

Poisons, sexual offenses, transportation

DEPARTMENT OF FORENSIC MEDICINE & TOXICOLOGY AZRA NAHEED MEDICAL COLLEGE

NAME _____

ROLL# _____

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

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

- a) Dilate cervix
- b) To kill fetus
- c) To contract uterus
- d) To stop uterine bleeding
- e) To stimulate uterine contraction

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

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

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

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

Q4) "Tail-gating or under-running" refers to

- a) Run over of a pedestrian by a vehicle
- b) Run over of the motorcyclist by the vehicle
- c) Motor cyclist Driving into the back of a large vehicle
- d) Occupant ejection from the vehicle
- e) Motor cyclist jumping over the vehicle

Q5) Which of the following is characteristic of whiplash injury

- 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

Q6) Glister keen glass rod is used to determine

- a) Hymeneal tears
- b) Vaginal tears
- c) Cervical tears
- d) Stage of pregnancy
- e) Poisoning

Q7) Anal opening in habitual catamite is

- a) Funnel shaped
- b) Stellate shaped
- c) Tunnel shaped
- d) Puckered
- e) Elliptical

Q8) Defloration is

- a) Loss of smell from breath
- b) Loss of sense of smell
- c) Loss of virginity
- d) Loss of tone of uterus
- e) Loss of rigidity of vagina

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

- a) Primary impact injuries
- b) Secondary impact injuries
- c) Run over injuries
- d) Concussion injury
- e) Tertiary impact injuries

Q10) Contrecoup Injury is most commonly seen

- a) Brain
- b) Lungs
- c) Pancreas
- d) Liver
- e) Stomach

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

- a) Primary impact injuries
- b) Secondary impact injuries
- c) Run over injuries
- d) Concussion injury
- e) Tertiary impact injuries

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

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

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

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DEPARTMENT OF FORENSIC MEDICINE & TOXICOLOGY
AZRA NAHEED MEDICAL COLLEGE

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

Time 30 mins
Total Marks 25

<p>Q1) Pre autopsy temperature for longer periods should be kept around</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) 4 Cb) -4Cc) 20 C<input checked="" type="radio"/> d) -20Ce) 0 C	<p>Q2) The most important proof of poisoning in dead is</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Moral and circumstantial evidenceb) Experiments on animalsc) Post mortem lividity<input checked="" type="radio"/> d) Chemical analysis of organ parenchymae) Cyanosis
<p>Q3) When alcohol and barbiturates are given together the final response is greater than sum of individuals. the actions is called</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Inherent intoleranceb) Commutation<input checked="" type="radio"/> c) Synergismd) Tachyphylaxise) Habituation	<p>Q4) Which of the following is not an objective of medico legal autopsy?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Estimation of fatal periodb) Determination of manner of deathc) Determination of mode of deathd) Establishment of cause of death<input checked="" type="radio"/> e) Determine the psychological condition of deceased
<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> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) No need to do further examinationb) Only cranial cavity to be openedc) Cranial and chest cavity to be openedd) Cranial and abdominal cavity to be opened<input checked="" type="radio"/> e) Cranial thoracic and abdominal all to be opened	<p>Q6) Doctor in charge of a government /public hospital must report to police the case of poisoning which are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Suicidal and homicidal<input checked="" type="radio"/> b) Homicidal onlyc) Suicidal and accidentald) Suicidal, homicidal and accidentale) Accidental only
<p>Q7) For toxicological examination the viscera's are preserved in</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) 10% formalinb) Absolute alcohol<input checked="" type="radio"/> c) Saturated salined) Normal salinee) 5 % potassium oxalate	<p>Q8)) Category B of autopsy hazards includes which of the following</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) AIDSb) Hepatitisc) Encephalitisd) Meningitis<input checked="" type="radio"/> e) Typhoid
<p>Q9) Resuscitatal artifacts may misinterpreted as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Choking<input checked="" type="radio"/> b) Violencec) Incised woundsd) Head Injurye) Throttling	<p>Q10) Certain poisons show higher rate of absorption than their rate of elimination and they are labeled as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input checked="" type="radio"/> a) Cumulative poisonsb) Endogenous poisonsc) Exhibitional poisonsd) Stupefying poisonse) Iatrogenic poisons
<p>Q11) Samples collections in addition to routine autopsy in case of exhumation are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Brainb) Liverc) Kidney<input checked="" type="radio"/> d) Soile) Skeleton	<p>Q12) Which of the following corrosive acids can cause both local and systemic actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input checked="" type="radio"/> a) Oxalic acidb) Hydrochloric acidc) Hydrocyanic acidd) Sulfuric acide) Arsenic

