found near a deserted area. Police took it to the Jinnah Hospital Lahore 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 17: 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 hanging
- e) Suicidal hanging

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

Age at which 1st of saggital suture fuses at the age of

- a) 17 years
- b) 18 years
- c) 19 years
- d) 20 years
- e) 21 years

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 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) Smothering
- b) Mugging
- c) Garroting
- d) Throttling
- e) Bandsola

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

Q 20: 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) Iatrogenic
- b) Environmental
- c) Traumatic
- d) Pathogenic

Department of Forensic Medicine & Toxicology

Azra Naheed Medical College, Lahore

.BBS 3rd Year Test November

Name: Abdus Saleem

Roll No: F14-004

Date: _____

11/12

Das

7/20

Total Marks: 20

Obtain Marks: _____

Time Allowed: 20 min

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

(1 × 20 = 20)

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 years

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 21years 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 epiphyses of wrist, knee, crest of ilium and lateral end of clavicle are united, acromion fused with scapula. the age of girl is

- 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) 11years
- 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

Q11-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 human skull. Cephalic index was 72.2. It belonged to

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

Q12-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 shaped lingual surface
- c) Negroids are long headed
- d) Cephalic index of Mongols is above 80
- e) Cephalic index of Europeans is 70-74.9

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

Q13- 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

Q14- vertical distance from top of head to tip of chin is

- a) $1/8^{\text{th}}$ of stature
- b) $1/7^{\text{th}}$ of stature
- c) $1/6^{\text{th}}$ of stature
- d) $1/5^{\text{th}}$ of stature
- e) $1/3^{\text{rd}}$ 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- Latent prints start to form from which week of IUL.

- a) 4 week
- b) 5 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