

Q 1: All of the following are true about summons except

- It is a document compelling the attendance of a witness in a court of law
- It is issued by the court in writing and duplicate
- As the doctor is an expert witness he needs not attend the court for evidence
- The witness signs a copy and returns the other as acknowledgment of its receipt
- Anyone receiving summons must attend the court as ordered in summons.

Q 7: A surgeon while operating for fracture left limb electric cautery unattended on his patient which resulted in to burn. Situation comes under

- Therapeutic misadventure
- Medical maloccurrence
- Error of judgment
- Civil negligence
- Res Ipsa Liquotor

Q 2: Amount of drug has to be increased to produce the desired initial effect. This phenomenon is called

- Craving
- Tolerance
- Physical dependence
- Psychological dependence
- Habituation

Q 8: 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

- Direct evidence
- Hearsay evidence
- Oral evidence
- Circumstantial evidence
- Indirect evidence

Q 3: Notification of infectious or contagious diseases is example of

- Absolute privilege
- Qualified privilege
- Privilege communication
- Res Ipsa Liquotor
- Novus actus interveniens

Q 9: 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

- Shajjah Mudiah
- Shajjah Khafifah
- Shajjah Damighah
- Jurh Ghair Jaifah Mutalahimah
- Jurh jaifah

Q 4: Willful utterance of falsehood by a medical witness while under oath in a court of law constitutes;

- Professional negligence
- Infamous conduct
- Perjury
- Cognizable offence
- Hostile witness

Q 10: Which of the following is not the example of privileged communication?

- An azospermic person marrying
- Engine driver found to be color blind.
- A syphilitic taking bath in public swimming pool.
- Pilot having hypermetropia.
- Birth and death information

Q 5: Contributory negligence is of

- Doctor
- Patient
- Doctor and patient both
- Paramedical staff
- Both doctor and paramedical staff

Q 11: Punctured wounds have

- Irregular margins
- Breadth more than length
- Length more than breadth and depth
- Depth more than length and breadth
- All dimensions are equal

Q 6: Leading questions are NOT permitted in:

- Cross-examination
- Examination-in-chief
- Questions by the judge
- Re-examination
- Testimony

Q 12: a stab wound penetrated the pleura, nature of injury according to Q & D ordinance will be

- Jurh ghair jaifah mudiah
- Shajjah Damighah
- Jurh Ghair Jaifah Mutalahimah
- Jurh jaifah
- Shajjah mudiah

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

Q 14: Bluish black color in contusion is due to

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

Q 15: Which of the lacerated wound may be mistaken for an incised wound on superficial examination?

- a) Avulsion
- b) Stretch laceration
- c) Split laceration
- d) Tear
- e) Grinding compression

Q 16: Which of the following is not a complication of cut throat?

- a) Hemorrhage
- b) Air embolism
- c) Pneumothorax
- d) Choking
- e) Infection

Q 17: Tentative cuts are seen in

- a) Homicide
- b) Suicide
- c) Drowning
- d) Hanging
- e) Accidental injury

Q 18: Self inflicted injuries have following characteristics except

- a) Found on accessible parts
- b) Usually trivial
- c) Multiple in numbers
- d) Commonly parallel in arrangement
- e) Deep and severe

Q 19: Other name for contusion is

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

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

Q 21: In run over accident the tyres of heavy motor vehicle dragged away skin from the deeper tissues. This is known as

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

Q 22: 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

Q 23: During cholecystectomy a person died at a private hospital. His relatives stated in the court that risks of surgery were not fully explained before the surgery. This type of consent is called

- a) Implied consent
- b) Oral consent
- c) Expressed consent
- d) Written consent
- e) Blanket consent

Q 24: A Lunatic was brought to mental hospital by his relative. He wants temporary reception, the application printed form is given in this case to

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

Q 25: a medical practitioner can possess how much amount of opium alkaloids derivatives under which 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

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

MBBS 3rd Year Test Nov

Name: _____

Roll No: _____

Date: _____

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 saggital 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 pissiform 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 apposition
- 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

