

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
أخواني الطلاب .. أخواتي الطالبات
السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته
هذا الملف يحتوي على جميع أسئلة الفورينسك للسنوات السابقة ...
مرتبة بحسب الدروس ..
قام باعدادها الأخت العزيزة

NOVA

وبمشاركة من دفعة ٤٢٦
فجزاهم الله كل خير

...

في أول الملف أسئلة اختبار منتصف السنة لدفعتنا الغالية ٤٢٧

...

موفقين جميعا

...

~ أطيب التحايا ~

أختكم : رشا الثبيتي

😊

<p>1. Foot prints are most commonly used for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Training the enemies in desert None mixing of infants in Hospitals. Solving of some crimes. Personal identification. 	<p>9. A reliable evidence of sex identification is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> External sexual structures. Distribution of hair and fat. Sexual behavior. Presence of ovary or testis. The level of sex hormones.
<p>2. Which of the following is a Mechanism for Rigor mortis?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Depletion of ATP. Loss of muscle tone. Loss of reflexes. Sever nervous stress. 	<p>10. The report of age estimation for a 21 year-old Lady include an x-ray on:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Iliac crest Ischial tuberosity. Head of the femur. Lower end of the femur.
<p>3. Rigor mortis appears first in the muscles of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Upper limb. Lower limb. Neck. Trunk. Face. 	<p>11. Union of all parts in male femur is completed at the age of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 16 year. 18 year. 21 year. 23 year. 25 year.
<p>4. In a fire accident a body was found dead within 30 minutes from the start of fire. You can expected mechanism of death to be:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> rupture of Curling ulcer. Pneumonia or broncho-pneumonia Neurogenic shock Hemoconcentration Hemorrhage of the Supra renal gland. 	<p>12- Complete identification means the diagnosis of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Age and sex. The individuality. Age, sex, race. Blood group. Color, Weight and height.
<p>5. To be sure that a man is dead wait for minimum:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> one hour. Two hours. Three hours. Four hours. Six hours. 	<p>13- Eruption of Canine milk teeth indicates the age of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Above 18 months. Above 6 and below 12 months. Below 6 months. Above 12 and below 18 months.
<p>6. Identifying the age of 19 years old lady is by making an x-ray on:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Wrist joint. Humerus bones. Elbow joint. Knee joint. Angle joint. 	<p>14- The first permanent teeth erupt at:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5 years. 6 years. 7 years. 8 years. 9 years.
<p>7. Teeth in general estimate the age from:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2 months or 2 years 3 months to 6 years. 4 months to 11 years. 5 months to 11 years. 6 months to 15 years. 	<p>15- The sagittal suture closes at:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Five years. Twenty years. Thirty years. Forty years. Fifty years.
<p>8. Cadaveric spasm is common in:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Homicidal and violent deaths. Ante-mortem stress. Suicidal and accidental deaths. Excessive activity. Convulsive deaths. 	<p>16- A young man alleged that his age is 18 years, so he can get a Driving license. To verify this age the X-ray must be done on:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Skull. Wrist joint. Knee joint. Ankle joint.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
b	a	e	c	b	d	e	b	d	a	c	b	a	b	c	e

17. A cut wound looks like contused wound in: a. Scalp. b. Over the chin of the tibia. c. Axilla. d. Forehead. e. Chest wall.	26. Gaping of the wound edges is seen in: a. Cut wound. b. Contused wound. c. Lacerated wound. d. Cut lacerated wound.
18. Red Scars of burns stay up to: a. 21 days. b. One month. c. Two months. d. Four months. e. Six months.	27. Healing of wounds by color changes occurs in: a. Abrasion. b. Contusion. c. Contused wound. d. Cut wounds.
19- ML classification of wounds is: a. Anatomical in nature b. Related to severity of wounds. c. Related to the duration of treatment. d. Used in the reports of dead victims. e. Depending on the instruments.	28. The most common Mechanism of death from electric current is: Ventricular fibrillation. Central respiratory failure. Mechanical asphyxia. Neurogenic shock.
20- Bridging of tissues occurs in: a. Contused wound. b. Stab wound. c. Incised wound. d. Puncture wound. e. Cut lacerated wounds.	29. Red colored hypostasis is most commonly seen in death due to: a. CO poisoning. b. Sever burns. d. Morphine poisoning. e. Asphyxia.
21- A cut wound is: a. More deep than long. b. Superficial in relation to a stab. c. Accompanied by abrasion. d. Caused by a stick. e. Usually become infected.	30. Mummification occurs when the climate is: a. Dry and hot. b. Dry and cold. c. Moist and hot. d. Moist and cold.
22- Which of the following is the age of discrimination? a. Five years. b. Six years. c. Seven years. d. Eight years. e. Nine years.	31. Contusion becomes yellow due to: a. Biliverdin in the 5 th day. b. Biliverdin in the 7 th day. c. Reduced hemoglobin in the 3 rd day. d. Bilirubin in the 2 nd day. e. Bilirubin in the 5 th day.
23- Stab penetrating wound causes injury to: a. The deep muscles. b. The subcutaneous areas. c. Dural or synovial cavity. d. Pleura or pericardium. e. Both c and d	32- A young lady was found dead. Her body was cold & completely stiff. The expected time pass since death is. a. 2-4 hours. b. 4-6 hours. c. 6-10 hours d. More than 10 hours.
24. In a case of hanging, hypostasis is found in: a. The shoulder blades. b. The head and neck. c. The back of the body. d. The lower limbs.	33- A man was stabbed by a knife on the back of his mid right Arm. There was small amount of bleeding. The ER doctor best diagnose the wound as: a. A stab penetrating wound. b. A sharp wound with regular edges. c. A dangerous stab wound. d. A stab wound with minimal bleeding.
25. The most dangerous type of wound is: a. Stab with bleeding. b. Big Bruise. c. Stab penetrating wound. d. Cut lacerated wound. e. Lacerated with bleeding wound.	34- Permanent infirmity means: a. Loss of organ function. b. Loss of an organ. c. Dangerous wounds. d. Loss of more than one organ. e. Loss of an organ or its function.