<p>Q13) Vagal inhibition may lead to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="radio"/> a) Negative autopsy b) Medico legal autopsy c) Pseudo negative autopsy d) Mini autopsy e) Misinterpretation of results 	<p>Q14) If a person goes to sleep after taking a poison, the action of the poison will be</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="radio"/> a) Delayed b) More rapid c) Slow d) Remain same e) None of the above
<p>Q15) A group of poisons which is highly active irritant which produces inflammation and laceration of tissues is called</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="radio"/> a) Corrosives ✓ <input checked="" type="radio"/> b) Irritants ✗ c) Neurotics d) Asphyxiants e) Cardiac poisons 	<p>Q16) In a remote village of Pakistan autopsy was done at night with lantern light. Cyanosis was missed. Autopsy room light should be</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Yellow light b) White light <input checked="" type="radio"/> c) Ice blue fluorescent d) Red light e) Ultraviolet light
<p>Q17) Corrosive agents when taken in their dilute forms can act as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Stimulate <input checked="" type="radio"/> b) Irritant c) Corrosives d) Antidotes e) None of above 	<p>Q18) A test for pneumothorax is done</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="radio"/> 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
<p>Q19) If a radioactive material is more than 30 mill curie, autopsy should be done</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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>Q20) The authorization orders in case of medico legal autopsy of a case of death in jail are issued by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Relatives <input checked="" type="radio"/> b) The courts ✓ c) Investigation police officer <input checked="" type="radio"/> d) Jail superintendent ✗ e) Medical officer
<p>Q21) Position of medical officer near the grave during exhumation should be</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Against the blow of the wind <input checked="" type="radio"/> 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. 	<p>Q22) Direct action on the part of body is called.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="radio"/> a) Local action b) Remote action c) Remote & local d) General e) General & Remote
<p>Q23) nitric acid is an</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Organic acids <input checked="" type="radio"/> b) Mineral acids c) Vegetable acids d) Strong alkalis e) Volatile poisons 	<p>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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) pseudo negative autopsy b) Psychological autopsy c) Medico legal autopsy d) Medical autopsy <input checked="" type="radio"/> e) Negative autopsy
<p>Q25) During PM exam garlic like smell is due to which poison:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Cyanide b) Isopropanol c) Hydrogen sulfide d) Hydrocarbons <input checked="" type="radio"/> e) Organophosphate toxicity 	

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

MBBS 3rd Year Test august

Name: _____

Hall No: _____

Date: 11-12-2018

Topics: *Asphyxia, Forensic anatomy*

Total Marks: 25

Obtain Marks: _____

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) Banskola

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) Gagging
- d) Throttling
- e) Bandsola

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

Q 21: 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

Q25: 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

AZKA NAHEED MEDICAL COLLEGE

Name.....

Roll#.....

Time: 20 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 calcareo is seen in

- a) Strychnine poisoning
- b) Mercury poisoning
- c) Opium 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

Q4) Which of the following is volatile 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) 5 times than in soil
- e) 6 times as rapid as in soil

Q6) If color of hypostasis is black then cause of death will be

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

Q7) After somatic death molecular death is completed within

- a) 3 to 4 hours
- b) 4 to 5 hours
- c) 5 to 6 hours
- d) 6 to 8 hours
- e) 10 to 12 hours

Q8) Suspended animation is

- 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) Sternomastoid
- 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 chatura 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

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 all 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 lbf/in²
- b) Above 200 lbf/in²
- c) 100 lbf/in²
- d) 50 lbf/in²
- e) 10 lbf/in²

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 support 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