Q No. 13 Brachy cephalic 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 abrasion 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 are classified as

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

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

- (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 hanging is

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

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

MBBS 3rd Year Test JANUARY

Name: _____

Roll No: _____

Date: _____

Total Marks: 25

Obtain Marks: _____

Time Allowed: 25 min

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

(1 × 25 = 25)

Q 1: If benzidine test is positive the color which will appear in test tube or filter paper will be

- a) Purple color
- b) Green color
- c) Greenish blue
- d) Salmon pink
- e) Reddish green color

Q 8: The fine 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

- 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: Postmortem rigidity first starts in

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

Q 3: For the purpose of transplantation, muscular tissue can remain viable up to

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

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: Way, fashion or circumstances of death is termed as

- a) Mechanism of death
- b) Mode of death
- c) Cause of death
- d) Manner of death
- e) Molecular death

Q 11: Contact flattening remains until

- a) Hypostasis is complete
- b) Rigor mortis is complete
- c) Putrefaction begins
- d) Cadaveric spasm occurs
- e) Saponification occurs

Q 5: 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 12: Postmortem changes occur progressively faster in

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

Q 6: Tache noire is:

- a) Postmortem caloricity
- b) Change in eyes after death
- c) Postmortem lividity
- d) Elasticity of skin
- e) Hypostasis

Q 13: 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) Starts after primary relaxation

Q 7: The ideal temp for putrefaction is

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

Q 14: The marbled appearance of the veins occurs due to

- a) Effect of heat on blood
- b) Effect of cold on blood
- c) Stasis of blood in veins
- d) Increased permeability of blood
- e) Accumulation of gases

Q 15: True about mummification

- a) Foul smelling
- b) Preservation of facial features
- c) Absence of epidermis
- d) Sweetish smell
- e) Bloating

Q 16: Police found a dead body of young female in a ravine in month of July and brought for autopsy. On external examination there was greenish discoloration over caecum and flanks. The time since death was

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

Q 17: Non biological group of trace evidence is originated from

- a) From human being
- b) From animal
- c) Only belongings of person
- d) Only from environment
- e) From both personal belongings and environment

Q 18: Drowning means

- a) Immersion and death in liquid medium
- b) Death due to immersion in sea water only
- c) Death due to immersion in fresh water only
- d) None of above
- e) All of the above

Q 19: 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 nostrils

Q 20: Patau's hemorrhage is present in

- a) Immersion
- b) Inanition
- c) Traumatic asphyxia
- d) Burking
- e) Sexual asphyxia

Q 21: Suspended animation is:

- a) Apparent death from which person can be aroused
- b) True death from which person cannot be aroused
- c) May last for days or weeks
- d) Cannot be produced voluntarily
- e) This state is irreversible

Q 22: To correlate the findings of the crime scene with the findings discovered during post mortem examination is the job of

- a) Forensic pathologist
- b) Investigating officer
- c) Court
- d) Media
- e) Family / relatives of dead body

Q 23: Which one is the perfect composition formula of Takayama's reagent?

- a) NaOH + pyridine + sat. solution of glucose + distilled water
- b) Glacial acetic acid + distilled water + glucose + pyridine
- c) Zn + pyridine + sat. solution of glucose + distilled water
- d) NaI + glacial acetic acid + pyridine + distilled water
- e) None of the above

Q 24: Diatoms are an example of

- a) Unicellular bacteria
- b) Unicellular algae
- c) Multicellular algae
- d) A small desert weed
- e) River weed

Q 25: In a typical case of drowning recovered from a lake after 20-24 hours, postmortem lividity is present

- a) On the back of chest
- b) Present on head, face and anterior of chest
- c) Absent on pressure points (contact areas)
- d) Always absent
- e) Present on abdomen