17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
c	c	e	a	b	c	e	d	c	a	b	a	a	a	e	d	c	e

35. The best treatment for heat cramps is: a. Increase salt in diets. b. Ice bags. c. IV fluids. d. Anti-shock measures.	43. A man was stabbed in the left ventricle by a knife. The best ML description is: a. A fatal wound. b. A stab puncture wound. c. A wound caused by knife. d. A stab penetrating wound.
36. A 55 years old man sustained fracture of the right tibia. After 3 days the most expected dangerous complication is: a. shock. b. Reactionary hemorrhage. c. Fat thrombosis. d. Bone marrow embolism.	44- PM Identification is most difficult in cases of: a. Severe burns. b. Severe putrefaction. c. Multiple stab wounds. d. Complete charring. e. Decapitation (absence of the head)
37- Which of the following causes typical pressure abrasions? a. Stone. b. Knife. c. Rope. d. Rubber soft stick.	45- In a car accident due to high speed, the expected abrasions is a. Sever Scratches. b. Pressure. c. Impact. d. Sliding.
38- Adipocere is completed in bodies submerged under water after death for a period of a. Five days. b. One week. c. One month. d. Six months.	46- Exposure to ionizing radiation leads to: a. Lymphocytopenia. b. Thrombocytosis. c. Dehydration. d. Reticulo-cytosis.
39- In August, A player with heat cramp has: a. Subnormal temperature. b. Normal temperature. c. Fever. d. Hyperpyrexia.	47- Which of the following predisposes to sun stroke? a. Age. b. Sex. c. Physical health. d. Atropine. e. Morphine.
40- Which of the followings affect the seriousness of electric burn? a. Type of electric current. b. Sex of the victim. c. Exposed body surface area. d. Age of the victim.	48- A man with head collapse has: a. subnormal temperature. b. Slow pulse. c. Slow respiration. d. Cyanosis.
41- The mechanism of Death from cold is: a. Carboxy hemoglobin formation. b. Paralysis of circulation. c. Respiratory Enzyme inhabitation. d. Central Nervous System depression. e. Red asphyxia.	49- Trans-sexuality is: a. Conflict between gender and physical sex. b. Male pseudohermaphrodite. c. Female pseudo-hermaphrodite. d. Variation of the productive. System.
42- Blue line on the gums indicate poisoning with: a. Mercury. b. Lead. c. Cadmium d. Arsenic.	50- The weakest point during iris print identification in ML practice is: a. Cataract. b. Fear. c. Unavailability of device. d. No large databases.

35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
a	d	c	d	b	c	c	b	d	d	c	a	d	a	a	d

****All Forensic MCQs****

****Identification MCQs:**

1. Foot prints are most commonly used for:

- A) Trailing the enemies in desert.
- B) None mixing of infants in Hospitals. ***
- C) Solving of crimes.
- D) A & B
- E) B & C

2. Complete identification means identification of:

- A) Sex and age
- B) Individuality ***

3. The first permanent Teeth erupt at:

- A) 5 years
- B) 6 years***
- C) 7 years
- D) 8 years
- E) 9 years

4. Trans-sexuality is:

- A) Female pseudo hermaphrodite
- B) Male pseudo hermaphrodite
- C) Conflict between gender & physical sex***
- D) None of the above alone.

5. Blue line on the gum indicates poisoning with:

- A) Lead***
- B) Mercury
- C) Arsenic
- D) Cadmium

6. The weakest point during iris print identification in ML practice is:

- A) Cataract
- B) Fear
- C) Unreliability of device
- D) No large database***

7. Age of 16 years in FEMALE is estimated by doing an x-ray on :

- A) Wrist joint
- B) Knee joint
- C) Ankle joint***
- D) Elbow joint
- E) Humerus bone

8. Union of all parts of femur in male:

- A) 15 years
- B) 16 years
- C) 19 years
- D) 21 years***
- E) 23 years

9. Saggital sutures closes at:

- A) Twenty years
- B) Thirty years ***
- C) Forty years
- D) Fifty years

10. Presence of canine in a child indicates that the child is:

- A) Below 6 months
- B) Above 6 months and below 12 months
- C) Above 12 months and below 18 months
- D) Above 18 months ***

11. The age of discrimination is:

- A) Six years
- B) Seven years ***

12. X-ray for 21 female will show fusion of

- A) Iliac crest ***
- B) Iliac tuberosity.

13. Reliable evidence of sex :

- A) Ovaries and testes***
- B) External genitalia
- C) Sex hormones
- D) Hair distribution

14. The coronal suture closes at:

- A) 50 Yrs
- B) 2 yrs
- C) 25 yrs
- D) 40 yrs ***
- E) 70 yrs

15. A full set of milk teeth is formed of:

- A) 16 teeth
- B) 20 teeth ***
- C) 12 teeth
- D) 24 teeth
- E) 32 teeth

16. The age of a child with 24 teeth is:

- A) Above 12 yrs & below 18 yrs
- B) Above 6 months & below 24 months
- C) Above 2 years & below 6 years
- D) Above 6 years & below 12 years ***
- E) Above 12 years & below 25 years

18. Age of 18 years in FEMALE is estimated by:

- A) The metacarpals & metatarsals heads
- B) The elbow joint
- C) The knee joint
- D) The ankle joint
- E) The wrist joint ***

19. The frontal suture closes at:

- A) 40 years
- B) 23 years
- C) 25 years
- D) 3 years ***
- E) 50 years

20. The best bones for determining sex are:

- A) Skull & long bones
- B) Skull & pelvis ***
- C) Pelvis & long bone
- D) Sternum & long bone
- E) Sacrum & long bone

21. The first permanent teeth to erupt are:

- A) Central incisors
- B) Lateral incisors
- C) First molars ***
- D) Canines
- E) First premolars

22. Age of 21 yrs in male is estimated by X-ray on:

- A) Hands
- B) Wrist joints
- C) Elbow joints
- D) Knee joints ***
- E) Ankle joints

23. Union of epiphysis in 21 year- old FEMALE occurs in:

- A) Iliac crest
- B) Sternal end of clavicle
- C) Basis-occiput with basis-sphenoid
- D) All of the above ***

24. X-ray for a male, age 20yrs old:

head of humerus

25. 1st milk teeth

Central incisor

26. Medicolegal significance of teeth

Age estimation



****Postmortem changes MCQs:**

1. PM Identification is difficult in cases of:

- A) Severe burns.
- B) Severe putrefaction.
- C) Multiple stab wounds.
- D) Complete charring. ***
- E) Absence of the head (decapitation)

2. Adibocere occurs in bodies submerged under the water after death for a period of:

- A) 5 days
- B) 1 week
- C) 2 weeks***
- D) 3 weeks

3. Which of the following causes pressure at:

- A) Stone
- B) Knife
- C) Rope***
- D) Stick

4. Which of the following is a mechanism of RM:

- A) Loss of muscle tone
- B) Loss of reflexes
- C) Depletion of ATP***
- D) Sever nervous stress

5. Hypostasis in case of hanging is found in:

- A) The back
- B) Head & neck
- C) Shoulder
- D) Lower limbs***

6. Mummification occurs when the climate is:

- A) Dry & hot***
- B) Dry & cold
- C) Moist & hot
- D) Moist & cold

7. The time passed since death in a cold & stiff cadaver:

- A) 2-4 hours
- B) 4-8 hours
- C) 8-12 hours
- D) More than 12 hours***

8. Hypostasis is:

- A) PM hemolytic changes
- B) PM gravitation of blood***
- C) Extravasations of blood
- D) Subcutaneous hemorrhage

9. Red color hypostasis:

- A) Asphyxia
- B) Co poisoning***
- C) Severe burns
- D) Morphine poisoning

10. Rigor Mortis appears First in:

- A) Ms. of hand.
- B) Ms. of neck.
- C) Eyelid. ***
- D) Ms. of abdominal wall.
- E) Ms of lower limbs.

11. Sure signs of death start to appear:

- A) At the moment of death
- B) After 1 hour
- C) After 2 hours***

12. Primary flaccidity is due to:

- A) Loss of muscle tone***
- B) Depletion of ATP

13. Cadaveric spasm is due to:

Ante-mortem tension

14. A body which feels warm & stiff has been dead:

- A) 8-36 hrs
- B) Less than 3 hrs
- C) 3-8 hrs***
- D) More than 36 hrs

15. Red colored hypostasis is usually seen in death due to:

- A) CO poisoning
- B) Cyanide poisoning
- C) Cold exposure
- D) All of the above ***

16. Cherry red color of the cadaver indicates that the death is due to:

- A) Asphyxia
- B) Cyanide poisoning ***
- C) Carbon dioxide poisoning

17. Secondary flaccidity occurs due to:

- A) ATP depletion
- B) Loss of all reflexes
- C) Autolysis of the muscles***

18. Cadaveric spasm is a post mortem change which occurs in:

- A) A group of voluntary muscles only ***
- B) All voluntary muscles
- C) All involuntary muscles
- D) Both voluntary & involuntary muscles

19. Post mortem lividity is unlikely to develop in a case of:

- A) Drowning in well
- B) Drowning in fast flowing river ***
- C) Post mortem submersion
- D) Drowning in chlorinated swimming pool
- E) none of the above

20. Post mortem staining due to carbon monoxide is:

- A) Cherry red ***
- B) Yellow
- C) Chocolate
- D) Deep blue
- E) None of the above

21. Rigor mortis appears first in:

- A) small muscles of the hand
- B) sterno-mastoid muscle
- C) orbicularis oculi ****
- D) rectus abdominis
- E) quadriceps femoris

22. A general practitioner may confuse rigor mortis with:

- A) cold stiffness
- B) heat stiffness
- C) cadaveric spasm
- D) all the above***

23. Hypostasis complete after:

8 hrs

24. We found dead body after 48 hours which one will see

Putrefaction

25. In putrefaction greenish discoloration of skin 1st develop in

Right iliac fossa

26. Rigor mortis is due to :

- a. Depletion of ATP ***
- b. Loss of muscle tone
- c. Loss of reflexes

٢٧. Cadaveric spasm is essential in diagnosis of: (يعني مهمة أوي في إيه)

- a. Firearm injuries
- b. Criminal death****
- c. Suicide
- d. Stab injuries

(لأنها أكثر عدالة ، فالشخص المقتول أهم من المنتحر...حتى لا يضيع دمه بين القبائل)