Provide appropriate answer to the following statements (MCQs)	
<p>Q 1: When a surgeon wants to send the autopsy specimen for detection of gas-row poison in blood, it should be preserved in?</p> <p>a) 50% glycerine b) 10% formaline c) Rectified spirit <input checked="" type="radio"/> d) Saturated solution of common salt e) No preservative is used</p>	<p>Q 8: Sodium fluoride may be used for preservation of viscera in poisoning due to</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> a) Alcohol b) Arsenic c) Cyanide d) Phosphorus e) Lead</p>
<p>Q 2: In which of the following weapons empty cartridge is ejected after firing?</p> <p>a) Shotgun b) Revolver c) Pistol d) Rifle e) None of the above</p>	<p>Q 9: If a person goes to sleep after taking a poison, the action of the poison will be</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> a) Delayed b) More rapid c) Slow d) Remain same e) None of the above</p>
<p>Q 3: Scorching results from</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> a) Flame emerging from the muzzle b) Grains of powder being driven into the skin c) Superficial deposit of smoke into the skin d) Deposition of lead in the skin e) Deposition of grease due to muzzle end in contact wound</p>	<p>Q 10: Preservation of brain is not required in</p> <p>a) Alkaloid b) Organophosphorus c) Volatile poisons <input checked="" type="radio"/> d) Heavy metals e) Barbiturates</p>
<p>Q 4: Regarding wads choose the wrong statement</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> a) Diagnosis firearm injury is due to rifled weapon b) Differentiate between entry and exit wound c) Estimate distance of firing d) A stout paper separating propellant from projectile e) None of the above</p>	<p>Q 11: The authorization orders in case of medicolegal autopsy of a case of death in jail are issued by</p> <p>a) Relatives b) The courts c) Investigation police officer <input checked="" type="radio"/> d) Jail superintendent e) Medical officer</p>
<p>Q 5: Agonal artifacts are important to be remembered in</p> <p>a) Determining time since death b) Age of wound <input checked="" type="radio"/> c) Differentiating between antemortem/post mortem d) True/forged wounds e) Anthropography</p>	<p>Q 12: Resuscitatory artifacts may misinterpret as</p> <p>a) Choking <input checked="" type="radio"/> b) Violence c) Incised wounds d) Head injury e) Throttling</p>
<p>Q 6: Post 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>Q 13: 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>Q 7: 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>Q 14: If a radioactive material is more than 30 millicurie, autopsy should be done</p> <p>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 <input checked="" type="radio"/> d) It should be delayed e) Geiger counter should be available</p>

Q 15: Salt solution is used as an emetic in cases of poisoning. Its overdosage in a child can cause damage to

- a) Liver
- b) Heart
- c) Kidney
- d) Brain
- e) Pancreas

Q 16: 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) Branch loader

Q 17: 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

Q 18: EDTA is contraindicated in

- a) GIT irritation
- b) Respiratory embarrassment
- c) Renal damage
- d) Extensive liver damage
- e) Wilson disease

Q 19: The following are the examples of demulcents except

- a) Activated charcoal
- b) Aluminium hydroxide gel
- c) Starch solution
- d) Milk of magnesia
- e) Albumin

Q 20: The primary skin incision for opening the chest, abdomen and examination of neck are the following except

- a) Extending from the chin straight down to the symphysis
- b) Beginning close to the acromial process of clavicle passing down below the breast up to the xiphoid process on each side and carried downwards to the symphysis pubis
- c) Suprasternal notch to symphysis pubis and from suprasternal notch to outer end of clavicle on either side
- d) Suprasternal notch to symphysis pubis and from suprasternal notch over the clavicle to its centre on both sides and then upwards over the neck behind the ear
- e) All of the above are correct.

Q 21: 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 22: A revolver is a rifled hand gun which produces all of the following except one

- a) Multiple entry wounds
- b) Burning
- c) Blackening
- d) Tattooing
- e) Collar of abrasion

Q 23: The substances which produce a firm non ionized complex with cations are called

- a) Emetics
- b) Demulcent
- c) Universal antidote
- d) Chelating agent
- e) Chemical antidote

Q 24: Gastric lavage in children is done by

- a) Nasogastric tube
- b) Sublingual tube
- c) Ryle's tube
- d) Glass tube
- e) Rubber tube

Q 25: Last structure to be autopsied in asphyxial death.

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