28. Hypostasis:

- a. Is faint in asphyxial death
- b. Diagnose the cause of death
- c. Indicates the PM position
- d. Helps in estimation of the time of death

السؤال ده كده ناقص..فالدكتور ممكن يكمله لكم في الاختبار بالشكل الاتي :

a- Hypostasis is most important for the emergency doctor → **answer D**

لأن دكتور الطوارئ يهمله يعرف الشخص متى مات ومايهمه الوضعية

b-But if the question was: what is the ML of hypostasis → **answer C**

يعني أهميته بالنسبة للطبيب الشرعي

29. greenish discoloration , the earliest sign of putrefaction is due to :

- a) haemoglobin
- b) methaemoglobin
- c) sulphmethaemoglobin ***
- d) carboxyhaemoglobin
- e) none of the above

30. The usual postmortem interval required for the appearance of marbling :

- (A) 18 hours.
- (B) 24 hours.
- (C) 36 hours.
- (D) 48 hours.



** Wounds MCQs:

1. Contusion may take the shape of striking surface if caused by:

- A) Stone
- B) Tire
- C) Stick*** (I HOPE IT'S RIGHT)
- D) Hammer

2. A 55 years old man had a fracture of the right tibia. After 3 days the most expected dangerous complication is:

- A) Shock
- B) Fat embolism***
- C) Bone marrow embolism
- D) Reactionary hemorrhage

3. Stab penetrating wound... Injury to:

- A) The deep muscles
- B) The subcutaneous tissue
- C) Dural or synovial cavity
- D) Pleural or pericardium
- E) C & D****

4. Contusion is yellow due to:

- A) Biliverdin in 5th day
- B) Biliverdin in 7th day
- C) Reduced Hemoglobin in 3rd day
- D) Bilirubin in 2nd day
- E) Bilirubin in 5th day***

5. Bridging of tissues occurs in:

- A) Contused (lacerated) wounds****
- B) stab wounds
- C) incised wounds
- D) cut lacerated wounds
- E) puncture wounds

6. A cut wound looks like a blunt (lacerated) wound:

- A) Axilla****
- B) Forehead
- C) Scalp
- D) Chest wall
- E) Over the chin of the tibia

7. Healing by color changes occurs in:

- A) Cut wound
- B) Contusion****
- C) Contused wounds
- D) Abrasion

8. ML classification of wounds:

- A) Depending on the instrument****
- B) Used in the report of dead victim
- C) Related to severity of wounds
- D) Related to the duration of treatment
- E) Anatomical in nature

9. Permanent infirmity means:

- A) Loss of organ function
- B) Loss of organ
- C) Dangerous wounds
- D) Loss of more than one organ
- E) Loss of organ or its function****

10.The most dangerous type of wound is:

- A) Abrasion
- B) Cut wound
- C) lacerated wounds
- D) bruise
- E) Stab penetrating wound****

11.Abrasion never cause :

- A) Pressure
- B) Bleeding
- C) Dry scab
- D) Tetanus infection
- E) Embolism****

12.The mechanism of death from stab wounds is:

- A) Hemorrhage****
- B) Truama
- C) Shock
- D) A & B
- E) B & C

13.Hitting by thick heavy iron bar (stick) causes:

- A) Abrasion.
- B) Contusion
- C) Curved contusion
- D) Lacerated wound****
- E) Bruise.

14.If the knife penetrates the heart:

- A) Stab punctured wound
- B) Stab penetrating wound****

15. A study is performed analyzing patterns of injury. One type of injury, typically made with a blunt object, can be seen on physical examination and can be dated by the color change that takes place over time. Which of the following terms is most likely to describe this injury?

- A) Laceration
- B) Abrasion
- C) Puncture
- D) Contusion ***
- E) Incised wound

16.abrasions are useful in the diagnosis of :

- A) ruptured hymen
- B) wound by heavy stick ****
- C) strangulation by umbilical cord
- D) suicidal cut throat
- E) time passed since death

17.Which of the following causes pressure at:

- A) Stone
- B) Knife
- C) Rope
- D) Stick

18. In Bruises, green after:

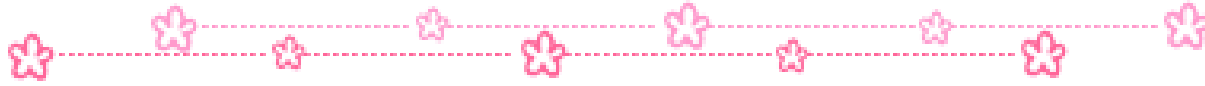
2 – 5 days

19. Laceration wounds may be confused with cuts wounds in:

Scalp

20. Heavy blunt instruments:

Laceration & abrasion



****Head Injuries MCQs:**

1. Lucid interval is the period of :

- A) Concussion
- B) Amnesia
- C) Consciousness****
- D) Profound coma

2. Concussion lasts for:

- A) Minutes****
- B) 1h
- C) 6 h
- D) 12 h
- E) 12 – 24 h

3. A man was hit by head of an axe will result in :

- A) Fissure fracture
- B) Depressed fracture****
- C) Comminuted fracture
- D) Cut fracture
- E) ??

4. Brain compression due to fissure fracture:

- A) Traumatic injury
- B) Followed by concussion
- C) Caused by hemorrhage***
- D) Caused by depressed bone
- E) ??

5. Brain contusion means:

- A) Pia mater is open
- B) Pia mater is lacerated
- C) There is skull bleeding
- D) There is skull fracture
- E) ??

6. Best sign for lateralization is :

- A) Weak rapid pulse
- B) Unequal constricted pupils****
- C) Slow irregular pulse
- D) Loss of reflexes
- E) ??

7. 39 years old man was involved in a car accident, he was diagnosed as brain compression, the diagnosis due to the presence of:

- A) Constricted pupils
- B) Muscle twitch
- C) Slow full pulse***
- D) Loss of reflexes
- E) ??

8. A man sustained upper cut in the head of mandible after boxing match this can cause :

- A) Fissure fracture
- B) Depressed fracture
- C) Cut fracture
- D) Cut comminuted fracture
- E) Ring fracture****

9. What is the most dangerous complication of depressed fractures:

- A) Concussion
- B) Intracranial hemorrhage
- C) Cerebral compression
- D) Cerebral laceration****
- E) ??

10. The handle of axe will cause:

- A) Fissure fracture****
- B) Depressed fracture
- C) Cut fracture
- D) Cut comminuted fracture
- E) Polar fracture

11. Skull with multi injury was found in the desert, there were bone erosion affect the inner tables, the most likely cause of death:

- A) Brain compression

- B) Concussion
- C) Infection , sepsis****
- D) Neurogenic shock
- E) ??

12. A woman brought to the ER with a Hx of head trauma since 3 hrs , she was unconscious for seconds the best Rx is :

- A) Morphine for pain
- B) Observation for 24 hrs****
- C) Take care of Her BP
- D) Sedation
- E) ??

13. A man was involved in RTA, they Dx him as anterior fossa fracture, this is due to:

- A) Black eye***
- B) Eye contusion
- C) Polar fracture
- D) Head injury
- E) ??

14. The commonest fate of concussion is:

- A) Korsakoff's psychosis
- B) Retrograde amnesia
- C) Post traumatic neurosis
- D) Death
- E) Complete recovery****

15. Skull fracture that result from falling from height on the buttock is:

- A) Comminuted
- B) Indirect fracture
- C) Polar
- D) Ring****
- E) Depressed

16. The pulse in concussion is:

- A) Slow
- B) Slow & full
- C) Weak
- D) Weak & rapid***
- E) ??

17. Concussion must be considered after:

- A) Head trauma**
- B) Loss of consciousness***
- C) Lacerated scalp injury
- D) Brain compression
- E) ??

18. The side of brain compression is best diagnosed by:

- A) Sudden loss of consciousness
- B) Unequal pupils
- C) Conjugate deviation of eyes****
- D) Projectile effortless vomiting
- E) Weak reflexes

19.a skull vault fissure fracture results from a trauma by an object having a :

- A) big striking surface and high momentum
- B) localized striking surface and low momentum
- C) big striking surface and low momentum ***
- D) localized striking surface and high momentum
- E) none of the above

20.The clinical picture of lucid interval is commonly seen in one of the following types of intracranial haemorrhage :

- A) subdural
- B) extradural****
- C) intracerebral
- D) subarachnoid
- E) all of the above

21. contra coup injury is a brain injury:

- A) Under the impact point
- B) Due to depressed skull bone
- C) Caused by hemorrhage
- D) Opposite the impact point
- E) Non of the above

22. a skull vault fissure fracture results from a trauma by an object having a :

- a. big striking surface and high momentum
- b. localized striking surface and low momentum
- c. big striking surface and low momentum****
- d. localized striking surface and high momentum
- e. none of the above

23. The clinical picture of lucid interval is commonly seen in one of the following types of intracranial haemorrhage :

- a. subdural
- b. extradural****
- c. intracerebral
- d. subarachnoid
- e. all of the above



****Physical Injuries MCQs:**

1. A man with heat collapse has:

- A) Cyanosis
- B) Slow pulse
- C) Slow respiration
- D) Subnormal temperature***

2. Which of the following affect the shape of electric burn:

- A) Type of current
- B) Age of victim
- C) Pathway of the current
- D) Exposed body surface area***

3. The mechanism of death from cold is:

- A) Carboxy haemoglobin formation
- B) Central nervous system depression
- C) Red asphyxia
- D) Respiratory enzyme inhibition **** (paralysis of cytochrome oxidase enz.)
- E) Paralysis of circulation

4. Which of the following predispose in sun stroke:

- A) Age
- B) Sex
- C) Physical health
- D) Atropine***
- E) Morphine

5. The best treatment for heat cramps is:

- A) IV fluid
- B) Increase salt intake***
- C) Ice bags

6. Ionizing radiation cause:

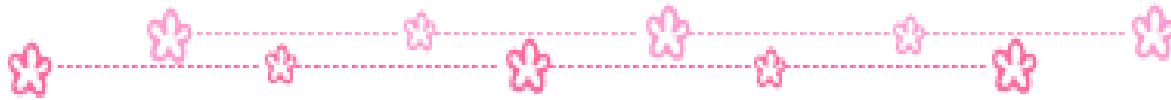
- A) Dehydration
- B) Reticulo-cytosis
- C) Thrombocytosis
- D) Lymphocytopenia***

7. Red scars from burns stay up to :

- A) 21 days
- B) 1 month
- C) 2 months***
- D) 4 months

8. A person has heat cramps he will have :

- A) Subnormal temperature
- B) Normal temperature****
- C) Fever
- D) Hyperpyrexia



****Firearm Injuries MCQs:**

1. In oblique firing, the inlet is ((I guess it has the same meaning of slanting)) :

- A) Rounded
- B) Oval***
- C) Surrounding by powder marks
- D) Large than exit

2. which of ! found in inlet of far firing :

- A) Tattooing
- B) Loss of substance***
- C) Everted edge
- D) Burn

3. A lady was shot by a revolver at a distance of 2m , inlet would be :

- A) Inverted edge***
- B) Large than exit
- C) Blackened
- D) Regular in shape

4. the inlet of contact firearm injury is best described by ! presence of :

- A) Inverted edge
- B) Everted edge caused by gases
- C) Muzzle shaped burning***
- D) Minimal powder markers

5. beveling of bones caused by :

- A) Bullets***
- B) Powder markers
- C) Contact firing
- D) Gases

6. powder markers are most helpful in Dx of :

- A) Type of weapon
- B) Homicidal death
- C) Suicidal death
- D) Direction of firing
- E) differentiate between Inlet + exit***

All of them are true BUT
Differentiating b/w the inlet &
exit is the MOST IMPORTANT

7. an inlet of a bullet in the skull shows:

- A) inverted edge***
- B) internal beveling***
- C) soiling ring
- D) external beveling
- E) everted edge

8. the following are found in inlet of far firing except:

- A) powder marks***
- B) loss of substances
- C) soiling ring
- D) inverted edge
- E) interval beveling

9.characters of firearm injuries are:

- A) loss of substance
- B) powder marks
- C) inlet & exit
- D) bevelling of flat bones
- E) all of the above***

10.the following are found in exit of firearm except:

- A) loss of substance
- B) everted edge
- C) powder marks***
- D) irregular edge
- E) external beveling

11.Rifling marks are present on:

- A) shots
- B) internal wad
- C) external wad
- D) bullet***
- E) all of the above

12.tattooing is caused by:

- A) hot gases
- B) smoke
- C) flame
- D) shots
- E) unburnt powder particles***

13. which of ! following best describe non automatic service rifle cartridge :

- A) Fire bullet
- B) Long rifled cartridge
- C) Has a rim @ ! base***
- D) Has groove @ ! base

14. A man was shouted by Remington gun at a distance of 1 m , x-ray will show :

- A) Rounded shouts
- B) Rounded shouts & outer wad
- C) Semi cubical shouts
- D) Semi cubical shouts & inner wad***

15. Outer wad enters ! body at ! distance of :

- A) 50 cm*** (up to 1 m)
- B) 2m
- C) 3m
- D) 5m
- E) 10m

16.Greener guns are :

- A) Non rifled weapon***
- B) Long non rifled weapon
- C) Fire shots
- D) Long rifled weapon
- E)??

17.The automatic service rifle weapons :

- A) Long rifled***
- B) Fire bullets
- C) Fire shots
- D) Rifled weapon
- E) ??

18. which guns fire semi cubical slugs :

- A) Greener
- B) Revolvers
- C) Sporting
- D) Schneider***
- E) ??

19. Which one of the following are non-rifled:

- A) revolvers
- B) automatic pistols
- C) police weapon
- D) sporting guns ***
- E) military weapons

20. The main function of percussion cap is:

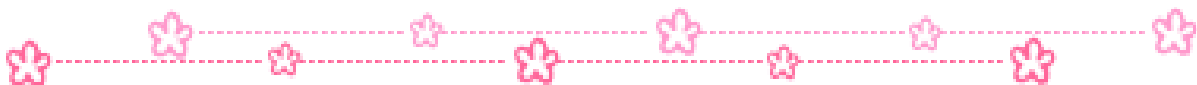
- A) To separate shots from powder
- B) To produce a spark***
- C) To keep shots in place
- D) To produce unburnt particles
- E) To act as a piston for the shots

21. Sporting gun:

- A) A long rifle weapon.
- B) A short rifle weapon.
- C) A long non-rifle weapon. ***
- D) Firing bullets.

22. which of the following is incorrect regarding the contact wound produced by a bullet on the head ?

- a) stellate or cruciate tearing of skin
- b) ragged margins
- c) inverted margins ***
- d) lacerated margins
- e) a + d



****Asphyxia:**

1. Compressing the neck by the bend of the elbow is :

- A) Mugging. ****
- B) Banskola.
- C) Burking.
- D) Choking

2. Elimination of volatile poisons through the lungs by inhalation:

- A) 100% O₂.
- B) 95% O₂ & 5% CO₂.****
- C) 90% O₂ & 10% CO₂.
- D) 85% O₂ & 15% CO₂.
- E) 80% O₂ & 20% CO₂.

3. The petechial hemorrhage of asphyxia is easily seen in:

- A) Heart
- B) Lung
- C) Eye
- D) sclera****

4. Mechanism of Petechial formation in asphyxia is:

- A) Rise in venous pressure.****
- B) Rise in Arterial pressure.
- C) Rise in capillaries pressure.
- D) Rise in Arterioles pressure.

5. Strangulation rope marks is:

- A) low-down in the neck.***
- B) Oblique in position.
- C) Incomplete.
- D) Caused by rope.
- E) A pressure abrasion.

6. A significant sign of asphyxia is:

- A) ill-defined hypostasis.
- B) Rapid rigor mortis.***
- C) Skin hemorrhage.
- D) pale lungs.

7.café coronary is a term which describes:

- A) coronary heart attack occurring in a café
- B) choking by a bolus of food***
- C) heammorrhage in the corona radiate
- D) coronary embolism with café au lait
- E) coronary thrombosis due to chest trauma

8.the most common cause of inward fracture of hyoid bone is:

- A) hanging
- B) smothering
- C) throttling***
- D) strangulation
- E) choking

9. cerebral anaemia is the most common cause of death from (I think it have the same meaning of cerebral anoxia):

- A) Hanging***
- B) Strangulation
- C) Smothering
- D) Shocking
- E) Drowning

10.throttling:

asphyxia by hand

11.froth in putrification:

بتكون فيه رائحة معفنة

12.Fastest mechanism of death is:

vagal inhibition

13. Strangulation rope marks is:

low down in the neck

14.Throttling

constricting the neck by the hand

15.Choking

bolus of food

16. Cafe coronary

bolus of food obstructs the larynx

17.Sure external signs in Drowning:

Cadaveric spasm

18. Strangulation rope marks:

- a. Low down in the neck***
- b. Oblique in position
- c. incomplete
- d. caused by rope هذه تنطبق على أشياء ثانية مثل الشنق

19. A significant sign of asphyxia is :

- a-Defined hypostasis
- b-Rapid rigor mortis ***→because of convulsion, it comes early
- c- Skin hemorrhage
- d-Pale lungs

20. man died in closed room because of burn after 4 hours ... the mechanism of death :

- A) neurogenic shock
- B) co inhalation***

21. Compressing the neck by the bend of the elbow-is :

- (A) Mugging. ***
- (B) Banskola.
- (C) Burking.
- (D) Choking.

22. In judicial hanging, fracture of vertebral column is usually seen between :

- (A) C1andC2.
- (B) C2 and C3. ***
- (C) C4andC5.
- (D) C5 and C6.



**Drug dependence:

1. best method for Rx of barbiturate dependence is :

- A) Gradual withdrawal***
- B) Abrupt withdrawal
- C) Use of antidotes
- D) Psychiatric therapy
- E) ??

2. cross dependence is ! ability of a drug to :

- A) Increase addiction
- B) Start withdrawal symptoms
- C) Stop dependence state***(suppress the manifestation of physical dependence produced by other drug +maintain physical dependent state)
- D) Maintain ! addiction state
- E) ??

3. Nalline test is used for ! Dx of :

- A) Amphetamine dependence
- B) Alcohol dependence
- C) Cocaine dependence
- D) Opiates dependence***

4. the most common complication of cocaine ubused by sniffing is :

- A) Death
- B) Cerebral hemorrhage
- C) Nasal septal perforation***
- D) Heart failure

5. morphine dependence is best characterizes by :

- A) Constricted pupils***
- B) Constipation
- C) Masked face
- D) Jaundice
- E) Anorexia

6. cocaine dependence is best characterized by :

- A) Jaundice
- B) Tremor
- C) Mask face
- D) Dysdiadokinesis
- E) Tactile hallucinations***

7. the most common complication of alcohol dependence is:

- A) Motor neuritis
- B) Liver cirrhosis***
- C) Korsakoff's psychosis
- D) Gastritis

8. idiosyncrasy mean :

- A) Normal response to a poison
- B) Sever poison
- C) Anaphylactic reaction
- D) Unexpected response to poison***

9. the most serious complication of solvent abuse is:

- A) Coma
- B) Neuritis
- C) Liver cirrhosis
- D) Kidneys damage
- E) CNS damage*** (acute encephalopathy)

10- the best clinical presentation to Dx tranquilizers abuse is :

- A) Hypothermia
- B) Mask face***
- C) Renal failure
- D) Visual hallucination
- E) Jaundice

11. anabolic adrenogenic steroids is abused by :

- A) Athletes***
- B) Young in clubs
- C) Drivers
- D) Heroin abusers (adductors)
- E) Cancer patients

12. which is ! best Dx for amphetamines dependence :

- A) Jaundice
- B) Masked face
- C) Auditory hallucinations***
- D) Tactile hallucination
- E) Dilated pupils

Each drug has a special characteristic side effect in dependence.
In Amphetamine: auditory & visual hallucinations

13. barbiturate dependence is best characterized by :

- A) Jaundice
- B) Tremor
- C) Masked face
- D) Dysdiadochokinesis****
- E) Renal manifestations

14.perforated nasal septum is found in addicts of:

- A) opium
- B) cocaine***
- C) hashish ☺
- D) alcohol
- E) heroin

15.All of the following are present in barbiturate poisoning except:

- A) coma
- B) hyperthermia***
- C) respiratory depression
- D) hypotension
- E) renal failure

16.some of the features of salicylate poisoning are all the following except:(pharma MCQ ☺)

- A) tinnitus
- B) vomiting
- C) hyperthermia
- D) dry & red skin***
- E) hypoprothrombinaemia

17.Disulfuram is used in :

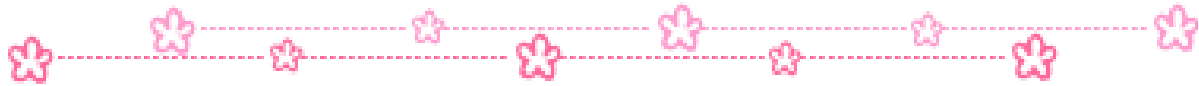
alcohol abuse

18.the most serious (or most imp.) in diagnosis of drug dependance

withdrawal symptoms

19. the rapid effect of solvent abuse is due to :

- a. CNS depression
- b. CNS stimulation
- c. Low lipid solubility
- d. High lipid solubility***



****General Toxicology:**

1. the most rapid form of poison is :

- A) Solid
- B) Gas***
- C) Powder
- D) Solution

2. in uncomplicated stable case of poisoning best line of Rx is :

- A) Antishock measures
- B) Physiological antidots
- C) Supportive care***
- D) Induction of vomiting

3.which of these is a hepatotoxic poison :

- A) Alcohol***
- B) Atropine
- C) Morphine
- D) Amphetamine

4. Which of the following causes blindness:

- A) Mercury.
- B) Amphetamine.
- C) Morphine.
- D) Atropine
- E) Non of the above***

Methanol Causes Blindness

5. cyanide poisoning is ineffective in cases :

- A) Taking low dose
- B) Have low acid in stomach
- C) Have hyperacidity
- D) No acid in stomach – achloride***

6. emesis with syrup of ipecac is contraindicated in:

- A) coma
- B) convulsions
- C) absent gag reflex
- D) corrosive poisoning
- E) all of the above***
- F) non on the above

7. activated charcoal acts by:

- A) oxidation
- B) reduction
- C) precipitation
- D) adsorption***
- E) neutralization

8. activated charcoal is ineffective in poisoning of:

- A) acetaminophine
- B) phenothiazines
- C) barbiturates
- D) ethyl alcohol*** (insha Allah it is the correct answer)
- E) salicylates

9. the following factors influence the action of the poison except:

- A) the dose
- B) the state of the poison
- C) colour of the poison***
- D) solubility of the poison
- E) route of administration

10.the following factors influence the action of the poison except:

- A)the size of the stomach***
- B)age of the patient
- C)tolerance
- D)health of the patient
- E)hypersensitivity

11.forced alkaline diuresis helps excretion of:

- a-strychnine
- b-amphetamine
- c-salicylates***
- d-digoxine
- e-cocaine

12.acute atropine toxicity induce all the following except:

- a-mitosis***
- b-weak rapid pulse
- c—hyperpyrexia
- d-dry mouth
- e-red and dry skin

13.rice water diarrhea occurs in a toxicity with:

- a-arsenic*** (again, insha Allah it is the right answer)
- b-mercury
- c-lead
- d-iron
- e-phosphorus

14.Eye wash is used in cases exposed to:

- a. Organophosphorus insecticides.***
- b. Corrosive fumes.
- c. Alkaline poison.
- d. Volatile poison.
- e. Irritant gases.

15.The active constituents in alkaline diuresis:

- a. Dextrose.
- b. Saline solution.
- c. Dextrose 50%.
- d. Na bicarbonate. ****
- e. Ascorbic acid.

16.when contaminated,the eyes are flushed with:

saline

17.a child b13 unknown poison, he came to ER..what is the most imp. thing to do:

supportive care

18.forced acid diuretics used in :

alkaline poisons

19.the active content of alkaline diuretics is :

sodium bicarbonate

20. Important management of the poisoned patient >> supportive care

21. Best Physical antidotes >>> Activated charcoal

22.Antidotes that act locally >>> Potassium permanganate 1/5000 solution

23. Forced Acid diuretics >>> amphetamines

24.Stage 2 in coma classification >>> PaO₂ more than 60mm.Hg

25. Comatose patient 1st step in management >>> Care of respiration

26.forced acid diuresis helps excretion of:

- a. strychnine
- b. amphetamine***
- c. salicylates
- d. digoxine
- e. cocaine

27 in death due to alcohol poisoning blood for chemical analysis should be collected preferably from :

- a) heart
- b) axillary or femoral vein ***
- c) pleural cavity
- d) abdominal cavity



****Pregnancy, Delivery and Abortion MCQs:**

1. A fetus is considered viable during the following month of intrauterine life :

- A) 5th.
- B) 6th.
- C) 7th. ***
- D) 8th.

2. The sure sign of pregnancy:

see the movement of fetus

3. Lawful abortion defines as:

before full term

4. Therapeutic abortion best described by

Induction of abortion to save the mother's life.



**** Virginitv and Sexual Offences:**

1. Essential (first) step in rape examination :

the victim consent

2. raped, 17 years old girl ..The most imp. Sign is :

lacerated hyemen

3. Which of the the following has a medicolegal importance:

dentate hyemen

4. sodomy is :

anal sex

5. the most important sign in a habitual sodomist is :

anal dilatation

6. fourteen yrs old girl complain of amenorrhea after puberty:
imperforated hymen

7. In rape murder, identifiable spermatozoa or portion of spermatozoa up to
1 week

8.Hymen that medico-legally importance:

Fleshy dilatable hymen

9.14 years old girl patient after puberty ... amenorrhea:

Imperforated hymen

10. Recent tears of the hymen:

Translucent

11.Incest sex:

Between persons of the forbidden degrees of relationship.

13. The most important sign in Sodomy:

dilated anus

14. Consent in rape is invalid in: يعني مالهاش أي أهمية

- a.A women aged 21 years
- b.A women aged 19 years
- c.Threatened women****
- d.Married women

15. sign of GENERAL violence in raped female victim is:

- a.hair disarrangement
- b. tears in clothes
- c.nail abrasions around mouth **** يحاول يقفل فمها وهي تصرخ
- d.abrasion on inner side of the thigh